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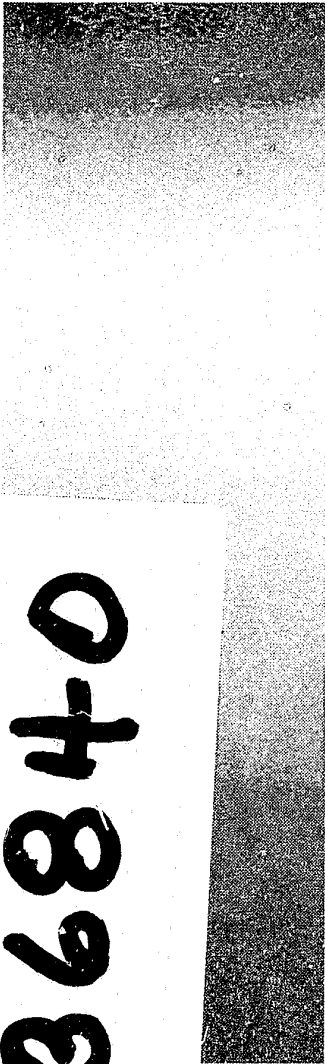
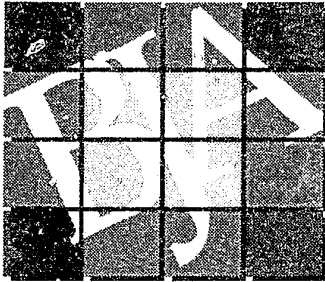


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Bureau of Justice Assistance  
**Multijurisdictional  
Drug Control Task  
Forces 1988-1990:  
Critical Components  
of State Drug Control  
Strategies**

**SPECIAL ANALYSIS**

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

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U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs

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# **Multijurisdictional Drug Control Task Forces 1988-1990:**

## **Critical Components of State Drug Control Strategies**

by

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**NCJRS**

with assistance from

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ACQUISITIONS

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**A Special Analysis Report of the  
Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment**

**Prepared by the  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	v
INTRODUCTION .....	1
RESEARCH ON MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES .....	2
Task Force Research and Findings .....	3
Task Force Organization and Structure .....	3
Task Force Performance .....	7
Perceived Benefits of Task Forces .....	7
Problems With Task Forces and Recommendations for Improvement .....	7
Summary .....	8
SURVEY OF MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES IN THE STATES .....	8
Survey Approach .....	9
Results of the Nationwide Survey .....	10
Benefits of Task Forces .....	19
Problems Associated With Task Forces .....	20
Special Problems and Issues Pertaining to Rural Task Forces .....	21
TRENDS IN MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES IN 15 STATES: 1988-1990 .....	22
Task Force Arrests .....	22
Task Force Drug Removals .....	23
Task Force Asset Seizures .....	23
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	26
Task Force Organization at the State Level .....	27
The States' Experiences With Drug Control Task Forces .....	27
Trends in Task Force Activities Found by the National Consortium .....	28
Recommended Directions for Future Task Force Research .....	28
APPENDIX: Task Force Survey Instrument .....	43
ENDNOTES .....	46

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	FY 1990 Allocation of Formula Grants .....	1
Figure 2:	Number of BJA-Funded Task Forces in the States .....	10
Figure 3:	Task Force Coverage in the States .....	11
Figure 4:	Evaluations of Task Force Operations in the States .....	12
Figure 5:	States Using Automated Information Systems for Drug Intelligence or Performance Monitoring .....	13
Figure 6:	Task Force Arrest Trends by Type of Offense: 1988-1990 .....	24
Figure 7:	Task Force Arrest Trends by Type of Drug: 1988-1990 .....	24
Figure 8:	Percent of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990 .....	25
Figure 9:	Percent of Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990 .....	25
Figure 10:	Comparison of Number and Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990 .....	26

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Drug Control Task Force Research Projects .....	4
Table 2:	Task Force Organization in the States .....	14
Table 3:	Task Force Arrests by Type of Offense: 1988-1990 .....	30
Table 4:	Task Force Arrests by Type of Drug: 1988-1990 .....	32
Table 5:	Task Force Drug Removals by Type of Drug: 1988-1990 .....	34
Table 6:	Number of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990 .....	37
Table 7:	Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990 .....	40

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State and local governments have been funding and implementing multi-jurisdictional drug control task forces since enactment of the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. These acts mandate that the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provide formula grant funds, with a state matching requirement, to the states for the purpose of developing state and local programs for drug control. Task forces comprise the principal drug offender apprehension and arrest component of states' law enforcement drug control strategies. Approximately 1,000 task forces have been created with Federal funding assistance since 1986, and the number is increasing.

