

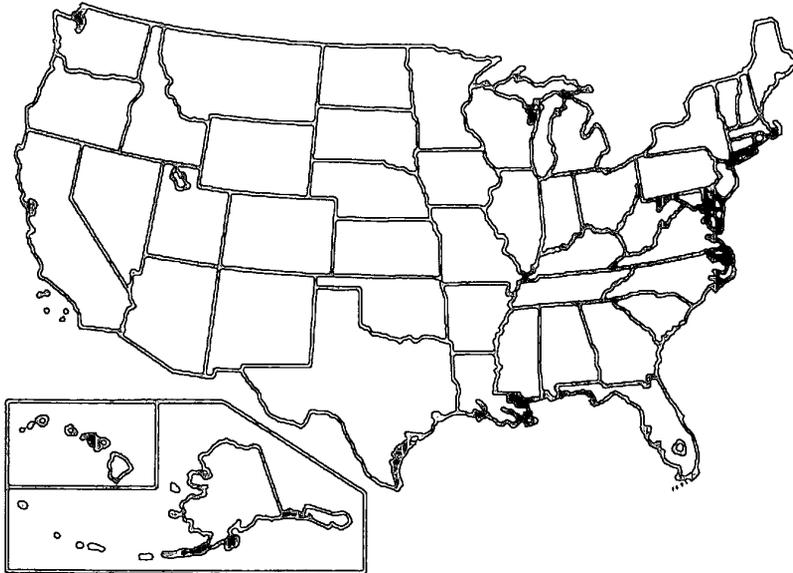
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Office of Justice Programs ■ U.S. Department of Justice

Nancy E. Gist, Director

April 1998

Impact Statements and Research and Evaluation Reports



from the
**1997 State Annual Reports
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local
Law Enforcement Assistance Program**

**State Evaluation Development Program
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Impact Statements	3
Alabama	3
Alaska	5
American Samoa	7
Arizona	10
Arkansas	12
California	15
Colorado	17
Connecticut	19
Delaware	21
District of Columbia	25
Florida	29
Georgia	33
Guam	35
Hawaii	37
Idaho	40
Illinois	43
Indiana	44
Iowa	46
Kansas	48
Kentucky	51
Louisiana	53
Maine	57
Maryland	60
Massachusetts	61
Michigan	66
Minnesota	68
Mississippi	70
Missouri	72
Montana	74
Nebraska	76
Nevada	79
New Hampshire	81
New Jersey	83
New Mexico	86
New York	88
North Carolina	91

North Dakota	93
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	95
Ohio	97
Oklahoma	98
Oregon	99
Pennsylvania	101
Rhode Island	103
South Carolina	106
South Dakota	109
Tennessee	111
Texas	114
Utah	116
Vermont	119
Virginia	121
Washington	123
West Virginia	125
Wisconsin	126
Wyoming	128
Research and Evaluation Reports	131

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. The State Annual Reports (SARs) report on and provide information on programs funded under the Formula Grant Program and evaluation activities and results. 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.

The Impact Statements section of this publication is a compilation of the executive summaries from the 1997 SARs submitted to BJA. The Impact Statements present a synopsis of the information contained in each report, and provide 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 that were active during the report period are included in the summary of programs. Reports on successful, innovative, or promising programs and practices are highlighted in the Research and Evaluation Reports section. The reports listed in this section range from program descriptions to trend analyses to assessments and evaluations.



Impact Statements

Alabama

Alabama is pleased to present our report of the programs and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program during the time period July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997.

The report is organized in four sections: (1) Introduction, (2) Summary of Programs, (3) Summary of Evaluation Activities and Results, (4) Exhibits.

Alabama's anti-drug program activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant are administered through the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety Division.

The Governor's Policy Board on Drug Abuse and Violent Crimes established by Executive Order No. 26 on August 8, 1994, exercises approval authority over Alabama's anti-drug program. The "Advisory Board" is appointed by the Governor and is made up of Alabama citizens who serve in the criminal justice community. The board provides leadership and encourages citizen participation and input from the Criminal Justice System in developing Alabama's Anti-Drug Strategy. The board also makes recommendations to the Governor for necessary programmatic and policy change.

Alabama's Statewide Anti-Drug Strategy is based on problem identification through analyzing drug use data, crime and arrest data, and forensic test data. This strategy to combat Alabama's drug problems uses the approach of encouraging cooperation between jurisdictions of the criminal justice agencies.

Of the 26 purpose areas allowed by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Alabama made grants in 9 of them, funding 26 multijurisdictional drug task forces which continue to operate effectively. Sixty-five percent of Alabama's grant funds have gone toward this program. This strategy has proven to be 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 3,170 lbs. of the drug seized, valued at over \$10.8 million. Bureau of Justice Assistance-funded drug task forces made 9,242 drug arrests and eradicated 80,501 marijuana plants valued at over 161 million dollars. Task force commanders indicate that significant reductions in marijuana eradicated were the result of cutbacks in eradication program funding levels.

Part of the Formula Grant is used to fund projects with advanced technological strategies in dealing with the war on drugs to provide information on updated records of criminal history. While multijurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces are emphasized and chosen as the number one funding priority by the Governor's Anti-Drug Advisory Board, prevention, treatment, testing, and system improvement projects are also considered. These projects offer court sentencing alternatives, treatment resources, and testing of parolees.

The "Violent Crime Response Unit" consists of highly trained forensic scientists and other experts from the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. The unit will respond in a specially equipped vehicle that can function at a violent crime scene for hours or days. The unit is designed and equipped with trained personnel to ensure that evidence is properly preserved, recognized, documented, and recovered.

The Violent Crime Task Force—funded through the Alabama Department of Public Safety and composed of state, local, and federal agencies in the U.S. Attorney’s Office Middle District of Alabama—combines intelligence and resources in an effort to apprehend and successfully prosecute the most violent criminals in the State of Alabama.

Alabama’s Jail Assistance Project is in its sixth year and has expanded to include advanced technical assistance to Alabama jails through the development of resources, training, court intervention, development of standards, new jail designs, education, and the provision of information to jail officials.

Given the support of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Alabama has combined approaches to pursue an integrated strategy to reduce the incidence of substance abuse and related crimes. We continue to review current programs and seek to find new approaches that would continue the progress already observable in Alabama.

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Alaska

The State of Alaska's 1996 Statewide Drug Control and Violent Crime Strategy identified the goal of reducing alcohol- and other substance abuse-related violent crime, domestic violence and child abuse.

With a direct link to the state's 1996 strategy, the programs which were active during this reporting period included: training for law enforcement officers in rural Alaska as drug abuse resistance education instructors; multijurisdictional enforcement and prosecution task forces which enhanced interagency coordination and the sharing of resources; support for urban street level enforcement; and programs to increase offender accountability. Additionally, programs which also contributed to the achievement of the state's 1996 goal were those to improve drug analysis, introduce telecommunications for video arraignments, and improve information available for criminal history records.

The following programs were assessed in relation to the statewide strategy for control of drug and violent crime through the state's Byrne Formula Grant Program's implementation of an assessment process which included 1) the initial development of programs to be measured; 2) the regular receipt and review of program progress reports; 3) project site visits; and 4) process evaluation reports.

During this reporting period, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (D.A.R.E.) trained law enforcement officers in the Native villages and small rural communities to provide drug resistance education to school children. Twenty-eight village public safety officers and village and city police officers completed the instructor training course and 43 classes were presented in the public school statewide.

The Multijurisdictional Task Force Program provided the state with statewide regional law enforcement task forces, specially trained prosecuting attorneys, and law enforcement focusing on illicit drug and alcohol and violent crime activity in the smaller communities of southeast and western Alaska. Although the number of law enforcement personnel assigned to this program continued to be reduced through retirement and resignation, there was an increase in the number of individuals arrested for controlled substance violations.

In the area of controlled substance analysis, one of the goals of the program was to reduce the amount of time law enforcement statewide waited for controlled substance analysis reports from the state's Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. The other goals of the program were to reduce the number of cases backlogged and improve the number of cases prosecuted with on-time analysis reports. As a result of this program there was a 58% reduction in the turnaround time for analysis of controlled substance evidence. Additionally, all substance analysis cases were brought up-to-date and there was a 63% reduction in the number of cases waiting for analysis.

Initiated in 1995, the Video Arraignment Program provided an alternative method for handling certain criminal court proceedings, reducing the number of in-custody prisoner transports by 50% and the number of officer hours utilized for transporting in-custody defendants by 30%.

The Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program was also initiated in 1995. The goal of the program was to improve the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of the Alaska Public Safety Information Network by computerizing criminal history records. The program goals were expanded in 1996 to include the performance of a functional requirements analysis for a management information system to integrate offender information. Additionally, the goals were expanded to include the provision of ongoing system audits and statistical reports which measure the quality of the state's criminal history records. During this reporting period, the program efforts resulted in two auditors performing 16 on-site audits, 4 National Criminal History Improvement Program compliance audits, and the computerized criminal history records interface system being readied to deploy. Efforts to develop a management information system to integrate offender information were continued.

The alternative sanctions program provided the state with intermediate sanction for individuals in violation of

their probation or parole who exhibited substance abuse and/or domestic violence behavior. During this reporting period, 69% of the participants in the program were successful, attending specific programs identified for each individual which included substance abuse treatment, cognitive skills training, and general education. Additionally they completed any required community service work or made restitution payments and child support payments. Of those who were successful, 38% demonstrated a reduction in substance abuse.

Support was provided to urban law enforcement efforts for control of drugs and violent crime through the Street-Level Enforcement Program. The goals of this program were to reduce violent crime associated with street-level drug use and reduce the use and sale of illegal substances. Through an increase of law enforcement intervention into illegal drug activities, 90% of the individuals arrested were arrested for the distribution and sales of controlled substances. Fifty-four percent of the individuals arrested were arrested for crack cocaine violations.

The state contributed to the 1996 goal of reducing alcohol- and other substance abuse-related violent crime by implementing programs which led to the arrest and conviction of individuals involved in the use and distribution of controlled substances, increased the efficiency of court processing and criminal record information systems, enabled young people to make healthy choices regarding controlled substances, and promoted offender accountability. Additionally, through these programs the state contributed to the national goal of making this a drug-free nation and reducing the incidence of violent crime.

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American Samoa

American Samoa transferred the state administrative agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program during 1996 from the Office of the Attorney General to the Criminal Justice Planning Office. The transfer was an opportunity to reassess many of the strategy components, address areas of compliance, and make many adjustments in program responses to the challenges of illegal drugs, violent crime, and criminal justice system improvement facing American Samoa. Through the process of evaluation of programs and development of our 1997 Multi-Year Strategy, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) State and Local Assistance Division, the state administrative agencies in Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Government of Guam have been invaluable in their support and assistance.

Through the evaluation of programs outlined in this Annual Report as part of the Multi-Year Strategy development process, American Samoa has placed its greatest priorities for 1997 through 2000 on:

- automation of criminal justice agencies
- developing investigative capabilities
- developing forensic technology and drug testing
- border control
- juvenile justice system improvement
- community-based policing initiatives

As a result of the Byrne Memorial funding, the following was accomplished during the period of July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997:

- Utilizing only eight Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) officers, a total of 2,316 elementary students graduated from the D.A.R.E. curriculum, and as part of a developing program in truancy prevention and community-oriented enforcement, D.A.R.E. officers contributed to 36 village planning and public awareness functions. D.A.R.E. officers and the community sponsored two territory-wide rallies attended by over 3,000 youths;
- Four new D.A.R.E. officers were certified in elementary instruction in Hawaii;
- D.A.R.E. was implemented in two underserved elementary schools in Manu'a, and 18 schools on the island of Tutuila continued the D.A.R.E. curriculum for 17 weeks of each of the two school years;
- Department of Public Safety (DPS) Vice and Narcotics officers eradicated over 700 marijuana plants and 10 police officers were trained and certified in the positive identification of marijuana for courtroom testimony, thus eliminating the need to have marijuana analyzed at a laboratory off-island;
- The Joint Task Force on Public Corruption (DPS and Office of the Attorney General) opened 109 cases of public corruption and financial crime and referred 27 cases for prosecution, resulting in the arrest and conviction of 21 offenders. Four federal cases were transferred to the task force and prosecuted locally, resulting in six convictions. The JTFPC was responsible for the recovery of over \$84,000 in public funds through adjudication. The task force tested through investigation and prosecution the legitimacy of the subpoena of back records evidence and handwriting evidence in the High Court of American Samoa with positive results for future cases;
- Plea agreements primarily on charges for violent crime decreased significantly and charging time on cases involving the targeted career criminals were reduced from 6 months to 100 days. Domestic violence cases at the Office of the Attorney General received priority with the deployment of a victim advocate and participation of the prosecutor in the Case Management Committee of the STOP

Violence Against Women program. Off-island forensic experts, including pathologists, were utilized on 6 cases of violent crime;

- Juvenile offender treatment, including individual and family counseling, substance abuse, pregnancy and STD prevention, and public health services were provided to 24 juveniles as part of the Juvenile Treatment Program. The Program provided development funds for planning the Juvenile Detention and Treatment Facility planned to open in mid-1998;
- The High Court of American Samoa further developed its case management system, and procured data processing and storage equipment to automate 40% of its positions in the High Court and District Court and begin the storage of historical data on CD ROM;
- The Office of Territorial and International Criminal Intelligence and Drug Enforcement (OTICIDE) became an entity autonomous of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), and fielded 170 law enforcement inquiries from member nations in 1995 and 169 in 1996 through the South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network;
- The Criminal Records Information System (CRIS) Program, as the territorial repository of criminal records, further developed the Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) Plan with the assistance of the SEARCH Group, adopted the PA LEMIS for law enforcement, and took part in the Task Force on Criminal Records Development. One month after the reporting dates of this annual report, on August 29, 1997, American Samoa's Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan, in total, was approved, providing the basis for the area of highest endeavor for 1997-1998;
- The Pacific Training Initiative Program, coordinated by the Office of the Attorney General and the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, provided on-site training and certification to 106 law enforcement officers, representing a total of 320 hours of instruction in the areas of forensic technology, financial, public corruption, drug and violent crime investigations, customs enforcement, drug identification, and information technology. Based upon the utilization of on-island instruction rather than traveling to Hawaii or the U.S. Mainland for instruction, the Pacific Training Initiative saved \$184,000.00 in training funds, and provided certification in areas of greatest priority to law enforcement in the territory;
- The Customs Division of the Treasury proposed new legislation on the jurisdiction of Customs Officers for drug enforcement, and after creating a new organization of the Customs Enforcement Unit in early 1996, Customs personnel seized 840 grams of methamphetamine, made seven seizures of cannabis at the airport, seaport, and post office, and participated in U.S. Customs Division training in drug investigation;
- Customs Officers from the independent country of Samoa were involved in an extensive exchange and training program with American Samoa's Customs Division through 1995 and 1996;
- Customs continued as an active participant in the U.S. Customs "Project Cook" automated network, providing information via modem to control center in Honolulu, Hawaii, on all vessel arrivals and departures on targeted conveyances; and
- Customs recertified its canine handlers and devoted one local position as investigator to the enforcement division.

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Arizona

Between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997, Arizona's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program funds supported 61 projects, with state funding supporting an additional 22 projects, covering 5 of the 26 program purpose areas.

Since its inception in 1988, Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs have been consistently balanced across a broad spectrum of activities, including multijurisdictional, multiagency drug, gang, and violent crime task forces and their tandem drug prosecution or asset forfeiture projects, forensic analyses of drug evidence, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders, and members of criminal street gangs. Arizona continued this balanced approach through FY 1997 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 entirely with state funds.

Arizona identified four priority areas in the 1997-1999 State Strategy that maintains this balance:

- Support of a continuing statewide, systemwide, enhanced drug, gang and violent crime control effort;
- Support of a Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program;
- Support of criminal justice components to ensure a balanced system; and
- Limited support to Drug Abuse Resistance Education.

Enhanced multijurisdictional, multiagency drug, gang, and violent crime enforcement task forces continue to be the heart of Arizona's antidrug, gang, and violent crime efforts at the state and local level. The 16 multijurisdictional, multiagency task forces, with 15 tandem prosecution projects, significantly enhance the ability of federal, state, and local criminal justice authorities to effectively target narcotic trafficking conspiracies, with their related violence, and to successfully arrest, prosecute and convict offenders by pooling resources and coordinating efforts. These task forces were awarded \$6,087,234 in Federal Formula Grant Program funds.

Arizona's Federal Formula Grant Program funds allocated \$1,658,810 to enhance 32 Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects. With these funds, additional LiveScan fingerprint workstations have been purchased and installed. Automated record management networks are making electronic transfers between agencies a reality.

Arizona's laboratory enhancement programs are extremely vital components of the balanced statewide, systemwide, drug abuse and violent crime control program. Enhancements to these programs of \$657,069 have been continued with state funds to maintain this balanced approach. Case loads for these projects have consistently increased each year since 1988, with backlogged cases continuing to be a problem.

Arizona's state funds of \$2,117,058 have enhanced adjudication programs that provide additional critical support to 5 Superior Courts and 10 Probation Departments in 10 of the state's 15 counties. 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.

Enhanced funding to two Drug Offender Detention projects during the past year resulted in critically needed inmate security and processing services generated by active drug, gang, and violent crime enforcement efforts. These programs have been continued with \$342,395 in state funds.

One law enforcement agency in the state received \$36,525 in Federal Formula Grant Program funds for their Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program during the year. Highlights of accomplishments with

these funds include:

- 3,364 drug law violators were arrested;
- 10,968.81 pounds of cocaine, 81,956 pounds of marijuana, 198.33 pounds of methamphetamine, and 26,563 grams of heroin were seized;
- 9,041 drug convictions and 531 gang convictions were obtained;
- \$4,663,969 in forfeited assets resulted from multiagency, multijurisdictional drug, gang, and violent crime task forces;
- 22,838 drug evidence samples were analyzed;
- laboratory technicians conducted 44,060 tests on drug evidence samples;
- the new mobile methlab received 96 calls for assistance since January 1997 and performed 1,579 analyses on clandestine lab mixtures and reaction products;
- Maricopa county jail was enabled to keep one additional housing facility open;
- 17,585 court drug case dispositions were completed;
- 530 students successfully graduated from the D.A.R.E. program; and
- 750 students not enrolled in the core curriculum had periodic visitations from the D.A.R.E. officer.

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Arkansas

Arkansas' use of Byrne Formula Grant funds during the period of July 1996 to June 1997 reflected a basic continuation of ongoing projects. However, several new narcotics prosecution efforts were initiated, primarily as a response to grant-supported successful narcotics enforcement operations. In addition, a new project focusing on intensive probation supervision was initiated for first-time nonviolent offenders.

Narcotics Enforcement and Prosecution

As its primary focus for the use of Byrne funds, the state provided grant support to 19 multijurisdictional drug task forces. Drug task forces continue to be the primary instrument of narcotics enforcement in rural areas. Arrests by drug task forces increased by almost 7 percent over the previous years. As a result of the continuing increase in arrests, the state responded to the increased pressure on prosecutors by approving three new projects for prosecution enhancement.

A major evaluation of the drug task forces was conducted by the Criminal Justice Institute of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, through a Byrne grant approved by the State Drug Council. As a result of this evaluation, the state initiated an extensive enforcement training program for all grant-funded narcotics officers. This training program is operated by the Arkansas Military Department and Arkansas National Guard, with grant funds being used to offset nonpersonnel expenses. In addition, the Drug Council will take under consideration a program to strengthen the development of uniform standards and processes among drug task forces. The Drug Council will consider the establishment of a state-level position of narcotics enforcement advisor/coordinator from FY 1998 funds. This position would be held by a law enforcement specialist with a narcotics enforcement background who would recommend, implement, and monitor enforcement standards and improvements.

Drug task forces have played a major role in responding to the dramatic increase in methamphetamine production and use within the state. A large share of their resources, and of the resources of other law enforcement agencies, has been diverted. The seizure of methamphetamine labs during the first six months of 1997 exceeded the total for calendar 1996. The total for calendar 1997 is expected to more than double the 1996 activity. The state has responded to this major increase in activity by using Byrne funds to sponsor a statewide Governor's Symposium on Methamphetamine, and by providing the State Crime Laboratory with additional equipment for use in laboratory takedowns.

Violent Crime

Although overall violent crime statistics in Arkansas followed the national pattern with a decrease from 1995 to 1996, the level of violent crime remains very high compared to earlier years. Violent crime in Arkansas decreased by 4.4 percent from 1995 to 1996. The state's response to this problem is well reflected by Byrne grant activities. The state continued two successful ongoing projects and added the referenced project for methamphetamine training, which included components for violence associated with methamphetamine lab control and methamphetamine use.

Byrne funds are being used to continue a violent crime prosecution project and a violent crime public defense project in Central Arkansas, where approximately one-half of the state's violent crime traditionally occurs. The state provided second-year funding for a three-year project by the State Police to develop a statewide repository of information on violent crime and offenders. This project is designed to provide a computer network of shared information and facilitate case management. Violent crime investigation is also being significantly enhanced by the development of a state DNA database. In addition to continuing funding through the Byrne Program, the state chose the DNA database development as its single funding project for the State Identification System grant. In a related project, the state has chosen to provide Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds to local governments only. Grants are to be made to cities and counties based on the level of violent crimes reported over

the most recent three-year period.

Crime Prevention and Community Empowerment

The state's focus on crime prevention through Byrne funding includes continued support for two successful programs and the initiation of another. The Attorney General's Law Education Program for juveniles has received a very favorable response and a continuous increase in demand. The program is designed to teach law, personal responsibility and punishments to upper elementary school children. The Office of the Attorney General has expanded its volunteer recruitment and training effort to enlarge the teaching capacity. The Pulaski County Juvenile Court's program for the diversion of juveniles from violent crime received its final six months of funds. The County is making preparations to assume program cost when the project's grant funding expires.

The Little Rock Municipal Court was provided grant funding to initiate a program of computer tracking and enhanced supervision of first-time drug offenders. The program is designed to intercede in the early stages of criminal behavior with highly supervised probation. The program components include drug testing, restitution, employment assistance, and monitoring. Productive diversion for entry-level offenders is the project's purpose.

Drug Treatment

Byrne program funds are not used in the direct treatment of drug abuse, but are used to support a variety of efforts which include a treatment component. Byrne funds are used to provide operating expenses and the purchase of drug testing kits for the state's Drug Court, which receives substantial treatment funds from other grant sources. The Byrne Program also funds a prosecutor and public defender for the Court.

The Department of Correction continues to receive a grant designed to identify state prisoners who are substance abusers, and to divert them into counseling and available treatment programs. Final year funding was provided to the Department of Community Punishment for its program of identifying substance abusing probationers and parolees, and to work with community treatment providers for services aimed at abuse prevention. A component of the Little Rock Municipal Court's enhanced supervision project is the arranging for appropriate treatment and counseling of probationers.

In a related program, the state has implemented its Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners program, using funds from the Correction Programs Office. Long-term treatment programs for men and women inmates are under way.

New Directions

Two new efforts are under way that signal a new direction for multijurisdictional drug task forces. First, as a result of a major evaluation of the drug task forces, the State Drug Council has taken steps to create a stronger effort toward centralized oversight. A minimum training standards effort is under way, designed to identify training requirements and then provide the needed training. Secondly, the Drug Council will consider the establishment of a state-level law enforcement coordinator to develop and implement standardized regulations and processes and to monitor drug task force enforcement methods.

Beginning in April 1997 the State Police assumed day-to-day supervision of two drug task forces that previously had been under local supervision. The state/local relationships of this management arrangement, as well as the enforcement effectiveness, will be analyzed for possible expansion in future years.

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California

This report conveys California's approach to dealing with the importation, manufacture, and use of illegal drugs in the state. Program priorities are fully explained in relationship to how they link to program activities described in the state strategy. At the outset, we describe how important the Anti-Drug Abuse Enforcement Program has been in concentrating on local and state agency drug enforcement efforts in the investigation, apprehension, prosecution, and intensive supervision of drug offenders. Our multicomponent model coordinates the efforts of all of these agencies into a collaborative and comprehensive approach for targeting offenders and processing them through the criminal justice system.

Within the structure of this multicomponent model, each component selects strategies that target a selected offender group. Projects funded under this program have the flexibility of matching strategies that correspond to the needs of their communities. These strategies mirror the attributes of 11 of the 26 federally authorized program purposes under the Byrne Block Grant Program. These strategies are converted into program titles that cover every possible facet of focusing resources, planning strategies, and subsequent efforts on the problems of illegal drug use and the violence associated with it.

This report explains the complexities and enormity of California's criminal justice system. Coordinating the activities of agencies with varying mission, legislative, and regulatory requirements, along with the requirements mandated from the federal government, is a monumental task. However, this report shows that even though the size of the system is formidable, linkages between agencies have been developed, relationships have been strengthened, and substantial program achievements have been attained. California fully supports the primary goal of the National Drug Control Strategy which is to strengthen linkages among the prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities. This will be evidenced as we summarize joint program coordination efforts and activities between the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Corrections (CDC), and the California Department of the Youth Authority (CYA). These state departments have participated in the coordinating program development and implementation efforts between OCJP, ADP, and CDC's Office of Substance Abuse Programs (OSAP). Byrne Block Grant funds support the Treatment in Prisons/Jails Program managed by CDC and ADP.

Another joint coordinating effort is the California Substance Abuse Research Consortium. OCJP managers and staff interact between this forum and other specialists and researchers on a routine basis, sharing and presenting information concerning the drug abuse climate in California. These forums are frequently documented for nationwide distribution and have included the discussion of topics such as drug use forecasting, the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (BNE) drug laboratory/seizure activity reports, and updates on the survey of alcohol and drug use among California Students and Absentees.

The Criminal History Records Improvement System (CHRIS) is also discussed in this report. California's goal is to achieve a 100% "paperless" criminal history operation, intelligence data, and automated fingerprint system before the year 2000. During the report period, this program focused on California's Long Range Automation Plan which aims to automate all criminal, law enforcement, and prosecutor records. Upgrading activities for the LiveSCAN system continues to progress. When this program is completed, fingerprint images and arrest data of prisoners will be electronically captured at the booking point. Information will then be transmitted electronically to DOJ for retention and retrieval by law enforcement agencies statewide:

The following significant accomplishments have been achieved during this report period:

- More than 16,000 arrests were made, which resulted in more than 8,818 convictions;
- Over 1,377 clandestine laboratories were dismantled, which shows a 58% increase in the number of labs destroyed, compared to the 798 laboratories destroyed during the FY 1995/96 report period. These

laboratories were discovered in urban, metropolitan and rural locations throughout California; and

- Over 1,902 kilos of cocaine, almost 80,000 pounds of marijuana, and over 3,120 pounds of methamphetamine were seized during this period.

Without the resources that were made available through Byrne Block Grant funding, these achievements would not have occurred.

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Colorado

Colorado's strategy addressing violent crime and drug control is based on prioritized problems, needs, and gaps in services identified by local communities throughout the state. These are not defined by the state due to the variance in issues from one locale to another.

When addressing an application to the Division of Criminal Justice for Edward Byrne Memorial funds, the applicant must describe the locally based assessment that was conducted to define the problem being presented in the grant application. The problems, including needs and gaps in services, are prioritized locally and an explanation of how these will be addressed is provided. How the individual grant application fits into the complex system of problem identification and resolution for an agency or community is also requested.

This information provided by the applicant, along with an informal assessment of the applicant's ability to carry out a successful program, and, for continuation projects, the past performance, are considered when determining grant awards. Striking a balance amongst the various system components (i.e., law enforcement, courts and prosecution, detention and prison, community-based programs, local, and state agencies, direct services, policy development, and training) is sought. Overall, projects funded in Colorado support locally based strategic planning for projects that fall into one of three main categories:

1. *Community Development* - involving members of the community who accept responsibility for what they want their community to become;
2. *Youth Development* - focusing the community on the strengths, weaknesses, skills, and opportunities in the community for youth that includes recognition of, and increases the resiliency of, youth; and
3. *Systemic Improvement* - involving the improvement of all types of technology within the criminal justice system and community to improve outcomes, decision making, and efficiency.

A variety of programs that are funded through the Byrne Memorial Program fall into one or more of these categories. In the following table, the funding programs are listed by abstract title and the category that best describes the program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Program Abstracts	Federal Awards	Local Match
Community Crime Prevention	\$1,363,371.98	\$568,864.32

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		
Program Abstracts	Federal Awards	Local Match
Risk Focused Prevention	\$267,279.00	\$90,723.00
School Resource Officer	\$201,681.95	\$111,474.55

SYSTEMIC IMPROVEMENT		
Program Abstracts	Federal Awards	Local Match
Case Management Programs for Sex Offenders	\$352,270.00	\$67,722.00
Case Management Programs for Special Populations	\$543,656.50	\$193,987.49
Diagnostic and Treatment for Female Offenders	\$489,901.00	\$226,755.00
Drug Court	\$338,722.00	\$283,271.00
Improving Law Enforcement	\$397,269.22	\$188,364.39
Information Systems	\$283,150.00	\$95,732.00
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	\$1,767,291.13	\$1,441,436.12
Prosecution Management Support System	\$206,799.00	\$278,530.00
Complex Crimes Prosecution Unit	\$47,501.00	\$15,834.00
Prison Therapeutic Community	\$203,513.00	\$244,500.00
Substance Abuse Offender Treatment Programs	\$780,256.00	\$674,213.00

Within these program areas, 67 individual projects were funded. Projects that have been funded include education; prevention; intervention; detention and incarceration; treatment and case management; enforcement; prosecution; and information systems and technology development.

These efforts can be found in schools; law enforcement agencies; district attorneys' offices; court rooms; universities; and community-based nonprofit and treatment agencies. They exist at both the local and state levels and collaboration between these levels of government, as well as with the federal government, facilitates the effective operation of these programs.

Education and prevention projects continue efforts to assist individuals and communities to prevent crime and associated problems and, when present, to intervene or refer on, as appropriate. These projects range from general community crime-prevention projects that are tailored to meet the specific needs of a local community, to School Resource Officers (SRO) who work out of middle and high schools, addressing problems in the schools and with youth, as they arise.

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Connecticut

The main theme of Connecticut's statewide strategy for the past several years has been to strengthen the capacity of the state's alternative incarceration program. The reason for this was a severe prison overcrowding situation which, at its peak around 1990, had prisoners serving an average of 10 - 20% of their sentences. Thanks to a massive prison building program, which raised the prison population from 4,300 in the early 1980s to a present day 15,500, the average is now above 50%. Even with the planned building program, it was apparent that not all offenders could be locked up. The more minor offenders would have to be accommodated in community programs. Therefore, in 1991, the Judicial Branch, using both state general funds and Byrne Program grants, began to build a statewide network of alternative incarceration programs which are designed to control, punish, and rehabilitate offenders who do not present a serious threat to public safety. There are now about 5,000 offenders in these programs daily. With the completion of the prison building program and the establishment of an adequate incarceration program, the focus of the statewide strategy has begun to shift in other directions.

In the area of alternative incarceration, which still remains an important program area, the emphasis has shifted from just increasing the number of client slots to serving specialized offender groups such as sex offenders, programmatic improvement such as education programs for younger clients, and building up other community programs such as parole. All contribute to the goals of reducing inmate populations, ensuring public safety, and rehabilitating offenders in the hope of avoiding future criminal behavior.

The new focus of Connecticut's Byrne Program is juveniles. As in the rest of the country, the rise in juvenile crime, particularly violent juvenile crime associated with gangs, has given rise to public demands for action. Connecticut has responded with tougher laws that require the transfer of violent juvenile offenders to adult court and limit a once easily obtained diversion program for youthful offenders (ages 16 and 17). Byrne Program funds were used to fill gaps in services in such areas as a program to deter further delinquent behavior for "gateway" (first-time) minor offenders, local juvenile justice centers to coordinate delinquency treatment and monitoring services for offenders on probation, juvenile supervision and reporting centers to serve the most serious offenders on probation, and an intensive parole program for female juvenile offenders leaving the state's secure juvenile facility. These programs, along with the state's standard probation and incarceration services, provide the state's juvenile court judges with a continuum of programs and services to appropriately punish, rehabilitate, and deter young offenders from the most minor offenses to the most violent crimes, which warrant long terms of incarceration.

Outside of the major areas of focus, Connecticut also used its Byrne funds to meet other gaps in services that, while smaller, are still areas of concern. In the area of law enforcement Connecticut continues its longstanding practice of not using Byrne funds to directly support local police operations. This is because there are two state-funded grant programs, one of which directly supports local anti-drug law enforcement, education, and crime prevention activities, and the other of which provides additional police resources for cities to concentrate on their neighborhoods most severely affected by drugs and crime. These two programs total approximately \$16 million, more than twice the size of the state's Byrne grant. Therefore, the Byrne resources are used for purposes other than local law enforcement in the interest of maintaining balance in the criminal justice system.

Byrne funds do indirectly benefit local police. The state has several joint state police/local police task forces which investigate narcotics trafficking, automobile theft, financial crimes, and youth street gangs, and track down violent fugitives from justice. Byrne funds are used to defray the cost to municipalities that benefit from the task forces' work in that these types of crime often cross municipal boundaries and also require specialized knowledge and equipment which may not be available to most municipalities. Another area of benefit to local police is Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) training. D.A.R.E. is a very popular program in Connecticut, with almost all municipalities offering the course to their school children. However, in order to do so, the towns must be able to obtain the required training for their officers. The Connecticut State Police is certified to provide the training and Byrne funds pay for the costs of the training classes so that towns can have their officers trained at no cost.

Finally, local police departments benefit from specialized training courses offered at no charge through the Police Officers Standards and Training Council.

A last major area of Connecticut's statewide strategy is a series of programs designed to make the judicial process more efficient. Some of these programs impact directly on the courts. The Court Security Program prevents disruptions to judicial proceedings by using state police to patrol courthouses where gang interactions have presented public safety threats. The Judicial Resource Enhancement Program provides additional clerks and legal researchers to allow retired judges to hear criminal cases. The processing of criminal cases is also dependent on the participation of prosecutors and public defenders and these agencies have also been bolstered in two areas by grant resources. In 1995, the state toughened its juvenile justice system by making it easier to transfer violent offenders to adult court. Also, a diversion program for youthful offenders (ages 16 and 17) in adult court was made more limited. Both the prosecutors and the public defenders expected these changes to cause more contested hearings on procedural matters, and ultimately, more trials. Each was given a grant to hire staff to pick up some of the additional work and to increase efficiency by specializing in these cases. The second problem area for prosecutors and public defenders was the increasing number of death penalty trials and appeals. Again, each agency received a grant to hire additional staff to specialize in these cases. The six cases in which death penalty sentences have been issued are just now entering the federal courts. Approximately 22 capitals cases are pending trial or appeal in the state courts. The purpose of the additional resources is to see that cases are properly handled at the trial level and relevant issues dealt with on appeal to avoid lengthy delays through habeas corpus proceedings. The grant-funded staff attorneys will eventually also handle any habeas proceedings.