This report reviews task force studies conducted from 1988 to 1991, presents information on drug task force operations in the 56 states and U.S. territories obtained through a 1991 telephone survey of drug grant administrators, and examines activity trends for task forces operating in 15 states between 1988 and 1990 to provide a better idea of what drug task forces have accomplished since they were initiated.

### Overview of Research on Task Forces

Task force studies are helping to identify practices that may contribute to improved operations and performance. Some of these practices include the following: (1) appointing active oversight boards that maintain the political coalitions necessary for cross-jurisdictional law enforcement

operations, (2) agreeing early on how asset forfeitures will be shared among agencies involved in task forces, and (3) establishing close working relationships with prosecutors' offices.

### National Survey on Task Force Operations in the States

- Based on a national survey of drug grant administrators conducted in April 1991, there were at least 989 multi-jurisdictional task forces operating in the states in the spring of 1991 that received financial support through the BJA formula grant program.
- The practice of linking task forces with prosecutors' offices is common across the states. Thirty-five states reported having at least one full-time prosecutor as a task force member. A single task force employs from one to five full-time prosecutors, although the majority employ one.
- Task forces are diverse in their targets. Most task forces have a variety of targets, from users and street-level dealers to major traffickers. Thirty-four states indicated that their task forces target all types of controlled substances. Six others reported that their task forces target three or more types of substances. Four states described differences between the targets of urban and rural task forces: Urban task forces primarily targeted cocaine, while rural task

forces primarily targeted cannabis. The telephone interviews revealed that, in practice, task forces will arrest drug offenders of any type or any level, regardless of their officially stated mission or designated targets.

- Task forces in 36 states use automated information systems for intelligence gathering and sharing or performance monitoring.

### **Benefits and Problems Associated With Task Forces**

- Increased communication and coordination among local and multilevel law enforcement agencies were mentioned most frequently as benefits of task forces. More than half of the officials surveyed said that task forces result in more effective sharing of drug intelligence information and use of scarce resources among law enforcement agencies.
- Slightly more than half of respondents mentioned turf issues and lack of cooperation as problems they encounter in establishing and operating task forces. Two fiscal issues surfaced in the responses: (1) Task forces have difficulty getting local law enforcement agencies to participate because of local budgetary constraints, and (2) state funding is sometimes not available to continue or expand task force operations. Restrictive local statutes regarding seizure of assets believed to be used for or derived

from criminal activity hinder some task forces from pursuing asset forfeitures aggressively.

- Conducting undercover operations in rural areas can be difficult and frustrating. Some states experience difficulty finding qualified undercover narcotics agents. Others encounter problems placing undercover officers in small towns—the officers either are recognized by drug offenders or find it difficult to infiltrate drug networks as newcomers.

### **Trends in Task Force Activities: 1988–1990**

- In the 15 states for which this project tracked task force activities from 1988 to 1990, possession offenses accounted for the bulk of drug arrests (41%), followed by distribution offenses (40%) and other drug offenses (19%) such as manufacturing and cultivating.
- Task force arrests have not increased steadily over the 3-year period. Overall, task force arrest activity increased between 1988 and 1989, but then decreased between 1989 and 1990. However, this is not true for all states. For many states, task force arrest activity increased in both 1989 and 1990.
- Cocaine (including crack) is the drug most frequently associated with task force arrests. Slightly less than one-half of task force arrests during the 3 years involved



cocaine. Cannabis was involved in about one-third of arrests, followed by arrests for other drugs (12%) and amphetamines (7%).

- Cocaine and cannabis dominate task force drug removals. Amphetamine removals increased dramatically from 709 kg in 1989 to 5,881 kg in 1990. Hallucinogen removals more than doubled from 41,849 dosage units in 1988 to 100,976 in 1990. Most states reported significant increases in hallucinogen removals over the 3-year period.
- The number and estimated value of most assets seized increased over the 3-year period. Approximately 90% of all seizures were accounted for by weapons, vehicles, and cash. Over 10,000 seizures of weapons alone were made in the 15 states. Cash, real estate, and vehicles accounted for more than 70% of the estimated dollar value of assets seized between 1988 and 1990. In all, the estimated value of seizures in the 15 states over the 3-year period exceeded \$185 million. Seizures of cash alone accounted for more than \$90 million.

## **Recommendations for Future Task Force Research**

Task force research has made significant contributions to state, local, and Federal policy making, but some critical research needs remain. Three directions are strongly recommended:

1. The states and the Department of Justice should undertake more evaluation-oriented task force research.
2. National data collection and analysis strategies should be undertaken.
3. An indepth review of task force research to date should be completed to synthesize current knowledge about multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

## INTRODUCTION

State and local governments have been funding and implementing multi-jurisdictional drug control task forces since enactment of the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. These acts mandate that the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provide formula grant funds, with a state matching requirement, to the states for the purpose of developing state and local programs for drug control.

In many states, task forces comprise the principal drug offender apprehension and arrest component of the state law enforcement drug control strategy. Approximately 1,000 task forces have been created with Federal funding assistance since 1986, and the number is increasing. Figure 1 shows that the largest portion of FY 1990 formula grants funds allocated by the states went toward multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. The states allocated over \$167 million to task forces during FY 1990 alone and approximately \$600 million since FY 1986.<sup>1</sup>

In 1990 the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), formerly the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, reported on the operations and activities of 240 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces that were implemented with Federal funding in 15 states. At that time, JRSA estimated that the typical drug task force employed 10 full-time personnel and that its average annual operating cost was approximately \$150,000.<sup>2</sup> Although the data cannot be extrapolated to a national estimate of task force personnel and expenditures, they do provide further evidence of the tremendous investment made by the Federal

Government and the states in multi-jurisdictional drug control task force initiatives.

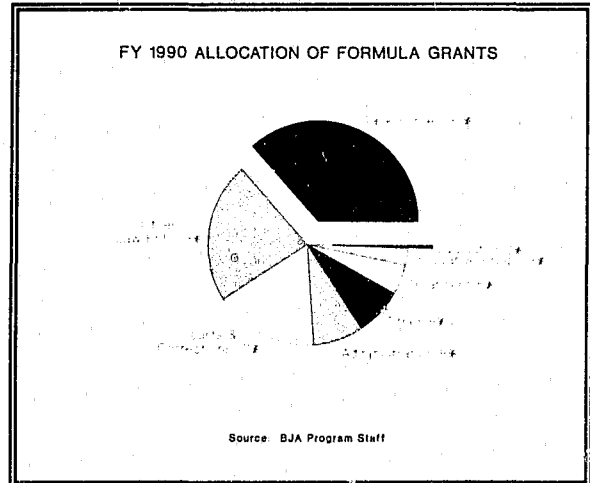


Figure 1: FY 1990 Allocation of Formula Grants

Interest in the operation and performance of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces has grown in recent years, as is demonstrated by the number of state and national studies that have been published. This report is the second in a series of reports on task force initiatives that JRSA is publishing as a product of the National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives.<sup>3</sup>

The first BJA Special Analysis report on task forces examined the characteristics and activities of multi-jurisdictional task forces that operated in 15 states during calendar year 1988. Among other things, it presented descriptive information on task force missions, personnel, and budgets as well as drug arrests, drug removals, and asset seizures. This second report differs from the first report in several ways. First, it reviews task force studies conducted from 1988 to 1991. It also presents

information on drug task force operations in the 56 states and U.S. territories obtained through a 1991 telephone survey of drug grant administrators. The telephone survey provides some of the first nationwide data on how multi-jurisdictional drug task forces are organized and operated across the country. Lastly, the report examines activity trends for task forces operating in 15 states between 1988 and 1990 to provide a better idea of what drug task forces have accomplished since they were initiated.<sup>4</sup>

This report is organized into four sections. The first section reviews research conducted on multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. The second presents the results of the telephone survey of state drug grant administrators conducted in April 1991. The telephone survey data are used to describe how task forces are organized in the states and to describe what state administrative authorities think is working with task forces and what is not. This is followed by a third section that analyzes trends in task force activities in 15 states. These 15 states are the only ones that have contributed data since 1988 on task force operations to the National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives. The trend analysis focuses on task force arrests, drug removals, and asset seizures over the 3-year period. Finally, the concluding section of the report considers some of the lessons learned so far from task force research and recommends directions for future research on task force operations.