Byrne grant funds have provided Connecticut with flexibility in coping with the changing demands on its criminal justice system. Grants funds, in comparison to budgeted state general funds, can be easily shifted to new priorities and programs. Grant funds also provide an advantage in that new programs can be designed, implemented, and modified, and a track record produced, so that the Governor's Office and the state legislature can better evaluate a program's value to the state. Almost every Byrne-funded program has been picked up on state general funds upon expiration of federal funding after four years.

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Delaware

The attached 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, 1996, to June 30, 1997. During the report period, the State of Delaware funded a total of 7 program areas covering 22 projects:

- During the report period, 6 projects were funded under Demand Reduction Education, including a Summer DARE to Rural Delaware Youth administered by the Delaware State Police, as well as a Camp Barnes program for youth residing in the City of Wilmington administered by the Wilmington Police Department; Community Youth Center for the City of Harrington; and the Police Athletic League's PALademics and Straight Talk programs. First State Community Action Agency administers the Building Strong Communities Program in Sussex County;
- Four community policing programs including the Hedgeville Stabilization Project in the City of Wilmington; Garfield Park Patrol in New Castle County; Eastside Community Policing in the City of Seaford; and the Gang Education, Neutralization and Intervention Program administered by the New Castle County Police Department;
- A total of 5 projects targeting the Operational Effectiveness of Court Process including the Attorney General's Case Management Improvement Project and Domestic and Juvenile Violence Case Management; Family Court Interagency Automated Strategy and a Domestic and Juvenile Violence Case Management Improvement Project for the Public Defender's office; and the Women's Correctional Institute's Delaware Mentor Program;
- Two treatment programs including Kent and Sussex Drug Court Treatment Services, administered by the Treatment Access Committee and the Department of Health and Social Services Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Mental Health; and a Naltrexone Alternative Program which is administered by SODAT, Inc.;
- Two Criminal Justice Informational Systems to address Uniform Crime Reporting backlog for the Delaware State Police and DELJIS Input Supplement for the City of Wilmington Police; and
- Two Victim Restoration projects for Kent and Sussex Counties through the Kent County Community Justice Center and Sussex County Community Justice Center. Two community-based projects for Sussex County including a Community Prevention Coordinator and the Strong Communities Initiative Mobilization.

The charts that follow represent the funding areas that the Drug and Violent Crime Advisory Committee has established over the past eight fiscal years.

Law Enforcement

As noted, a significant amount of funds in Fiscal Year 1989 (40%), Fiscal Year 1990 (23%), and Fiscal Year 1991 (20%) was geared toward funding multijurisdictional task forces and officers dedicated to drug units. This figure rapidly declined in Fiscal Year 1992 to 11% and then to zero percent in Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996. Although \$97,000 has been classified for law enforcement in FY1997, in actuality the funds were spent to purchase additional equipment for an Integrated Ballistic Identification System for the City of Wilmington, which will share its information with other police departments throughout the state. This brings the law enforcement category for FY 1997 up to 4%.

Community Policing

Delaware began "experimenting" with community policing programs in FY 1989 with one project for the City of Wilmington which represented 12% of total program funds for that fiscal year. Funding for community policing programs throughout the State of Delaware has continually increased in subsequent fiscal years. Fiscal Year 1993 represents the largest percentage funded for community policing projects at 36% of program funds. Since the State of Delaware was at the forefront of the community policing initiative in the early 1980s, the notion of community policing for the State of Delaware is not new. For Fiscal Year 1997 the allocation for community policing initiatives decreased to 7% for a total of \$164,236.

Prevention/Education and Early Intervention

The area of prevention has always experienced highs and lows with no real consistency for funding. For example, in Fiscal Year 1989 prevention programming consisted of 7 percent of program funds. In Fiscal Year 1992 this reached a high of 15%, with a steady decline in Fiscal Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995 to 2% and 3%, respectively. However, in Fiscal Year 1996, this figure has increased to a total of 10% of program funds. Prevention programming continues to climb in Fiscal Year 1997, with a total of 11% of program funds for a total of \$257,226.

Case Processing

Case processing projects have always received a substantial portion of Byrne funds, beginning with Fiscal Year 1989 with 30%, Fiscal Year 1990 with 59%, Fiscal Year 1991 with 48%, Fiscal Year 1992 with 37%, Fiscal Year 1993 with 23%, Fiscal Year 1994 with 32%, Fiscal Year 1995 with 36%, and Fiscal Year 1996 with a total of 51% of Byrne program funds. Again in Fiscal Year 1997, a total of 49% of program funds have been dedicated to case processing programming.

Treatment

Treatment programming has also substantially increased over the past few years from a low of zero percent in Fiscal Year 1990 to a high of 21% in Fiscal Year 1994. In FY 1996 this figure declined substantially to 2%, although planning for FY 1997 showed a dramatic increase to 10% as the Drug and Violent Crime Advisory Committee agreed to fund treatment programming within correctional facilities.

Data Collection

This funding area was recently added in Fiscal Year 1995 with the realization that data collection has become an integral part of the criminal justice continuum. This area has been funded at a level of 7% for Fiscal Year 1995, 3% for Fiscal Year 1996, and .05 % for FY 1997.

Victim Restoration

This funding area was also recently added in Fiscal Year 1995, although it is significant to note that during the planning process for Fiscal Year 1997, this funding priority was dropped due to the influx of other federal funding sources such as the Violence Against Women Act along with the increase in funding under the Victims of Crime Act. This area received 3% and 6% of program funds, respectively, in Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. In FY 1997 this amount dropped to 4% due to the Kent County Community Justice Center programming reaching its three-year limit, yet receiving a fourth year by special request. In addition, funds were added for Sussex County for a Sussex County Community Justice Center.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 ALLOCATION: \$ 739,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 221,965	\$ 297,835	\$ 49,200	\$ 90,000	\$ 50,000
30%	40%	7%	12%	7%

CJC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 30,000 = 4%

FISCAL YEAR 1990 ALLOCATION: \$ 1,890,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 1,124,000	\$ 435,000	\$ 161,000	\$ 80,000	\$ -0-
59%	23%	9%	4%	0%

CJC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 90,000 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1991 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,032,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 974,190	\$ 408,793	\$ 265,717	\$ 248,800	\$ 40,000
48%	20%	13%	12%	2%

CJC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 94,500 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1992 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,020,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 758,441	\$ 213,733	\$ 309,805	\$ 333,902	\$ 164,619
37%	11%	15%	17%	8%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$138,500 = 7% CJRI SET ASIDE : \$ 101,000 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1993 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,027,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 468,936	\$ -0-	\$ 184,312	\$ 726,081	\$ 403,071
23%	0%	9%	36%	20%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 143,250 = 7% CJRI SET ASIDE: \$ 101,350 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1994 ALLOCATION: \$ 1,171,000

CASE PROCESSING	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PREVENTION EDUCATION	COMMUNITY POLICING	TREATMENT
\$ 553,580	\$ -0-	\$ 26,145	\$ 553,400	\$ 354,775
32%	0%	2%	32%	21%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 143,250 = 8% CJRI SET ASIDE: \$ 85,850 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1995 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,163,000

CASE PROCESS	LAW ENFORCE	PREVENT EDUCATE	COMM. POLICING	TREATMENT	DATA COLLECT	VICTIMS
\$778,100	\$ -0-	\$ 74,330	\$ 620,925	\$ 156,000	\$ 145,280	\$ 66,000
36%	0%	3%	29%	7%	7%	3%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 214,215 = 10% CJRI SET ASIDE: \$ 108,150 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1996 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,275,000

CASE PROCESS	LAW ENFORCE	PREVENT EDUCATE	COMM. POLICING	TREATMENT	DATA COLLECT	VICTIMS
\$ 1,162,675	\$ -0-	\$ 232,500	\$ 292,650	\$ 55,000	\$ 60,925	\$ 130,000
51%	0%	10%	13%	2%	3%	6%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$ 227,500 = 10% CJRI SET ASIDE: \$ 113,750 = 5%

FISCAL YEAR 1997 ALLOCATION: \$ 2,394,000

CASE PROCESS	LAW ENFORCE	PREVENT EDUCATE	COMM. POLICING	TREATMENT	DATA COLLECT	VICTIMS
\$ 1,169,338	\$ 97,000	\$ 257,226	\$ 164,236	\$ 247,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 97,000
49%	4%	11%	7%	10%	.5%	4%

CJC AND SAC ADMINISTRATION: \$227,500 = 9.5% CJRI SET ASIDE: \$ 119,700 = 5%

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District of Columbia

The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to administer the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. The purpose of the Byrne Program is for state and local units of government to improve their criminal justice system, with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders.

Under the Byrne Program the District of Columbia has implemented programs to address the priorities articulated in the District's statewide strategy for Fiscal Years 1994, 1995, and 1996. Those District priorities and programs, active between July 1, 1996, and June 31, 1997, compose this *1997 State Annual Report for the District of Columbia*. Program goals, activities, performance measures, and accomplishments are included.

Each year, the leaders of the District of Columbia's criminal justice system come together to identify the District's criminal justice issues and consequent program needs. Through this effort, criminal justice system priorities have been developed and specific programs created to address these priorities. Five priorities identified in the District's Byrne strategies were active during the current reporting period:

- Technology and Information Systems Improvement
- Alternatives to Incarceration
- Community Prosecution
- Violence Prevention
- Special Pilot Projects

The following is an overview of these Byrne strategy priorities and the programs implemented in support of them:

PRIORITY: Technology and Information Systems Improvement

GOALS:

- To improve the automated capacity of the District's criminal justice agencies in order to enhance their combat against drugs, violence, and serious offenders.
- To improve interagency communication and information sharing between criminal justice agencies.
- To develop a clearinghouse of data for criminal history records.

Since authorization of the Byrne program, the District of Columbia has identified criminal justice technology and information systems improvement as a main priority. As a result, the District has allocated substantial Byrne funding toward programs that support criminal justice technology development and information systems improvement. While the specific programs have been very diverse throughout the years, they have all worked to achieve one or more of the identified goals. In this reporting period, nine Byrne programs supported technology and information systems improvement, and are described below:

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT(MPD)

- **Global Network Infrastructure:**
Established the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) as a clearinghouse for criminal and juvenile history records. This clearinghouse is the point of communication through which criminal justice agencies link data arrests, cases, dockets, detention, and release of defendants originating from diverse applications and platforms.

- **Criminal History Improvements:**

Supported the “cleanup” and upgrade of CJIS criminal and juvenile history records.

- **Juvenile Justice Agencies Integration Upgrades:**

Enhanced juvenile criminal history records and information sharing within the criminal justice system.

- **Conversion and Reconciliation of Historical Records:**

Designed to “clean up” the MPD’s criminal history records and improve data consistency with other criminal justice agencies.

- **Automated Prisoner Identification:**

Provided an analysis and recommendations for a two-fingerprint database to process prisoners through a central Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY(PSA)

- **ABADABA (Automated Bail Agency Database) System Redesign:**

Program downsized the ABADABA system from the MPD mainframe to a client server system.

- **Downsizing Mainframe System:**

Developed an automated bail interviewing system.

- **System Integration Upgrade for Juvenile Justice Agencies:**

Improved the capabilities of the PSA’s Drug Test Management System in the Juvenile Drug Testing Unit.

PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE(PDS)

- **Integrated On-line Sentencing Resource Project:**

Developing an On-line Sentencing Resources and Alternatives database (OSRA) that will provide user-friendly computer access and information about community-based programs, both locally and nationally, that offer sentencing alternatives to incarceration and treatment options.

These programs have strengthened the District of Columbia’s criminal justice information system’s infrastructure and provided technology that improves practitioner access to critical information and resources.

PRIORITY: Alternatives to Incarceration

GOALS:

- To explore alternatives to incarceration for clients facing sentencing.

- To address the increasing impact of juvenile offenders in the District.

The two programs funded to address Alternatives to Incarceration this reporting period are:

- **Delinquency Education Division Project:**

To move juvenile cases, where appropriate, to the school system and offer educational treatment.

- **The Urban Services Program:**

A boot camp intended to interrupt the criminal activities of District youth and redirect them through exposure to an authority system. This program is also receiving funding under the District's Comprehensive Communities Program FY 1995.

Both programs were developed in an attempt to address juvenile delinquency and violence through preventative measures. They not only offer alternative solutions to the national concern of overcrowded prisons, jails, and detention centers, but function as a deterrent or preventative measure against future criminal activity and violence.

These programs support the goal of prevention of crime and serious offenders under the Byrne Formula Grant Program by providing the District's court-involved youth with alternative programs to incarceration.

PRIORITY: Community Prosecution

GOALS:

- To improve the prosecution of juvenile and nuisance crimes within the 5th Police District community.
- To create a computer database to improve the prosecution and enforcement of court orders.
- To improve the community's access to prosecutors.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel (OCC) has established a Community Prosecution Unit in the 5th District of the Metropolitan Police Department. This program has been designed in conjunction with a similar effort with the 5th District Police on the part of the United States Attorney. By dispatching prosecutors into the community, the OCC will provide a more effective response to juvenile crime and nuisances that detract from the quality of life in affected neighborhoods of the 5th District.

The Community Prosecution Program supports the goal of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system under the Byrne Formula Grant Program through enhancement of OCC prosecutor interaction with the community, and collaboration among criminal justice agencies.

PRIORITY: Violence Prevention

GOALS:

- To combat drugs and violent crime through preventative measures.
- To provide alternative skills and activities to juveniles for violence reduction.

The two programs funded to address Violence Prevention this reporting period are:

- **The Department of Corrections Correctional Anti-Violence Program:**

An innovative program designed to empower inmates, staff and volunteers by exploring the root causes of violence and identifying creative methods of prevention.

- **City-Wide Violence Prevention/Project PACT:**

Summer youth programs that provided recreational, educational, and employment opportunities for District youth.

Programs implemented in support of the Byrne Formula Grant Program goal of prevention of violence and serious offenses offered an array of projects designed to improve the life, education, and work skills required of young adults to be productive citizens.

PRIORITY: Special Pilots Project

GOALS:

- To experiment with projects that address needs within the criminal justice system.
- To develop model programs.

This reporting period, the Metropolitan Police Department established the Service of Process Pilot Project. This project was implemented to strengthen the District's response to domestic violence, and to comply with the requirements mandated under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). In light of the fact that the District of Columbia functions as a state and local government, certain functions generally performed at the state level in other jurisdictions are often the responsibility of local District agencies. This is the case with the service of Temporary Protection Orders and Civil Protection Orders. In the District, the Metropolitan Police Department was assigned the responsibility of this role and they have worked diligently to improve and sustain this important service for the community.

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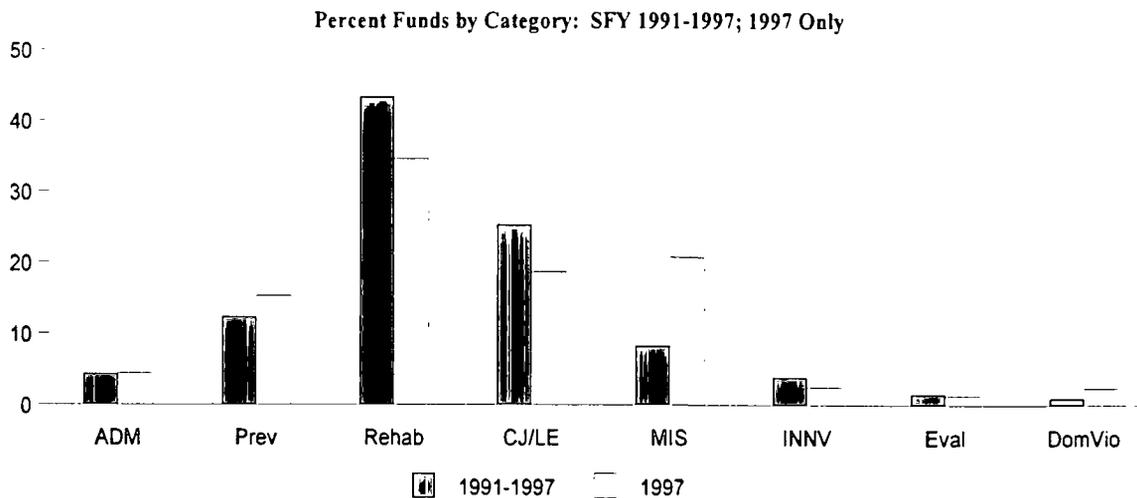
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Florida

Florida's unique geography and demographic profile make the state a target of narcotics traffickers and, unfortunately, a national leader in substance abuse and its negative consequences. From the individual tragedy of drug addiction to the plague of violent crimes committed because of drugs, Florida has too much experience. Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds provided through the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the form of the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) program are an important part of the state's attempt to reduce substance abuse and its impacts.

The strategy that Florida has pursued to combat substance abuse relies on more than law enforcement. Prevention, treatment, innovative approaches, and system supports will ultimately reduce the need for law enforcement and, in some instances, currently improve law enforcement's capacity and ability to fight substance abuse-related crime. Federal regulation of the Byrne program that funds DCSI projects also shapes Florida's approach in that, for multijurisdictional task forces, programs are limited to 48 months of funding. Subgrantees, still in need of fiscal assistance to reduce or prevent substance abuse problems in their communities, have been known to shift their emphasis from urban enforcement to multijurisdictional task forces to keep the money flowing in the fifth year and beyond. This has had the unintended, but positive, effect of increasing interagency cooperation.

From Federal Fiscal Years (FFYs) 1990 through 1996, Florida has made 1,245 grants totaling \$188,044,966.37 in 21 of the 26 purpose areas allowed by BJA. Of these funds, 43.3 percent has gone toward rehabilitation and treatment; 25.3 percent to criminal justice and law enforcement; 12.3 percent has been directed to prevention and education; 4.3 percent to administration; 3.9 percent to innovative programs; 8.3 percent to management information; 1.6 percent to evaluation; and 1.0 percent to domestic violence.



In state fiscal year (SFY) 1997, a total of \$23,383,223.07 in federal funds (from all pertinent federal fiscal year funds) was matched by \$8,405,756.27 locally for a total of \$31,788,979.34 in the same categories. However, the balance of funding has shifted among categories, in the seven years of funding, away from primarily direct service categories such as criminal justice/law enforcement projects (down to 18.7 percent of total spending in SFY 1997 compared to 25.3 percent for SFY 1991-1997) and rehabilitation/treatment projects (at 34.6 percent in SFY 1997 compared to 43.3 percent for SFY 1991-1997) toward more process-oriented categories such as management information services (at 20.8 percent compared to 8.3 percent). Other SFY 1997 category percentages include administration (4.4 percent), prevention/education (15.3 percent), innovative programs (2.5 percent), evaluation (1.3 percent) and domestic violence (2.4 percent).

Funding from SFY 1991 - 1997

Purpose Area/Number of Grants		Federal Funds	Match Funds	Total Funds
Administration	66	\$6,006,861.32	\$2,187,773.88	\$8,194,635.20
Prevention/Education	369	\$16,852,840.74	\$6,407,950.81	\$23,200,791.55
Rehabilitation/Treatment	306	\$59,128,513.82	\$22,370,401.88	\$81,498,915.70
Criminal Justice/Law Enf't	359	\$33,203,696.54	\$14,342,424.88	\$47,546,121.42
Management Information	85	\$11,704,526.91	\$4,027,975.38	\$15,732,502.29
Innovative Programs	27	\$5,235,920.77	\$2,062,062.34	\$7,297,983.11
Evaluation	13	\$2,209,604.20	\$760,321.76	\$2,969,925.96
Domestic Violence	20	\$1,128,599.52	\$398,979.89	\$1,527,579.41
Grand Totals	1245	\$135,470,563.82	\$52,557,890.82	\$188,028,454.64

Funding for SFY 1997 Only

Purpose Area/Number of Grants		Federal Funds	Match Funds	Total Funds
Administration	11	\$1,030,369.00	\$379,410.67	\$1,409,779.67
Prevention/Education	76	\$3,403,953.99	\$1,457,941.75	\$4,861,895.74
Rehabilitation/Treatment	36	\$8,183,708.10	\$2,811,347.68	\$10,995,055.78
Criminal Justice/Law Enf't	48	\$4,435,053.13	\$1,500,737.55	\$5,935,790.68
Management Information	26	\$4,894,552.13	\$1,730,605.87	\$6,625,158.00
Innovative Programs	4	\$570,813.75	\$237,454.25	\$808,268.00
Evaluation	1	\$300,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$400,000.00
Domestic Violence	9	\$564,772.97	\$188,258.50	\$753,031.47
Grand Totals	211	\$23,383,223.07	\$8,405,756.27	\$31,788,979.34

Subgrantees using these funds have accomplished the results shown below. Care should be taken not to directly compare purpose area performance or year-to-year performance. Many projects are assistive in nature and most projects continue from year-to-year. Nonetheless, DCSI funds have been critical to the attainment of these achievements.

Selected Accomplishments	SFY 1997	SFY91-97
Local substance abuse policy board meetings held	64	533
Statewide monitoring visits conducted	205	1,342
Number of claims/grant adjustments processed	825	8,462
Children receiving D.A.R.E. 5th grade core curriculum	5,582	98,496
Children receiving D.A.R.E. K-4th grade visitation program	16,828	342,868
Neighborhood clean-up campaigns started	97	653
Community-oriented policing programs initiated/enhanced	27	363
Community centers assisted through community policing	61	277
School resource officers provided	42	169
Offenders admitted into correctional treatment	671	52,525
Offenders admitted into community-based treatment	3,397	265,825
Financial investigations	64	178
Financial investigation arrests	139	406
Multijurisdictional/urban enforcement investigations	5,763	41,368
Multijurisdictional/urban enforcement arrests	634	24,482
Multijurisdictional/urban enforcement weapons seizures	185	1,740
Multijurisdictional/urban enforcement asset seizures	\$2,802,137	\$33,010,569
Multijurisdictional/urban enforcement asset forfeitures	\$399,200	\$5,650,053
Kilograms of powder and crack cocaine seized	106.5 kg.	1,421.0 kg.
Pounds of marijuana and sensimilla seized	1,866.3 lbs.	18,278.9 lbs.

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 type, the Grant Processing, Monitoring and Management Information System (GPMMS). GPMMS 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. In SFY 1996, GPMMS was converted from DOS to a Windows program.

Some of the DCSI efforts have been evaluated to enable the Department of Community Affairs to oversee projects better and to assess their performance in areas that are, admittedly, 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; 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 conflicting in Florida, but is growing stronger, particularly at the local level. There, local substance abuse policy advisory councils are springing up in communities large and small. These groups pool their resources, expertise, 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 statewide task force has merged the issues of substance abuse with those of violent crime in response to citizens' concerns about public safety.

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Georgia

The State of Georgia is unique when it comes to drug and violent crime problems. The state has a combination of several large urban populations, with surrounding counties of a rural nature. This combination brings many challenges to developing and administering a statewide strategy which will focus on the varied problems of the different regions of the state.

In 1996 the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Council), acting as the administering agency for this purpose, has worked with state agencies, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to combat the drug and violent crime problem faced in each community throughout the state. As referenced in our 1996 multiyear strategy, we have linked various governments and agencies in cooperative unions to better address the multitude of problems. Over the past year, cooperation from these communities has produced results in many areas with the help of the Edward Byrne Memorial Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Grant Program and other federal and nonfederal funding sources.

Planning efforts for this program, as required by BJA, are reviewed by the Council's Crime Control and System Improvement Advisory Committee (CCSIAC), which serves as part of the state's Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board. These planning efforts have been furthered in part by the Georgia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). The SAC has been responsible for research in the past year that has provided needed planning information. Current research projects are focusing on a comparison of selected local multijurisdictional task forces.

These planning efforts focused primarily on the following seven areas of the Criminal Justice System which have had a great impact in improving Georgia's ability to combat drugs and violent crime in the past year.

1. Law Enforcement
2. Prosecution
3. Courts
4. Corrections
5. Juvenile Justice System
6. Prevention, Education, and Treatment
7. Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)

Specific goals have been identified and funding allocations have been established based on the program areas that are considered to have the highest priority. Georgia received approximately \$12.8 million from the 1996 DCSI award to the state, and funded projects in 10 of the 26 eligible purpose areas. These included cooperative projects such as multijurisdictional drug task forces, fugitive squads, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs, alternatives to incarceration programs, rehabilitative treatment for adults and juveniles with substance abuse problems, and automation of courts and court-related agencies. The combined effort of these projects had the following results for the state as a whole:

- 9,068 arrests, primarily drug-related, \$3,857,550 in seizures, and \$1,509,491 received in forfeited assets resulted from local multijurisdictional projects;
- Various law enforcement inquiries resulted in over 3,000 identifications of criminals while utilizing the Statewide Narcotics Information and Intelligence Exchange Program;
- Over 1,200 fugitives were arrested by the two regional multijurisdictional fugitive squads in conjunction with local law enforcement;
- Over 22,000 children received the D.A.R.E. curriculum;

- Over 1,700 adults and 4,200 juveniles were referred and/or received substance abuse treatment;
- Eight additional courts (for a total of 38) are capable of transmitting automated dispositions electronically;
- More than 170 courts and law enforcement agencies were evaluated by the audit team (CJRI) which cleared over 15,000 delinquent dispositions.

These results are encouraging and indicate how the Byrne strategy is instrumental in bringing communities and agencies together to fight similar problems across the state. DCSI funds contribute greatly to this effort as they offer the additional incentive needed to forge such cooperation, and concentrated effort on the complex and varied problem of drugs and violent crime.

New evaluation initiatives were completed in the areas of D.A.R.E., SRO, and multijurisdictional task forces, while staff efforts continue to develop more standard evaluation tools for the remaining program areas. In addition, a transition to an automated Grants Management Information System (GMIS) was completed and implemented in July of 1997. This system will greatly enhance staff capabilities in the upcoming year and allow for the generation of more detailed financial status reports. The Council continues to look ahead in 1997 to add a component to electronically reconcile subgrantee payment information to our financial state agency, the Office of Planning and Budget.

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Guam

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

Programs funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance formula grant program reflect the major issues facing Guam's criminal justice system. While numerous programs were funded, the vast majority of Guam's Byrne Memorial funds were directed toward the following strategic areas:

- Ensuring Guam has the ability to combat drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime;
- Ensuring Guam has the ability to coordinate and prosecute violent crime and drug-related cases;
- Ensuring Guam has the ability to perform forensic rape examinations;
- Modernizing Guam's forensic crime laboratory; and
- Automating Guam's criminal justice system with priority consideration in developing a computerized criminal history record.

Guam's violent crime rate is rapidly increasing and this increase is directly related to the increased availability of crystal methamphetamine in Guam and within this region of the Pacific. One of Byrne Memorial Grant Program's most significant impacts is its ability to draw together federal and territorial law enforcement entities and facilitate their ability to work together in tandem with a shared common cause to rid Guam and this part of the Pacific of illicit drugs and drug-related crime.

The following are significant highlights that took place during the period of July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996, under the Byrne Memorial Grant Program:

- Guam's multijurisdictional task forces seized a total of 16,573.20 grams of drugs with a street value of \$8,241,290.00. Of the total drugs seized, 16,260.28 grams were methamphetamine, 282.20 grams were marijuana, and 30.72 grams were heroin;
- Guam's multijurisdictional task forces investigated 238 drug cases and made 114 drug arrests. Of the 238 drug cases investigated, 237 drug cases were for methamphetamine and 1 was for marijuana;
- Guam's multijurisdictional task forces seized an estimated \$282,471.00 worth of assets, such as U.S. currency, jewelry, real estate, and firearms that have been subjected to asset forfeiture proceedings;
- Guam's Narcotics Officer verified 6 marijuana plantations, eradicated 172 marijuana plants, and seized 48 firearms;
- Guam's Central Repository is online and is available for querying 7 days a week on a 24 hour basis;

- Guam's Criminal Justice Agencies (Department of Youth Affairs, Department of Corrections, Guam Police Department, Department of Law) are online through the Justice Wide Area Network;
- Guam's forensic crime laboratory continued to modernize. 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 their 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 analytical needs of the Micronesian Region; and
- The Narcotics Prosecutors charged 46 drug cases, dismissed 27 cases, declined 2 cases and 12 plea guilty, and 3 deferred pleas.

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Hawaii

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance Formula Grant funds criminal justice projects at major points in our state's criminal justice system. The state's strategy has been to focus on reducing drug-related problems, domestic and family violence, prison overcrowding and property crime, and improving the effectiveness of criminal justice information systems. Because these problems are often interrelated, a multiresource or collaborative approach was desired over stand-alone approaches.

Drugs are a problem that affects all points in our criminal justice system. They are a major cause of the steady stream of new offenders entering the system and a major reason for failure among offenders trying to leave the system. Drug use increases the risk for domestic violence, child abuse, and work place violence. Drug offenders also contribute to the rise in property crimes and organized crimes. Efforts to reduce drug use in our state include interdiction, substance abuse treatment for probationers, inmates and parolees, and prevention activities.

Domestic and family violence continues to be a problem in our state. Coordinated efforts between the police, prosecutors, courts, and victim services are essential in collaborating effective responses. Unlike other crimes, the offender knows and often lives with the victim. Law enforcement agencies sought to streamline policies and procedures to prosecute cases expeditiously, improve services to victims, and hold the offenders accountable.

The state has been dealing with Hawaii's prison overcrowding by moving inmates to out-of-state prison facilities and seeking resources to build more prison beds. While transferring inmates out-of-state and building more prison beds had an immediate impact on the overcrowding problem, the numbers of offenders entering the prison system continues to exceed the number of those exiting the system. Pressured by overcrowding problems, a federal mandate, and the concern for public safety, the Department of Public Safety and the Judiciary are pursuing drug treatment and diversion projects. By utilizing various treatment modalities and supervision services, the intended goal is to address the root of the offenders' problems and cease criminal behaviors.

Common components found in the Byrne projects were activities in crime prevention, law enforcement, treatment, and training. In the area of crime prevention, law enforcement agencies worked on increasing community policing activities as a means to deter a specific types of crime (an example is property crime) and increase collaboration between law enforcement and the community to resolve problems. In the area of law enforcement, criminal justice agencies worked on being more effective in dealing with high case loads and improving their response to serious crimes. An example of improving law enforcement efforts against crimes such as child abuse is the use of vertical prosecution and the creation of specialized units. The criminal justice agencies also worked on establishing treatment modalities for offenders. Treatment for drug offenders and sex offenders in conjunction with incarceration is believed to be more effective than incarceration alone. In addition to the other components mentioned, the criminal justice agencies sought training for its staff. Training funded with the Byrne grant provides an avenue to learn the latest methods and technology. Training also helps to ensure that project activities are accomplished more efficiently and effectively.

The following are highlights of the July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997, accomplishments:

- The Statewide Narcotics Task Force seized 37,162.65 grams of methamphetamine, 58,223.02 grams of cocaine and 344.30 grams of heroin. The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$18,966,949. The task force seized \$801,748.14 in cash, 66 weapons, 1 property, and 13 vehicles. A total of 1,853 cases were initiated, and 1,612 arrests were made;
- Over 200 law enforcement personnel attended the Seventh Annual WSIN/Statewide Narcotics Task Force Training Conference in Honolulu;
- Sixty eradication missions were completed, resulting in 661,652 marijuana plants being eradicated and

1,606 arrests. The estimated value of the plants eradicated is \$4,962,390,000;

- The total number of crime prevention community/neighborhood watch programs on the Big Island and Waikiki increased from approximately 80 to 120;
- The creation of a joint task force between the FBI, the Honolulu Police Department, and the U.S. Attorney's Office was formed in response to the rise in violent purse snatching incidents. Consisting of detectives from Districts 1, 6, and 7, an agent from the FBI and an Assistant U.S. Attorney, 10 offenders were indicted in the U.S. District Court under the federal Hobb's Act;
- The scope of financial investigations expanded from drug money laundering cases to those involving other crimes which money laundering cases can originate. Examples are gambling, prostitution, and organized crime;
- In Maui County, the Prosecutor's Violent Crime Unit that targets sexual assault cases obtained convictions on 146 counts (81%) on the most serious charges. These cases involved 33 defendants;
- The number of joint investigations in child abuse between the Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office and social service agencies increased by 107 cases (16%) in the first quarter in 1996. Training was provided to 55 Hawaii County criminal justice and health professionals on examination, evidence recovery, and court presentation in sexual abuse cases;
- Sex offender treatment was provided to 26 adjudicated juveniles on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai. The previous year, 12 juveniles were served. Of the 26 juveniles, 92% did not reoffend;
- Hawaii Drug Court outpatient services expanded to include family orientations, vocational and educational training, health education, and drug-free family activities;
- Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) completed 279 substance abuse assessments. Of the parolees assessed, 218 were referred and accepted into HPA's outpatient program, 24 were referred to community outpatient, and 37 were referred to residential treatment;
- The Department of Public Safety assessed 145 pretrial detainees of whom 66 were recommended for residential treatment, 33 for intensive outpatient, 30 for outpatient in a supportive living program, 10 for dual-diagnosis treatment, and 6 for detoxification. Fifty-eight treatment slots were used of which 12 were in residential treatment;
- Of the 50 offenders who participated in Kauai Community Correctional Center's Ka'i Like, 98% remained drug free and 82% remained in the program during the project period; and
- Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center completed a survey of existing infrastructure components for each criminal justice agency to improve the effectiveness of the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH). From the information gathered, HCJDC started work on redesigning the OBTS/CCH system to improve the quality of the data inputted and to meet the needs of the users, and the local and federal criminal justice communities.

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Idaho

The Idaho Drug Policy Advisory Board and the Idaho Criminal Justice Council are the criminal justice representatives that develop Idaho's Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy. The central purpose and mission of the strategy is to develop a working plan to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. The strategy sets the stage for a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to organize the resources needed for effective drug programs. As a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of Idaho, the strategy is described under the following categories: Corrections and Treatment, Law Enforcement, Prevention, Adjudication, and Information Systems and Technological Improvements.

The Idaho Criminal Justice Council selected 51 projects to fund during the July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996, reporting period. Priority was also placed on programs that cut across disciplines, including components that include several different areas. The following table identifies program areas and funding levels.

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program has provided Idaho with vital seed money to fund state and local drug control projects. Idaho's rural communities would virtually go without specialized drug control measures without the assistance of the Formula Grant Program.