## **RESEARCH ON MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES**

The Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) have funded a number of demonstration and evaluation projects pertaining to multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. As a result of these and other research projects, BJA, NIJ, and the states are learning more about how drug task forces are organized and implemented as well as the kinds of outputs and activities that are resulting from task force operations. Still, a number of questions about task forces remain unanswered. Little information is available on the specific types of offenders being arrested (e.g., major traffickers or street-level dealers) to judge whether task forces are effective in apprehending targeted offenders. Similarly, there is almost no information available that would enable us to draw meaningful conclusions about how task forces have affected the availability of drugs in communities.

Perhaps one of the most pressing evaluative questions remaining is whether changes in arrests and other outputs of task forces are due to the multi-jurisdictional structure of task forces or whether they would have occurred anyway if law enforcement agencies continued to operate as they had before the task forces were created. Despite the lack of answers to such questions, a substantial amount of research has been conducted on drug task forces. This section describes and summarizes task force research projects undertaken from 1988 to 1991.

## **Task Force Research and Findings**

A search for studies pertaining to multi-jurisdictional drug task force operations in the states uncovered 19 studies. Most of these were completed by state criminal justice agencies; a few were completed by professional associations or consulting firms with support from the Department of Justice. Table 1 below summarizes information on the 19 studies, including the name of the organization or agency that conducted each study, the author(s), the year of publication, and the title of each report. Table 1 also provides a brief description of each study, including the objectives of the research and the jurisdictions covered.

Generally, the findings resulting from these studies pertain to four areas: (1) the organization and structure of task forces; (2) task force performance, primarily in terms of activity levels or outputs; (3) the perceived benefits of task forces; and (4) problems encountered in establishing and operating task forces and recommendations for improvement. Selected findings from the 19 studies follow below, grouped according to these four areas.<sup>5</sup>

## *Task Force Organization and Structure*

- Most task forces are managed by a local law enforcement agency or prosecutor's office and are responsible for a one- to six-county area. Some states operate one or more statewide task forces.
- In at least one state, over two-thirds of the task force directors indicated that their task forces would not have been created without Federal formula grant funding.
- Most task forces target upper-level and street-level drug offenders.
- Cocaine and cannabis are the primary substances targeted in task force arrests and drug removals.
- In Oregon the National Guard's services are used to support drug law enforcement in different ways. In rural areas the National Guard provides intelligence support, participates in destroying cannabis fields, and provides surveillance of clandestine drug labs.

**TABLE 1**  
**Drug Control Task Force Research Projects**

STATE/AGENCY	AUTHOR(S)	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY
Abt Associates Inc.	Chaiken, Jan, Marcia Chaiken, and Clifford Karchner	1990	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Law Enforcement Strategies: Reducing Supply and Demand	reports on case studies of task forces in four jurisdictions; reviews Federal cooperative drug enforcement efforts; describes cooperative practices associated with different types of task forces
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice	Mande, Mary J., and Suzanne K. Pullen	1990	Colorado Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces: A Multi-Theoretical Approach to Evaluation	describes task force organizational structures and cultural, geographic, and political factors that influence structure; assesses how different task force models are appropriate to specific drug problems
Criminal Justice Statistics Association	Coldren, James R., Jr., Kenneth R. Coyle, and Sophia D. Carr	1990	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Control Task Forces 1988: Critical Components of State Drug Control Strategies	descriptive information and statistics relating to task force arrests, drug removals, and asset seizures for task forces created with Federal (formula) grant funding assistance in 15 states
"	Coldren, James R., Jr., and Kenneth R. Coyle	1991	Implementing Cooperative Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces: Case Studies in Six Jurisdictions	describes task force creation and implementation processes in six jurisdictions; presents a three-stage process for task force implementation—creation, activation, and maturation; describes proven practices for task force implementation
Idaho Department of Law Enforcement	Burns, Dawn	1990	Evaluation of Drug Task Forces in Idaho	presents an assessment of 13 task forces in Idaho relying on both quantitative and qualitative indicators; reviews difficulties with quantitative indicators as well as the usefulness of surveys of task forces; describes the results of a task force survey
"	Silva, Roberta K., and Steve Peters	1990	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in Idaho	reports the results of a survey of task force directors and staff in Idaho
Center for Criminal Justice Research and Information, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute	McGarrell, Edmund, and Kip Schlegel	1990	An Evaluation of the South Central Indiana and Tri-County Narcotics Task Forces	focuses on the impact of narcotics enforcement practices; uses a pre-post research design with comparison groups; a survey of law enforcement officers and prosecutors working within the task forces' jurisdictions, which elicited information on the nature of interaction, cooperation, and coordination among law enforcement agencies

**TABLE 1**  
**Drug Control Task Force Research Projects**

STATE/AGENCY	AUTHOR(S)	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY
"	Sabath, Michael J., John P. Doyle, and John W. Ransburg	1990	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in Indiana: The First Two Years of Operations	a review of the first 2 years of operations for 25 task forces in Indiana; included a repeat survey of task force directors in the state
"	Sabath, Michael J., John P. Doyle, and John W. Ransburg	1989	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces: An Enforcement Approach to Drugs in Indiana	a review of task forces in Indiana, based on several performance-monitoring indicators (arrests, removals, and asset seizures) and a survey of task force directors in the state
Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning	Wiggins, Dennis	1991	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Law Enforcement Task Forces: A Description and Implementation Guide	provides a description of the operation, impact, and accomplishments of task forces in Iowa as well as a series of recommendations for the development of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces
Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice	Holmes, William M., and Elizabeth Dillon	1991	Joint State/City Task Force on Drugs and Violence: Analysis of a Multi-Level Task Force	presents the findings of an evaluation of a single task force operating in the Boston/Suffolk County area; evaluates the task force on three criteria—removing dangerous drug offenders from the streets, increasing the certainty of their punishment, and incapacitating them to prevent further crimes
"	Holmes, William M., and Teresa Mayors	1990	Analysis of Intervention Impacts and Change in Crime	discusses analytical procedures for examining the effects of drug enforcement task forces on changes in crime; compares changes in crime between task force and non-task force cities at the beginning stages of task force implementation; identifies problems in working with crime change data when making such comparisons and discusses strategies for dealing with these problems
Mid-East Commission (for North Carolina)	Paciocco, Robert J.	1991	An Evaluation: Narcotics Task Forces in North Carolina	a study funded by the Governor's Crime Commission; discusses the costs of multi-jurisdictional task force cooperation; develops profiles of task forces in North Carolina
Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center	Storkamp, Daniel, and Michelle Powell	1991	Narcotics Task Force Survey	a survey of task force directors and officers from 26 task forces; addresses task force activities, investigations, cooperation, prosecution, treatment, and training

**TABLE 1**  
**Drug Control Task Force Research Projects**

STATE/AGENCY	AUTHOR(S)	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY
Missouri	Gilsinan, James E., and Mary Domahidy	1991	A Descriptive Evaluation Report of Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in Missouri	a description of federally funded task forces operating in Missouri from 1987 to 1990; a review of task force documents and interviews with task force personnel; provides a profile of task force organization, management, targets, and performance measures
Nebraska	Overton, Michael, and Michele B. Evans	1991	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in Nebraska	descriptive summaries and statistical overviews of Nebraska task forces, based on interviews with task force officers; focuses on task force organization, resources, and perceived impact by task force members
New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice	Rebovich, Donald, Christine Hartraft, John Krimmel, and Pamela Shram	1990	Examining Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces: An Evaluation of New Jersey Projects Funded Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988	an analysis of all 21 task forces operating in New Jersey; incorporates qualitative information from an extensive and rigorous field research component; three major dichotomies are developed to assess task force dynamics—emerging versus established task forces, prosecutor-participative versus prosecutor-detached management, and open system versus traditional law enforcement orientations
Oregon Criminal Justice Services Division	Jackson, Robert A.	1990	An Evaluation of the Oregon National Guard's Participation in Statewide Drug Law Enforcement	focuses on how the National Guard was used in Oregon's drug enforcement efforts, how effective the Guard's assistance was in combating the narcotics problem, and whether and to what extent the Guard should be used in future drug enforcement efforts
South Dakota Attorney General's Task Force on Drugs	Leonardson, Gary R.	1990	Evaluation of Drug Task Forces in South Dakota	describes a multifaceted approach to evaluating task forces in South Dakota; evaluation approaches include program monitoring, qualitative project description, single group before-and-after studies, statistically controlled studies, time series analysis studies, and qualitative assessments by prisoners

### *Task Force Performance*

- Cash, weapons, and vehicles accounted for nearly all assets seized by task forces and for approximately 75% of their estimated value.<sup>6</sup>
- Asset forfeiture proceeds were unlikely to support future task force operations completely.
- Well-established, prosecutor-participative, and open system task forces performed better than other task forces. Task forces with well-established bonds between prosecutors and local police were found to exhibit better coordination than task forces that were not working closely with prosecutors.
- A higher level of satisfaction with task force participation was found in a task force with three contributing county agencies than in a task force centered in a single county and providing services to surrounding counties.
- The integrity of key task force personnel was essential for avoiding problems due to interagency rivalries and corruption.
- Law enforcement officials in task forces reported better interagency communication than did law enforcement officials in control sites (i.e., sites without task forces).