Program Area	Number of Projects	Local 1996 Funding	State 1996 Funding
DARE / Demand Reduction	10	\$ 212,106	
School Resource Officer	2	\$ 135,834	
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	13	\$ 597,724	
Special Issues/LE Training	1		\$ 146,786
Gang & Drug Enforcement	3	\$ 150,358	
Crime Scene Unit	1		\$ 84,988
Public Correctional Resources	6	\$ 54,351	\$ 515,134
Educational & Treatment	2		\$ 140,656
Forensics Lab Enhancement	2	\$ 42,165	\$ 20,000
Innovative Projects	5	\$ 76,918	\$ 273,109
DUI - Prosecution	3	\$ 19,579	
Evaluations	1	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,188
Anti-Terrorism	1	\$ 44,568	
Criminal History (CHRI) 5%	1	\$ 77,785	\$ 70,631
Total 10 Program Areas	51	\$ 1,416,000	\$ 1,255,492

An attempt was made to fund projects with the potential to have a considerable impact on the drug problem in Idaho. The success of these programs is in part evidenced by the accomplishments noted below:

- 44,000 K-12 students in 159 cities and towns throughout Idaho received drug resistance education;

- Implemented the PAYADA (Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse) program in the Cascade elementary school;
- Instituted a Gang Awareness program in Valley County to deter kids from gang involvement;
- Investigated over 700 school juvenile-related incidents resulting in 359 arrests;
- Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces pooled their resources with state and local law enforcement agencies and removed the following drugs during this reporting period: 262,770.48 grams of marijuana and 5,742 marijuana plants; 55,702.08 grams and 220 dosage units of meth; and 6,520.50 grams and 18 dosage units of cocaine. Marijuana continues to represent a major portion of these drugs;
- Apprehended and prosecuted repeat offenders involved in illegally obtaining and trading stolen property for narcotics, specifically methamphetamine;
- Provided over 1,400 hours of POST-certified law enforcement training for the Criminal Justice Community;
- In addition to the law enforcement training, 56 hours of training were provided to the Judiciary and Prosecution, Corrections, Probation and Parole, as well as 154 hours of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse training;
- Established a multiagency, locally based anti-gang prevention/suppression program;
- Continued to build a local agency criminal intelligence tracking system for gang membership;
- Supported a partnership with Valley Boys and Girls Clubs to target at-risk youth and youth on the fringe of gang involvement and provided supervised activities for at-risk youth as an alternative to crime;
- Established a highly trained and well-equipped crime scene unit (laboratory staff and crime scene investigators) to assist local law enforcement agencies;
- Provided a mechanism for local law enforcement agencies to effectively combat complex criminal cases by providing experienced prosecution on the state level;
- Provided local governmental agencies with a prosecution team to handle racketeering, gambling, prostitution, public corruption schemes, and medical care provider fraud cases;
- Provided a comprehensive substance abuse educational treatment program to 112 Ada County jail inmates, (client completion rate is 91.8%);
- Provided specialized probation services to 466 juveniles in Ada County;
- Provided counseling sessions on drug and alcohol abuse, relapse prevention, and parole transition to 1,502 state prison inmates;
- Provided intensive supervision and substance abuse services to 448 male and female prison parolees;
- Provided drug/alcohol screening, assessment, referral and drug education/prevention classes to domestic violence offenders;

- Provided drug education/prevention techniques to domestic violence offenders;
- Identified trends and patterns of crime with the use of a Map Information Software program (North Idaho Counties);
- Supported a three-phase approach to reduce DUI arrests and alcohol abuse;
- Developed an education/treatment program for convicted domestic batterers and violent offenders in the Third Judicial District;
- Developed DNA testing legislation; and
- Developed and implemented a 4-hour introductory block of instruction to educate law enforcement officers on the patterns and practices of terrorists (95 local officers and 22 federal agents were provided training).

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Illinois

Illinois has made a substantial commitment to combat drugs and violent crime. During State Fiscal Year 1997 (SFY 97), the Authority awarded \$19.4 million in federal funds to 43 major programs. These programs targeted every facet of the Illinois criminal justice system, including law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, treatment, and education. Individually and collectively, these efforts helped to reduce the supply of drugs in state, as well as the incidence of violent crime.

In developing a state strategy to combat drugs and violent crime, the Authority built on the successes of past years by continuing effective programs—particularly those related to drug apprehension, prosecution, alternative sanctions, and treatment options for offenders. Programs also were developed to expand public defender services, respond to violent crime, promote citizen involvement in the identification and prevention of crime, and improve the state's criminal history records.

To help develop a plan that would promote successful and effective programming, the Authority solicited innovative, programmatic ideas and expertise from diverse groups as it designed, developed, and funded crime control initiatives. Representatives from many segments of the state's population—public and private—were actively involved in decisionmaking and funding. Public sector representatives came from law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections, treatment, and education. Private sector representatives came from communities, minority groups, low-income housing groups, and business and advocacy groups.

The Authority took a multifaceted approach in developing the plan to reduce drug and violent crime in Illinois. Programs complemented and built upon the work of others. Integrated efforts ensured the effectiveness and efficiency of one initiative within the system without hindering another.

Initiatives also focused on comprehensive programming in targeted areas of the state based on needs assessment. Several programs concentrated on specific geographic locations and provided an array of strategic programming in law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, and community corrections. A variety of programs were designed to enhance the overall effort to combat drugs and violent crime in jurisdictions lacking local resources.

As in the past, program evaluation was an integral component in Illinois' effort to enhance statewide coordination and integration. Internal analyses, as well as external program evaluations, determined the impact of current efforts and provided critical analyses for future planning.

Efforts in Illinois to reduce the prevalence of drugs and the incidence of violent crime continued to emphasize the importance of an integrated and coordinated approach by all facets of the criminal justice system. Subsequently, the impact of the statewide planning may be felt. The annual report further details program priorities, as well as successes and accomplishments during the past year.

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Indiana

Byrne funding has allowed Indiana to initiate a myriad of new programs as well as continue many successful programs and projects in 1996. The state funded a multitude of projects under eight different program areas. The state administrative agency, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI), also undertook a new planning effort and is in the process of developing an evaluation program for each of its programs.

All of the projects and programs have endeavored to achieve the goals set forth both in the state strategy and those set by the Byrne Program and the National Drug Control Strategy.

Especially significant have been the efforts to improve the criminal justice system's ability to deal with drug and violent crime through the presence of multijurisdictional drug task forces, improved criminal justice systems, adjudication enhancements, and substance abuse treatment programs. Additionally, communication and collaboration among local, state, and federal agencies has been greatly enhanced by both the existence of task forces and by system improvements.

Youth have been educated and parent and other significant adult involvement has improved as a result of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs. Students have been given the skills they need to resist involvement with drugs, violent crime, and gangs, thus reducing the demand for illegal substances and making the future streets of Indiana safer. Communities have become involved in these education efforts in hopes of preventing future violence in their neighborhoods and parents have been educated so that they are able to duplicate, at home, the substance abuse education their children receive in the classroom.

Coordination and cooperation among various agencies remain a priority. This is best represented by the numerous task forces throughout the state—for example, the Northwest Indiana Violent Crimes Task Force, which not only combines the efforts of multiple local law enforcement agencies, but also state and federal agencies as well. This coordination is also represented in the planning effort. The ICJI Planning Committee includes the State Attorney General, the Superintendent of State Police, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, the State Public Defender, a representative for prosecutors, an educator, and members of the ICJI staff.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (1): Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.

There are currently 19 D.A.R.E. projects in the state of Indiana receiving \$209,308.93 in Byrne funding. These programs are helping to educate children about the harmful consequences of drug use. They also proactively deter children from gang involvement, violent crime, and the use of illegal substances.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (2): Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate federal, state and/or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.

The 36 task forces in Indiana receive \$4,464,666.75 in Byrne funding to provide a coordinated approach toward eradicating drugs and violent crime throughout the state.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (10): Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding the prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.

The two projects funded under this purpose area utilize their \$426,912.00 to abolish court delay, jail overcrowding, and increasing costs.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (13): Providing programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.

There is one project funded by this program area. The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) Substance Abuse Treatment Project receives \$872,446.63 to provide treatment services to both incarcerated adults and juveniles as well as parolees.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (15A): Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug-testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependant offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories.

There is one project funded under this project area in the state of Indiana; it receives \$290,262 in Byrne funding to identify those individuals who are in need of substance abuse treatment services.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (15B): Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

There are 15 projects receiving \$3,023,548.30 in funding in the state of Indiana to contribute to the improvement of Indiana's ability to track and use criminal records.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (16): Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

Two innovative projects in the state of Indiana receive \$120,967.25 in Byrne funding under this project area. These projects illustrate exciting ways that agencies throughout the state are combating criminal activity in their communities.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (20): Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

The two projects receiving \$94,653.75 in Byrne funding under this program area in the state of Indiana strive to alleviate overcrowding in Indiana's jails and prisons.

Legislative Purpose Area 501 (21): Program of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

The one project receiving funding under this program area receives \$63,078 in funding to reduce the availability of illegal firearms and substances throughout the state.

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Iowa

This is the Iowa state annual report of programs and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program from July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997.

Although drugs and violent crime continue to present Iowa with significant challenges, the state has made a substantial commitment to combat both. During the period covered by this report, nearly \$5.6 million in federal funds and \$2.2 million in state and local matching funds were awarded to more than 65 programs. These programs targeted every facet of the justice system: law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections, offender treatment, community education, and crime prevention. These efforts assisted in reducing the supply of drugs in the state and helped combat the level of violent crime.

The Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse (GASA) has been designated by executive order as the state agency responsible for the administration of the Byrne funds. By 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.

Iowa's 1996 Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy includes 14 goals which guided the funding process:

- reduce substance abuse in school-age youth
- reduce the availability of illicit drugs in Iowa communities
- reduce violent crime and substance abuse in Iowa communities
- improve the effectiveness of the court system
- enhance offender rehabilitation and ensure public safety
- relieve jail and prison overcrowding
- reduce substance dependency in nonincarcerated offenders
- improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system
- reduce domestic abuse and family violence
- decrease the threat to victim safety
- improve the effectiveness and efficiency of anti-drug and violent crime activities
- increase offender accountability
- reduce street-level drug trafficking and associated violent crime
- enhance the availability of technology available for investigating and prosecuting violent crime

In operationalizing these goals, GASA has built on the successes of past years by continuing to support effective programs and attempting to stimulate development of new programs which appear to hold promise. Particular increases in funding occurred in 1996-97 for treatment and supervision of offenders and community crime prevention. Efforts to improve justice system records through the development of information systems also received particular attention. These represent only part of the strategy which has included specific support for the following:

- drug education for Iowa's youth
- the development of multijurisdictional law enforcement drug task forces
- career criminal prosecution programs
- efforts to reduce court backlog
- improved record keeping and information sharing throughout the justice system
- the development and evaluation of treatment programs in prison and the community

- community crime prevention efforts

The process of developing Iowa's strategy involved many state and local officials working with local associations, the media, and the public. It fostered a needs assessment which involved the development of substance abuse indicators and historical trend data on substance abuse and the prevalence of alcohol and other drugs in Iowa. It also included data from the triennial GASA anti-drug and system improvement survey, which is distributed to criminal justice and human service practitioners in Iowa. This survey solicited responses from justice system officials, legislators, and human service representatives on the following:

- how federal anti-drug and violent crime money should be distributed
- issues regarding substance abuse prevention and treatment
- the link between drug abuse and crime
- the sufficiency of information and evaluation systems
- interagency cooperation and coordination

The information obtained from this survey was invaluable in developing Iowa's strategy.

A multifaceted approach was taken in developing the plan to reduce drugs and violent crime. While projects were funded in all segments of the justice system, an attempt was made to give the total package of programs external consistency: projects funded in one segment of the system, while they might have different goals than projects in another segment, are not inconsistent with projects funded elsewhere. Although projects have been funded to stimulate career criminal prosecution, for example, one of their byproducts is the development of reliable systemwide processing data, also a by-product of projects funded for the prosecution's adversary, public defense.

Although drug abuse continues to be a challenge in Iowa and elsewhere, and some trends, such as the increasing incidence of methamphetamine abuse, are troubling, state and local officials have never been in a better position to combat drug abuse. This is due, in part, to the resources made available through the Byrne program. The following report itemizes program priorities and lists programs funded during the past year.

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Kansas

The state strategy for Kansas emphasizes the importance of prevention, treatment, adjudication, and technology. Byrne Grant funding for the State Fiscal Year 1997 (SFY97) concurs with this philosophy. The highest percentage of funds was awarded to the area of Prevention/Intervention closely followed by Corrections/Treatment and Systems Improvement.

Prevention/Intervention

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), community policing, drug house demolition, as well as domestic and family violence are all supported under this program. The prevention/intervention received 29% of state Byrne Grant funding for SFY97.

The D.A.R.E. program was initiated in Kansas six years ago with 72 law enforcement officers receiving training. The program now encompasses 39% of all Kansas law enforcement agencies. D.A.R.E. begins with the core curriculum which is taught at the fifth- or sixth-grade level. The D.A.R.E. curriculum has been expanded to include kindergarten through fourth- grade visitations, a middle school curriculum, and a high school curriculum.

Community Policing assists citizens in crime prevention and control. The School Resource Officer Program is one approach that law enforcement uses to increase its availability to students, parents, and teachers. The impact of this program is an increased trust between law enforcement and citizens, especially those of school age.

Other Community Policing efforts funded by Byrne include Neighborhood Watch Programs. CRIME STOPPERS, TIPS hotlines, school presentations, and business and residential security surveys represent some of the ways in which community policing enhances community program coordination and implementation. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation Crime Prevention Unit presented 33 training and public education classes covering a variety of crime prevention topics during SFY97. The KBI also supplied local law enforcement with written information and commercially produced video tapes to aid in their crime prevention endeavors.

Another prevention/intervention program funded was the Kansas City, Kansas Drug House Demolition Project. This project permitted demolition of 76 houses which were suspected of being utilized as locations of illegal drug-related activity.

Three programs were funded which improve the criminal justice system's response to domestic and family violence. The 18th Judicial District Court provided victim-oriented services to petitioners in Protection From Abuse (PFA) cases. The Cowley County Attorney received funding to enable more vigorous prosecution of domestic violence cases. The Osawatomie Police Department received a grant to fund a Violent Crimes Investigator.

Corrections/Treatment

There has been great diversity in the programs funded over the past fiscal year in the areas of corrections and treatment. Twelve programs have been funded, varying from a Therapeutic Community and a Neurofeedback Treatment Program to a videotape and audio/visual production explaining dual-diagnosed inmates.

The Neurofeedback Treatment for addictive disorders was developed at the Menninger Clinic and Life Sciences Institute in Topeka, Kansas, the Colorado Veterans Administration Hospital, and the Ellsworth Correctional Facility. This new initiative focuses on reducing alcohol/drug addiction as a means of reducing crime in the city of Topeka. The treatment is a combination of standard substance abuse counseling and approaches which focus on neurofeedback for addiction.

The Therapeutic Community, located at the Lansing Correctional Facility Maximum Security Unit, targets the substance-abusing offender population. The offender must be within 18 months of release, evaluated to pose the highest

risk to the public, and predicted as being most likely to benefit from long-term treatment. The 6- to 18-month treatment program uses a cognitive restructuring treatment approach.

The Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility received funds to produce a training film on dual-diagnosed inmates. "Duality" exists when a person has an Axis I Major substance abuse or dependence disorder. Training correctional staff on dual-diagnosed inmates is important, as the inmates present special challenges to which staff must respond.

Law Enforcement

Eleven multijurisdictional drug task forces, one Criminal Interdiction Unit, a Targeted Offender Program Unit, and others received financial support through the Byrne Grant. The Criminal Interdiction Unit is part of the effort to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement, as are upgrades in current and enforcement intelligence systems. Law Enforcement represented 11% of total Byrne funding.

By combining federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, multijurisdictional drug task forces enhance interagency coordination and intelligence operations. Multijurisdictional drug task forces are responsible for interdiction activities in the state of Kansas. The number of investigations and arrests, volume of drugs removed from the streets, and amount of seizures and forfeitures are measurement tools in assessing the success of a task force.

A Targeted Offender Program Unit was formed by the Wichita Police Department with Byrne funding. This unit is part of the Special Investigations Bureau, Intelligence Section. The grant helped to purchase equipment used to monitor and track the most violent offenders. A comprehensive database has been set up to identify and document the activities of these offenders. This database contains intelligence information on known locations where crime is prevalent and individuals are involved in violent crime. The intent of this tracking information is to revoke parole and probation of all violent offenders, thus removing them from the community.

The Shawnee Police Department has a Criminal Interdiction Unit. Their activities include detection, apprehension, and suppression of narcotic, weapon, gang, and alcohol violations. The Criminal Interdiction Unit was responsible for 24 arrests of persons in possession of cocaine and the destruction of three methamphetamine labs.

Adjudication

Adjudication programs increase the operational effectiveness of the court process and offer alternatives to incarceration. Programs included in this area are the Domestic Accelerated Docket and electronic monitoring.

The Domestic Accelerated Docket Program diverts a number of domestic violence cases from criminal court to social services. The diversion often better serves all parties involved. The program also makes referrals to community agencies such as Anger Management Programs, Mental Health Centers, and private therapists.

Electronic monitoring is a very cost-effective alternative to incarceration. In the 16th Judicial District, a total of 64 juveniles completed electronic monitoring during the grant year. The cost savings associated with electronic monitoring is approximately \$145 per client, per day, when compared to incarceration.

Systems Improvement

Twelve grants were funded in this category. The grant objectives included records automation, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders. The remaining ten subawards focused on upgrading current information systems or crime laboratories.

Grant funding provided pretrial supervision and intervention services to juvenile offenders in the 8th Judicial District Community Corrections Program. Pretrial supervision includes random drug testing, alcohol and drug assessments,

curfew, life skills classes, and community service. During the grant year, 39 juveniles participated in this program. The Johnson County Crime Laboratory purchased the Automated Projectile Matching System (APMS) as an upgrade for the DRUGFIRE system. APMS has automated imaging, analysis and matching capabilities for fired bullets. Currently, there are three laboratories in the Mid-America DRUGFIRE Network with the APMS capability.

The KBI received funding to profile an additional 1,500 convicted violent offenders and add them to the DNA Data Bank of Violent Offenders. Capillary electrophoresis equipment was purchased to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the DNA analytical process by implementing PCR-based DNA techniques.

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Kentucky

This annual report is a summary of action taken as a result of the 1996 strategy and application for Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program funds. The 1996 plan was developed using 1994 information from the following sources: Kentucky State Police Information Services Branch, Records Section, Administrative Office of the Courts, Corrections Department, and the Department for Human Resources. Analysis of the information was prepared by the Justice Cabinet. Highlights from that year follow:

- Marijuana was the dominant drug in arrests despite offense type;
- Conviction resulted most often for sales offenses;
- Disposition, and further, conviction resulted most often in cocaine offenses;
- Prison was the most likely sentence for drug and violent crime convictions;
- Sentence length increased more than 9 percent for total drug and violent crime convictions;
- Actual average time served increased slightly for total drug and violent crime convictions;
- Prison was the most likely sentence for drug offenses regardless of possession or sales offenses;
- Drug removal data suggested a decrease in the availability of opiates, crack, and marijuana on the open market;
- Marijuana eradication data suggested a decrease in the availability of marijuana being cultivated; and
- Forfeitures resulted in almost \$2 million in assets.

In that year, drug trends in Kentucky were making a swing from marijuana cultivation as the major problem to trafficking of crack cocaine, regardless of the rural or urban nature of the jurisdiction. Powder cocaine decreased in availability, while crack cocaine imposed more complex enforcement problems.

The state's priorities in the 1996 plan intended to enhance coordination of projects funded at the federal, state, and local levels and address the very specific national priorities of demand reduction and law enforcement.

Treatment during incarceration was continued from earlier plans into 1996 with the goal of changing the behavior of these individuals. Assessment of the treatment projects reinforced earlier evidence that these measures are effective.

While an overwhelming increase in arrests for violent crimes was not evident compared to other southern states, we recognized the need to address violent crime. Therefore, this plan continued to address initiatives that specifically targeted violent criminals and their victims.

Prevention programs were an integral part of the plan, as well. Consistent with federal priorities to adopt a more holistic approach, recommendations were to make these programs available to all youth, with special programming for youth at risk.

The 1996 plan was required to pass through 32% of the total award. The recommendations set forth recommended at least 35% pass through to local agencies.

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Louisiana

The Annual Report of July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997, summarizes the activities of 18 program areas funded under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program. The major categories of the projects funded are Narcotics Apprehension, Reduction of Narcotics and Violent Crime, Major Drug Offender and Violent Crime Prosecution, Crime Lab Upgrade, Asset Forfeiture, Court Delay, Indigent Defender, Criminal Patrols, K-9 Narcotics Units, Street Sales Disruption, Criminal Records Improvement, Community Policing, Drug Courts, Intensive Incarceration/Detention and Alternatives to Incarceration, Treatment of Adult Offenders, and innovative violent crime control efforts (Homicide/Armed Robbery Task Force, Street Reduction of Violent Crimes, Street Gang Reduction). The activities will be reported and summarized by Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Purpose Area and Program, and includes 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. Those goals are listed below.

Apprehension

- Improve efforts to control drug trafficking through increased arrests, prosecution, and conviction of drug offenders
- Provide resources for personnel, overtime, equipment, and confidential funds for law enforcement programs in their anti-drug efforts
- Provide law enforcement personnel with specialized training in the field of drug law enforcement
- Improve cooperation and coordination among law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the war on drugs through multijurisdictional efforts
- Improve efforts to conduct multijurisdictional investigations and prosecution
- 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
- Support new and innovative apprehension efforts aimed at intensive street-level projects, gang-related projects, and violent crime projects
- Enhance criminal patrol efforts to disrupt the transportation of illicit drugs on state highways and interstate systems
- Provide protection for school children through increased police patrols to discourage criminal activities around the schools

Marijuana Eradication, Targeting Controlled/Illegal Substances

- Coordinate efforts to locate areas of marijuana cultivation
- Conduct surveillances to increase marijuana seizures and arrests
- Increase the number of cultivators and distributors prosecuted, as well as assets seized/forfeited

Community Policing

- To train deputies in the proper techniques of a specialized street unit and how to work with the community to gain cooperation
- Apply pressure on drug dealers and buyers to remove them from communities
- Maintain contact with the community through problem solving and follow-up

Property Crime

- To reduce the incident rate of the crime of burglary
- Target multiple repeat offenders and interdict their criminal activities relating to property crimes

Prosecution/Adjudication

- Increase the number of major drug offender prosecution efforts and the number of prosecutors assigned to drug cases
- Selectively incapacitate certain target chronic violent offenders
- Continue to provide training of prosecutors assigned to narcotics cases
- Continue to assist courts in their delay reduction efforts in handling increasing drug caseloads
- Continue to upgrade crime laboratories in the state for more efficient and rapid processing of drug cases
- Provide law enforcement training and techniques in forensics
- Provide DNA analysis to aid in the apprehension and conviction of offenders
- Make magistrate hearings more efficient, cost-effective, and more severe by installing a video arraignment system in central lockup

Indigent Defender

- 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
- To ensure a speedy trial

Asset Forfeiture

- 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
- Encourage cooperation between law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in fully utilizing the asset forfeiture statute

Advanced Interdiction

- Refocus law enforcement efforts of investigation, arrest, and prosecution of mid- and upper-level drug dealers
- Provide guidance and assistance in the areas of wire tap authorization, asset forfeiture, nuisance abatement, money laundering, and racketeering prosecutions

Demand Reduction

- 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 Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs across the state

Intensive Supervision/Pretrial Detention

- Promote the adoption and continuation of programs designed to closely monitor and supervise defendants on pretrial release
- 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

Intensive Incarceration/Treatment

- Continue to support and promote adoption of treatment/rehabilitation programs aimed at substance abuse offenders both in state and local prisons

Boot Camp

- Develop a juvenile boot camp that will serve the needs of juveniles and the community
- Instill in participants a sense of responsibility, discipline, good citizenship, self-reliant leadership, a respect for authority, a cooperative spirit, and teamwork

Treatment/Correctional Facility

- Provide marketable job skills that will give the incarcerated the necessary “tools” to cope with societal demands and the ability to compete for jobs in the job market
- Reduce the rate of recidivism of those offenders dependent on drugs and/or drug sales as a major source of income

Treatment of Adult Offenders

- Continue to promote treatment/rehabilitation programs aimed at substance abuse offenders under the Department of Correction’s jurisdiction
- The three-phase program consists of 1) introduction to rehabilitation as a whole; 2) pre-formalized intensive 6-month curriculum (i.e., therapy, life skills, financial skills, job skills, stress and anger management, etc.); and 3) crucial aftercare implementation which is maintained at least 6 months after discharge

Treatment of Juvenile Offenders

- Provide drug abuse intervention techniques to include drug testing, supervision, and professional counseling to a population of known juvenile drug offenders
- Collaborative efforts of both legal and therapeutic agencies to intervene and make assessments of juvenile drug offenders and their families

Drug Court

- Provide treatment and rehabilitation of substance abusing offenders through joint efforts between the criminal justice system, drug treatment, and human services professionals
- Establish a program of cooperative participation between the district court, public defender, and district attorney which involves the supervision of offenders by the drug court judge

Witness Assistance

- Enhance public safety by empowering witnesses to participate in the prosecution of violent crime without fear for their personal safety
- Increase the number of cases cleared and the number of convictions for violent crimes committed

Information Systems

- 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
- Support, enhance, and expand the Uniform Crime Reporting System in Louisiana
- Establish a juvenile database within the City of New Orleans
- Establish a system of automating existing manual records to collect and share information

Tracking Drug-Related Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Prosecution

- Initiate drug testing into the process of measurement, tracking, and case management of domestic violence offenders
- To mandate drug treatment rehabilitation for defendants identified as drug dependent and violent
- To track defendant participants from arrest or arraignment through final court disposition and/or parole to measure recidivism
- Continue to provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors in handling domestic violence cases

House Arrest, Pretrial Intervention

- To provide an alternative to incarceration and refer those arrestees with substance abuse problems into treatment
- To demonstrate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions as a cost-effective means of managing offenders in the community

Youth Gang Prevention

- Develop criteria that parents/teachers can use to identify potential gang members
- Demonstrate a reduction in at-risk behavior of program participants through improved academic performance, school attendance, and non-arrest or future involvement with the Juvenile Justice System
- Law enforcement and school officials will collaborate in their efforts to teach the GREAT program. Middle school students will be taught skills to resist the pressures to join gangs and to participate in the violent behavior associated with gangs.

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Maine

Established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the Byrne program makes available to states and units of local government formula grant funding for the purpose of enforcing state and local drug laws and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Program-specific activities are directed at achieving the goals of a drug-free nation, reducing incidents of violent crime, and improving the criminal justice system.

Maine developed a Statewide Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control to assist the state in targeting available resources on activities which will have the greatest impact on the drug and crime problems. Priority issues identified in the strategy are:

- Seeking out, investigating, arresting, prosecuting, and convicting those individuals and organizations that are responsible for smuggling and distributing illicit drugs through, and into, the State of Maine;
- Working to reduce drug abuse and crime – particularly violent crime – by expanding community policing which promotes a total system of interaction within local, county, and state law enforcement and the communities they serve;
- Fostering partnership and collaboration with local, county, and state criminal justice and other service agencies for the integration of efforts addressing drug abuse, crime and order maintenance, education, prevention, and treatment issues;
- Providing public correctional resources and improving the corrections system, including treatment of offenders; and
- Enhancing system-wide capabilities for criminal justice planning and problem solving, particularly information system upgrades.

Program Responses

Program responses constitute the activities directed to achieve goals and objectives in Maine's efforts to combat drug abuse, prevent and respond to violent crime, and provide for the overall improvement of our criminal justice system. Programs active for the reporting period were:

- *Multijurisdictional Task Force Support Program*
- *Community Policing Program*
- *Information Systems Upgrade Program*
- *Correctional System Improvement Program*
- *Civil Rights Enforcement Program*
- *Violence Prevention Program*
- *Community Policing Crime Data Analysis and Management Initiative Program*

Drug Enforcement Activities

The activities of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency—a highly effective and efficient multijurisdictional task force providing a coordinated intergovernmental approach—remained the centerpiece of Maine's drug enforcement efforts. The multijurisdictional task force supplied a statewide resource and critical, although limited, drug enforcement assets statewide. The unified multijurisdictional task force model chosen by Maine avoided overlap and duplication of efforts, encouraged information sharing, and provided an efficient and effective administrative structure, minimizing overtime and administrative costs. It provided a flexible capability for coordinated resources throughout the state where drug activities were identified. Maine's Department of Attorney General continued to provide dedicated, statewide support of the multijurisdictional enforcement activities.

Community Policing

The Maine Criminal Justice Academy – through a technical assistance and training initiative – continued to further the goals of the Maine Drug Control, Violence Prevention and System Improvement Strategy related to community policing efforts. Since 1992 the Maine Criminal Justice Academy has aided communities' statewide transition to a community policing model through training and technical assistance provided to local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Maine's community policing initiative recognized the need to enlist communities in both identifying and solving the most pressing problems in their neighborhoods. Our goal is to encourage and support community policing and to promote the use of policing resources to achieve greater effectiveness in handling public safety problems, such as crime, fear of crime, drug abuse, violence, and disorder. Resources and efforts were aimed at supporting infrastructure, particularly technology aimed at advancing problem solving through data collection and analysis, and enhancing the professional development and skills of law enforcement personnel and community policing.

Correctional Resources

County and state correctional institutions are overcrowded and continue to admit individuals with dual-diagnosed problems of substance abuse and mental illness. County and state correctional administrators have identified inadequate resources to address the requirements of these persons, particularly when they are in need of crisis intervention. Through our correctional enhancement program, local and state activities are underway, providing solutions and making resources available for vital services.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Timely and accurate criminal history information is deemed essential by our criminal justice community. Criminal justice information system data provide the basis for the allocation of our resources, identification and apprehension of those individuals who violate the law, and supports problem-oriented policing. Advancements have been achieved in the automation of Maine's court system and, upon completion, will provide the entire criminal justice community with essential information concerning criminal histories, protection from abuse orders, bail information, etc.

Violence Prevention

The purpose of this program is to ensure safe communities throughout Maine. In its first year of implementation, the program emphasized improving the capacity of law enforcement to investigate and convict violent criminals through establishment of an in-state DNA laboratory. Resources were made available to the Maine State Police Crime Laboratory for the purchase of capital equipment, making DNA testing possible.

Civil Rights Enforcement

In 1994 the Department of the Attorney General received a grant from the Maine Justice Assistance Council for civil rights enforcement. The purpose of the grant was to demonstrate new and different approaches to the enforcement of the Maine Civil Rights Act and the prevention of bias-motivated crimes. Key elements of the program were the hiring of a full-time investigator to train local law enforcement agencies in hate crime investigation, to participate in particularly difficult investigations or investigations in which no local agency was available, and to provide day-to-day assistance to local law enforcement officers in the reporting, identification, and investigation of civil rights violations. The investigator had an additional, significant role in providing support to the attorneys within the Department of the Attorney General who volunteer to handle civil rights enforcement cases. The results of the program over the past two years have been impressive. Virtually every law enforcement department in the state has a designated Civil Rights Officer trained and certified by the Department of the Attorney General. Moreover, an increasing number of local law enforcement agencies have received department-wide training in civil rights or hate crime investigation. The number of civil rights enforcement actions initiated by the Department of the Attorney General has increased by a factor of two and a half in the past two years. Finally, the incidence of defendants violating restraining orders issued in civil rights cases is extremely low.

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Maryland

This FY 97 Annual Report for Maryland covers activities from July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention is Maryland's state agency charged with administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. The Office was created in 1995 through the merger of the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission and the Governor's Office of Justice Administration, under Executive Order 01.01.1995.18. The Office of Crime Control & Prevention also provides primary staff support to the Cabinet Council on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, chaired by Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend. In this regard, the Byrne Memorial Program supports strategies developed by the Cabinet Council for the state's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

A review of the number of grants in each Byrne program area gives an indication of the direction of the state's crime control strategy. The largest program category by far in number of grants awarded is in community crime prevention, which encompasses community policing. One grant is helping to institutionalize this philosophy by the establishment of a statewide Community Policing Academy. This obligation of grant funds supports Governor Parris N. Glendening's commitment to "make Maryland a community policing state."

The program area that receives the majority of funding addresses alternatives to incarceration, which encompasses diversion and intervention programs, day reporting, and drug court. These programs offer effective intervention and treatment without jeopardizing public safety, and reduce the pressure on the courts and prison system.

For the first time in seven years, crime in Maryland went down in 1996. Across the board in every category, residents saw a reduction in incidents of violent crime and property crime. As measured by the Uniform Crime Report, crime decreased by 3 percent in 1996 when compared to 1995. The figure was even better for violent crime, which showed a decrease of almost 5 percent. Property crime also decreased by 3 percent. The news was even better for Maryland's biggest metropolitan area, the City of Baltimore. Baltimore experienced a 9.3 percent decrease in Part I crimes, a 9.1 percent decrease in violent crime, and a reduction of 9.4 percent in property crime. These figures suggest that the strategies being implemented by criminal justice agencies and communities across the state are having some impact.

The 1997 numbers show continuation of this trend. Preliminary statistics for January - June of 1997 indicate that Maryland experienced a decrease in Part I crimes of 6 percent from the same period in 1996. Violent crime decreased by over 9 percent and property crime went down by 5 percent. These numbers are in line with national trends. However, trends over the past several years of declining drug abuse were reversed in recent years. Young people, in particular, now consider drugs to be less harmful and more acceptable. In addition, according to the most recent Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) data, Baltimore, which historically has had a large opiate-using population, leads the nation in emergency department heroin/morphine mentions per 100,000 population for the second consecutive year (1995 and 1996). Also, for the same time periods, Baltimore has led the nation in emergency department cocaine mentions.

For these reasons, with the support of the Federal government grant programs, Maryland must sustain the momentum of its fight against crime, violence, and drugs.

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Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice (MCCJ), also known as the Executive Office of Public Safety - Programs Division, is the state agency that administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, and has done so since 1987. In addition to the Byrne program, several state and federally funded criminal justice grants are administered by the Programs Division. By centralizing these grants under one agency, a more unified and coordinated approach to criminal justice can be achieved. The state-funded grants administered by the Programs Division include Community Policing, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), and the Reimbursement of Bullet Proof Vest Program. The federal grants include: the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDPA) Formula Grant Program, the JJDPA Title V and Challenge Programs, the Violence Against Women Grant, Weed and Seed, Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the NCHIP Program, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, and the Violent Offender Incarceration - Truth in Sentencing Program.

During FY1996 the Statistical Analysis Center for Massachusetts moved its operation to the grounds of the Criminal History Systems Board. The purpose of this was to have the SAC on location to facilitate in the compilation of pertinent criminal justice data. The Programs Division does, however, maintain a new Evaluation Unit to work with the entire agency and all of its programs. Specific efforts include the preparation of survey tools for various initiatives, data collection and analysis, designing Annual Report Forms and Instructions for the Byrne and JJDPA projects, assisting formula grant projects on the development of their evaluation plans when necessary, and consulting with Programs Division staff in establishing the most efficient and accurate methods of demonstrating project accomplishments for both state and federal initiatives.