- The Massachusetts task force had significant impact in three areas: (1) reducing the backlog of warrants on gun-related charges; (2) reducing gang violence levels, especially gun violence (with a corresponding increase in knife crimes); and (3) incarcerating a large number of gang members.
- Task forces became involved in major drug organization investigations and reported that they did not believe this would have come about had the task forces not been created.

### *Perceived Benefits of Task Forces*

- More resources were available for drug enforcement; communication and coordination improved among law enforcement agencies; and task force efforts enhanced the capacity to identify and target drug dealers.<sup>7</sup>

### *Problems With Task Forces and Recommendations for Improvement*

- Prosecutors and the courts have difficulty handling the increased caseloads generated by task forces.
- Clear criteria for targeting offenders are needed.
- All agencies participating in a task force should make some formal contribution of personnel and/or resources to the task force.



- Task force policies for allocation of resources obtained through forfeitures should be developed early on in the task force implementation process.
- Periodic meetings of agencies participating in a task force should take place, and considerable attention should be given to interagency communication.<sup>8</sup>
- State agencies should hold periodic training seminars for task force grantees to help them better understand administrative and reporting requirements, to address problems and issues that arise during the course of task force implementation, and to provide an opportunity for grantees to share their ideas with other grantees.
- Granting agencies should conduct periodic site visits to task forces to assess and improve the reliability of task force performance data.
- Task forces without oversight boards should establish them to maintain the political coalitions necessary for cross-jurisdictional law enforcement operations.

### **Summary**

Task force studies are beginning to provide a picture of how task forces are organized and operated around the country. They are also helping to identify practices that contribute to improved operations and performance. Some of these practices include the following: (1) appointing

active oversight boards that maintain the political coalitions necessary for cross-jurisdictional law enforcement operations, (2) agreeing early on how asset forfeitures will be shared among agencies involved in task forces, and (3) establishing close working relationships with prosecutors' offices.

While the studies conducted so far do not answer all questions about drug task forces and their performance, they are contributing to a growing body of information that is useful to those who make decisions about funding and implementing task forces in the states.

### **SURVEY OF MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCES IN THE STATES**

Research conducted recently by JRSA and others (see Burns 1990; Chaiken et al. 1990; Holmes and Dillon 1991; Jackson 1990; McGarrell and Schlegel 1990; Rebovich et al. 1990; and Silva and Peters 1990) has demonstrated the fluid nature of task force organizations and the difficulties inherent in creating generalized profiles of their structures and operations. Adding to the difficulty in generalizing about task forces is the lack of a comprehensive or representative data base on task forces operating in all 56 states and U.S. territories. Although the Consortium began collecting data on organizational and operational characteristics from more than 250 task forces in 15 states in 1988, it has only recently started to collect data from all states and U.S. territories.

In the meantime, the Consortium has undertaken a telephone survey of the states and U.S. territories to gather some information on multi-jurisdictional drug task forces to develop a better, although limited, picture of how task forces are organized and managed across the country. This section describes the survey and summarizes its results.

### Survey Approach

JRSA conducted a telephone survey of the states and U.S. territories in April 1991. Specifically, the survey gathered information about the following:

- the number of task forces that were receiving Federal funding support
- the number of task forces that had a full-time or part-time prosecutor attached to them
- the number of task forces that had state-level jurisdiction and the number that had region-specific jurisdiction
- the types of offenders and drugs that were targeted
- whether task force monitoring or evaluation efforts were planned or under way
- whether automated information systems were used to collect data on task forces
- the perceived benefits and problems that were associated with multi-jurisdictional task force operations.

A copy of the survey questionnaire can be found in the Appendix. The questionnaire was pretested in four states. Minor revisions were then made, and the survey was conducted in the following manner:

- The questionnaire was mailed to the person in each state and U.S. territory responsible for administering task force grants for the BJA state and local assistance program.<sup>9</sup>
- JRSA research staff called each respondent 2 weeks after the questionnaire was mailed and recorded responses over the phone. Some states sent responses in the mail.
- The questionnaire encouraged respondents to submit written responses to open-ended questions dealing with task force benefits and problems. Thirty-five respondents provided written responses.