It should be noted that the Community Policing and Community Revitalization projects that began in FY1993 with Byrne Formula Grant funds have just completed their four-year commitment. During this time they exceeded the expectations of the terms under which they were funded and have gone beyond their anticipated success. The innovative activities implemented spoke for themselves in securing permanent funding through the state legislature. Clear indication of the impact these initiatives have demonstrated is contained throughout this report.

The need to coordinate efforts stemming from the criminal justice community continues to be a priority. The focus of this coordination drives the Programs Division to work toward providing a comprehensive approach in addressing the multifaceted and complex problems related to all areas of criminal justice.

Funding from the Byrne program was committed to the support of new and continuation projects that focused on the prevention of substance abuse, violent crime, the promotion of substance abuse treatment, and improving law enforcement entities with intervention techniques and technology capabilities. Byrne programs fell under 13 of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) purpose areas. All of these projects have achieved great success over the grant period. In order to attain many of the goals, they continued to reflect successful collaborations between state and local agencies as well as community-based organizations. Project achievements, as set forth by the Massachusetts Strategy, are highlighted in the individualized descriptions in Section IV. Below is only a selection of Byrne programs that have improved the criminal justice system in Massachusetts and enhanced the public safety and the quality of life for all citizens of the Commonwealth.

Community Policing

- Several Police Departments continue to direct community policing efforts toward conducting neighborhood crime watch programs, foot patrols, bicycle patrols, citizen police academies, landlord training, drug surveillance, Police Athletic League programs, Triad meetings, etc.
- The Beverly Police Department has developed and enhanced active crime prevention programs in the neighborhoods, improved communication between the police, public and private organizations, citizen groups, and individuals through the utilization of modern communication systems and the creation of an effective communication network.

- In response to 56 restraining orders to resident students from Framingham State College during school year 1995/1996 for drinking, larceny, date rape, and domestic violence, the Framingham Police Department added a component to its program this year which brought community policing efforts to the Framingham State College campus.
- In Lawrence, the Community Revitalization program has established a Midnight Basketball League in one of its neighborhoods. The community support received has been so positive that this effort was expanded to a total of three locations throughout the city. All programs are operational on weekend nights during the school year.
- The Malden Police Department works in conjunction with, and makes numerous referrals to, the Mediation Program at the Malden High School. Peer mediators have become role models for other students in the school and have come to realize the important role they play in the reduction of youth violence in their schools. In 1995/1996, 89 mediations were completed, with 88 resulting in agreement – a 12.5% increase over the previous year.
- In the small town of Northbridge, foot and bicycle officers proactively interact with residents in the neighborhoods, allowing for extensive community interaction and participation through small, informal backyard meetings in targeted areas. Foot and bicycle patrol officers have brought more of a “presence” in the neighborhoods than cruiser officers. These officers assure residents that they have better access to the police and have also reduced fear of crime.
- The Boston Police Department - Youth Violence Strike Force made 70 firearm arrests and seized 76 weapons during the funding year. Many of these arrests were made as a result of investigations that were collaborated on extensively with ATF agents.
- The Dorchester Safe Neighborhood Initiative’s (SNI) community policing component places emphasis on close collaboration among police, prosecutors, probation officers, and community residents. In addition to community policing strategies, SNI police implement successful targeted law enforcement projects such as Operation Hot Spots, which concentrates police presence in problem locations, and Operation Nitelite, a partnership between police and probation officers.

Partnerships

- The Malden Police Department works in partnership with the Middlesex County District Attorney’s Community Based Justice Program - Violence Prevention Task Force, also funded with Byrne formula funds. Actions resulting from this alliance are having positive effects on the community at large. As problem youth are identified, tracked, referred, arrested, prosecuted, and sentenced, all agencies impacted by this youth are informed.
- The Dorchester has had a substantial impact on the target area’s crackdown on crime as a result of a progressive prosecution team. Since 1993 through December 1997, the District Court prosecuted 4,535 cases, disposed 3,481, and 342 Houses of Corrections sentences occurred. The Superior Court Cases prosecuted were 180 with 162 disposed, resulting in 111 state prison sentences.
- The Grove Hall SNI in Roxbury has established Councils where law enforcement officials and community representatives meet to discuss public safety issues and create projects or operations to address the community’s issues. Additionally, the Prosecution team, with the assistance of the Community Court Liaison, made significant progress in community outreach to residents. By enhancing the lines of communication between the courts and the residents of the target area, the project continues to refine its priorities for the successful prosecution of quality of life offenses.

- The Middlesex County District Attorney's Community Based Justice Program developed a first-time alcohol and/or drug offender diversion program. Eligible candidates were first-time offenders of certain substance abuse offenses or other offenders of misdemeanor crimes which appear to be motivated or caused by substance abuse.

Elder Citizens

- The Grove Hall SNI, through the bimonthly meetings of their General and Coordinating Councils, decided to prioritize the issue of crimes against the elderly for strategic planning. The council members worked together to conduct a preliminary assessment of the problem of crimes against the elderly. A Triad concept has been introduced as a potential structure for the Crimes against the Elderly and a plan is underway to conduct focus groups composed of representatives from these groups in order to develop a coordinated, comprehensive plan.

The Northwest District Attorney's Triad Program has proven to be a unique model of collaborative sponsorship of local SALT Councils, with cooperative support by the combined resources of the sheriffs departments, local police chiefs, and the District Attorney's Office. During this year, isolated or home-bound elders have received personal visits from uniformed officers and trained volunteers to check on their safety, provide reassurance, and educate them about telemarketing and mail scams. Safety devices such as the File of Life and the 911 Flash-Lite have been distributed to hundreds of seniors, greatly improving the ability of emergency personnel to respond quickly and appropriately in a crisis.

Domestic Violence

- Over the grant period the Dorchester SNI's Child Witness to Violence Project at the Boston Medical Center has graduated approximately 75 police officers, including community services officers, domestic violence detectives, sergeants, and patrol officers from the Seminar on Children and Violence. A follow-up survey of 75% of those completing the program have changed their attitudes and practices in dealing with these situations. The project has additionally provided counseling to 250 children and their families and has provided training on the effects of witnessing violence to a broad range of care givers of young children including teachers, day care providers, health care professionals, judges, court personnel, and social workers.
- The Domestic Violence Program, under the Massachusetts Office of Victims Assistance, continued all aspects of the SAFEPLAN oversight and domestic violence prevention collaboration statewide. In addition, in 1996, resources to define, track, and report domestic violence homicides in Massachusetts have been refined.
- The Massachusetts Parole Board's Joey Fournier Services Program provided over 5,000 client service units. A client service unit is defined as a client phone call made or received or an in-person contact with a client. The project has expanded its outreach to include the police and the courts as well as the battered women's shelters.

Youth

- Under the Dorchester SNI's program, the Dorchester Youth Collaborative diverted 150 high-risk male and female gang associates and members from long-term involvement in delinquent gangs. This effort is assisted by the development of an after school "safe haven" model.
- The Dorchester SNI Holland Community Center provided critical weekend community and educational activities for 239 children and 51 adults on a regular basis.
- As part of the Provincetown Community Policing Program, the Youth Officer conducted open gym sessions for grades 1 through 12 on the weekends during the school year. Various activities including dances were sponsored by the "Together We Can" program. Basketball, softball, and field trips were also conducted by the recreation department.

- At the Enhanced Outreach Program, the “Workmatters” component has been implemented. This is a job readiness curriculum and specifically prepares youth for appropriate employment.
- The Mo Vaughn Youth Development Project was able to acquire badly needed program space. This has enabled them to complete the development of an on-site computer lab that has serviced additional youth.
- The Juvenile Diversion Program, under the Justice for Juveniles Project, is continuing to serve as a strong, effective alternative to the court process for first-time, nonviolent juvenile offenders. Participants in juvenile diversion receive educational services aimed at prevention and intervention, they receive pay restitution, and they participate in community service. A consistently low recidivism rate indicates that juvenile diversion is an effective intervention. This resource allows Assistant District Attorneys to spend their time on more serious cases.
- The SCORE program had a very successful year. During each quarter of FY1996 approximately 205 mediations were held; an increase of approximately 50 from last year. Of these mediations, 99% reached agreements. Students from each of the schools involved attended a statewide conference/training for student mediators in March.

Substance Abuse Treatment for Offenders

- The Massachusetts Gateways Program refined its program design during this funding year. It is now highly focused on anger management, relapse prevention, criminality, and maintenance. Coupled with the funding provided by the RSAT program, the aftercare component was fully implemented. Project participants are now provided aftercare services from the time they complete Graduate Maintenance until their release.
- The Priority One: Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Program, within the Norfolk County Jail and House of Correction offers separate residential program. Ninety days of treatment is required for a certificate of completion. The other substance abuse treatment components—which are tailored according to the individual needs of each person in treatment—include a prerelease center stay, transitional treatment, and the preparation of aftercare in the community.
- The Substance Abuse Training Program under the auspices of the Department of Youth Services has successfully met all of its goals. They completed all of the substance abuse training, all substance abuse clinicians actively pursued 40 hours of in-service training, and they have maintained the level of direct care at 21 program sites.
- The Drug Diversion Court Program in Boston continues to develop affiliation agreements with area detox services, residential programs, GED programs, short-term care facilities, outpatient programming, community services programs and health care providers. They are also working with the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services and evaluators to develop a customized MIS system for this program.

Technology and Criminal Justice Systems Improvement

- The Division of Investigative Services (D.I.I.) Systems Improvement project, under MA State Police direction, provided investigators with client-server technology to aid with the management of cases and the vast amounts of information associated with them. This phase of the project is designed to enhance communication within and between investigative units. They have also implemented a master name index that is both an accreditation requirement and a component of the case management system. It is designed so that each unit can maintain its own index. Each unit’s index is sent electronically to Framingham for compilation, thereby establishing a statewide index. This will dramatically reduce the workload in the Records Section and allow for the availability of statewide data in a timely manner. This concept is being tested at several sites and approximately 5,448 names are in the

index.

- The Homicide Tracking Program partially accomplished the establishment of a state clearinghouse for VICAP submissions. The two State Police officers assigned to work on the Homicide Tracking Program received VICAP submissions for investigative units.
- The Criminal Justice Information Systems Program under the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) continued ancillary software modifications that allow for a trouble-free mating of the mobile data computing system onto the current police computer system utilized by the MBTA Police Department.

The Programs Division of the Executive Office of Public Safety is committed to supporting innovative and successful programs which promote the objectives of the criminal justice community to prevent and diminish crime, reduce fear among residents, and increase public safety for all citizens of the Commonwealth. Improvement can only be achieved when agencies work in partnership, and the overall strategy is to include the many components that affect the status of criminal justice in Massachusetts. Therefore, by consolidating state and federally funded criminal justice programming into one office, efforts to approach the many challenges in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner have been achieved.

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Michigan

The Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program has a significant impact on Michigan's criminal justice community. With this financial assistance, Michigan has been able to effectively pursue an integrated strategy which coordinates all components of the criminal justice system to reduce drugs and violent crime and assist in improving the quality of life for its citizens. Law enforcement and citizens are pooling their resources, expertise, and knowledge in Michigan communities to examine their problems and create solutions.

Disbursement of the Byrne funds is based on statewide needs assessment through public hearings which are conducted prior to completion of Michigan's application to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for funding. Michigan funded seven purpose areas during the time period of July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997, which focused on major components of the criminal justice system. The program areas funded are Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Community Policing Strategies, Career Criminal Prosecution, Effectiveness of the Court Process, and Zero Tolerance Offender Treatment. In addition, each state is required to set aside a minimum of 5% of the funding for Criminal Justice Records Improvement. Of the \$14,327,845 of federal funds expended during the period of July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997, 9% was directed to Drug Abuse Resistance Education; 49% to Multijurisdictional Task Forces; 14% to Community Policing Strategies; 5% to Career Criminal Prosecution; 2% to Effectiveness of the Court Process; 15% to Zero Tolerance Offender Treatment; and 6% to Criminal Justice Records Improvement. Local governmental jurisdictions received 70% of the funding. Administrative costs were at 2.28%.

D.A.R.E. projects contributed to drug prevention by increasing officers, classes, and schools. Multijurisdictional task forces and prosecutors were provided the resources necessary to remove major drug dealers and illegal drugs. Community Policing Strategies programs have improved the quality of life in targeted areas. Neighborhoods once considered hopeless have seen dramatic changes as community police officers, service providers, and citizens work together to solve problems. A high percentage of offenders who were drug tested remain drug free.

In a substantial number of projects, the federal dollars used are in addition to state and local funding already provided, thereby enhancing 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 report (i.e., investigations which resulted in arrests).

Accomplishments with these funds:

- 5,476 arrests among multijurisdictional task forces, a 34.1% increase;
- Drug seizure: 27,622 grams cocaine (street value \$2,762,200); 5,171 grams crack cocaine (\$517,100); 18,343 lbs marijuana (\$20,177,300); 932 grams opiates (\$279,600); and 12,215 units of other drugs; with a total value of drugs seized at \$24 million;
- 13,862 records on Statewide Information System (S.T.A.T.I.S.). This increased the overall S.T.A.T.I.S. operation to 133,279 persons and 1,062 business/organizations;
- 111 police officers graduated from D.A.R.E. officer instructor training and 225 officers attended annual in-service training;
- D.A.R.E. reached 751,192 Michigan students;
- D.A.R.E. was taught to 113,542 elementary students in 1,576 schools, 9,093 junior high students in 73 schools, and 3,672 high school students in 30 schools for the 1996-97 school year;
- D.A.R.E. officer/instructor assessments are done to assure quality. In 96-97, 519 officer/instructors were assessed.

- 615 officers are certified to teach the D.A.R.E. core curriculum, 47 are certified for the junior high curriculum, and 26 for the senior high lessons;
- All community policing strategies projects reported positive impact on neighborhood improvement and quality of life;
- Community policing officers made 10,272 arrests in target neighborhoods, a 56% increase. Community policing officers made 5,258 adult referrals to social services, treatment, and employment programs, a 14% increase;
- Neighborhood officers made 4,003 youth referrals to education, social services, employment, and treatment programs, a 323% increase;
- There was a 142% increase in intelligence reports by community policing officers;
- 131,316 specimens were analyzed in offender drug-testing programs;
- 15,864 offenders were participating in zero tolerance drug testing at any given time;
- 6,491 offenders were charged with drug offenses, of which 4,836 met the criteria for career criminal prosecution;
- 46% of offenders were convicted of all charges against them and 62% were convicted of the most serious charge filed;
- 144 state FY97 grant projects: 25 multijurisdictional, 20 community policing strategies, 24 zero tolerance drug testing, 14 prosecution, 7 criminal history records improvement, and 54 D.A.R.E.;
- In excess of 20,000 project documents processed annually, including fiscal, program, and contract-related documents;
- Over 7,000 phone contacts annually with project personnel and others providing technical assistance and monitoring information.

Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funds are critical to Michigan's criminal justice efforts in reducing the impact of substance abuse. Michigan's focus is on changing the societal, behavioral, and environmental factors which cause violence and substance abuse. Coordination is growing stronger, particularly between law enforcement, service providers, and neighborhood citizens. Long-term success will be achieved through a comprehensive strategy involving collaboration within and across the criminal justice, judicial, treatment, and prevention systems.

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Minnesota

Throughout the years, the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program has enabled Minnesota to employ a range of activities spanning the areas of apprehension, prosecution, services for those sentenced to the correctional system, treatment, and prevention, all aimed at reducing the effects of drug abuse, crime, and violence in Minnesota. This report contains a summary of the activities funded by the Byrne Program during Federal Fiscal Year 1996. When we applied for these funds, we indicated our intention to utilize the 1996 grant to fund programs to support three overall priorities:

- Continue to support and strengthen community-based crime prevention efforts
- Increase innovative criminal justice system programming
- Continue criminal justice system improvement grants

Through this approach we are able to balance funding across diverse areas ranging from prevention and community mobilization efforts to efforts to improve the criminal justice system.

You will note as you read this report that the efforts funded by the Byrne program have produced significant results. You will note also that the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention continues to play a major role in coordinating and supporting our state's drug abuse and violence prevention efforts. An example is our staff's role in facilitating a project aimed at coordinating and streamlining funding processes, allowing greater access to a variety of federal and state funds for those seeking support for community crime, drug, and violence prevention activities.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention has now been a part of the Department of Children, Families and Learning for over a year. This department was created to allow more coordination across and among state programs.

Two significant evaluation projects were completed this past year. The first is an evaluation of 65 community prevention and intervention grants. The results from this project are positive and indicate that programs funded under this category are having a positive impact. The second is a project that identifies an array of measurable outcomes and indicators that can be used to track the state's overall progress toward broad statewide goals for children and families.

Byrne funds were utilized to support programming in 13 key areas. Results from these efforts are significant and include:

- Significant advancements in the development of Minnesota's statewide criminal justice system infrastructure including the establishment of an integrated database containing a Sex/Homicide Offender Tracking System, the Minnesota Sex Crimes Analysis Program, and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program database;
- The continued development of a model program utilizing a collaborative, interagency process for eradicating gang behavior;
- The provision of funds for 58 separate community-based crime prevention initiatives, each designed to mobilize communities to reduce alcohol/drug abuse and crime;
- The continued development and maturation of a Community Oriented Policing Institute designed to further the philosophy of Community Oriented Policing as a vehicle for creating and maintaining police/community partnerships in Minnesota. Over 1,100 officers, related law enforcement personnel, and community members attended Institute training this year;
- Training designed to improve the ways in which criminal justice system professionals respond to crime victims;
- The operation of 27 Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces which cumulatively investigated 8,744 cases resulting in 3,478 arrests;
- Updated the mass spectrometer data system for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Forensic Science Laboratory.

- thereby enhancing the turnaround time in DWI cases;
- The provision of 29 training courses on investigation of narcotics cases for 1,248 law enforcement officers;
 - Training for 51 prosecutors and law enforcement personnel on prosecution of narcotics cases;
 - The provision of an intensive one-week Joint Trial Advocacy Program for 24 prosecutors and 24 public defenders;
 - The provision of dispositional alternative services in five rural and suburban judicial districts for indigent juveniles adjudicated delinquent for drug-related offenses;
 - The development of specialized narcotics and gang prosecution resources in five metropolitan jurisdictions as well as funding to enhance the Office of Attorney General's ability to assist prosecutors throughout the State of Minnesota with complex narcotics cases; and
 - The development of seven innovative programs designed to ameliorate longstanding criminal justice problems.

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Mississippi

The Annual Report covering the period July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997, summarizes the activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

Mississippi continued to comprehensively address crime problems confronting the state's criminal justice system. It addressed issues from crime prevention to corrections and focused on improving or implementing programs for crime prevention, detection and apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, and corrections.

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 and expansion of the multijurisdictional task force units and street sales enforcement units. Today, there are 16 narcotics units and two street sales enforcement units operating in the state, serving more than one million Mississippians directly. These units continue to be very effective in investigating illegal drug activity, especially with mobile drug traffickers. The multijurisdictional narcotics concept is now looked upon as a successful way to achieve cooperation and coordination across jurisdictions within the state. Also, drug task forces continued to aggressively employ the asset seizure and forfeiture program to reduce the profit of drug traffickers. The forfeiture program has brought new dimensions to law enforcement in Mississippi. The program offers an increasingly powerful weapon to state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies in the war against drugs. In FY 1996, \$552,058 of drug traffickers' assets and contraband were forfeited to state/local Narcotics Task Force units.

Units of local government and public and private nonprofit agencies received assistance in the areas of crime prevention; assistance for victims, witnesses, and jurors; and emergency shelter care for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. These programs served approximately 6,025 persons. Other programs receiving funding include criminal justice records improvement, violent crime, correctional drug treatment, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), street sales enforcement, TCAP (Traveling Criminal Apprehension Program), training, and drug evaluation.

Evaluation efforts continued through Mississippi State University's Social Science Research Center. The evaluator continued to gather data on the state's primary drug control strategy – multijurisdictional drug task forces. Task forces representing rural and urban areas, different organizational structures, and years of operation were selected for the study. The objective of the evaluation study is to continue to systematically monitor and assess the impact of multijurisdictional drug task forces and to detect trends in drug-related and violent crimes across the state. Violent crime data was a major addition to the evaluation study. Specifically, the study included an analysis of the data to determine trends regarding drug-related arrests, drug seizures, asset forfeitures, and violent crimes, including homicides, assault, robbery, and rape.

Coordination of efforts has been inconsistent in Mississippi, but is getting better, particularly at the local level. Groups appear to be pooling resources and reacting to the common problems of drugs and violent crime in their respective communities. This approach has begun to filter up to the state level, where the State Attorney General has taken a special interest in statewide drug investigations and worked with the various drug task forces throughout the state in undercover operations. The Attorney General's Office made funds and manpower available to assist the units in apprehending high level drug dealers.

Five percent of the total Byrne allocation was set aside for use in improving the state's criminal justice system records. FY '92-'95 funds were used, along with state funds, to acquire an automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS). The FY '96 funds will be used to assist the Department of Public Safety with providing other state and local criminal justice system agencies with the required hardware and software to have access to the AFIS as well as the automated criminal history records system that is being developed.

Approval has been granted for both the phase I and phase II plans for reporting records of conviction of aliens and suspected aliens to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Mississippi Supreme Court is the agency which collects and reports this information.

The State of Mississippi has been approved by the U.S. Department of Justice for meeting the federal requirements for HIV

testing of convicted sexual offenders.

The Division of Public Safety Planning has requested a two-year extension until September 1999 to comply with the sex offender registration and notification provisions of the Jacob Wetterling Act and Megan's Law. This requested extension is necessary for the Department of Public Safety to fully implement the provisions of legislation (Senate Bill 2800) that was passed during the 1997 session of the Mississippi Legislature. The request explained the "good faith effort" the state has made to come into compliance. This included an explanation of the concrete steps taken and progress made since the passage of the Wetterling Act in September 1994 toward the goal of establishing a registration and notification program in complete compliance with the Wetterling Act and Megan's Law.

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Missouri

The 1996 Annual Report covers Byrne program expenditures and performance between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997. While it is apparent programs funded in past years had a positive impact on services provided to Missouri citizens, data supporting success of these programs have been very limited. Drugs and violent crime continue to present the state with significant challenges. Missouri has made a commitment to combat the problems identified through the 1996 strategy development process.

There were 82 NCAP (Narcotics Control Assistance Program) programs funded during this report period that target every facet of the state's criminal justice system including enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, public awareness, treatment, and education. The goals and objectives of the 1996 strategy were to implement and continue programs that address the following:

- Provide resources for the "enforcement of laws that target the use, sale, distribution and transportation of illegal drugs"
- Provide resources for drug awareness, drug education, and demand reduction programs
- Provide resources that assist in the prosecution and judicial proceedings of drug offenders
- Provide resources for state-of-the-art equipment upgrades to the crime laboratories throughout the state
- Provide resources for programs that address the treatment of drug offenders
- Provide resources for crime prevention and community oriented policing programs that will promote cooperation and communication between the citizens of the state and law enforcement in their communities
- Provide resources for programs that will increase coordination, cooperation, and service to metropolitan and rural law enforcement throughout the state

To address these goals and objectives, projects were funded in the following program areas:

- 1) Drug Abuse Resistance Education
- 1) Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces
- 3) Community Oriented Policing/Crime Prevention
- 4) Integrated Criminal Apprehension (Undercover Operations)
- 5) Career Criminal Prosecution
- 6) Crime Laboratory Upgrade
- 7) Court Delay Reduction
- 8) Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole
- 9) Improving Criminal Records

In October 1996, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center entered into a partnership in which an evaluation plan and activities have been developed. To support the implementation of this plan, a team of individuals will be assembled with the following responsibilities:

- Records Improvement Coordination
- Infrastructure Development for Data Repository
- Data Analysis and Problem Identification
- Support of Grant Program Administration

The implementation of this evaluation plan began with the 1997 Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy. With the continued focus of this evaluation proposal, the Missouri Department of Public Safety will be able to identify problems, develop programs, set priorities, establish evaluation criteria, and report conclusive results within the parameters of the strategic plan.

Summarized in Section III of this report are the 1996 NCAP projects funded that focus on: (1) The enforcement of existing laws to arrest, prosecute, and convict those who manufacture and distribute illegal drugs; (2) Drug Abuse Resistance Education in Missouri schools and public awareness programs throughout the state; (3) Programs to improve the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve; (4) Treatment of those who use illegal drugs; and (5) Programs for users and nonusers to educate them in the hazards of drug use and promote positive alternatives to drug use.

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Montana

Montana's 1996 Drug Strategy continued themes established in prior years, concentrating on the major impact areas of law enforcement, prevention, and system improvement. The multijurisdictional task forces form the basis for supply reduction efforts and was reconfigured slightly into five plus county/jurisdictional components as described in the 1995 report. Across the other two priority areas, the importance of community collaboration is supported and enhanced through the solicitation and support of projects which link providers and services in resourceful methods.

Despite the task forces' efforts, marijuana and methamphetamine continue their presence as drugs of easy access and use, with the latter exceeding all expectations of availability. Data submitted by the Narcotics Enforcement Task Forces indicate that those two drug categories continue an upward trend, even though other drug activity remains fairly static. Unfortunately the 1995 Youth Risk Behavior Survey data indicate that our children fall prey to abuse of these drugs at a level that mirrors or exceeds the national average.

Demand reduction continued to be a primary concern during 1996 as we maintained a high level of support for Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and other school-linked resource officer/law-related education programs. Technical assistance and guidance for communities searching for methods of implementing the most promising prevention/intervention programs was a priority.

At an adult level, substance abuse treatment components of several detention alternative projects attempted to interrupt the cycle of drug-impaired judgements among the offender populations. Although successes were documented for both juveniles and adults, it would be naive to propose that control over this illicit use has been achieved. Community correction projects continue to assess and modify the menu of treatment/behavioral modalities made available to offenders in an effort to respond to life skill needs and public safety concerns of the communities.

Improvements to the justice system were attempted through a variety of initiatives at the local and state level. The Forensics Crime Laboratory continues to struggle with the turnaround time for drug samples which allows law enforcement to reduce delays in criminal investigations. The continual improvement in response time is a direct result of equipment purchases, training, and technician safety improvements purchased through the Byrne Memorial Act funds. Much of the construction and equipment purchases necessary to implement the DNA component of the laboratory were initiated during 1996; the progress was due, in large part, to support by the Byrne and other Office of Justice Program funds.

Substantial investments by way of project support and training for advocates and law enforcement resulted in demonstrable improvements to the justice system's interaction with victims and witnesses of crime. Many rural districts are now able to offer emotional and practical support to victims, freeing law enforcement to proceed quickly with investigations. Each year the ranks of jurisdictions offering victim advocacy projects increases. Many of the projects are able to enhance services by braiding funding from several sources to provide a broad range of comprehensive services.

We realize the need to expand the scope and degree of evaluation and technical assistance efforts. The Statistical Analysis Center and the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) invested in assessments of law enforcement manpower, the impact of sentencing policies on the criminal justice system, multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement teams, and D.A.R.E.. There is much to be learned from the activities of local, state, and regional projects – information which would result in refined funding decisions for future criminal justice projects. We are seriously constrained by the financial and staffing costs of such efforts; the choice between funding a local project or setting aside project funds for evaluation is a difficult one. A future and continuing mission will be to seek out the most reasonable method of acquiring outcome results while still giving full measure to local projects. Several documents were produced which serve some of this function:

- *Employers Guide to Drug Testing in Montana* which provided employer, employee, and public safety information related to federal and state drug testing rules. The demand for the document exceeded expectations and resulted in a later cooperative project with several state agencies to increase availability of the information.

- *Crime in Montana: 1996 Annual Report* which reflects the crime rate and trends for juvenile and adult offenses.
- *Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey* which is a biannual survey of 15,000 students responding to behavioral questions regarding issues such as substance use, violence, and other behavior which compromises personal safety.
- *Plato Study* which assessed the relationship between the offenders who participated in educational/vocational programs and implications for successful outcomes in correctional programs.

Results of these endeavors are used to guide program activity, to provide public information and education, and to assist public and private entities with their own planning efforts.

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Nebraska

In Nebraska's 1996 Statewide Criminal Justice Drug and Violent Crime Strategy, juvenile disorders, drug use and trafficking, and violence were identified by the Policy Board as the most serious problems facing the State of Nebraska. It was reported that fear of crime had grown as indicated by a survey conducted by the University of Nebraska at Omaha in the City of Omaha. Fifty-six percent of the respondents stated they were very worried about crime as opposed to 5.5% who were not at all worried. Statistical data tended to support this belief. According to Nebraska's Uniform Crime Report, the state experienced a 6% increase in the number of index crimes reported to law enforcement agencies during 1994 compared to 1993. During the same time period, the number of adult arrests increased 9%, with arrests for drug abuse violations increasing 23% (8% being adults and 15% being juveniles). While the overall number of arrests for violent crime decreased 2% in 1995, the number of juvenile arrests increased 14%.

To address this increase, the Policy Board determined to focus the use of the Byrne dollars in several program areas. In considering projects for funding under these program areas, the Crime Commission takes into account, when and where possible, the drug and violent crime problems of the geographic area as a whole and works toward leveraging other funding sources to significantly impact the problems. To accomplish this, coordination with other entities is vital. Program areas under which projects received funding are identified below. A brief description about the types of projects funded and some of the accomplishments achieved are provided for each program area.

Program Area: Multijurisdictional Task Force Programs

One statewide and seven local multijurisdictional drug and violent crime task forces were funded during the reporting period of July 1996 and June 1997. Local task forces cover 62 (67%) of Nebraska's 93 counties. Federal, state and local law enforcement work together in the detection, investigation, and apprehension of drug and violent crime offenders. During 1996, task forces developed 210 new confidential informants; made 613 controlled drug buys; developed 1,300 intelligence reports; made 1,743 drug arrests, and seized \$586,568 in currency.

During the reporting period, Nebraska received approximately \$800,000 as a participant in the Midwest Regional High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) project which specifically addresses the increasing methamphetamine problem within the region. South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas are the other states included in the Midwest Regional HIDTA project. The eight HIDTA investigators coordinate investigative efforts with existing multijurisdictional task forces.

Program Area: Training

Due to the influx of new and different types of illegal drugs, the sophistication in trafficking methods, and the turnover in law enforcement, ongoing training is vital. Nebraska's Law Enforcement Training Center provides basic, advanced, and specialized training relating to drugs and violent crime for law enforcement. During 1996 and the first six months of 1997, approximately 1,658 law enforcement officers attended such training.

Improving The Court Process

The Nebraska Attorney General's Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution Unit was established to assist local county attorneys, of which 85% are part time, with drug and violent crime cases. Such assistance may include research, assistance in case development, and/or direct prosecution of such cases. During the reporting period, the Unit prosecuted 34 cases, conducted 35 investigations, responded to 78 requests for research, trained 666 law enforcement officers, and handled 54 drug and violent crime case appeals.

A study of Nebraska's prosecution system was conducted by Nebraska's County Attorneys' Association. Results from a survey revealed that only one county attorney's office had over 15 attorneys; 29 county attorneys served a population of under 5,000; 57 county attorney offices have not increased the number of attorneys in their office in the past five years; 59

offices have a case load of over 200 cases; and 72 offices do not have a computerized case management system.

Many drug and violent crime defendants are indigent and require either a court-appointed attorney or public defender to serve as their attorney. Of the state's 93 counties, 66 appoint private attorneys as defense counsel. Of the 22 counties with elected public defenders, 14 are part time. To assist in providing balance in the adjudication process, Byrne funding was utilized for a Drug and Violent Crime Defense Unit, which funds 2 defense attorneys and a paralegal to assist counties in the same manner as the Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution Unit. During the reporting period, the Defense Unit was involved in 28 trials, responded to 61 requests for assistance, trained 50 defense attorneys, and was involved with 6 appeals.

Program Area: Offender Treatment

As a result of previous Byrne funding, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (DCS) discovered the substance abuse problem in prison is at 75% - 85%. Currently, DCS has a four-level substance abuse treatment program in place. The levels include: an intensive residential inpatient treatment level; an intensive outpatient level; an outpatient level; and a continuing care/aftercare level. During the reporting period, Byrne funds were awarded to enhance the outpatient treatment program. Accomplishments of this program include: 57 treatment groups were provided; 303 inmates attended outpatient treatment; 105 inmates completed outpatient treatment; 468 inmates completed the drug education classes.

A treatment program, Reality Therapy, for female inmates was implemented in the Douglas County Correctional facility. Community programs, such as parenting classes, GED classes, and life skills classes, are being used to assist in meeting the needs of the female inmates. During the reporting period, 126 assessments were completed; 48 female inmates participated in the chemical dependency sessions; and 48 participated in individual therapy.

Treatment programs for juveniles are being provided through the Youth Rehabilitation Treatment Centers (YRTC). Of the 817 youth (male and female) sent to the YRTCs, 610 were assessed as high risk; 44 were recommended for inpatient treatment; 270 were recommended for outpatient treatment; and 156 participated in chemical dependency groups. The YRTCs also conducted court-ordered evaluations on 623 youth (male and female). Of the 623 youth, 267 were classified as high risk.

Program Area: Demand Reduction

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program was the only project funded under this program area. Byrne funding for the training of all Nebraska D.A.R.E. officers and the statewide administration of the program ends December 1997 due to the four-year funding limitation. Nebraska's Legislature provided continuation funding for D.A.R.E. through June 1998. Continuation funding for the program will be considered by the Legislature during its 1998 session. During the reporting period, 27,985 K-6th grade students and 1,550 junior high students participated in D.A.R.E.

Program Area: Criminal Records Improvement

Byrne funding is used to address a small portion of a major effort to improve Nebraska's criminal justice information systems. Nebraska's Intergovernmental Data Communications Advisory Council (NIDCAC) created the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) subcommittee to provide advice and direction on issues relating to data sharing and the use of information technology among criminal justice agencies. A strategic plan was completed in March 1997 and identified some 70 plus projects in 11 categories. Current CJIS projects include Gun Instant Check and Sex Offender Registry. New CJIS projects include the Statewide Protection Order System, a Communication Access project, and the Victim Notification System.

While the Byrne funds alone cannot address all identified gaps and needs in the area of drugs and violent crime, the program has made a significant impact in the State of Nebraska as evidenced by the profound results of the promotion of coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies. This coordination and cooperation has made and will continue to make projects addressing drugs and violent crime problems in Nebraska successful.

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Nevada

Due to Nevada's western location, its highways have been identified as a pipeline for the transportation of narcotics from Mexico and California to the Midwest and other regions of the country. Every county within Nevada is experiencing new levels of drug use and trafficking along with the crime related to them.

Nevada has adopted a multifaceted approach to deal with violent crime and drug abuse. During fiscal 1996, the Byrne Formula Grant provided funding for programs targeting: Enforcement; Prevention; Treatment; Education; Intervention; Interdiction; and Prosecution. The strategy implemented for the Byrne Program over the last several years has been exceptional in terms of bringing together various agencies to work together in high levels of cooperation and collaboration. This has become the strategy which new grant-funded programs must follow if they are to be effective.

There were five priority areas identified in Nevada's 1996 strategy and a total of 41 programs funded. The introduction section of the State Annual Report describes each priority area, as well as other programs that contributed to the goals and objectives of the state strategy. The State Administrative Agency and its activities are defined in the evaluation plan and activities section. The summary section details the programs and activities in each of the purpose areas selected for funding. In an attempt to fund projects with the potential to have a long-range solution and a significant impact, priority was placed on programs that intersect disciplines, with components that may include more than one purpose area.

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) is the prominent program in purpose area 1, yet other programs with the same characteristics fall into this area. There were four projects funded in Fiscal 1996 for a total of \$187,171 in federal funding. These programs provide youth with positive interaction with law enforcement and the ability to resist substance abuse, crime, and gang affiliation.
- Because Nevada serves as a pipeline, as well as a distribution point for illegal drug trafficking, the multijurisdictional narcotics task forces and interdiction operations in purpose area 2 continue to be a significant component for controlling drug trafficking and violent crime. There were 12 projects encompassing eight task forces totaling \$1,730,098 in federal funds. The principal function of the multijurisdictional task forces is to enhance city, county, state, and federal criminal justice agencies' ability to remove drug traffickers and manufacturers through investigation, arrest, and prosecution.
- Community crime prevention programs are increasing in Nevada. They cover a broad spectrum of tactics, from juveniles to the elderly. Components include education, prevention, intervention, crime awareness, alternative activities, translation, and trouble shooting for non-English speaking communities. There were four programs in purpose area 4 requiring \$109,000 in federal funds.
- Juvenile crime and drug use go hand in hand. Gang members and affiliations multiply as population increases and established gangs cross borders to sell drugs and recruit members. Purpose area 7a addresses this problem through schoolyard violator and gang and drug-related task forces. Four counties have implemented programs targeting serious juvenile crime. Total federal funding for these programs was \$444,530.
- Purpose area 11 had two very specialized programs. One was improving the corrections system by educating newly appointed parole board members. The other was a substance abuse treatment program within the Owyhee Detention Facility. Native American male and female prisoners from the surrounding tristate area of Nevada, Utah, and Idaho are provided the opportunity to enhance their personal growth and self-esteem while incarcerated. This treatment program works collaboratively with law enforcement, other alcohol/drug treatment programs, and tribal, family, and social service organizations. Total funding for these two programs was \$60,398.
- Drug- and alcohol abuse-related offenses are the fastest growing concern among juveniles. Byrne funds are used to address the gaps in services for juveniles. Two programs in purpose area 13 targeted juvenile offenders.

These programs were collaborative endeavors between many agencies encountering the various factors contributing to juvenile problems and substance abuse. Total funding in this purpose area was \$113,374.

- Nevada's forensic laboratories are an important component of the statewide drug and violent crime control system. The two laboratories serve the 17 counties of Nevada, as well as every state, local, and federal law enforcement agency. Three projects in purpose area 15a enhanced the abilities of these laboratories to provide a more efficient and greater range of service. Funding for these programs was \$255,030.
- In addition to the 5 percent set-aside earmarked for Criminal Justice Records Improvement, Nevada funds other projects within the scope of purpose area 15b. Funds were accrued from the 5 percent set-aside from fiscal 1992 through 1996 to be used for a statewide LiveScan project. Other projects are helping to bring economically depressed rural counties into the twentieth century by providing equipment to improve their criminal justice record, and enhance their capabilities of processing offenders through the criminal justice process.
- There was only one project in purpose area 16. It was the *Ad Hoc Death Penalty Task Force* committee consisting of state legislators, judges, district attorneys, defense attorneys, law enforcement, and representatives from Nevada's Attorney General and Congressional Delegation. The purpose was to examine the existing appeals process at the state and federal levels, focusing on unnecessary delays.
- The Oracle Project Survey in purpose area 19 was designed to analyze public safety programs and responsibilities to develop a comprehensive set of potential activities for the future. Federal funding was \$4,000.
- Nevada has continuously ranked in the top 10 states in the nation for incarcerated individuals per capita since before 1989. This, coupled with Nevada's tremendous population increase each year, creates a demand for alternatives to incarceration for both adults and juveniles. Byrne funds assisted three projects in purpose area 20 in the amount of \$248,557.
- Since July 1989, the Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment has functioned as Nevada's Drug Policy Board. It consists of 13 gubernatorial-appointed members who serve without compensation. Expenses incurred by the Commission are reimbursed through Byrne administrative funds.

The supplemental information section provides specific detailed information on achievements by the Drug Commission and several individual programs, including the complete Oracle Project Survey.

Byrne Formula Grant funds have been the key element in allowing Nevada to develop and implement a serious and inclusive attack on drug abuse and violent crime. Common goals established by the State Strategy have brought together all disciplines working cohesively to improve the quality of life for Nevada's citizens.

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New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Department of Justice is the State Administrative Agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. In addition, the New Hampshire Department of Justice administers the Victims of Crime Act Assistance and Compensation Grant Programs, the Violence Against Women Grant Program, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the National Criminal History Improvement Plan Grant Program, the Statistical Analysis Center Grant, the State Identification System Grant Program, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant Program, the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grant Program, the Children's Justice Act Grant Program, the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Grant, and other federal discretionary and state-funded grant programs. Consequently, the priorities addressed in the Byrne Formula Grant State Strategy are those which are coordinated with other sources of federal and state grant funds.

The State of New Hampshire has decided to address five priority areas with the Byrne Formula Grant Program funds during this reporting period (July 1, 1996 - June 30, 1997). The first priority is the reduction in the supply of illegal drugs in the State of New Hampshire. The state funds a Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force and county drug prosecutors to investigate, arrest, and adjudicate the suppliers of illegal drugs in the state. The state has also committed funds to a gang interdiction project to target the problems of drugs and gangs in the state's largest city. This program is coordinated and implemented by the New Hampshire State Police and the Manchester Police Department.

The State of New Hampshire has determined a second priority to be reducing the demand for illegal drugs. New Hampshire has implemented Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs to local community school children to address this priority. Approximately 11 communities throughout the state have benefitted from Byrne Formula Grant-funded D.A.R.E. programs.

As a third priority, New Hampshire continues to work toward the improvement of the effectiveness of the court process within the state. The state's video arraignment project has been well-received in the criminal justice system and has spread to several counties within the state. A trial project of instantaneous reporting in a courtroom, known as the Real-Time Reporting Program, provided important results but will not be continued in future Byrne Formula Grant funding cycles. Furthermore, Byrne Formula Grant funding is being utilized to link the courts to the development of the state's criminal justice information system. The inclusion of the state court system is vital in ensuring that disposition data will be added to the overall records system in a timely manner.

In addition, under this priority area, the state's Byrne Formula Grant continues to fund programs that are designed to provide alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent criminal offenders. A juvenile diversion project, known as the Merrimack County Bridge Project, has been initiated as a result of the previously funded and successfully evaluated Merrimack County Adult Diversion Project. A county-level adult diversion program, known as the Cheshire County Adult Diversion Program, has also continued to grow with the assistance of Byrne Formula Grant funding. Furthermore, the New Hampshire Department of Corrections Court Referral Officers Program offers an innovative approach to address the long-standing problem of criminal behavior as it relates to substance abuse issues through the cooperation of treatment providers and enforcement personnel.

Fourth, the state has also prioritized the need for enhancing the correctional treatment of the drug-dependent offender through two projects. The first is the New Hampshire Department of Corrections Counseling Within the Walls Program which is operated at the state correctional facility. The second program, the Drug Freedom Program, is a county-level correctional facility program operated at the Grafton County House of Corrections.

As its fifth priority item, the state has made a commitment to enhancing the detection of drug offenders. Byrne Formula Grant funds have been subgranted to the State Police Forensic Laboratory, which is utilized by all law enforcement agencies in the state, and the Department of Correction Laboratory, which meets all the laboratory testing needs of the state's corrections department. When the projects are complete, the State of New Hampshire will have increased laboratory productivity and expanded laboratory services which will benefit all areas of the criminal justice system.

For the next funding cycle in 1998, the state plans to continue to address these priority areas and, in addition, plans to begin a new area of Byrne Formula Grant-funded programs – the area of youth-focused and community-focused crime prevention activities. Programs funded under this new initiative will implement prevention of crime activities and target the youth at-risk population of the State of New Hampshire. A recent poll was conducted by the State Police Standards and Training Council. Responses that were received from law enforcement officials, who employ 76% of the full-time and 40% of the part-time officers in the state, indicated the significant police problems in New Hampshire to be juvenile crime, followed closely by domestic violence, alcohol, and drugs. The state strategy addresses these law enforcement issues and continues to work to fund appropriate programs to combat these statewide, crime-related problems.

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New Jersey

New Jersey coordinates its Byrne Formula Grant Program with the state's overall drug enforcement and violent crime strategy outlined in the "Governor's Drug Enforcement, Education and Awareness Program." Disbursement of funds is based on a statewide needs assessment conducted among state, county, and local agencies and organizations. During the current report period, grant funds supported programs in the following areas: multijurisdictional task force initiatives; a new gang/violent crime task force program; civil remedies enhancements; police/community partnership programs and related urban initiatives for at-risk youth; a pilot juvenile offender program; a peer leadership program; correctional/treatment programs for adult offenders; Treatment Assessment Service Centers; and drug control technology improvements.

The following highlights some of the accomplishments of New Jersey's Byrne Program for the time period of June 30, 1996, to July 1, 1997.

Multijurisdictional Initiatives-Statewide Narcotics Task Force

Since its inception in October 1996, the Cooperative Enforcement Initiative, operating primarily through the "Quality of Life" Task Force, conducted approximately 69 "quality of life" details which resulted in 696 arrests. The Task Force provided tactical assistance to 19 law enforcement agencies throughout the state and generated the following seizures: 571 grams of cocaine valued at \$57,100; 573 decks of heroin valued at \$11,460; 5,897 grams of marijuana valued at \$58,971; \$14,327 in currency; and 8 weapons.

A multi-agency investigation initiated by the Motorcycle and Methamphetamine Squad was credited with dismantling the hierarchy and street-level distribution operation of a major narcotics distribution enterprise responsible for an estimated \$15 million in drugs in southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Twenty-one suspects were arrested and two were charged with criminal racketeering and being leaders of a narcotic trafficking network.

The Drug Diversion Unit has made 12 arrests thus far in an ongoing redistribution case that will dismantle a major street-corner operation upon completion. The consistent lobbying efforts of the Unit have resulted in legislation that places ketamine (formerly a prescription legend drug) into the Schedule III CDS category. Additional legislation toughened the penalties for the commission of a sexual assault using a "date rape" drug and criminalized the manufacture, distribution, and possession of the drugs flunitrazepam and gamma hydroxybutyrate.

Since October 1994, approximately 1,500 investigators and prosecutors have participated in one of the 15 week-long "Top Gun" Narcotics Investigations Schools, and a faculty of more than 100 law enforcement professionals has been amassed.

The Hotel/Motel Interdiction Program expanded from 19 to 27 participating hotels and enlisted the assistance of 21 employees as confidential sources. The Squad initiated 59 cases, arrested 49 persons, charged 89 individuals, seized \$249,700 in currency, \$642,950 in narcotics, \$85,000 in property, and apprehended 11 fugitives.

Since August of 1996, Operation Calico has been involved in an ongoing investigation of a major Colombian cartel cocaine smuggling operation which has employed the extensive use of court-authorized wire taps and physical surveillance. It is expected that this investigation will have a significant impact upon cartel operations in the New York/New Jersey area. Additionally, Operation Calico initiated 8 new cases, arrested 6 persons, charged 14 individuals, and seized \$2,327,542 in currency and \$100,000 in narcotics.

To date, over 350 federal, state, county, and municipal officers have received the 40-hour "Spanish for Law Enforcement" instructional course. During the report period, five week-long courses were held and 153 officers were trained.

County Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Collectively, the 21 county narcotics task forces made 7,369 arrests during the report period. Total seizures included

\$2,723,514 in cash, 324 vehicles, 208 weapons, 4 real property, and 116 personal property seizures. County totals for controlled dangerous substances removed during the same period are as follows: 405,683 grams of cocaine, 5,383 grams of crack, 1,088,335 grams of cannabis, 8,736 grams of opiates, 625 grams of stimulants, 30 grams of depressants, 2,527 grams of hallucinogens, and 8,557 grams of other substances. Personnel dedicated to the county task forces included a total of 297 sworn officers, 36 assistant prosecutors and 75 loaned officers from municipal departments.

Law Enforcement/Gangs

Since April 1997, 34 liaisons have been assigned to the New Jersey State Police-Street Gang Unit, including representation from each of the 21 counties, municipal liaisons, and several assistant prosecutors. The linkage with county investigators has enhanced the awareness of the street gang problem on a statewide basis and has assisted in the development of information for strategic assessments of New Jersey's gang problem. Approximately 100 law enforcement personnel attended a four-day training seminar on street gang recognition and the Street Gang Unit has assisted more than 50 law enforcement agencies with gang-related surveillance/investigations.

Enhanced Civil Remedies

A significant accomplishment of the Civil Racketeering and Forfeiture Bureau involves the forensic reconstruction of the record-keeping system in an unprecedented, highly complex, multidefendant civil racketeering forfeiture action with a potential value of \$20 million. The reconstruction of the record-keeping system will permit the state to uncover a large-scale theft scheme and related crimes. The Bureau also conducted five seminars on asset forfeiture issues and provided assistance to county personnel on complex asset forfeiture and money laundering investigations.

Police/Community Partnership Programs

The Police/Community Partnership Programs had a positive impact in the seven participating cities. Citizens in the target areas reported a greater sense of security and participated to a greater extent in efforts to reduce crime and drug use. Mutual respect has developed between the police and the community, and citizens continue to assist officers by providing information on criminal activity. Concentrated resources, combined with citizen participation and police protection, have stabilized the target areas. All seven partnership cities reached the end of their 48-month funding cycle during this report period and all have elected to continue the program beyond the life of the grant.

Entrepreneurship for At-Risk Youth

A total of 85 young people were afforded the opportunity of owning and operating a retail business this past summer. The Youth Farm Stand Project partnered with six urban municipalities and one vocational school to give at-risk youths a unique entrepreneurial/educational summer experience. The project enabled students from lower-income families to develop business and social skills while providing a valuable community service as the link between New Jersey farmers and urban residents.

Correctional Program/Juvenile Initiative

A total of 106 juveniles participated in Project C.O.R.E. during the report period. Sixty-three (63) juveniles completed the program as of June 30, 1997. Of 91 juveniles eligible for education/employment placement, 34 were placed in education outside of C.O.R.E. (7-college, 19-high school, 7-GED programs, 1-AmeriCorps). Fifty-seven of the juveniles received educational services within the program. Enhancements to the program that were instituted over the past year include a merger with the Essex Residential Transitional Living Center, the assignment of an aftercare/parole officer specifically for C.O.R.E. cases, the hiring of a substance abuse counselor, and the addition of a restorative justice component.

Peer Leadership Program

The groundwork has been set for this new initiative that will be implemented during the current school year. A total of 39 schools are participating in the Peer Leadership Program. One hundred fourteen faculty advisors and community volunteers are enlisted in the program and a total of 470 student leaders are enrolled in the Student Leadership Corps. These student leaders will conduct prevention outreach activities that will affect approximately 7,500 students statewide.

Correctional Programs/Adult Treatment

During the report period, a total of 205 inmates were admitted to the "No Return" therapeutic community treatment program and a treatment capacity of 100 beds was consistently maintained. Forty-three inmates successfully completed all three phases of "No Return." All inmates were administered the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) evaluation. Data from these evaluations are being electronically filed for use in ongoing research investigations.

Treatment Assessment Service Centers (TASC Programs)

TASC evaluators provided approximately 12-15 substance abuse assessments per week, per program, resulting in over 8,000 client contacts. Over 5,000 drug screening tests were performed on referred clients, and TASC evaluators arranged and coordinated appropriate treatment placements for each identified substance-abusing offender in less than 14 days. With the advent of several drug court programs that are being implemented throughout the state, TASC evaluators are playing an integral role in both the planning and operational aspects of the programs.

Drug Control Technology Improvements—Five Percent Set-Aside

Under the Five Percent Set-Aside Program, the Administrative Office of the Courts continued to enhance the timeliness and accuracy of criminal information stored in the various state and local systems, as well as information shared with other agencies. The Division of State Police purchased computer equipment to improve the quality of fingerprint cards for their Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the Department of Corrections purchased and installed computer equipment that provides access to more than 120,000 offender records stored in the Offender Based Correctional Information System.

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New Mexico

Illegal drugs and violent crime are integrated and continue to negatively affect the lives of all New Mexicans. New Mexico's geographical southern border is contiguous to the Republic of Mexico, from where most of the illegal drugs originate. The drugs not consumed in New Mexico are destined for cities throughout the United States. Organized narcotics trafficking, the use of stolen vehicles, and violence associated with these illegal activities continue despite significant systemic achievements in prevention, enforcement, prosecution, and treatment.

The 1997 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy specified four priorities (goals) to significantly impact the national goals of 1) making this a drug-free nation and 2) reducing incidents of violent crime. These goals include:

- 1) Reduce Narcotics Use, Sales, and Trafficking
- 2) Reduce Youth and Gang Violence
- 3) Reduce Property Crimes
- 4) Reduce Violent Crime and Incarcerate Repeat Offenders

The Department of Public Safety, Office of Grants Management, determined the following programs responsive to New Mexico's priorities:

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
- Multijurisdictional Task Forces
- Career Criminal Prosecution
- Treatment for Offenders
- Domestic Violence
- Youth and Gang Violence
- Criminal Justice Information Systems
- Evaluation and Research

Abstracts were developed for each of the foregoing programs. An abstract was also developed for Property Crimes; however, there were no responses from providers to develop and initiate such a program.

Forty-six projects were awarded \$3,203,292 in Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Formula Grant Program federal funds:

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program has been funded in New Mexico since 1984 and, as a result, most law enforcement agencies have reached the maximum period of eligibility. The New Mexico State D.A.R.E. program participated fully in coordinating demand reduction efforts with the framework of the strategy, integrating the anti-drug message to youth and creating and strengthening a relationship between law enforcement representatives and target populations affected in areas of child abuse, youth and gang violence, and juvenile crime. Although any information given about the dangers of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco is beneficial, the impact the New Mexico D.A.R.E. program has on a child later in life has yet to be evaluated and determined.

The inability of the State Administrative Agency and the proposed provider to finalize an award for the evaluation of the state's strategy and projects funded under the program areas greatly affected the outcomes or impact measurements of multijurisdictional task forces and domestic violence projects. Multijurisdictional task forces receive the majority of funds under the Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program— 37% of the total award — which identified their program as the priority for process and impact evaluation. Even though the task forces did not attain the stated performance measures overall as listed in the abstract, it is clearly evident by their activities that they are affecting narcotics trafficking, use, and sales in New Mexico.

The Career Criminal Prosecution and Treatment for Offenders Projects are reaching their maximum months of eligibility for funding. Their successes are numerous and diverse as they determined their goals, objectives, and measures based on their individual projects. These projects have determined they were successful enough to continue, and in some instances enhance, their projects using other funding mechanisms. One project received discretionary grant funds (Drug Court) from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

The Domestic Violence Program was also adversely affected by the lack of a formal evaluation; however, in reviewing annual reports submitted by the projects, they successfully met, and in most instances exceeded, their individual performance indicators. Most of these projects have also reached the maximum funding eligibility. Five of the six projects have sought and obtained funding from other sources to continue. This is the true measure of success.

The New Mexico Gang Task Force has completed its year of infancy with some successes – approximately 80% of gang members in New Mexico have been documented and entered in a database. Random acts of violence are decreasing, as there are identifiers of connectivity for each incident because of the increased intelligence and information available to law enforcement. Homicide incidents involving children 18 years of age and younger increased (16.6%) in FY96 (38) from FY95 (24)—clearly, New Mexico has a difficult task ahead to reduce youth and gang violence.

The Department of Public Safety, Technical Emergency Support Division, has purchased (AFIS) LiveScan units for six regional sites with Criminal Justice Records Improvement set-aside funds. The State Tracking Number system has been implemented, personal computers have been purchased and placed in police departments statewide, the New Mexico Triple I system has been developed and is currently being tested, and the New Mexico Incident Based Reporting System (NMIBERS) has been developed and implemented at all State Police Districts statewide. Full implementation to other law enforcement agencies will continue in FY98.

The Institute of Social Research/UNM was awarded funds to promote UCR compliance among law enforcement agencies in New Mexico. ISR reports that 60 agencies (up from 33 a year ago) are now reporting UCR data after attending training conducted by ISR and FBI.

Every citizen of New Mexico –1.6 million– has been affected by projects supported this past year with Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Formula Grant Program federal funds. A \$2.00 per person investment into the improvement of the quality of life for New Mexicans is minimal in comparison with the potential return.

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New York

While the dramatic reduction in crime in New York State has dominated headlines, changes in the nature and distribution of crime together with new legislative mandates have profoundly impacted the workload of criminal justice agencies. Over the past five years, the total number of index crimes reported in New York State has declined by 29%—from 1,058,586 Part I crimes in 1992 to 751,123 in 1996. Property crimes dropped from 858,421 to 619,196, a decrease of 28%, while violent crime decreased 12.6%. At the same time, the changing nature of juvenile crime, the renewed popularity of heroin, and the emigration of drug traffickers upstate have required a refocusing of federal and state criminal justice resources. The return of the death penalty, the creation of a Sex Offender Registry, implementation of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Intervention Act, and the establishment of the DNA Databank have all increased the workload managed by state and local criminal justice agencies in New York.

Although crime statistics display a five-year downturn statewide, they also show a changing distribution of crime across the state which is reflected in the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program. The variation in the rate of decline when comparing New York City crime statistics to those areas outside of New York City helps to display this evolving distribution. While New York City reported a 38.8% reduction in the number of Part I crimes from 1992 through 1996, the decline in the remainder of the state was only 14.8%, a full 24% less than the rate reported by the City.

The Byrne allocation plan mirrors these changes in the distribution of crime. The result has been an increase in the number of awards made under the program and a decrease in the average dollar value of the awards. Over the past three years, the number of awards made from the annual Byrne Program allocation has increased by over 150% while the dollar value of the average award has declined by 44%. Federal Fiscal Year 1994 funds supported 104 projects, with the average award totaling \$194,729. By 1996, the number of awards increased to 269 while the average dollar value of the grants dropped to \$169,480. The allocation of funds to a greater number of communities throughout the suburban and rural areas of the state where violent crime and drug trafficking are increasing represents both Executive and Legislative efforts to address this issue.

Another example of how the state has responded to the changing nature of the crime problem is the initiation of a comprehensive program to provide early intervention for at-risk youth. New York funded the *Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program* with \$1.5 million in Federal Fiscal Year 1996 Byrne monies in 32 communities statewide. Designed to address early antisocial and delinquent behavior, the program establishes alternative community-based sanctions through the use of Youth Courts. Youth Courts adjudicate low-level juvenile offenders (ages 10 to 17) referred by police, probation departments, and/or family court judges. They comprise the offenders' peers and are coordinated by the local police juvenile officer in collaboration with local probation and family court.

In addition, Byrne funds continued to provide support for:

- Strengthening the drug and violent crime apprehension, interdiction, and enforcement capacity of police agencies in New York State
- Expanding treatment capacity and services for both adult and juvenile offenders
- Maintaining and expanding treatment diversion programs
- Increasing police and community collaboration for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug and violent crime, as well as improving the "quality of life"
- Improving prosecutor effectiveness
- Improving New York's criminal justice records

- Enhancing adjudication programs
- Expanding the school-based anti-violence program
- Improving forensic laboratory capabilities in DNA identification

This report describes the many accomplishments of the Byrne Program in New York during the reporting period. Some of these are as follows:

- The *Domestic Violence/Elder Abuse Prosecution Program* prosecuted 6,039 cases in the four project counties;
- All 23 forensic laboratories in the state were granted either NYS Accreditation; Provisional Accreditation; or Special Hardship Exemptions for Accreditation in time to comply with a deadline established by state law. Funding provided by the Byrne grant assisted these laboratories by making training and technical assistance available via DCJS' Office of Forensic Science;
- The New York and Bronx County *Narcotics Eviction Programs* were responsible for 350 evictions of drug dealers from apartments in those counties;
- The *COMBAT Program* was responsible for a total 4,428 arrests in the 28 project sites. Of that total, 3,628 arrests were from the 14 *COMBAT* sites outside of New York City;
- On May 28, 1997, agents from the *Central NY Drug Enforcement Task Force* coordinated the largest drug raid ever held in the Binghamton/Broome County area. Participating agencies executed 34 search warrants, seizure warrants, and arrest warrants in and around the City of Binghamton. In total, 71 persons were arrested in the raid, and an additional 8 have been located and arrested since May;
- During the reporting period, the New York State Police *Community Narcotics Enforcement Team* opened 2,000 cases and made more than 1,600 undercover drug purchases and 1,500 arrests. The value of controlled substances seized by the *CNET* officers totaled over \$100,000;
- The New York City (Queens) *Points of Entry Program* was responsible for 5,310 arrests at the John F. Kennedy International and LaGuardia Airports during the reporting period;
- In keeping with the state's commitment to expand the availability of treatment options for drug-involved offenders, the *Enhanced Adjudication Services Program* served 13,894 clients, disposed of 6,228 cases, and placed 3,346 clients in alternative programs during the reporting period;
- Funding provided as part of New York's five percent *Criminal Justice Records Improvement* set-aside enabled justice courts in the state to begin sending dispositions electronically to DCJS (the repository) beginning this year. An estimated 632 justice courts which sent 89,243 dispositions to the repository in 1996 will be linked into this system;
- Between July 1996 and March 1997, 1,676 inmates graduated from the Willard Drug Treatment Campus; and
- During the 1996-97 school year, the *School Anti-Violence Program* provided anti-violence training to 4,369 students at the nine project sites, as well as staff training for 760 school personnel.

The Office of Funding and Program Assistance (OFPA), the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Byrne Program, is responsible for coordinating 20 federal and state local assistance programs. In an effort to improve coordination among subgrants, OFPA began producing a newsletter during 1997. The newsletter provides information on grants and their availability, as well as shares successful strategies among various criminal justice agencies in the state.

New York continued to assess programs supported with Byrne funding in New York. In November 1996, OFPA sponsored a workshop entitled "Edward Byrne School Anti-Violence Management and Evaluation Workshop." The purpose of this event was to train program participants in developing a Safe School Plan, a project evaluation, and in documenting project activities and components. A copy of the proceedings from this workshop are included in Section V of this report.

Eliminating duplication of effort, targeting available resources, and ensuring coordination between funding programs, agencies, and projects are key to the planning efforts conducted by OFPA. As more federal programs authorized by the Crime Bill have become available, the importance of OFPA's role has grown.

While Byrne funding represents only a small portion of criminal justice expenditures in New York State, the 454 Byrne projects which operated during the project period were an important part of the state's basic blueprint for strengthening the operation of the criminal justice system. The current distribution of Byrne Program funds also embodies Executive and Legislative efforts to allocate funds in accordance with changing crime patterns and local needs.

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North Carolina

Illegal drug activity and violent crime continue to present problems for North Carolina, for our citizens, and for our criminal justice system. While reported violent crime decreased 5% from 1995 to 1996, the number of juveniles under 18 arrested for violent and property crimes rose 5%. Our state strategy continues to target youth and, more importantly, prevention. Governor James B. Hunt has stressed the importance of saving our children from abuse, neglect, poverty, ignorance, and crime by whatever means are found to be most effective. Too many young people are turning up in our criminal justice system.

In an effort to meet the needs of North Carolina's citizens and the Criminal Justice System, the Governor's Crime Commission has established seven committees to concentrate on specific areas. These seven committees are: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Victims of Crime Act, Violence Against Women, Law Enforcement and Public Safety, Judicial, Correction, and Information Systems. (A listing of committee members can be found at the end of this document.)

This report covers the activities of the latter four committees: Law Enforcement, Judicial, Correction, and Information Systems. All programs through these committees are funded through Edward Byrne Memorial funds or Drug Control and System Improvement funds.

This State Annual Report addresses the rationale and methods used for evaluating the programs funded through the Crime Commission. With budget cutbacks at the federal and local levels, it is more important than ever to be fiscally responsible. We cannot fund programs that merely sound good; we need projects and programs to demonstrate that they make a positive difference in lives and can be replicated in other areas of the state.

The largest section of this report is a summary of grants, listed by committee, which were in operation during FY 1996. Some programs awarded were very small but made a very big difference in the communities that received them. Other programs are enormous by design and will affect the entire state.

The Law Enforcement and Public Safety Committee has put heavy emphasis on School Resource Officer programs for several years. Current statistics available through the Department of Public Instruction show a leveling off of crime in schools. The three most common types of school violence are down. We believe the presence of Resource Officers has been an important factor in improving these statistics. What is more important is that SROs are a significant, permanent, and growing part of the continuing effort to make our schools safe and secure. The SRO model, based on research, demonstrates that a difficult, long-term problem can be confronted and improved.

Drug control efforts have continued to be funded, although not through Drug Task Forces as much as in past years. One outstanding task force (the Isothermal Narcotics Drug Task Force) originally funded through the Byrne program continues to excel in drug control. Operation Helping Hand, through the North Carolina Highway Patrol, is an example of cooperation among state and local agencies in addressing drug crimes on the local level. Community Oriented Policing continues to rank high on the list of "what works." Several programs were funded which addressed domestic violence and child abuse; with the availability of Violence Against Women Act funds and increased Victims of Crime Act money, most Byrne-funded family abuse programs will probably be geared toward child abuse in the future.

While the Law Enforcement and Information Systems are separate, it is important to note that grants under both these committees go almost entirely to law enforcement agencies. Integrated Justice Information Systems, such as the goal of a statewide 800 MegaHertz mobile data coverage, are top priority. Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems and LiveScan programs are the second priority, with criminal history records improvement third in importance. An emerging field in the area of general systems improvements is that of using the Internet to disseminate crime prevention information.

Programs funded under the Judicial committee's oversight predominantly target efficient operation, but there are exceptions: the Violent Offender Task Force reduces the length of pretrial detention and the number of plea bargains for offenders who are most violent and pose the greatest threat to society. A program has begun which conducts drug

screening for adjudicated juveniles via the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Correction Committee has funded many of its programs in direct response to North Carolina's Structured Sentencing Act, which necessitated community-based sanctions and better drug-treatment programs for offenders. Day Reporting Centers and Community Based Alternatives to Incarceration are beginning slowly, learning from mistakes, and becoming more successful with time and experience. Emphasis has also been placed on planning and management improvements within the Department of Correction.

The Governor's Crime Commission goes to great lengths to consider risk and need factors, both socioeconomic and criminal, in awarding programs. Systemic needs within the Criminal Justice System are also considered, and overall patterns and trends taken into consideration. Coordination of activities and programs at the state and local levels continues in a statewide, concentrated effort to make North Carolina a safer, better place for all our citizens.

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North Dakota

The use of Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance funds in North Dakota is overseen 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 Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board has developed a mix of programming for the use of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds. These programs include enforcement, treatment, alternatives to detention, victim assistance, domestic violence prevention, crime prevention, and justice information system improvements. The statewide drug and violent crime strategy has been developed to utilize an holistic approach to the prevention and reduction of drug use within the state.

The Annual Report describes the programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program from July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997.

The grant projects funded during this time frame are reported by program purpose area, and the goals and objectives of the grant program strategy are listed for each purpose area. Information contained in this report has been gleaned from the annual project evaluations and quarterly project reports.

The State of North Dakota has identified the following criminal justice components as priorities for use of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds:

Enforcement

The *1997 Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy* identified narcotics enforcement as the primary focus for the use of Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds in the State of North Dakota. This enforcement is handled by nine local multijurisdictional task forces. The efforts of these task forces are often coordinated and assisted by agents from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI). These agents provide technical assistance, equipment, and personnel to the local operations. Funds are also provided to the state forensic laboratory to aid in reduction of analysis turnaround times and improve testing and identification capabilities.

Prevention

North Dakota's crime prevention projects continue to be an important component in meeting the Statewide Strategy. Law enforcement agencies received financial assistance to coordinate community crime prevention programs, thereby creating a better working relationship between law enforcement and citizens.

Corrections and Treatment

Programs that provide treatment and corrections options are another primary focus of the statewide drug and violent crime strategy. Several alternatives to detention programs are provided by the Division of Parole and Probation including low-risk management, day reporting, Native American supervision and sentencing, and treatment. These programs are designed to aid in the transition from incarceration to community life. The offenders are supervised through drug testing, electronic monitoring, and halfway houses.

Information Systems and Technological Improvements

The advancement of criminal justice information systems continues to be a priority, with emphasis placed on the automation of information systems involving criminal history information, court information systems, the North Dakota Law Enforcement Intelligence Network, and data management within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

A plan to use the 5 percent set-aside for criminal history record improvement in North Dakota to implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has been approved. The plan involves using the FY1992 through FY1997 Edward Byrne Memorial funds for the purchase and maintenance of the system.

Court Support Services

Providing resources for the improvement of the prosecution and adjudication systems in the State of North Dakota is another focal point for the use of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds. Programs to increase efficiency and communication, decrease duplicated efforts, and enhance services between all facets of the court system have been implemented.

Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention Services

Funding for services to victims of violent crime has remained an integral part of the statewide strategy. These programs provide a wide range of services including court assistance, victim reparation filing assistance, support, shelter, protection order preparation, and advocacy. In addition, these programs provide resource materials and training to law enforcement personnel, as well as the public.

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Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) is the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), United States Department of Justice (DOJ). Since Fiscal Year 1987, the program has been a major funding source for the improvement of the criminal justice system in the CNMI. In Fiscal Year 1997, the program funded four action programs authorized under the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, as amended, and under the Title VI (State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice Assistance Improvements). The following are the action programs funded under the Byrne program:

Law Enforcement – \$295,150

The CNMI continued the implementation of the Interagency Financial Crimes and Drug Enforcement Task Force. The Task Force received the entire amount allocated under the law enforcement program area. The 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, government corruption, and other related offenses. The program is a joint effort between the Department of Public Safety (Criminal Investigation Bureau), Department of Finance (Division of Customs Service-Enforcement Branch), and the Office of the Attorney General (Criminal Division). The Criminal Division of the Office of the Attorney General consists of both the Prosecution and the Investigative Units. The Task Force functions through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the heads of the three departments.