Fifty-two usable responses were received, a 93% response rate.<sup>10</sup>

## Results of the Nationwide Survey

Findings from the telephone survey pertaining to organization, targets, jurisdictional boundaries, and monitoring and evaluation of task forces are outlined below. This information is followed by Table 2, which summarizes information on organizational and other features of task forces derived from the telephone survey.

- Based on the survey, there were at least 989 multi-jurisdictional task forces operating in the states in the spring of 1991 that received financial support through the BJA formula grant program (see Figure 2).<sup>11</sup>

- The practice of linking task forces with prosecutors' offices is common across the states. Thirty-five states reported having at least one full-time prosecutor as a task force member. A single task force employs from one to five full-time prosecutors, although the majority employ one. Nearly all respondents indicated that all or most of the task forces in their states work closely with prosecutors' offices if a prosecutor is not officially assigned to the task force.

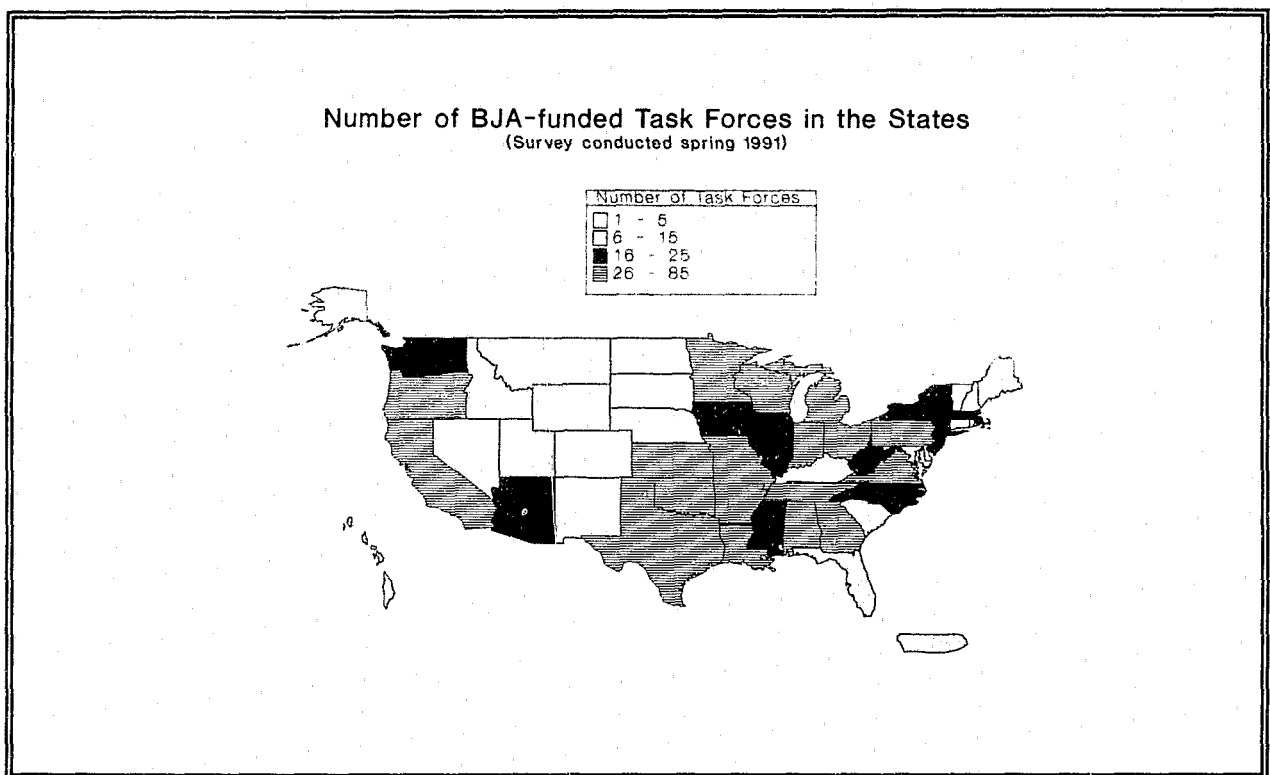


Figure 2: Number of BJA-Funded Task Forces in the States

- Twenty-eight states reported having at least one task force with statewide jurisdiction. Some states may have up to four task forces with statewide jurisdiction, but most have only one such task force (see Figure 3).
- The majority of task forces in the states have a regional jurisdiction; that is, they are responsible for more than one contiguous political jurisdiction (e.g., counties).