Domestic Violence – \$58,000

The Family Violence Task Force (FVTF), formally known as the Domestic Abuse Task Force (DATF), is the only program implemented under the Response to Domestic Violence program area. The FVTF received the entire amount awarded under this area. The FVTF is a continuation program designed to centralize and coordinate a multidisciplinary response to family violence with special emphasis on victim safety, and to prevent further and more serious violence and injuries to family members. The FVTF is composed primarily of representatives from the Department of Public Safety, Office of the Attorney General (Criminal Division-Prosecution), Victim Services (Medical Social Services - Commonwealth Health Center), CNMI Superior Court, and the Victim Advocacy and Hotline Programs under Karidat, a nonprofit private social services organization. Other supporting members are from the Women's Affairs Office, Public School System, Division of Mental Health and Social Services, Micronesian Legal Services, and Division of Youth Services. Functioning through a Memorandum of Understanding, the primary FVTF members have equal voice in its administration and operations.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Education – \$8,910

The Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Trainer Program is designed to organize a team of local drug and substance abuse presenters for the CNMI. The presenting team is a new strategy to be employed in the war against drugs and substance abuse. The team will consist of local volunteers who understand and speak English as well as the languages of the native Chamorro and Carolinian. The use of the two native languages will convey the importance of understanding the negative effects of drug and substance abuse among the indigenous population. These are people who have been forgotten in the campaign against the war on drugs. The team members will represent the areas of education, health, social services, law enforcement, and the community. The team members will be tasked with the responsibility of educating the community regarding illegal drugs and alcohol and their negative consequences. They will provide drug and alcohol presentations at the schools throughout the CNMI, as well as parents and teachers association meetings and other related school functions. They will also provide presentations at government- and nongovernment- sponsored workshops and conferences, as well as periodically appear as guest speakers on the two television stations and radio stations in the CNMI.

Information Systems and Technology Improvements – \$21,298

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) project was awarded the total amount under the Byrne-mandated 5 percent set-aside to implement the CNMI's Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) program. The CJIS is an ongoing project designed to automate the CNMI's criminal records, develop criminal history records, and link the various criminal justice organizations such as the Superior Court, Public Safety, Corrections, Prosecution, Immigration, Customs, and the Criminal Justice Planning Agency. The CJIS project is utilizing a computer software called the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Law Enforcement Management Information System (CNMI-LEMIS). The CNMI-LEMIS is a public domain software purchased from the SEARCH Group Incorporated. Furthermore, the program will identify, track, and report convicted felons.

Availability of Program Information. In 1996, the CJPA developed its homepage on the Internet through Saipan Data Communication (Saipan DataCom), one of the Internet service providers in the CNMI. The homepage provides crime statistics, information about CJPA, Council members and the staff, administered federal programs, and other information about the CNMI criminal justice system. The homepage can be accessed through the Internet at the following Uniform Resource Locator (URL) address: <http://www.saipan.com/gov/branches/cjpa>. Moreover, the homepage is being funded by the various federal programs from the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

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Ohio

The Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) implemented the FY 1996 Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program with the goal of assisting local and state government in enforcing drug and violent crime laws and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Funding was provided to local governments on a competitive basis utilizing what is known as the Ohio Plan. The Ohio Plan is a distribution formula composed of two parts crime rate to one part population. It was developed in the late 1960s with the advent of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program. Its purpose has been, and is today, to ensure the equitable distribution of funds throughout the state. Ohio's six largest metropolitan counties received slightly over one-third of the variable pass-through amount while the remaining 82 counties received one-third and state agencies and associations received the remainder. Projects were developed to assist local and state drug control efforts in support of national drug control priorities.

In four of Ohio's six metropolitan counties, Regional Planning Units (RPUs) conduct comprehensive criminal and juvenile justice planning and administer grant funds locally. Local priorities are established, within the parameters of the state strategy, based on the identification of local needs.

Each of the RPUs has its own unique way of identifying local needs. For example:

Franklin County conducted a needs assessment survey. The results of that survey were reviewed and presented to the Justice Planning Committee. The committee determined the funding priorities based on the needs assessment survey. Lucas County holds public hearings, out of which comes information and concerns which form the foundation for funding priorities for the coming year.

Cuyahoga County has a supervisory board made up of several standing committees. It is the responsibility of the various committees to identify local problems and concerns and to then make recommendations to the Supervisory Board. The Board then reviews the identified issues and authorizes priorities. Those priorities are weighted for the review process and impact on the funding decisions.

Montgomery County develops priorities after considering input from a second broader planning body in the community. The Criminal Justice Coordination Council is responsible for criminal justice planning and advises the RPU policy board. Through this process, which includes local input by reason of the representative makeup, the community has input into the priority-setting process.

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Oklahoma

Between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997, the State of Oklahoma appropriated \$6,252,324 of Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funds to state agencies and local units of government for 113 projects for the purpose of reducing drugs and violent crime.

The District Attorney's Council has been the state administrative agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program grant funds since 1986. Oklahoma's Drug and Violent Crime Grant Board comprises ten state agencies as well as two representatives from local law enforcement agencies, a judge, and a district attorney. The expertise these various agency administrators bring to the board aids in identifying problems facing our state. It also yields continuity in addressing those issues by encouraging agencies to work together to attain a common goal. In addition to the expertise of the board members, public input is solicited annually in the form of a public hearing. The public input is very valuable in producing the state strategy.

The most notable change in drug use over the past several years is directly tied to local production of methamphetamine/amphetamine. With the new methods of cold cooking, new precursor chemicals to make it out of, and several large rural areas within the state, methamphetamine is very plentiful in Oklahoma. During calendar year 1996, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigations (OSBI) responded to a state record 125 clandestine laboratory crime scenes.

In developing the 1996 state strategy, the board derived the following needs for fighting illegal drugs in Oklahoma:

- Increase resources to law enforcement to stop production, manufacturing, and cultivation of illegal drugs
- Increase assistance to rural law enforcement in locating illegal drug activity centers
- Increase funds to state and local agencies to target major drug dealer and drug trafficking operations
- Increase training for investigators and prosecutors
- Increase information sharing between police, prosecutors, educators, and the public
- Increase efforts at drug prevention

The Drug and Violent Crime Control Grant Board funded projects that addressed the needs identified in the 1996 State Strategy. Priority was given to Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) and multijurisdictional drug task force projects. Multijurisdictional task force projects received \$2,620,573 and D.A.R.E. projects received \$1,149,955. Other program areas funded were community crime prevention, treatment, programs that improve drug control technology and criminal justice information systems, alternative programs to detention, programs relating to gangs, etc.

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Oregon

Between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997, the State of Oregon allocated over \$6 million of Byrne formula grant funds to state agencies, local governments, and nonprofit corporations for 45 projects designed to reduce drug use and violent crime. These funds were received from the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) of the Department of State Police managed these funds for the state.

The 1996 Annual Report describes Byrne Program expenditures and performance during this period. The report covers five key areas addressed in the 1996 Oregon Drug and Violent Crime Strategy: Juvenile Programs; Adult Programs; Law Enforcement; Domestic Violence; and Information Systems.

Juvenile Programs - \$1.5 million

- Five projects received \$512,397 to provide primary prevention to juveniles in an effort to reduce the incidence of youth violence.
- One gang prevention project received \$64,864 to reduce juvenile crime and promote positive behaviors while addressing gang-related issues in the community.
- One Peer Court program received \$43,655 to continue its efforts of diverting first-time juvenile offenders from the formal juvenile justice system.
- Thirteen programs received \$890,022 to implement sanctions for first-time offenders and provide accountability for serious, chronic repeat offenders.

Adult Programs - \$.5 million

- Five projects received \$524,881 to implement residential drug and alcohol treatment; alleviate overcrowded jails; or reduce the number of drug-damaged babies born to addicted women.

Law Enforcement - \$1.1 million

- Seven multijurisdictional narcotics task forces received \$1,078,013 to continue coordinated investigations of drug offenders.
- The Oregon State Police Forensic Laboratory received \$110,670 to enhance its ability to perform DNA analysis.

Domestic Violence - \$.4 million

- Seven projects received \$490,183 to provide services to victims of child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault. Projects also focused on increasing community awareness of domestic violence issues.

Information Systems - \$2.1 million

- Five information systems projects received \$2,110,757 for efforts aimed at the following: developing a criminal justice information system to link all criminal justice agencies in Benton County; implementing LiveScan booking devices in county jails; developing a statewide Juvenile Justice Information System; and developing a new criminal justice information system platform to collect criminal history data.

In-House and Contracted Program Evaluations

All funded projects had specific measurable, outcome-based objectives. Each subgrantee reported quarterly to CJSD on its progress in meeting its established objectives. In addition, CJSD partnered with Oregon Health Division, Program Design and Evaluation Services for contract evaluation services. The contract evaluator has assisted CJSD in conceptualizing and implementing program evaluations on all juvenile crime prevention programs funded by the Byrne Formula Grant.

CJSD's evaluation efforts have been focused towards process and outcome evaluations. The purpose of process evaluation is to assess the extent to which the project is implemented as planned and to determine the degree to which program activities are associated with program goals. The purpose of outcome evaluation is to assess the program impact such as reduction in recidivism rates and improvement in program participants' perception, knowledge, or behavior.

The results of process and outcome evaluation for each of the juvenile programs are presented in the Progress and Accomplishments section of the report.

Availability of Program Information

In October 1994, CJSD established Internet access to activities of the Division. CJSD's Web page can be reached through the Internet at the following address: <http://www.osp.state.or.us/osp/html/cjsd.htm>.

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Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) is in its eleventh year of administering federal funds provided to the state by the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. Throughout these years, these funds have been the sole source of funding for Pennsylvania's Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Program. It is this program which has provided Pennsylvania's state and local agencies with the impetus and fiscal means to develop, test and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime and improving the functioning of the Commonwealth's criminal justice system. This experimentation and innovation by state and local agencies has produced, and continues to produce, many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives.

At its March 11, 1997, meeting, the Commission approved the multiyear strategy described in Section II. The Commission designated the priority program areas for the expenditure of funds available to support implementation of criminal justice initiatives by local agencies of government in 1997. In approving these program areas and allocations, the Commission followed a very comprehensive and methodical planning process. It began with a PCCD Commissioners' Retreat conducted during the period July 30 - August 1, 1996, that provided the Commissioners with an understanding of both PCCD initiatives and the current issues affecting crime and justice in Pennsylvania. Immediately following this retreat, PCCD's committee system was revitalized and expanded. PCCD now has six principal advisory committees: the Evaluation Advisory Committee, the Juvenile Advisory Committee, the Local Corrections Advisory Committee, the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee, the Technology and Automation Advisory Committee, and the Victims' Services Advisory Committee.

These committees then immediately began comprehensive analyses of information concerning the problems and needs within their respective areas of responsibility. In addition to the advice of current practitioners, the committees were provided access to crime analyses, surveys, and prior evaluation efforts. Furthermore, input was specifically requested from Pennsylvania's three U. S. Attorneys, criminal justice professional and private sector associations, and local jurisdictions that included Allegheny County and the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. These committee endeavors continued through January 1997 and culminated in the formulation and subsequent approval of the following priority program areas and allocations of funding:

<u>Program Areas</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Evaluation Initiatives	\$ 600,000
Juvenile Justice Initiatives	\$2,200,000
Law Enforcement Training	\$ 200,000
Technology and Automation Initiatives	\$2,100,000
Victim Services Initiatives	\$1,200,000
Corrections Initiatives	\$ 995,000
Weed and Seed Initiatives	\$ 400,000
Emerging Opportunities	\$1,000,000
Enhancement of County/Municipal Criminal Justice Planning Efforts	\$ 550,000

It was the goal of the Commission to allocate FFY97 DCSI funds in such a manner that these limited funds would help make Pennsylvania's communities safer and assist state and local units of government in implementing projects that offer high probability of improving its criminal justice system. Funds awarded by the Commission in any of these program areas require local matching contributions. Funds are made available for up to three years (three 12-month project

periods) and units of local government are required to provide increasing levels of match each year (first year-25%; second year-50%; and third and final year-75%). Units of government are expected to totally assume the costs of the new or expanded projects by the beginning of the fourth year.

As the above chart depicts, PCCD has allocated a large portion of local funds to the areas of juvenile justice and technology and automation. Within the area of juvenile justice, four programs were identified: Balanced and Restorative Juvenile Justice Services; School-Based Probation; Juvenile Prosecution and Defense Capacity Building; and Juvenile Justice Training Needs. The technology and automation effort includes Identification and Evaluation of New Technologies and Technology and Automation Training programs.

It is also significant to note the attention that has been given to the areas of victims' services and corrections. Victims' services initiatives include: Development of Performance Measures; Capacity Building; service to Underserved Populations; implementation of Innovative Programs; and the conduct of a variety of Training Initiatives. Corrections programs address: Alternatives to Pretrial Detention; establishment of Drug Courts; implementation of a Restitution/Collections Pilot Program; and a county Prison-Based Life Skills and Vocational Program.

For 1997, the Enhancement of County/Municipal Criminal Justice Planning Efforts program has been another step in providing support to local agencies of government and communities in their efforts to attack crime and revitalize their neighborhoods. The goal is to support the establishment of comprehensive county/municipal criminal justice policy and planning boards and the implementation of coordinated criminal justice efforts. Emphasis is placed upon fostering a team approach that involves the collaborative efforts of citizens, community service providers, teachers and school administrators, religious and business leaders, and those key decisionmakers who possess the authority and responsibility for using and managing county/municipal criminal justice resources. Funds to support this area complement ongoing major state initiatives that include the Children's Partnership, Communities That Care, and Pennsylvania's Weed and Seed Program. Also, this 1997 Strategy contains a marked increase in funds directed towards evaluating the Commonwealth's efforts to prevent and control crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. The PCCD has continued to encourage the experimentation and innovation by state and local agencies that have led to the development and implementation of significant criminal justice initiatives. This evaluation effort helps test the assumptions that influence PCCD policy development and aids in determining the merits of the program activities that are subsequently initiated.

Programs undertaken within this 1997 Multi-Year Strategy are consistent with elements of the National Drug Control Strategy, 1997 and the national priorities for responding aggressively and effectively to violent crime and reducing drug trafficking and abuse that have been established by Congress and the executive branch. For example, drug testing continues to be considered an essential component of new and enhanced correctional/probation and parole supervision projects. Drug testing combined with appropriate drug and alcohol treatment services are considered to be the necessary tools to combat reinvolvement with drugs and crime.

Throughout 1996 and 1997, extensive efforts continued to be made 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.

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Rhode Island

The State of Rhode Island utilized Federal Byrne Memorial Grant Program funds from several years to support nearly 75 projects in nine program areas during the period July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997. The state earmarked the majority of its Byrne funding in the Statewide Information Management Program Area (15b), specifically, to support the multifaceted, multiyear plan to establish a comprehensive criminal justice information system (dubbed the Justice Link or J-Link). J-Link will promote the instantaneous and transparent exchange of complete, up-to-date computerized criminal justice-related information between the system's various agencies: Courts, Attorney General, Public Defender, Corrections, Probation and Parole, Child Services, State Police, and local law enforcement. In addition to information management, the state maintained a concentration on substance abuse treatment for incarcerated adult and juvenile offenders. Further, Rhode Island placed a particular emphasis on improving the judicial and correctional systems concentrating on intervention at the earliest formal stages of criminal prosecution in an effort to reduce the number of defendants held unnecessarily and reduce the threat of prison overcrowding. Local pass-through funding targeted at municipal police departments continued to move toward improving relationships with neighborhood residents through community policing and crime prevention activities. However, the greatest emphasis has been placed on J-Link related procurement: upgrading computer networks and automating records management systems. These activities replaced the former priority placed on undercover street level enforcement projects. These undercover operations were eliminated as the central focus of Byrne pass-through due to the federal 48-month limitation on project funding and the realization that laying the foundation of the statewide criminal information system at the municipal level was of paramount importance.

Strategic Planning

The Governor's Justice Commission (GJC), the State Administering Agency, formed a Steering Committee (an executive committee of its Policy [supervisory] Board) to act as a strategic planning group for the statewide portion of the Byrne program (in addition to all other SAA-administered grant programs). Further, to eliminate favoritism that affected the selection of, and grant amounts allocated to, the local police departments under the local pass-through funds, a ten member Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) was formed in 1994. The LEPC helped to determine how best to fairly and equitably distribute pass-through funding priorities which featured J-Link coordination/compatibility and also included multijurisdictional operations, demand reduction, and in-service training.

CJRI

The Criminal Justice Record Information (CJRI) set-aside from three previous grant years had been earmarked to support the defunct Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). The state legislature had eliminated the CJIS-targeted revenue account in 1994 and redistributed the state funds residing therein to help balance the state's budget. As a result, the \$375,000 of federal CJRI set-aside funding from Federal FYs '92, '93 and '94 were utilized to provide grants to those police departments that needed to procure NIBRS-compatible records management software.

The majority of the departments selected one of two software packages ensuring a minimum of future compatibility issues. In addition, other unobligated funds from these years were directed to support the overhaul of the Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS) Message Switcher – the cornerstone of the J-Link projects.

Justice Link

The GJC Steering Committee and Policy Board then determined that the CJIS concept – an integrated and comprehensive statewide computer information system – was the top criminal justice priority for the state. As a result, creating the "Son of CJIS" would become the bulwark of the state's Edward Byrne Memorial grant funding strategy for this and the next several years. The Steering Committee formed a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), a task force comprising state employees with specific expertise in the area of computers and management information systems. The TAC has functioned as the J-Link project management team.

The new project, dubbed "Justice Link," differs from its ill-fated predecessor in that it will not be a "hub-based" system. Further, J-Link does not require a separate staff to administer or oversee system integration. Instead, the TAC will manage the project. All J-Link related sites—the various Courts, Attorney General, Public Defender, Corrections, Probation/Parole, DCYF, State Police, and municipal police departments—will operate on a common system utilizing a relational database management system. This will ensure the highest degree of compatibility between agency networks and allow for distribution of data access without relying on a centralized hub mainframe. Neither users nor developers need be concerned about the physical location of the data as all the various databases will remain with host agencies, yet, will be available to all others connected by J-Link. The Justice Link will allow for automated calendaring of criminal cases, studies on the effects of sentencing policies, statistical summaries and reports, and faster processing of appeals. In addition, J-Link will provide a wealth of statistical information plus "real-time" responses to queries from local police departments, the State Police, the Attorney General, and correctional agencies. The system will contain criminal history and criminal identification information, data on wanted persons, and information on stolen automobiles and property.

The Rhode Island Police Chief's Association, under recommendation from the LEPC, voted to waive nearly half of their Byrne allocation (normally 40% of the total state award) for the next several years in order to support the J-Link project at the state level. The Chiefs clearly understand the benefit of J-Link to local law enforcement and public safety.

RILETS

The RILETS Message Switcher is a cornerstone of J-Link. This critical component (funding was largely accumulated from redirected Byrne grant funds from Federal FYs 92'-96') was completed in early March 1997. The new RILETS can process an amazing 200 simultaneous requests for information per second! It utilized a new frame relay network and provides reliable and nearly instantaneous access to the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), the Interstate Identification Index (III), the R.I. Registry of Motor Vehicles, and the state's Bureau of Criminal Information (BCI) at the Attorney General's Office. A creative interface at BCI now provides police officers with access to an offender's complete "rap sheet" in mere seconds. At this early juncture, RILETS is operating at a minuscule 2% of its potential capacity. Over the next several years, RILETS will begin to handle transmission of digital fingerprints and mug shots as well. Further planned interfaces will connect RILETS to the state's new Restraining Order/No Contact Order (RONCO) registry and the planned Probation and Parole network. Two years into its implementation, the RILETS project included the installation of a state-of-the-art, mirrored backup computer server at the R.I. State Police headquarters in Scituate. Further, it provided computer hardware and software to other federal, state, and local agencies to facilitate access to the system.

Local Law Enforcement

The GJC laid the foundation for J-Link by utilizing Byrne funds from 92'-94' (initially set aside to support the defunct CJIS) to assist municipal police departments to acquire/enhance their records management systems in order to be compatible with the federally mandated NIBRS and with the new RILETS. The majority of police departments have taken advantage of Byrne funding during this year and the past several years to upgrade their computer networks. All departments have either procured or upgraded their RMS and will continue to enhance existing computer systems to include the acquisition of work stations, printers, file servers, other peripherals, records management software modules, and mobile data terminals.

Highlights of Rhode Island's Byrne State Annual Report

- 21 officers trained in various Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) curriculums
- Production of a Community Policing Crime Prevention Cable T.V. show
- Range2000 "Use of Force" multimedia training system procured
- Pretrial services project resulted in a reduction of 1,042 prison "bed-days" for a total of \$97,998

- Policy and Procedure unit established at the Department of Corrections
- 104 women offenders spent an average of 132 days in residential substance abuse treatment and 75% of women continue treatment post-release
- 140 convicted batterers placed on intensive probation supervision

CJRI/Justice Link-related

- Unprecedented collaboration between state agencies and local police departments
- RILETS Message Switcher overhaul completed—the cornerstone of Justice Link:
 - number of access terminals doubled
 - line speeds operate 69x faster
 - capable of handling 200 requests for information per second - formerly, one at a time
 - allows mobile data terminal interface
 - innovative interface with state BCI (criminal history availability)
- 90% of courthouse infrastructure rewiring completed
- “Paperless” warrant system conceived, linked to RILETS
- Majority of police departments on same records management system
- 50% time reduction for police departments in processing arrest reports, and an average increase of 20% more time in the field
- Coventry is first department to offer direct access to RILETS via mobile data terminals (MDT)
- Three other communities launched MDT with direct RILETS access

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South Carolina

South Carolina ranked second among the 50 states in the rate of reported violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in 1996. Only one state and the District of Columbia exceeded our violent crime rate of 990.8 per 100,000 people (*Crime in the United States, 1996; Crime in South Carolina, 1996*). In comparison, our violent crime rate was higher than both the 1996 national average of 634.1 per 100,000 and the 706.8 average for the entire South. While South Carolina's violent crime rate declined 0.9 percent from 1995 to 1996, the rate across the country fell an average of 7.4 percent during the same time period.

As is evident, South Carolina continues to be faced with several serious criminal justice issues. Among these are extremely high and costly incarceration rates, a significant employment turnover among our law enforcement officers, and a shortage of drug and alcohol treatment services. A more specific example is the state's location between large eastern cities which, along with its many major highways, provides a convenient travel route for drug transportation. Although steps have been taken to address these and other problems, the fear of violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) remains a primary concern for all South Carolinians, and the crime statistics indicate that a small decrease in occurrences over the past few years has not compensated for a long-term trend of increasing violent incidents.

The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, Title VI (*State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice Assistance Improvements*) authorizes formula grants to states in order to initiate innovative projects to reduce drug use and violent crime and improve the criminal justice system. The formula grant program is named after Edward Byrne, a New York City police officer who was murdered by drug dealers. The grant is also known as the Drug Control and System Improvement Program (DCSIP) and is administered by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

South Carolina is required to develop a *State Strategy* for the DCSIP each fiscal year. The *State Strategy* reviews the nature and extent of the drug and violent crime problem in South Carolina, presents the needs of law enforcement, state agencies, and other interested parties in regard to fighting crime, and establishes goals and objectives that guide the awarding of grant money to state and local agencies.

The Office of Safety and Grants, S.C. Department of Public Safety, managed the DCSIP during this fiscal year. With the advice and direction of the South Carolina Public Safety Coordinating Council, the State of South Carolina awarded \$7,350,553 in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1996 and 1995 DCSIP funds to state agencies and local governments between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997. These awards supported 79 projects designed to reduce drug-related incidents and violent crime.

The 1996 *State Strategy* detailed four areas considered to be of the greatest importance for funding under the DCSIP federal formula grant: Law Enforcement, Prevention/Education, Treatment and Evaluation. The 1996 *State Annual Report (SAR)* describes DCSIP expenditures during State Fiscal Year 1995 (July 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996) and seeks to assess the value of funded projects by presenting their achievements and discussing any areas needing improvement.

Briefly, funding of projects resulted in the following successes and accomplishments:

Law Enforcement

- Eight multijurisdictional narcotics task forces were funded to focus on the investigation and arrest of mid-to-upper level drug dealers. Task force investigations resulted in 1,626 arrests, 882 convictions, the confiscation of large quantities of narcotics, and the seizure of assets worth nearly \$500,000.
- Four violent crime task forces were funded to focus on the investigation and arrest of violent career criminals. Task force members, working in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office, arrested 288 individuals and, to date, have built cases that resulted in 69 convictions. Almost half of the offenders were prosecuted in federal

court, where offenders typically receive longer sentences than they would in state courts.

- One multijurisdictional boat patrol program was implemented to increase law enforcement efforts on and around Lake Murray. Officers from neighboring jurisdictions joined together to investigate thefts and violations such as boating under the influence.
- Three agencies received grants to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in diverse ways. One used a K-9 Drug Team to uncover narcotics in state correctional facilities, and another increased its drug-related arrests through the use of advanced surveillance equipment. The third began a program under which parole hearings will be held via video conferencing, thus eliminating many of the expense and safety considerations of transporting prisoners.
- Two Aggressive Criminal Enforcement Teams were established and conducted interdiction operations on major highways known to be used for transporting illegal narcotics.
- Nine projects were funded to improve the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial and defender resources and implementing court delay reduction projects, such as Differentiated Case Management. Together, these resulted in reducing existing case backlogs and increasing the disposal rate of new cases.
- Increased capabilities for conducting drug analysis tests and processing evidence were achieved through projects that provided personnel and state-of-the-art forensic equipment to two agencies.
- As part of South Carolina's commitment to the 1996 Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan, 13 agencies received funding to automate criminal justice information systems. The University of South Carolina's Advanced Solutions Group (ASG) received grant funding to further develop computer solutions for law enforcement problems. In part, this involved improving the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) prototype software which is now being tested in several local law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. As part of the same grant, ASG continued refining Magistrate Court software for the automation and tracking of court data, and Jail Information software to automate records concerning inmates. The 15 test sites for the Magistrate Information System selected during FFY 1995 remained with the system and transmitted data to the central database. Progress was also made on a Warrant Information System to supply judges and officers another venue from which to view offenders' histories and case dispositions. Some of the other Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects focused on more efficient fingerprinting equipment, improving identification of latent prints, and replacing manual processes with automated procedures.
- Awards to improve forensic services were provided to three agencies. Two of these funded equipment and/or personnel to improve the testing of case evidence such as drug samples and firearms and increase the reliability of polygraph exams. The third agency received funding for a Forensic Case Management grant to allow for better tracking of admitted evidence and assistance with crime scene investigations.
- Three local agencies received funding for narcotics units to fight street sales of drugs, and officers increased arrests through undercover buys, street sweeps, and the use of surveillance equipment.
- By funding a Restitution Officer through a Solicitor's Office, the amount of fines ordered by judges and paid by offenders to victims greatly increased. Victims themselves benefitted by having a single point of contact with whom to discuss restitution issues.
- Two agencies were awarded grants to improve Child/Elder Abuse Investigations. The grant-funded officers developed multidisciplinary approaches to child and elder abuse cases that improved investigatory techniques and made the process less traumatic for victims. Over 1,000 allegations of abuse were investigated, leading to almost 100 arrests.

- One state agency received additional personnel and equipment for their DNA laboratory and validated the testing procedures to allow for advanced analysis of forensic evidence.

Prevention/Education

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) was funded in seven communities across South Carolina in elementary, middle/junior high, and high schools. Classes from kindergarten through fourth grade were also introduced to the basic concepts of the program. D.A.R.E. officers participated in extracurricular and summer activities with students to help steer them away from delinquent behavior.
- Thirteen School Resource Officer Program projects were funded, continuing the program's trend of expanding into new jurisdictions. Being permanently assigned to a specific school enabled each officer to serve as a deterrent against criminal incidents in the facility and encouraged juveniles to have a more positive attitude toward law enforcement.
- One agency received funding for a project to address school violence at the state level. The coordinator for this project worked with the S.C. Department of Education, school district superintendents, law enforcement, teachers, and parents to forge a cooperative and multidisciplinary approach to preventing crime in schools.
- Seven law enforcement agencies received funding for Community-Oriented Policing, a philosophy that seeks partnerships with the community to decrease crime through innovation and problem solving. A training and resource center was established to provide instruction to agencies across the state and encourage implementation of COP.

Treatment

- The 36-bed residential Addictions Treatment Unit (ATU) for male juveniles detained in the S.C. Department of Juvenile Justice completed its first full year of operation in SFY 1996. Based on the widely accepted therapeutic community model, the treatment program sought to alleviate the youths' substance abuse problems while socializing them for reintegration into society.

Research and Evaluation

- The victims' rights study originally funded with money from FFY 1994 was completed by the Medical University of South Carolina. An evaluative report was produced which detailed the current status of victims' services and included recommendations regarding future funding priorities.

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South Dakota

From the very beginning of the present drug and violent crime control program, initiated with the passage and funding of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, South Dakota has used a coordinated resources approach in developing, implementing, and monitoring the strategy. This approach requires coordination of not only federal, state, and local criminal justice system agencies, but also education and treatment to provide an overall picture of what is needed in the state to address the drug and violent crime problem.

The Statewide Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control has been developed to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders; to assist state and local government in the enforcement of laws relating to the production, possession and transfer of controlled substances; to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system; to enhance the capabilities at the state and local levels to effectively control violent crime and drug offenses; and to treat drug offenders.

In 1995, some changes were made in the administration and programming of the Byrne Memorial Program in South Dakota. The most noticeable change was the dissolution of the South Dakota Drug Policy Board (called the Attorney General's Task Force on Drugs). Instead of this large group (formerly 38 members), smaller workgroups representing state and local officials, components of the criminal justice system, education, and treatment will be utilized as deemed necessary.

The strategy addresses the major problems identified in law enforcement - namely, the shortage of full-time officers and specialized equipment to conduct drug investigations. While all but one of the local drug task forces were discontinued, the State Task Force and the Canine Drug Detection and Apprehension Programs were expanded to statewide coverage. These programs have lessened the problems of manpower and equipment shortages, while at the same time contributing to the increase in drug-related arrests leading to prosecution, and to the increase in assets seized and forfeited.

The major problem in regard to prosecution of drug-related offenses was a shortage of prosecutors assigned full time to handle such cases. The strategy addresses this issue through continuing and expanding the Statewide Drug Prosecution Program. The program goal is to enhance the ability of state and local criminal justice agencies to investigate and prosecute multijurisdictional narcotics trafficking crimes, as well as to coordinate seizure and forfeiture procedures; to fill gaps in prosecutions at the local level; to develop new strategies and guidelines to increase the deterrent value of criminal prosecutions; to enhance a formal mechanism whereby investigative and prosecutorial resources can be allocated, focused, and managed against targeted drug traffickers; and to participate in a shared management system of intergovernmental law enforcement and prosecutorial resources.

Great strides have been taken in the past few years and the strategy continues to address the needs for rehabilitation and treatment within the correctional institutions and in the alternatives to incarceration programs. The Chemical Dependency Continuum of Services - Adults and Juveniles is a component of the statewide system of service provision of alcohol/drug services administered by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Department of Human Services.

Prevention education programs are another component of the strategy designed as a method to curb the demand for drugs. The approach takes into consideration that winning the war against drugs requires the concerted effort of everyone. Drug abuse is not only a criminal justice problem. The strategy addresses the issue as a family problem, a school problem, a neighborhood problem, a business problem, a medical problem, and a criminal justice problem. Thus, it is clearly a community-wide problem. It pervades all social and economic lines and invades all elements of society. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program and the Words, Not Weapons Project are Byrne-funded programs specifically directed toward prevention education.

The state agency has implemented process and impact evaluations of all projects funded and the strategy addresses the continuation and enhancement of evaluation activities. Fiscal and programmatic monitoring of all funded projects also allows a timely means to identify problems, focus technical assistance, and respond to changing circumstances.

Once again, it is important to emphasize that the Statewide Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control is not viewed as a permanent document. Rather, it is a plan that is revised as additional information is gathered, funded projects attain specific goals and objectives and develop new ones; as federal, state, and local agencies continue to provide consultation as to the latest identification of problems; and as the Task Force on Drugs takes all information under advisement in drafting revisions.

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Tennessee

The 1997 Office of Criminal Justice Program's Annual Report reflects all criminal justice coordination efforts undertaken by the Office with special focus and attention given to the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program which is the largest grant received by this Office. This Executive Summary is written by section, based upon the required elements of the Byrne Grant. It strives to highlight all of the general criminal justice coordination efforts that have been accomplished or are ongoing, as well as report the impact of Byrne Program funding in state and local criminal justice operations. During the 1997 State Fiscal Year, the office funded 103 new and continuing projects with \$8,318,968.00 in federal funds which had a pass-through amount to local agencies of \$6,078,363.00.

The Strategy

The Tennessee Three Year Drug and Violent Crime Strategy implemented in 1997 is a result of the ongoing development and implementation of the drug enforcement strategy initiated in 1987 and first implemented in 1988. It is a criminal justice system-wide enhancement strategy built upon existing state and local drug, violent crime, and treatment efforts. The strategy strengthens identified weakness in the system and increases coordination between state and local agencies in their efforts to apprehend and prosecute drug and violent offenders and drug law violators, and to seize illicit drugs and drug traffic-generated assets. The strategy continues to be a balanced approach for enhancing apprehension, prosecution, detention, victim assistance, treatment, and crime prevention programs in Tennessee.

The 1997 Three Year Strategy was developed using the most inclusive process to date. In order to reach the rural areas of the state more effectively and create a strategy that was truly responsive to Tennessee's needs, the 1997 strategy was developed using drug and violent crime strategies from each of the 31 judicial districts in the state. Eleven state agencies also submitted strategies to reflect the state government perspective. This type of inclusive process has led to more coordinated efforts throughout the system as agencies learn to collaborate more effectively. The strategy not only provides a description of the problems, current efforts, and goals that agencies are using to combat illegal drug and violent crime activities, but it also supports the process of communication and collaboration to enhance efforts.

The Statewide Criminal Justice Planning Group for the 1997 strategy was composed of representatives from state departments having the highest interface with the criminal justice system, as well as representatives from many criminal justice organizations. This planning group was able to provide input from a variety of perspectives giving the strategy a broad view of the illegal drug and violent crime problem, what was being done about the problem at the time, and what was planned for the future.

This process led to the revision of the six strategy priority areas for Tennessee. They are:

- Apprehension
- Community Based Programs
- Court Support
- Criminal History Records/Technology
- Domestic/Family Violence and Victim Assistance
- Treatment/Rehabilitation
- Coordination

While much of Tennessee's Strategy has focused efforts on law enforcement through the multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces, efforts are now being made to empower communities to eradicate drugs and violence. This will be primarily accomplished through the development of Weed and Seed and Community Policing Programs. Additionally, efforts are progressing to reduce family violence and school violence. Tennessee is also continuing its efforts in prevention and education programs, victim and witness support programs, and treatment and rehabilitation programs for offenders. Projects are being developed that address youth involved in illegal drug use, substance abuse, and gang violence. These efforts all support and are driven by the goals of the formula grant program.

The Criminal History Records Improvement Task Force has been diligently working on the National Criminal History Records Improvement Grant Program by providing specific guidance to its implementation. The planning and development of the NCHIP Year Three funding request was driven by the CHRI Task Force. The application for funding has been completed and submitted to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Byrne set-aside funds and funds received from BJS discretionary grants were used to upgrade the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) at TBI. This decreased response time for fingerprint inquiries provides for faster entry and update of criminal arrest data into the central criminal history records repository, provides more accurate processing of inked and latent prints, and interfaces live-scan electronic fingerprinting devices for faster input and processing of arrest prints. Regional AFIS units have been installed and Livescan use is being expanded through grants and a mandate from the Tennessee Legislature that a portion of local law enforcement agencies' forfeiture funds be utilized to implement this technology by the year 2002. Digital imaging systems are being used to improve the booking process and one grant was used to install a network of computers for detectives to use in narcotics investigation.

The Office is the designated state planning and administrative agency for the STOP Violence Against Women Act Grant Program. It coordinates statewide planning and collaboration activities related to violence against women. Forty-seven grants were awarded statewide totaling approximately 2.3 million dollars for 1997/1998. This has afforded our Office a first-time opportunity to deal directly with nonprofit agencies.

The Office is coordinating several other statewide initiatives and providing consultation regarding planning for the improvement of the criminal justice system. This consultative support includes the Statewide Drug Enforcement Advisory Board which is addressing issues related to collaboration and coordination of efforts to apprehend and adjudicate drug law violators. At the local level, Office staff participated in and supported many planning activities to improve local criminal justice systems throughout Tennessee.

The Office is administering and coordinating the state share of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. The primary purpose of this grant is for BJA to provide support directly to local law enforcement agencies. A database is maintained on these direct grants awarded through BJA, which includes information regarding use of funds. This information assists with coordination of other Office funds. Furthermore, the Office is administering and coordinating the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant Program. The purpose of this program is to pilot innovative treatment options for incarcerated individuals aimed at decreasing recidivism. Two RSAT awards were made statewide totaling \$315,000. Also, the Office has applied for funds under the State Identification System Grant Program. The Office expects to receive an award of \$172,000 which will be used by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation Forensic Laboratory. Our Office expects to receive the Motor Vehicle Anti-Theft Grant Program award. This grant will provide \$150,000 in start-up costs to implement a statewide initiative. Collectively the Office administered six federal grant programs totaling approximately 15 million dollars in 1996/1997.

Finally, the redeployment of equipment program reassigned over \$50,000 worth of equipment in 1996/1997. The program monitors projects which no longer have a criminal justice use for equipment purchased under the Byrne grant. When equipment is returned to OCJP by a subgrantee, it is then redeployed to appropriate agencies for their use.

Evaluation

Tennessee's evaluation plan and activities seek to assess how well programs are being implemented and the extent to which the activities funded in each program have resulted in the program's goals being achieved. The 1997 Annual Report reflects the commitment of the State of Tennessee to provide program funding for grass root programs that enhance the criminal justice system statewide. Tennessee has found that a collaborative and coordinated management of resources results in a comprehensive effort to reduce drugs and violent crime.

A combination of evaluation approaches is used by Tennessee to assess its program progress, impact and results. Our Office, in cooperation with the State of Tennessee, Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Program Evaluation and Office of Financial Systems Consulting Group, conducts process evaluation and a limited fiscal review on the majority of

Byrne Grant-funded projects. This process evaluation documents the implementation of the project and helps to determine whether the initial objectives set up by the project are being met. Our office is particularly interested in identifying projects with positive impact and/or results for replication in other parts of the state. Additionally, our Office monitors all projects through on-site visits throughout the year. Required semiannual reporting allows our office to measure program impact and progress through qualitative and quantitative measures. Finally, the State Comptroller's Office performs fiscal audits of the Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces.

Tennessee remains committed to improving its criminal justice system through the use of the Byrne formula grant program. Only through dedication, commitment, and program efforts can Tennessee become a state of reduced incidence of violent and drug-related crime.

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Texas

The Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD) administers the Texas Narcotics Control Program (TNCP). TNCP receives its funding from the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. It is a cooperative initiative that brings together local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies that respond to drug abuse and trafficking problems directly affecting local communities.

The backbone of this program is a statewide network of 46 multicounty, multijurisdictional task forces. These task forces combine their resources, personnel, and operating expenses in an effort to provide a statewide network of narcotic enforcement. TNCP provides coordinated anti-drug abuse efforts to 212 of the 254 counties in Texas. This widespread impact is of significant benefit to the rural counties in Texas. Many of these rural counties serve as the front line in the efforts against drug trafficking. These areas are characterized as having drug abuse problems, but are also used as smuggling routes because of sparse populations and limited narcotic enforcement. In many cases, local law enforcement agencies with severely limited personnel and resources are the only sources of protection for rural Texas counties. By pooling the law enforcement resources of several counties into one strategic comprehensive effort, rural regions of Texas get the specialized anti-drug abuse efforts necessary to mount an effective enforcement effort against violent crime and narcotics.

The TNCP maximizes limited resources by coordinating task forces from diverse areas of the state. These task forces often work jointly with local, state, and federal law enforcement on cases or exchange agents for undercover investigations. This cooperation enhances the task force efforts and results in the type of interagency cooperation required by Congress in the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

In 1996, the task forces eliminated over \$184 million worth of illegal drugs from the streets of Texas. Drug dealers lost over \$18 million in assets acquired with their illegal gains, and task force officers arrested over 11,000 individuals on a variety of drug charges.

To complement the efforts of the task forces, TNCP has funded several drug impact courts, drug diversion courts, and special narcotics prosecutors. These projects help alleviate the backlog of drug cases generated by the task forces and other law enforcement agencies. On average, the drug courts have significantly increased the number of dispositions from the previous year. The drug courts have disposed of over 60% of their cases within 90 days of charges being filed.

Many projects use the vertical prosecution method of handling cases. This method enables special prosecutors within the task forces to handle all the cases generated by the task force. This provides continuity in dealing with the agents, informants, and suspects in a case.

The drug diversion courts have alleviated the court dockets by deferring prosecution on persons who participate in an intensive treatment program. Criminal charges are dismissed upon successful completion of the program.

Other priorities funded by TNCP include projects that improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement. One project provided narcotic detector dog teams to small and medium-sized law enforcement agencies at a significantly reduced cost. Through TNCP funding, the Office of the Attorney General was able to provide special prosecution assistance for capital murder trials and nuisance abatement ordinance violations. The use of nuisance abatement laws allowed for the closure or demolition of businesses and homes used by drug traffickers, which in turn significantly reduced crime in neighborhoods previously taken over by drug dealers.

The 5% set-aside for Criminal Justice Records Improvement continues to expand rural counties' abilities to transmit arrest and disposition data electronically to the Department of Public Safety. This project is moving toward the mandated 95% compliance.

The Criminal Justice Division continues to focus on the needs of communities. The agency limited funding eligibility for local and regional projects to communities who work together as part of an overall plan to address identified problems. Plans reflect the participation of the whole community, including public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, education, health,

mental health, juvenile justice, criminal justice, child welfare, law enforcement, community associations, and concerned citizens. The community plans target specific problems and identify a variety of resources—local, state, federal, and volunteer—to address them. These plans will provide for community-wide cooperation in a comprehensive approach to solving local problems.

One of the Governor's main goals is to provide strong criminal justice and juvenile justice systems that ensure swift and certain punishment. Through other funding sources, CJD funds many prevention programs in schools and communities. These projects include the participation of law enforcement and juvenile probation authorities, as well as private groups. Additionally, these projects provide the youths who participate with good role models and a positive message about the benefits of abstaining from drug use. The combined efforts of supply-and-demand reduction programs are crucial in the war on drugs.

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Utah

Utah's 1996 Annual Report for the Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program is hereby submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, *et seq.* Byrne funding enables Utah to respond to the most critical criminal justice problems and challenges it has faced during the last several years. This report documents the activities carried out under the formula grant program between July 1, 1996 - June 30, 1997, and confirms that the programs have been effective in impacting the problems which were targeted.

Michael O. Leavitt, Governor of Utah, designated the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Byrne grant program. Utah's allocation for the 1996 grant year was \$4,165,324 of which 59 percent was provided to local units of government.

Utah's 1996 *Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement Control Plan* designated 9 of the 26 Authorized Program Purposes for funding. The program priorities of the Byrne grant program in Utah have been targeting the problems associated with illegal drug activity; substance abuse treatment; adult and juvenile criminal activity and violence; and overcrowded conditions in detention centers and jails. The programs which were funded supported multijurisdictional drug task forces; gang units; financial crimes investigation/prosecution units; crime scene investigation; offender diversion programs; drug treatment and intensive supervision projects for adult and juvenile offenders; crime lab enhancement; and criminal history upgrade projects.

Purpose areas were selected after consulting with state and local contacts, in particular, the members of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice; the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Council; and the Utah Chiefs' and Sheriff's Associations.

There were usually at least two projects funded per purpose area. Due to the diversity of the projects, it was sometimes necessary to report on their activities individually rather than an overall "program" perspective.

The following summarizes the programs which were funded between July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997:

- ***Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces*** (Program Purpose #2) - Thirteen projects were funded, with 22 of Utah's 29 counties participating in the task forces. Over 2,300 drug-related arrests were made; 131 weapons confiscated; and over \$1 million in illegal assets seized. The value of seized assets is significantly lower than reported last year. This is due to the chilling effect caused by the Court's ruling on double jeopardy in forfeiture cases. With recent developments at the federal level and changes in procedures to prosecute drug offenders, the seizure of assets from illegal operations is once again on the rise in Utah. There were 962 arrests related to cannabis; 907 arrests related to amphetamine; and 271 arrests related to cocaine. Every task force reported a significant increase in the availability of amphetamine during this grant year.
- ***Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit*** (Program Purpose #9) - The Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit strengthened Utah's commitment to target money laundering and other financial crimes in Utah. Accomplishments included financial crimes training and consultation provided to county attorneys, drug task force commanders, and Utah financial institution contacts; enforcement of the cash transaction receipt statute; and the investigation and prosecution of several major financial crime cases.
- ***Intensive Supervision and Treatment/Diversion Programs*** (Program Purpose #11) - Two projects were funded, one targeting delinquent youth and one targeting adult parolees. The intensive supervision program utilized electronic monitoring for youth which proved to be a cost-effective alternative to confinement. The adult program established a day reporting center – a community-based intensive treatment program which provided adult parolees with support, structure, supervision, and treatment as they returned to the "real world."
- ***Prison Industry Project*** (Program Purpose #12) - This project funded the construction of a 5,000 square foot

building, by approximately 40 female inmates, on the grounds of the Olympus Women's facility at the state prison. This new building will provide work/training programs to female inmates through Utah Correctional Industries without subjecting them to a coed work environment.

- **Treatment Programs** (Program Purpose #13) - Two state programs were funded this year. A residential treatment program for substance abuse was designed for prison inmates who had 12 to 36 months before their expected parole release date. A key to this program is that it isolates the inmates so intensive drug therapy can be provided in group settings. A nonresidential sex offender treatment program was initiated this year at the Corrections Day Reporting Center. The treatment received in this program takes a cognitive/behavioral approach to eliminating inappropriate and illegal sexual activity.
- **Crime Lab Support Programs** (Program Purpose #15-A) - Funding was provided to 1) hire an evidence technician skilled in the proper maintenance of evidence; 2) automate the evidence tracking system through a computer program with bar-code scanner; 3) hire a chemist in support of the chemistry section of the crime lab which analyzes drug-related cases; and 4) train criminalists in their areas of expertise to increase competency in the lab and credentials in the courtroom.
- **Criminal History Upgrade Programs** (Program Purpose #15) - Projects funded increased the disposition reporting rate for felony arrests between 1989 and 1995 to over 90 percent – a dramatic improvement compared to years past. Funding was also used to further Utah's effort to automate the county's jail reporting/tracking systems. LiveScan equipment is being purchased for jails to allow the electronic transfer of fingerprint information to the state's repository, thus eliminating duplication of effort and data entry errors.
- **Wildlife Resources Drug Training** (Program Purpose #16) - Utah's 81 Wildlife Resource officers have been encountering drug cases at an escalating rate in recent years. Funding was provided to train all officers in the appropriate policies and procedures for handling illegal drug activities in rural areas of the state. Funding was also made available to purchase evidence handling kits, including 35mm cameras for documenting evidence.
- **Video Teleconferencing** (Program Purpose #16) - Utah's 8,700 law enforcement officers are required to receive a minimum of 40 hours of training annually in addition to specific types of training mandated by both state and federal statutes. Grant funding has been used in this area to create video training sessions which are broadcast to satellite locations over the state's ED-NET system. This has provided greater efficiency in training officers, especially in the rural areas of the state, who now can receive training without having to travel to Salt Lake City.
- **Crime Scene Investigation** (Program Purpose #16) - Grant funding has been used in this area to provide law enforcement with the skills, equipment, and supplies to process crime scenes properly. Too often cases are lost due to inadequate or improper crime scene evidence collection, preservation, and/or investigation techniques. Agencies receiving funding in this area have provided training for their officers specific to handling crime scenes and evidence. A wide range of equipment and supplies has also been purchased to assist officers in the handling and processing of evidence.
- **Strategic Planning** (Program Purpose #16) - Given the complexity of law enforcement, it is critical that administrators strategically plan for the future. Clear direction, specific program goals, and practical implementation guidelines allow administrators to evaluate successes and failures. This funding has allowed Utah's Strategic Planning Committee to assess law enforcement needs and make recommendations on necessary training and/or advancements in technology, as well as prepare for future events such as the 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.
- **Alternatives to Detention** (Program Purpose #20) - Jail diversion and alternatives to youth detention are projects that received funding under this program purpose during the past year. One project provided an alternative to secure detention for juvenile offenders. The youth continue to live at home but they are required to report to the Day/Night Reporting Center when not in school or at work. Services provided at the center include education,

recreation, and a work program operated seven days a week. Over 350 youth participated during the last grant year. Several Jail Diversion projects have eased the problem of overcrowding at county jails. Low-level offenders assigned to diversion projects provided thousands of hours of community service at parks, recreation areas, and other government facilities.

- ***Gang Enforcement Projects*** (Program Purpose #24) - Five projects are receiving Byrne funding to provide gang enforcement, suppression, and community mobilization. All but one of the gang units reported increasing violence and gang-related crimes this year. With training, officers were able to thoroughly investigate gang-related crimes, gather intelligence, and work within the community to address gang problems. An important component was establishing advisory boards composed of civic leaders to educate youth, parents, teachers, and community members about gangs.

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Vermont

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Block Grant Program is instrumental in supporting Vermont's efforts to address drug-related and violent crime statewide. During State Fiscal Year 1996 grant funds supported projects in seven authorized program areas. The seven program areas targeted priorities as identified in the State Strategy for which state or local funding was not available or was insufficient to meet the goals and objectives of the program.

The following programs/projects received funding during 1996:

Multijurisdictional Task Force

The Task Force has been active since 1987 and received continuation funding in 1996. A single task force, divided into two geographical units, covers the entire state. This Task Force targets mid- to upper-level dealers and is supported by dedicated prosecutors and the Vermont State Police Criminal Intelligence Unit. While overall statistics were down in comparison with 1995, the cases developed were more significant involving regional and nationwide conspiracies.

Corrections – Intensive Substance Abuse Program (ISAP)

The Department of Corrections has received funding to implement ISAPs in Vermont's four southern counties. These programs offer intensive substance abuse treatment programs to offenders in the southern tier who have been released from Correctional Centers on furlough or who are sentenced to house arrest as part of Correction's intermediate sanctions program. This program allows more offenders to serve their sentences in the community while freeing up much needed bed space. This is a continuation award for 1996.

Drug Defense and Domestic Violence Defense – Defender General

The Defender General receives two awards to assist with caseloads within the Public Defender system. The Defender General contracts with private sector attorneys to defend certain drug defendants and domestic violence offenders in areas where the Public Defender is impacted by an increasing caseload. This is a continuation award.

Career Criminal Prosecutor – State's Attorneys

A Career Criminal Prosecutor is being funded in the state's largest county to improve the coordination and sentencing of career offenders in that area of the state. With a single prosecutor assigned to review repeat offender cases, the offender's past criminal history is known and taken into account at sentencing on a more routine basis.

Child Protection Unit – Attorney General's Office

A continuation award was made to the Attorney General's Office to fund a full-time investigator and half-time prosecutor in the Child Protection Unit (CPU). A freeze on state hiring led to the investigator's position being unfilled. The CPU prosecutes child abuse cases that are multijurisdictional in nature, have numerous victims, or cannot be prosecuted at a local level due to a conflict of interest or other mitigating factors.

Forensic Laboratory – DNA Program

Fiscal 1995 was the first year of funding for the laboratory DNA program. Continuation funding is allowing the laboratory to expand its DNA program to PCR testing as well as RFLP. The ability to conduct PCR testing in-house will allow for a much cheaper and quicker method of identifying violent crime offenders. The use of PCR technology will result in a dramatic decrease in investigative man hours through a quicker elimination of potential suspects, thereby narrowing the focus of major criminal investigations. The use of PCR technology in criminal cases has increased from 6 in 1991 to 33 in 1996.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)

The Criminal Justice Records Task Force continues to implement the CJRI originally drafted in 1994. Yearly updates to the plan are provided to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for their review and approval. The newest update of the plan was submitted to BJA with a request for further expenditures aimed at bringing Vermont into compliance with national standards. This program is directly responsible for establishing GOVNet connections to six State's Attorneys offices and eight District Court locations, thereby allowing electronic transfer of data to other departments on this statewide system. Funding through this program is being utilized to enhance automation and standardization of criminal history information at all levels of the criminal justice system.

Administration of the Grant

The administration of the grant is handled through full-time members of the Vermont State Police for the most part. This arrangement allows for more funds being expended on operational programs while keeping administration costs minimal. Vermont continues to rank among the states with the lowest percentage of funds being used solely to administer the programs. Administrative funds are also used for contracted services utilized when conducting formal grant evaluations.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Grant has allowed Vermont to build on past successes with continuation awards. In fiscal 1996 all awards were continuation awards with no new projects implemented. As noted, the Byrne Grant is a crucial component of Vermont's overall response to violent and drug-related crime. Fiscal restraints at the state and local level will continue into the foreseeable future, making reliance on grant programs even more critical. Without grant funding, many valuable programs would cease to exist at their current level. Law enforcement and the citizens of the state would be impacted substantially should the Byrne Program be eliminated by Congress.

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Virginia

During the reporting period, formula grant funds were used to support 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 3,300 arrests for drug offenses;
- the provision of community substance abuse services for 500 offenders; maintenance of 87 drug treatment slots in local jails; and the provision of Therapeutic Community drug treatment services for up to 900 inmates at the state's Indian Creek single purpose correctional facility;
- probation/parole supervision and linkages with community services for 326 substance-abusing offenders;
- due to pretrial interviews/investigations over 1,200 offenders were released to supervision programs in lieu of incarceration while awaiting trial;
- drug enforcement training delivered to over 750 law enforcement officers;
- training in victim services and victims' issues to over 1,000 criminal justice and allied professionals;
- substance abuse training to over 300 juvenile justice and human services professionals;
- substance abuse intervention services for over 800 youths, including initial assessments, drug screening, individual and family counseling and relapse prevention;
- refinement of a methodology for accurately forecasting local jail inmate populations;
- security assessments at all highway rest stops, which led to an ongoing program of safety improvements; and
- continued expansion of the use of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles by communities across the state.

As important as the quantitative results are, the improved cooperation and coordination being fostered among state and local criminal justice agencies and officials are notable. An obvious example is the regional criminal justice information system under development in the southwestern area of the state, which may serve as a model for other regions. Others include the multijurisdiction enforcement efforts supported with formula funds and the development of cooperative relationships between adult and juvenile correctional administrators and state and local mental health/substance abuse treatment agencies. 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 and correctional planners and administrators.

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Washington

The July through June reporting cycle of this report corresponds with the primary grant cycle for Bureau of Justice Assistance Funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program within the State of Washington. During this period six programs comprising 84 subgrants, and four additional projects (individual subgrants), were funded in Washington.

The primary programs reported are:

- Regional Narcotics Task Forces - 21 subgrants
- WSP Task Force Participation - 1 subgrant
- Tribal Law Enforcement Assistance - 4 subgrants
- Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy - 40 subgrants
- Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention - 14 subgrants

Separate programs/projects include:

- Sentencing Alternatives - 1 subgrant
- Drug Courts - 3 subgrants
- Substance Abuse Treatment in Jails - 2 subgrants
- Correctional Industries Enhancement - 1 subgrant
- Criminal History Records Improvement Program - 1 subgrant

These programs represent portions of several essential elements of the State's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy. These elements include:

- Support to make law enforcement, the courts, and several prevention programs more effective through improving the completeness, timeliness, and access to criminal history records;
- A balance of criminal justice programs, including law enforcement, prosecution, and defense;
- Providing alternatives to substance abuse and violence for at-risk youth; intervention and treatment for individuals at the earliest feasible contact with the criminal justice system; and
- 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:

- 50 percent of the state's drug-dedicated law enforcement officers are part of the regional task force program, and provide virtually 100 percent of the state's drug-dedicated law enforcement in rural portions of the state;
- Since 1990, no drug case has been dismissed due to lack of resources within the legal system to handle the case in a timely manner;
- Live Scan fingerprint identification and online access to the state repository is being field tested; and
- 116 new positions for inmate employment were established within correctional facilities, providing training and work experience for convicted felons.

Despite funding cutbacks, two additional state patrol officers supplemented the state's regional narcotics task forces, allowing an additional task force to directly benefit from the assignment of state patrol investigators.

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West Virginia

As West Virginia's criminal justice planning agency, the Criminal Justice and Highway Safety Division (CJHSD) of the Department of Military Affairs & Public Safety is responsible for administering the Drug Control and System Improvement Funds and developing the West Virginia Statewide Drug Enforcement Strategy.

CJHSD first began developing and implementing a statewide enhanced drug enforcement strategy in 1987 in response to the Drug Law Enforcement Program, and in later years, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program. Development of this strategy was required to qualify for the Federal formula grant dollars through the U.S. Department of Justice.

The strategy is the framework by which the CJHSD and the Governor-appointed West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board (Policy Board) allots and distributes the funds each year and provides direction to state and local officials in addressing the drug and violent crime problem. The Policy Board is made up of representatives from all aspects of the criminal justice system in West Virginia.

The mission of the Policy Board is to enhance the quality of life in West Virginia through the fostering of a safe environment within our communities, to ensure a swift, efficient, and effective justice system that is reflective of the priorities of the community, and to expand public awareness of the government system and the public's rights and responsibilities within the system. The following report documents West Virginia's progress toward this mission and the specific goals outlined in the strategy.

West Virginia funded 47 projects for FY 1996 with the grant awards totaling \$3,322,163. These projects addressed the following program areas: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), Individual Drug Control, Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Dependent Offenders, DNA Analysis, Criminal History Records Improvement, NCIC 2000, West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX), Violent Crime Initiatives, 1122 Procurement, Family Violence, Evaluation, and Court Improvement.

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Wisconsin

Between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 1997, the State of Wisconsin allocated over \$9.1 million of Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funds to state agencies and local government units for 104 projects designed to reduce drug use and violent crime. Many of these projects simultaneously served multiple communities throughout the state. They are described briefly herein.

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Enforcement Assistance Act Formula Grant Program is the source of these funds received from the US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, each year since 1988. Administration and oversight of the funds is provided by the Office of Justice Assistance and the Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission.

Although in 1996-1997 the Byrne Program constituted only a small fraction of the funds expended to address the problems of drug and violence within the state, the Byrne efforts were critical in mounting an effective response. The Byrne-funded projects encompass direct law enforcement, strategic intelligence, and crime-fighting technology development, specialist prosecutors, community youth crime prevention projects, offender treatment programs, and others.

The projects selected for funding address needs identified in the state's 1996 Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy. The goals and objectives for the year included coordinated law enforcement efforts in urban and rural areas, adequate levels of treatment for offenders, and community prevention efforts to address the problems of drugs and violence.

Central to the state's strategy to reduce the distribution and abuse of illicit drugs and associated violence is support of law enforcement units. These programs funded in 1996-1997 included:

The Department of Justice, Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE)

The importance of a state drug enforcement agency is two-fold. First, DNE investigates and compiles intelligence on complex cases involving offenders and distribution networks in a large number of counties. Second, the division provides expert knowledge and specialized investigative equipment to local agencies.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Many of these specialized drug enforcement units were established in 1988 with the goal of more effectively investigating complex drug distribution cases, within or among jurisdictions. Many are also actively involved in prevention, treatment, and education initiatives in their communities. Twenty-six units were in operation during CY1996 and there were 28 in CY1997.

Milwaukee Drug Abatement

This program is the major Edward Byrne-financed effort to combat street-level drug sales. The unit identified and closed down drug houses in accordance with the Nuisance Abatement statutes.

Support Services

A variety of projects enhance the accuracy and efficiency of investigative processes. Local and state drug tip lines foster citizen involvement in drug offense reporting. Citizens provide leads for narcotics officers who must otherwise rely on time-intensive investigative strategies. Crime laboratories, which provide fingerprint identification, DNA identification, and drug analysis, ensure the accuracy of criminal evidence before the prosecutorial process begins.

The State of Wisconsin has been a national leader in addressing the need to compensate and support crime victims and witnesses. Sixty-four of the state's 72 counties had Victim Assistance programs by mid-1997. About 30 % of the state's reimbursement to these programs came from Byrne funds.

Automating Crime Information Systems

The state has designated significant amounts of Byrne funds over several years to develop statewide computerized intelligence information networks and systems. These tools benefit local police departments, sheriffs' departments, prosecutors' offices, the Department of Justice, and courts. Citizens benefit, too, when crimes are solved and prosecuted more rapidly.

A portion of the Edward Byrne funds in Wisconsin is dedicated to ensuring quality evidence for criminal prosecutions and speeding the prosecutorial process. Projects include:

State Level Prosecution and Training

Specialist attorneys provide direct services statewide to help ensure that complex drug cases are prosecuted successfully. The positions also provide general training and consultation services to law enforcement officers and local prosecutors dealing with a variety of legal requirements related to evidence preparation, documents such as search warrants, and prosecutorial strategies.

Local Special Prosecutors

The project supports specialist local Assistant District Attorneys who prosecute drug offenders in Wisconsin's two largest urban counties. These departments have been able to more effectively process the mounting number of drug charges resulting from intensified enforcement efforts.

Finally, the grant is used for several other drug and criminal justice-related projects, including crime prevention efforts aimed at children and youth. Programs provided by the grants for nonviolent drug users sentenced to local jails are being observed with great interest. These programs provide education and treatment for alcohol and other drug problems and addictions. They also offer opportunities to offenders to improve the quality of lives of their families, selves, and communities by learning skills to attain and maintain employment.

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Wyoming

The Governor's Substance Abuse and Violent Crime Advisory Board continues to be the focal point in the development of a comprehensive statewide strategy regarding substance abuse. After experiencing some frustration in obtaining meaningful data, the Board contracted with Bernard Ellis, an epidemiologist specializing in substance abuse research, program evaluation, and planning. His first report has now been published and is providing a solid foundation on which to build Wyoming's Comprehensive State Strategy.

The initial report examines Wyoming's substance abuse problem as related to mortality, hospitalization, crime, traffic crashes, and alcohol consumption. Unfortunately, the study shows that Wyoming has a high propensity for alcohol consumption and that we are above the national average, or approaching the national average, in many other substance abuse areas.

This initial study has been well received and has developed into a major CSAT Needs Assessment Project which is being coordinated under the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Behavioral Health, Office of Substance Abuse. This program will ultimately track service users through treatment and prevention programs, the criminal justice system, and medical services. It will also identify gaps in service and address special needs, such as our Native American population and reservations.

Methamphetamine is definitely the most critical area of concern for Wyoming. The violence and illegal Mexican alien problems associated with methamphetamine cannot be ignored. Methamphetamine accounted for 18 percent of our controlled substance arrests in 1993 and 47 percent in 1997. This rapid growth has also brought an increase in assaults and violent crime. While some of the methamphetamine can be attributed to clandestine laboratories within Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain region, the vast majority of methamphetamine arrives in Wyoming as finished product from Mexico. These illegal Mexican aliens are well armed and trafficking multiple-pound quantities of methamphetamine.

The continuance of the Regional Enforcement Teams (RETs) remains the number one priority in the enforcement area. These RETs have enabled us to aggressively pursue drug trafficking organizations through the enhanced cooperation, coordination, and communication of the state and local participants. The RETs have concentrated on the rapidly increasing methamphetamine problem, as well as on the associated violence. The illegal Mexican alien situation is also an integral part of this larger problem. A final area of concern for the RETs is the increasing juvenile arrest rates related to controlled substances and assaults. This area must be addressed if we are going to see future improvements.

Our treatment and prevention programs have also been greatly affected by the large increase in methamphetamine. All of our areas are seeing an increase in methamphetamine users/abusers and we are ill prepared to deal with them. Besides their substance abuse problems, they frequently have associated medical problems. Our 7-day, 28-day, or out-patient programs simply do not address the needs of the methamphetamine user. The cost of 6-month or 12-month intensive resident treatment programs is cost prohibitive in our rural state. This is a difficult problem for Wyoming, which does not have any easy or inexpensive solution.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) has become an important program in almost all of Wyoming's school systems. In all but rare situations, however, it is only in the fifth-grade curriculum. While some jurisdictions choose to criticize the effectiveness of D.A.R.E., it is well thought of in Wyoming. We cannot, however, expect any program to have life-long effects when it is only offered during one school year. We must find a way to complement the D.A.R.E. elementary program with junior high and high school programs. During the high school years peer pressure is strongest, yet our support programs are most lacking. Again, the solutions are not inexpensive.

Wyoming is now included with Colorado and Utah in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA, or High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. While the additional funding is necessary and important, there are also problems.

The first problem area is simply coordination between the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the participants. At this point in time, it appears that the two operate independently of each other. Standardized funding and reporting requirements should be agreed upon and implemented. Without cooperation, we have competing interests that place the states in an unenviable position. The states should not have to determine if a specific arrest was the result of state budget money, BJA money, or HIDTA money.

A second area of critical concern is in the area of criminal intelligence. Instead of addressing the existing problem of the proliferation of the criminal intelligence databases, the additional funding has only exacerbated the problem. Virtually all of the states are required by state law to provide criminal intelligence and records for their state and local law enforcement agencies. BJA funds the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Projects across the country. There is a lack of standardization among these projects and participation varies considerably. HIDTA now has an intelligence center which is an *integral* part of each project. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is nearly operational with its National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX). There is very limited, if any, compatibility among these systems. Instead of providing a solution to this proliferation of intelligence systems, the additional money has only exacerbated the problem. Virtually millions and millions of dollars have been thrown at this problem with no comprehensive plan in place. This must be addressed quickly if we are to be successful.

Another area of confusion exists in the area of forensic sciences, specifically firearms examination. Virtually all state and local crime laboratories examine shell casings and bullets for evidentiary purposes. Technology is now using computerized systems for much of this work. The need for a standardized program that is compatible with systems in all laboratories is obvious. Yet, we are faced with competing systems. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) promotes its DRUGFIRE system, while the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms promotes its IBUS system. State and local laboratories must choose between two incompatible and competing systems and hope that they choose the eventual industry standard. There is no need for this confusion. The Federal government must assume the leadership role and establish clear standards in these areas. Failure to do so guarantees a less than efficient and effective criminal justice system.

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Research and Evaluation Reports

Arizona

Apprehension (Multijurisdictional, Multiagency) Program

- The supply and demand of drugs are reduced by apprehending persons who engage in drug- or gang-related violent criminal acts
- Supply reduction activities are measured
- Program accomplishments and results are reported for FY97

Prosecution (Multijurisdictional, Multiagency) Program

- Persons who commit violent crimes or violate drug-related laws are prosecuted
- Evaluation of projects funded is a productivity and activity measurement
- Program accomplishments and evaluation results are reported

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program (CJRIP)

- Evaluation of projects funded under criminal justice records improvement programs is based on the accomplishment of the stated goals and objectives.
- Preliminary results and accomplishments of National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and CJRIP funds are reported.

D.A.R.E. - Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program

- The demand for drugs has been reduced by educating school children about consequences of drug use
- Evaluation models have been set up of all law enforcement-related projects

Arkansas

Statistical Report of Drug Task Forces

- State Drug Task Force Statistical Report (1995-1997 annual reports) prepared by the Criminal Justice Institute of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Colorado

Denver Drug Court Impact Analysis

- University of Denver study, "An Evaluation of the Denver Drug Court: The Impact of a Treatment-Oriented Drug Offender System"
- Preliminary time series analysis will be used to examine the impact of the drug court

Denver Drug Court Case Processing Evaluation

- Conducted by Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics
- Comparison of processing of drug cases in the past year to processing of drug cases prior to the inception of the drug court
- Final results available in 1998

Functional Family Therapy

- "Blueprint" evaluation (extensive process evaluation) completed by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV) at the University of Colorado
- Outcome driven prevention/intervention program for youth at risk and/or exhibiting delinquency, violence, substance use, or other disorders

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America (BBBSA)

- "Blueprint" evaluation (extensive process evaluation) completed by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV) at the University of Colorado

- Program provides support and friendship to youth through volunteer coordination

Inmate Substance Abuse Needs and Treatment Services: A Comparative Study, Second Edition, and Overview of Substance Abuse Programs within the Colorado Department of Corrections, Fourth Edition

- Reports compare inmates' substance abuse treatment needs, as defined by the standardized assessment process, with available services within the Department of Corrections

"Crossroads to Freedom Therapeutic Community: A Closer View"

- Process evaluation of a 96-bed intensive therapeutic community
- Evaluation includes recommendations for program improvement

Evaluation of the Use of the Polygraph with Sex Offenders

- Preliminary results in 1997 *State Annual Report*
- Study is ongoing.

Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment and behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders

- Study of Sex Offender Assessment Tools included
- Part of a series of sex offender treatment reports

Delaware

Summer D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) to Rural Delaware Youth

- Within 3 months of project completion, community leaders of targeted communities will be contacted
- The status of the participants regarding success and/or status in the community, school relationships, criminal activity, etc., will be evaluated

Camp Barnes

- Working jointly with Summer D.A.R.E. to Rural Delaware Youth
- Plans for evaluation presented
- Success will be measured by the number of new or expanded programs available at Camp Barnes and the number of students and youths served

Community Youth Center

- Provides a center for children to visit as an alternative to lawless behavior
- Plans for evaluation on an annual basis through questionnaires disseminated to participating children and parents
- Show the usage rate and related success rate of the center

P.A.Lademics

- Community educational partnership providing mentoring and tutoring support for at-risk youth
- Plans for monitoring student progress

Garfield Park Patrol

- Community policing program being implemented throughout the state
- Plans for computer-generated reports to capture all calls for service made to "911" Emergency Call Center

Case Management Improvement Project

- Evaluation will be conducted by collecting and maintaining baseline information for comparison purposes

Domestic and Juvenile Violence Case Management

- Enhance the capability to prosecute and defend domestic violence cases swiftly and to the fullest extent of the law.
- Collection and maintenance of baseline information for comparison purposes is intended

UCR Backlog

- Allows for funds to be utilized for overtime to reduce the current backlog in inputting UCR data
- Participants' time will be recorded
- Individual productivity will be examined for quantity and quality

DELJIS Input Supplement

- Project evaluation will track the decrease (or increase) in days backlogged in inputting the reports

Kent County Community Justice Center

- This program provides for victim/offender mediation through the court process for Kent and Sussex counties in Delaware
- Offender compliance with agreements will be measured at monthly intervals
- Total program success will be indicated when 85% of the offenders comply

SCI (Strong Communities Initiative) Mobilization

- Evaluation will simply be a log sheet which will show community usage of vehicle

District of Columbia

Global Network Infrastructure

- Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)
- Performance will be measured by CJIS's ability to establish a comprehensive criminal history clearinghouse, its ability to improve response time, and its ability to be user friendly
- Accomplishments will be measured by conducting informal surveys on system user experiences

Criminal History Improvement Project

- Will enhance information sharing among District criminal justice agencies through expanded automation
- Evaluation of performance includes monitoring the number of calls of system users who report inconsistencies and errors regarding all CJIS criminal records

Juvenile Justice Agencies Integration Upgrades

- Juvenile criminal history repository
- Determine if the juvenile subsystem has improved the District's ability to track and log juveniles throughout the juvenile justice system
- Feedback from users was recorded

Conversion and Reconciliation of Historical Records

- Convert manual prisoner booking files into electronically accessible data
- Program will be measured by the successful "clean up" of the District's criminal history data and the programming and loading of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Master Name file into the appropriate information system

Automated Prisoner Identification

- Analysis in progress for creation of a two-fingerprint database so prisoners can be processed through Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
- Success will be measured by interviews done with the MPD and the criminal justice agencies that need and use the system, and the installation of two-fingerprint units at the District's Department of Corrections

ABADABA Redesign

- Pretrial Services Agency (PSA)'s Automated Bail Agency Database (ABADABA)
- Downsize PSA's mainframe computer system (ABADABA) to a client server system Pretrial Real-Time Information System Manager (PRISM)
- Evaluation includes observing the amount of appropriated dollars saved and measuring time efficiency and effectiveness

- Analytical reports and quantitative measurements to evaluate connectivity issues will be designed and implemented

Downsizing Mainframe Application

- Automated interview system
- Evaluated by analyzing the amount of time saved by keying data into the computer instead of writing interviews by hand
- The number of defendants interviewed using the automated system will be compared to the number interviewed using the old manual system

System Integration Upgrade for Juvenile Justice Agencies

- Automate the communication and transfer of juvenile substance abuse data
- Evaluation based on the extent to which the system reduces personnel time spent with data exchange and its ability to meet the needs of participating juvenile justice agencies

Integrated On-Line Sentencing and Resource Project

- Automated directory for sentencing alternatives to incarceration
- Measures include observations of the number of people who use the database in a given time period and a survey instrument to evaluate the usefulness of the resource service, its impact on sentencing process, and the extent to which it contributes to the successful placement of individuals in alternatives to incarceration

Delinquency Education Diversion Project

- Special Education Advocate program
- Monitoring of monthly activity on each client
- Methods include telephone conferences and interviews with clients, attorneys, and school personnel, reviewing records, and developing case plans

Urban Services Program

- Boot Camp
- A participant survey was conducted in December 1996
- Preliminary evaluation data of recidivism rates, educational skills-level training, employment training, and miscellaneous services/training are currently being collected and analyzed

Community Prosecution

- Performance measured by the establishment of a community prosecution unit, number of cases in which police officers and witnesses met with prosecutors at 5th District, attendance of community meetings, creation of a juvenile intelligence and release database, and compilation of a list of nuisance crimes presented to the unit
- Statistics collected on number of cases resolved

Correctional Anti-Violence Program

- Reduce prison violence
- Purpose of evaluation was to assess overall effectiveness of the program in improving knowledge and interpersonal skills of men housed in the Lorton Prison Youth and Central facilities.

City-Wide Violence Prevention/Project PACT

- Youth summer program
- Determine the numbers of District youth affected by the programs

Service of Process Pilot Project

- Violence against women initiative
- Evaluation by the Program Evaluation Section of the Office of Finance and Budget of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)
- Measures include length of time required to serve Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Temporary Protection Orders (TPOs) packages from time received for the Office of the Clerk, costs required to sustain program, and

reduction in the number of domestic violence incidents

Florida

Neighborhood Justice Center

- Prevention program
- Provides residents, businesses, and institutions access to legal, problem-solving and dispute resolution services to enable the communities to resolve disputes in a nonadversarial fashion
- Full evaluation available on the web, <http://www.ihhrs.fsu.edu/>

Hawaii

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- Presents statistical data to demonstrate that goals and objectives are being met

Substance Abuse Treatment

- Hawaii Drug Court and Hawaii Paroling Authority
- Presents statistical data on the Hawaii Drug Court

Idaho

Youth Diversion Program

- Prevention-based program that provides activities for youth at night
- Database with demographic and program information available

Idaho Byrne Grant Retention Study (1987-1997)

- The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, Statistical Analysis Center Evaluation Unit profiled the retention rate of all subgrantees that survive after the cessation of federal funding

Illinois

Chicago Gang Violence Reduction Program

- Evaluation conducted by University of Chicago
- Reduce the level of gang-related violence in specific areas of the city of Chicago through intensive supervision, information sharing and provision of social services
- A process and impact evaluation that is in the 4th year of a 5-year study.
- Program ceased operation in 1997; the final evaluation report will be available in 1998

Drug Use Forecasting Project- Gun Addendum Study

- Data collected on adult male Chicago arrestees regarding firearm use and availability
- Evaluation conducted by TASC., Inc.

Madison County Drug Court Program

- Focuses on early identification and referral of offenders to a treatment and surveillance-oriented program
- Evaluation will measure the program's effectiveness by studying the extent to which the program components are implemented and working as intended
- Final evaluation results available March 1998
- Evaluation conducted by Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL

Homicide Strike Force in Madison and St. Clair Counties

- Focuses on reducing the backlog of homicide cases by assisting local investigators and providing prosecutorial assistance
- A process and impact evaluation focusing on the design, implementation, and evolution of the program, as well

as its impact on the number of cases cleared, improvements in the quality of investigations, and the program's effectiveness in reducing backlog

- Evaluation conducted by the University of Illinois- Springfield

Violent Offender Prosecution Program

- Provides assistance to law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies in an effort to improve investigations and enhance the quality of violent crime prosecutions in three Illinois counties
- Evaluation will assess the program's implementation relative to its expectations, as well as refine the program
- Evaluation findings will be used to replicate the program in other counties
- Evaluation to be completed in 1998
- Evaluation conducted by Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies, Washington, D.C.

PreStart Special Needs Program

- Blends supervision and surveillance with comprehensive outpatient treatment services for sex offenders residing in Cook county
- A process and impact evaluation completed in 1996; final report available in 1997
- Evaluation conducted by Southern Illinois University - Carbondale

Anti-Gang Violence Program in Kankakee County

- Establishes a countywide Violent Crime Task Force to focus on unsolved crimes, reduce violent crime in the county, and raise the public's perception of safety in the community
- A process and impact evaluation started in 1996 assesses the county's Violent Crime Task Force and its ability to reduce the backlog of unsolved violent crimes through investigative and prosecutorial support
- Evaluation conducted by Tim Bynum, Justice Research Associates, East Lansing, MI

Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS)

- One of the largest community policing initiatives in the country
- The process and impact evaluations are in the 3rd year of the 4-year study
- Evaluation conducted by Northwestern University, Loyola University, DePaul University, and University of Illinois at Chicago.

Community Policing Initiatives of Aurora and Joliet, Illinois

- Initiatives serve as community policing models for other cities throughout Illinois
- A process and impact evaluation was started in 1995 and completed in 1997
- Evaluation conducted by Center for Research in Law and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago

Pretrial and Drug Intervention Programs in Macon and Peoria Counties

- Programs designed to reduce jail crowding have been implemented, including: (1) pretrial screening and supervision services programs; (2) a day reporting center in Macon County; (3) an adult drug offender deferred prosecution program; and (4) an Intensive Drug Intervention Program
- A 24-month evaluation began in 1996; process and impact evaluations to be completed by 1998
- Evaluation conducted by Center for Legal Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield

Illinois Cash Transaction Reporting Units (CTRU) and Drug Conspiracy Task Force (DCTF)

- Two programs formed in 1992 as cooperative law enforcement and prosecutorial initiatives
- CTRU designed to collect, store, and analyze cash transaction data for the purpose of identifying, investigating, and aiding in the prosecution of persons involved in money laundering related to drug trafficking
- DCTF designed to identify, investigate, apprehend, and prosecute drug traffickers operating in multiple counties; allows for the investigation and prosecution of multijurisdictional cases by state agencies rather than federal agencies
- An 18-month evaluation seeks to assess the implementation and impact of the programs; final report available in 1997
- Evaluation conducted by University of Illinois at Springfield.

Cook County Juvenile Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (JSWAP)

- Designed to create a sentencing alternative for juvenile court judges, to relieve crowding at the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, and as a means for juvenile offenders to repay their debt through public service
- 24-month evaluation to assess the implementation and impact of the program will be completed in 1998
- Evaluation conducted by National Council on Crime and Delinquency

The Sheriff's Work Alternative Programs (SWAP) in Illinois' Adams and Madison Counties

- A process and impact evaluation of SWAP completed in 1997
- Programs provide supervised alternative sentencing options for nonviolent offenders
- Evaluation conducted by University of Illinois at Springfield

Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Unit

- Improving treatment outcomes for youth who have exhibited sex offending behavior
- The University of Illinois is assessing the implementation and impact of the program
- Evaluation began in 1997; will be completed in 1999

Illinois Department of Corrections Sex Offender Day Reporting Center PreStart Special Needs Program

- Offenders who are convicted and sentenced to the IDOC for a sex offense and released into Cook County upon completion of their prison sentence
- Employs a variety of different cognitive-behavioral therapy programs under a coordinated effort by therapists and parole agents
- A formative evaluation is being conducted to assess both process and impact program components: evaluation began March 1997 and will be completed in March 1999
- Evaluation conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Study of Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEG) and Drug Enforcement Task Forces

- A process and impact analysis of Illinois' multijurisdictional task forces
- Evaluation provides an overview of MEG and task force activities, and measures the effectiveness of the units
- Evaluation report completed and reviewed in 1996 and is now available
- Evaluation conducted by Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and University of Illinois at Springfield.

Illinois' Intensive Probation Supervision and Intensive Drug Abuser Probation Programs

- Provides an alternative to prison for certain offenders, while the Intensive Drug Abuser Probation (IDAP) program provides an alternative to traditional probation for drug-dependent offenders
- A process and impact evaluation began in 1994; results are currently under review
- Evaluation conducted by Loyola University and University of Illinois at Chicago

Needs Assessment Survey

- The Institute for Law and Justice conducted a Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies to determine the needs and problems facing local criminal justice agencies

Study of Illinois' Probationers

- Analyzes probation intake data collected in 1990 and 1995 from all Illinois county probation departments
- Evaluation conducted by Department of Criminal Justice, Loyola University at Chicago; completed in 1997

Iowa

Probation and Parole Violator Program

- A collaborative effort of the courts, parole board, correctional institutions, and the community-based correctional system to develop an intermediate sanction for individuals who violate the terms of their community supervision and would otherwise be admitted to the prison system
- The evaluation is in the fourth year of funding
- Evaluation conducted by the University of Iowa Consortium on Substance Abuse Research

Iowa Substance Abuse Indicator Collection Project

- Collects a series of data that describe a variety of alcohol and other substance abuse indicators used by the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Advisory Council for statewide program planning
- Statewide needs assessment includes substance abuse indicators and historical trend data on substance abuse and the availability of drugs

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- An evaluation committee established to assist in assessing task force impact
- Committee is currently developing performance measures

Kansas

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

- Prevention/intervention
- Program evaluated in SFY97; results in final editing stage

Community Policing

- Prevention/intervention
- Provide school resource officers; enhance community programs coordination and implementation; conduct training in the area of community policing
- School Resource Officer (SRO) program will be evaluated in state fiscal year 1998, focusing on the SRO program in the Shawnee Mission School District

Kentucky

Demand Reduction Education Programs

- Targets at-risk youth, including the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program
- Results from monitoring of programs reported

Multijurisdictional Task Force Programs

- Data on arrests made, drugs eradicated, and asset forfeiture reported

Community-Oriented Policing

- Development of crime prevention education modules, women's crisis centers, regular community meetings, increased structured youth activities, and an annual statewide crime prevention conference
- Citizen surveys results are reported

Drug Court/Diversion

- Separate assessments provided in quarterly report
- A process evaluation examining education attainment and recidivism is in the development phase and pending

Treatment/Incarcerated Offenders

- Initiative on home incarceration through intensive supervision proposed
- Project screened 204 cases

Testing/Treatment and Lab Upgrades

- Addresses the demand side of drug problem
- Two assessment and treatment projects were operational during this period
- Final statistics on lab enhancements pending

Criminal History Records

- Final two sites are in process of being installed
- Goals and objectives will be met upon completion of these sites

Domestic and Family Violence

- Scores on tests measuring life skills have improved
- Victim notification system is operational
- Project administrators are consulting other states for replication of this model

Urban Enforcement - Street Task Forces

- Targets street drug sales
- Arrests, seizures, and asset forfeitures are reported

Death Penalty Post-Conviction

- Decrease death penalty cases pending at the state post-conviction stage
- Annual project assessments included success in hiring personnel in two cases and intensified case development

Louisiana

Targeting Controlled/Illegal Substances

- Law enforcement
- Enhance, through coordinated planning and operations, the targeting of controlled and illegal substances, suppress cultivation of marijuana, and minimize production availability through crop destruction
- Evaluation of Targeting Illegal Substances by the East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Department

Criminal Patrols

- Law enforcement
- Combat the increasing transit of illicit drugs on state highways and interstate systems
- Evaluation of The East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Department Criminal Patrols

Narcotics High Risk Response Team

- Law enforcement
- Provide assistance to multijurisdictional task force with highly specialized equipment and intensive training in tactics and use of the equipment; a specialized team will be trained and equipped to handle high-risk law enforcement activities
- Evaluation of The Ascension Sheriff's Department's Narcotics Response Team

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- Law enforcement
- Enhance, through jointly controlled operations, the ability of agencies to remove targeted drug traffickers and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction
- Evaluation by the Baton Rouge Police Department and by the Acadia Sheriff's Department

Community Policing

- Law enforcement/prevention
- Hire additional officers whose functions are to patrol and become involved in the daily activities of high crime areas
- Evaluation of Denham Springs Community Policing

Street Gang Reduction

- Law enforcement
- Target hard-core gangs and their members in narcotics violations and other criminal acts and discourage followers from continuing in gang activities
- Evaluations on Street Gang Reduction by The Baton Rouge Police Department, The City of Denham Springs, and The St. Bernard Sheriff's Department

Major Drug Offender Prosecution

- Prosecution
- Improve public safety and disrupt foreseeable patterns of serious criminal activity through effective prosecution and management
- Evaluation of The 16th Judicial District Attorney's Major Drug Offender Prosecution Unit

Intensive Incarceration

- Corrections
- Reduce current rate of recidivism and provide inmates the opportunity to learn alternative life skills and the process of recovery
- Programs for substance abuse education, health, and individual and family counseling are included, as well as after-care programs
- Evaluation of The Acadia Sheriff's Department's Intensive Incarceration program

Massachusetts

Women's Mentoring Program

- Assists women leaving prison and reintegrating within the community
- Process evaluation conducted in 1995 and 1996 by the Massachusetts Department of Corrections

State Prison Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA)

- A skill-based residential program that targets anger management, criminal thinking, and relapse prevention
- Abt Associates is currently in the third year of a \$1million National Institute on Drug Abuse outcome study of the program

Suffolk County District Attorney's Office Intermediate Sanction Program

- Evaluation conducted by Northeastern University's Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research (CCJPR) to identify clients most likely to successfully complete the program

Mo Vaughn Youth Development Program (MVYDP)

- Community based after-school program that promotes development of inner city youth through a structured disciplined approach to education
- Process and impact evaluation started
- Evaluation assesses which students benefit most from the program and why, and which components of the program have the greatest impact on participants

Franklin County Court and Community Substance Abuse Intervention Project

- Allows nonviolent offenders with substance abuse problems to enter a highly supervised treatment program
- Formal process evaluation to be conducted with funding from Department of Justice Drug Courts Program Office
- Outcome evaluation will also be conducted (the evaluation has not started yet)

Jail-Based Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

- Department of Health funded an evaluation to examine the impact of treatment programs in three county correctional facilities
- The evaluation began in 1995 and has not yet been completed

Evaluation and Treatment of Violent Offenders on Probation

- To reduce recidivism for violent offenders through assessment and treatment, with an emphasis on substance abuse treatment
- Evaluation to determine the recidivism rates for program participants in each program year

Suffolk County District Attorney's Office East Boston Safe Neighborhood Initiative (EBSNI)

- The EBSNI is a targeted enforcement and prosecution program

- Statistical analysis of arrests and trends

The Middlesex County Community-Based Justice Program (CBJ)

- A collaborative effort among the Middlesex DA's Office, educators, social service agencies, and community leaders focused on youth violence
- Identified as a model program by the National District Attorney's Association
- A case tracking system implemented in September 1996 to develop baseline and current statistical data for CBJ and to assess the effectiveness of the program

Safe Neighborhood Initiative (SNI) Program

- Brings together law enforcement agencies, community organizations, businesses, neighborhood residents, and local and state government to address a variety of societal problems in the targeted communities
- Data are collected to assess the impact of this program on the community

Minnesota

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention

- Contracted with The Center for Evaluation Research to conduct an evaluation of 65 community prevention and intervention grants

Statewide Goals for Children and Families

- Evaluation designed to identify measurable outcomes and indicators that could be used to track the state's progress toward broad goals
- The University of Minnesota College of Education and Human Development was retained to facilitate a statewide process to reach three long-term goals: families will provide a stable environment for their children; all children will come to school ready to learn; and our communities will be safe, friendly, and caring

Mississippi

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- Evaluation conducted by Mississippi State University
- The evaluation systematically monitors and assesses the impact of multijurisdictional task forces and detects trends in drug-related and violent crimes across the state
- The study is a 7-year project
- Data collection methods include surveys and monthly activity reports

Montana

Domestic Violence Batterer Treatment Program

- Evaluation conducted by Community Corrections, Inc.
- Evaluation compares participants to a control group that does not undergo moral recognition therapy as a form of treatment.

Parole/Probation Study

- Three-year study that examines and compares persons released from confinement without supervision to those on parole or probation

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- "An Evaluation of the Effects of MBCC(Montana Board of Crime Control)'s Task Force Policies and Procedures on Local Task Force Operations" assesses the impact of multijurisdictional task forces
- A national study was conducted by Community Research Associates that served as technical assistance to Montana, as part of the state's ongoing efforts to improve upon the structure of narcotics enforcement within the state

PLATO Computerized Education System

- Evaluation conducted to measure recidivism rates and other outcomes for clients of the Department of Corrections

DARE

- Document created that indexes and interprets national and state Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) evaluation results

Nebraska

Nebraska DARE

- Separate evaluations by principals and teachers, parents of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) students, and Nebraska Chiefs and Sheriffs
- Prepared by The Buffalo Beach Company

Nebraska County Attorneys Association

- A survey conducted by Research Associates for the Nebraska County Attorneys Association to obtain information that could be generalized to all the attorneys

Nevada

The Oracle Project

- Identifies how human and technical resources can be effectively shared by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety and local government law enforcement agencies
- The evaluation is a 2-year study by the Great Basin Policy Research Institute of the University of Nevada, Reno

New Hampshire

Merrimack County Adult Diversion Program

- Diversion program for nonviolent offenders
- Final evaluation results and report available

Sullivan County Project

- An alternative to incarceration that features community-based programs, required by the court, that include education, work, counseling, treatment, and monitoring
- Formal evaluation in process
- The program is being replicated in other parts of the state

New Hampshire State Police Forensic Laboratory and Department of Corrections Laboratory

- Data are being collected over 4 years to measure the productivity, service delivery and case processing of the crime labs

New Jersey

Model Drug Court Project

- A process and outcome evaluation is currently in the beginning stages
- The process evaluation focuses on program implementation and delivery, program services, and participants
- The outcome evaluation focuses on recidivism, pre- and post-measures of education and vocational skills, as well as a cost/benefit analysis

Therapeutic Community "NO-RETURN"

- Reduces drug-related crime and recidivism by effectively treating and socially reintegrating the chronic, drug-dependent incarcerated offender

- The evaluation is planned to begin with the implementation of the South Woods prison Therapeutic Community Program (1997)

Project "NO-RETURN"

- A therapeutic community drug treatment program for adults at Northern State Prison
- A 3-year longitudinal study will be conducted on this program

Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students

- Survey administered every 3 years to assess the extent of drug use among students

New Mexico

Second Judicial District Court Drug Court

- Courts Program
- Decrease criminal activity, reduce the drug-related court workload, provide drug abusers treatment, and provide an alternative to incarceration for first time and/or nonviolent offenders
- Full evaluation prepared by The Center for Applied Research and Analysis Institute for Social Research, University of New Mexico

New York

Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (DTAP)

- Residential treatment alternatives to nonviolent drug offenders in lieu of mandatory prison sentencing
- Evaluation focuses on the ability of the program to reduce recidivism
- A 4th-year evaluation report is available
- Evaluation conducted by the Vera Institute

School Anti-Violence Program

- Proceedings from the School Anti-Violence Management and Evaluation workshop
- Evaluation efforts are not specified; however, there is mention of "extensive evaluation efforts"

Drug Offender Evaluation

- Evaluation of the Willard Drug Treatment Campus, a secure correctional facility, is being conducted by the Vera Institute

North Carolina

School Resource Officer Program

- This program is a safe schools initiative implemented across the state
- Evaluation conducted by the Criminal Justice Analysis Center of the Governor's Crime Commission

Community-Oriented Policing Project

- UNC- Chapel Hill's Center for Urban and Regional Studies conducted an evaluation of five Byrne-funded programs that resulted in a "Best Practices" manual

Ohio

Pilot Day Reporting Program

- The University of Cincinnati is evaluating Ohio's pilot day reporting program
- All five of the day reporting centers funded are participating in the evaluation
- Data collection centered around intake forms, program release forms, and follow-up measures assessing impact—in particular, recidivism

- Evaluation is a candidate for inclusion in the 1997 Bureau of Justice Assistance/National Institute of Justice/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention research and evaluation conference

D.A.R.E.

- Implementing agency is the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police; research conducted by staff at the Ohio State University
- Evaluation completed on December 31, 1996
- Three-phase study using a stratified random sample of Ohio students who received Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) instruction

Classification

- Evaluation of the institutional release process at the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS)
- ODYS was the implementing agency and research was conducted by four researchers from the Center for Effective Public Policy
- Final evaluation report with analysis of collected data and assessment completed December 31, 1997
- Qualitative and quantitative data used

Multijurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces

- Evaluation conducted by the University of Cincinnati
- Completed September 1, 1997
- Methods include a multivariate analysis of jurisdictional satisfaction with the task force and a set of interrupted time series studies to determine changes in rates of jurisdictional behavior associated with joining a task force
- Cross-sectional studies to compare the effects of task force membership with jurisdictions not served by task forces were completed

Community-Oriented Policing

- Ongoing evaluation conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Services whose current grant is expected to end on July 31, 1998
- Initial phase of evaluation will focus on citizen attitude surveys and evaluation of the program implementation
- Surveys of citizens and police officers are part of a pre-test/post-test assessment of the impact of community policing and subsequent phases of this evaluation will assess impact measures which emerge as a result of the citizen attitude surveys and community/police planning efforts
- Findings will be published as a subsequent document

Drug Court

- Evaluation conducted by the Supreme Court of Ohio
- Was to be completed December 31, 1997
- Evaluation addresses impact of drug court on recidivism and reduced drug use and cost-benefit analyses
- This evaluation will develop case management software to be used by Ohio's drug courts and outcome measures will be generated from the case management information collected on each offender

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Corrections LINC (Law Enforcement Network with Corrections) Project

- The case study evaluation was done by the Criminal Justice Resource Center, Oklahoma's Statistical Analysis Center
- Evaluation of the existing system, its utilization, usefulness, and further developmental needs

Oklahoma's DARE

- Process evaluation conducted by the Criminal Justice Resource Center
- Preliminary evaluation; the data did not provide sufficient information to determine in any conclusive way if DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is accomplishing its goals

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- Process evaluation conducted by the Criminal Justice Resource Center
- Evaluation findings and recommendations are available

Oregon

Peaceable Educational Practices Project (PEP) - Lane Education Service District

- Maintain and evaluate the effects of universal and targeted interventions aimed at youth who display violent or antisocial behavior
- Focus on indicators related to academic achievement and attendance
- Project evaluation plan has been finalized with approval by the University of Oregon Human Subject Compliance Office; studies will be replicated across participating schools

Lincoln County Primary Prevention Project - Lincoln County School District

- Community and crime prevention program
- Goal of reduction in the level of violent incidents among school children with conflict resolution training
- Impact observed by teacher surveys

Jackson County Juvenile Crime Prevention Strategy for Safe Communities

- Decrease rate of juvenile violent delinquent behavior with conflict resolution skills
- Assessed students for their delinquency risk factors using the Student Risk Factor Screening Scale
- Pre- and post-assessments of students were conducted for their delinquency risks
- Evaluation meeting held to review progress

Newberg/Dundee Youth Violence Prevention Project

- Implementation of violence prevention curriculum
- Pre-and post-tests administered to program participants to assess impact of program services on positive attitudinal change

School-Based Violence Prevention Education - Self Enhancement, Inc. (SEI)

- In-school/after-school services
- SEI mentor and student develop an Individual Success Plan together and evaluate progress along key elements each quarter

Project START - Willamette Family Treatment Center

- Substance-abuse treatment for at-risk, young women
- Monitoring of program completion of each patient, and felony and misdemeanor charges

Truancy Diversion Program - Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Department

- A formative evaluation of programs was conducted to determine preliminary effectiveness of operations
- Process, attendance, and demographic data has been collected
- Implementation of mentorship program

Assaultive Kids Intervention Program (ASKI)- Polk County Department of Human Services

- Reduce the number of person-on-person crimes committed by youth
- Youth are assessed through intake interviews for risk behaviors
- Survey of Inventory of Family Feelings completed by family members of youth

Clackamas County Juvenile Reception and Diversion Program - Clackamas County Juvenile Department

- Monitoring of referrals for subsequent law violations and program noncompliance
- Outcome measure is the improved relationship of the juvenile system with the police and community

Referral/Diversion Program - Curry County Juvenile Department

- Developed a form to establish baseline data and measure recidivism rate
- Pre- and post-risk assessment and test scores are being entered into the case tracking database system to be used to measure the effect of the program on the participants

Multi-Systemic Treatment Program - Curry County Juvenile Department

- Prevention program serving repeat juvenile offenders
- Tracking of charges and convictions of participating youth and referrals to the Juvenile Department

Multidisciplinary Intensive Youth Supervision and Treatment Program - Yamhill County Health and Human Services Department

- Surveillance provided in the form of intensive case supervision utilizing electronic monitoring, urinalysis, and breath analysis
- Monitor law violations following graduation

Violent Offender Rehabilitation Treatment Program - Lane County Department of Youth Services

- Targets violent and chronic juvenile offenders
- Juveniles randomly assigned to a treatment or control group
- Post-program recidivism rates will be tracked

McMinnville Community Peer Court - City of McMinnville Police Department

- Diversion program
- Post-program recidivism is tracked after completion of probationary period

Salem-Keizer Gang Intervention Project - City of Salem, Department of Community Services

- Community effort to address gang problem
- Incidence and percentage of gang-related crime in Salem is measured

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Crime Victimization Survey Executive Report

- Conduct a statewide survey annually by Bureau of Justice Statistics which yields information on the nature and extent of crime

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Projects

- An evaluation design will be produced applicable to the three initial VAWA pilot programs and to future programs
- A variety of pre- and post-project comparisons will be used to assess the pilot projects' progress toward meeting their stated goals
- The impact of training will be assessed through pre- and post-training testing of participants
- To be completed Spring 1998

School-Based Probation (SBP)

- Places juvenile probation officers in participating public schools
- An evaluation was designed to determine the impact of SBP on juvenile probationers
- Evaluation to be conducted by the University of Pennsylvania
- Final report on evaluation due Fall 1997

Mandatory Court Review for Batterers

- Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency award subgranted to Indiana University of Pennsylvania
- Assess the impact of a mandatory court review policy of batterers
- Completion in early 1998

Assessment of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program in Pennsylvania

- Assessment to be conducted by the Pennsylvania Association of Chiefs of Police
- Data will be collected by administering a self-report survey to 3,000 Pennsylvania school students

Evaluation of Erie County Intermediate Punishment Programs

- Research conducted by Mercyhurst College
- Researchers will compare the experience of IPP participants to those of appropriate control groups
-

5th Annual Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Boot Camp Program

- Youth Corrections
- An outdoor camp setting to provide "at-risk" youth with an arena to learn basic life skills

Rhode Island

Justice Link, or J-Link

- A multifaceted, multiyear plan to establish a comprehensive criminal justice information system to allow for the immediate exchange of critical offender data and criminal records between various state and local agencies
- Since the project is still in the initial stages, and will be completed in the year 2000, there is no evaluation yet

Public Defender's Early Intervention Arraignment/Presentment Program

- Provides social services intervention at the earliest stages of incarceration to motivate jail days saved
- Evaluation report includes a narrative, statistical data of jail days saved, and comments from individuals with first-hand knowledge of the program

South Carolina

- In the areas of Law Enforcement, Prevention/Education, Treatment, and Research/Evaluation specific programs are listed with a "successes and accomplishments" and "areas for improvement" section as an evaluation. No full evaluations are mentioned for Byrne-funded projects. No federal funding was used for evaluation and research in SFY96.

South Dakota

D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education)

- Effectively increase prevention education among school age children by presenting a well-defined curriculum delivered by trained, uniformed police officers
- Evaluation report for the 1996-97 school year available

Tennessee

Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces

- Collect and report statistics on a semiannual basis
- Make anecdotal data available for replication
- Data collection will be used for program evaluation purposes
- Semiannual and annual reports will be used to analyze the effectiveness of the program

Community-Based Program

- Collect data on number of citizen surveys conducted; survey results; events/programs/projects carried out; arrests
- Semiannual and annual reports will be used to analyze the effectiveness of the program
- Data collected will also be used for program evaluation purposes

Court Support Program

- Collect data on number and type of cases handled

- Make anecdotal data available for replication
- Semiannual and annual reports will be used to analyze effectiveness

Criminal History Records/Technology Program

- Improve criminal history records
- Submit semiannual and annual reports which will be used to analyze the effectiveness of the project
- Collect and report statistics and anecdotal data to be available for replication

Domestic/Family Violence and Victim Assistance Program

- Collect data on number and breakdown of cases handled
- Collect and report statistics and anecdotal data to be available for replication

Victim/Witness Assistance

- Provides victims of crime with services set out in Crime Victims' Bill of Rights
- Performance measures include collecting data on the number and breakdown of cases handled and services provided to victims/witnesses, collecting and reporting statistics and anecdotal data to be available for replication, and semiannual and annual reports to analyze the effectiveness of the program

Treatment/Rehabilitation Program

- Drug treatment projects for adult and juvenile offenders
- Collection of data on participants will include their status in the program and track those who successfully complete the program, including employment and rearrests for drug activity

Utah

Utah Day Reporting Center

- Provides for public safety through an innovative program of strict supervision, continuum of sanctions, offender accountability, and linkage to community services for substance abusing offenders who are technical violators of terms of probation or parole
- Evaluation conducted by Social Research Institute, Graduate School of Social Work, The University of Utah

Alternative Incarceration for Juvenile Offenders

- Electronic Monitoring and Detention Alternatives for Responsible Teens are the prime examples of delinquency intervention programs that suppress criminal activity
- Evaluation conducted by Social Research Institute, Graduate School of Social Work, The University of Utah

Vermont

Vermont Drug Task Force

- An evaluation completed in late 1994 is available

Chittenden Unit for Special Investigations and Corrections Department's Intensive Substance Abuse Program

- Formal evaluations are underway; expected completion date is late January 1998

Virginia

Peninsula Day Reporting Center

- Corrections/Treatment
- Provides for public safety through an innovative program of strict supervision, continuum of sanctions, offender accountability, and linkage to community services for substance abusing offenders who are technical violators of terms of probation or parole
- Evaluations of Richmond Day Reporting Center and Norfolk Day Reporting Center are available

Indian Creek Correctional Center

- Corrections/Treatment
- Provides drug treatment, vocational training, job counseling, and education equivalency programs to drug-dependent offenders
- Evaluation report available

Community-Based Substance Abuse Services for Juveniles

- Prevention/Treatment
- Identify and provide treatment for juvenile offenders who have substance abuse problems which influence recidivism and deeper involvement with the juvenile justice system
- An evaluation of Richmond City Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services is available

Wisconsin

Anti-Drug Task Forces: Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- 1996 Office of Justice Assistance incident and arrest data

Milwaukee Domestic Violence Court

- An independent evaluation conducted by the American Bar Association
- Final report has not yet been released

Victim/Witness Assistance Program

- A study to redefine victim/witness core program services and program standards



About the State Evaluation Development Program

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) established the State Evaluation Development Program (SED), 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 SED, 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. SED is coordinated for BJA by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA).

The SED project is designed to:

- meet states' needs for assistance in the development of violent crime and drug control strategies, and the development of state monitoring and evaluation plans;
- provide technical assistance and training on program performance monitoring, assessment, and evaluation;
- publish reports for state and local audiences on special topic areas related to programs that work and can be replicated in other jurisdictions; and
- facilitate training and technical assistance meetings and workshops for state and local planners and practitioners to produce and/or transfer methods, approaches, and programs.

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; treatment, rehabilitation, and education; understanding and combatting violence; preventing violence; youth, drugs, and violence; innovative courts programs; successful collaborative programs; revitalizing communities; and correctional programs.

The State Evaluation Development Program is a unique program that focuses primarily on enhancing states' monitoring, reporting, and evaluation capacities. States participate in all aspects of the SED 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.

For more information about the
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