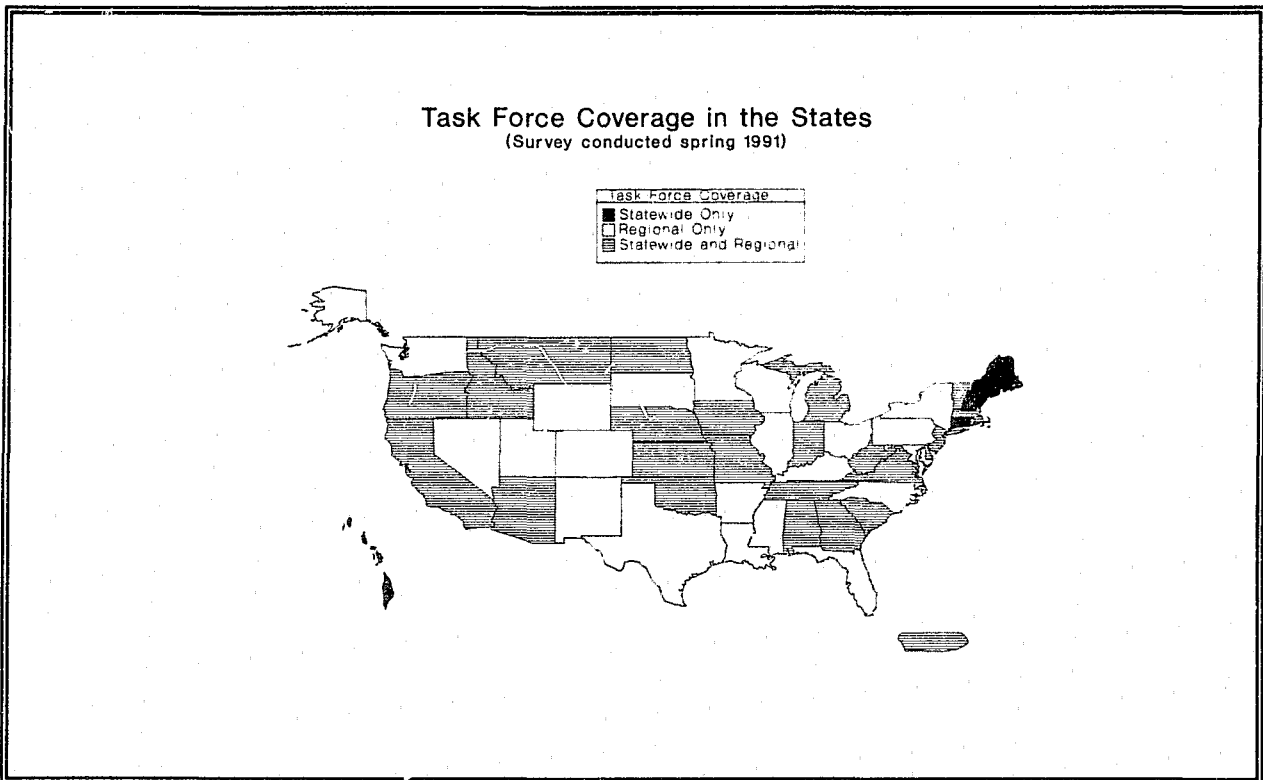


Figure 3: Task Force Coverage in the States

- Task forces are diverse in their targets. When asked to state the types of drug offenders targeted for investigation and arrest, most states respond with a variety of targets, from users and street-level dealers to major traffickers. Thirty-four states indicated that their task forces target all types of controlled substances. Six others reported that their task forces target three or more types of substances. Four states described differences between the targets of urban and rural task forces: Urban task forces primarily targeted cocaine, while rural task forces primarily targeted cannabis.

The telephone interviews revealed that, in practice, task forces will arrest drug offenders of any type or any level, regardless of their officially stated mission or designated targets.<sup>12</sup>

- Thirty-eight states reported that task force evaluations or performance-monitoring activities are under way or in the planning stages (see Figure 4). Most of these efforts will be conducted by the staff of the State Administrative Agency that administers the task force grants.

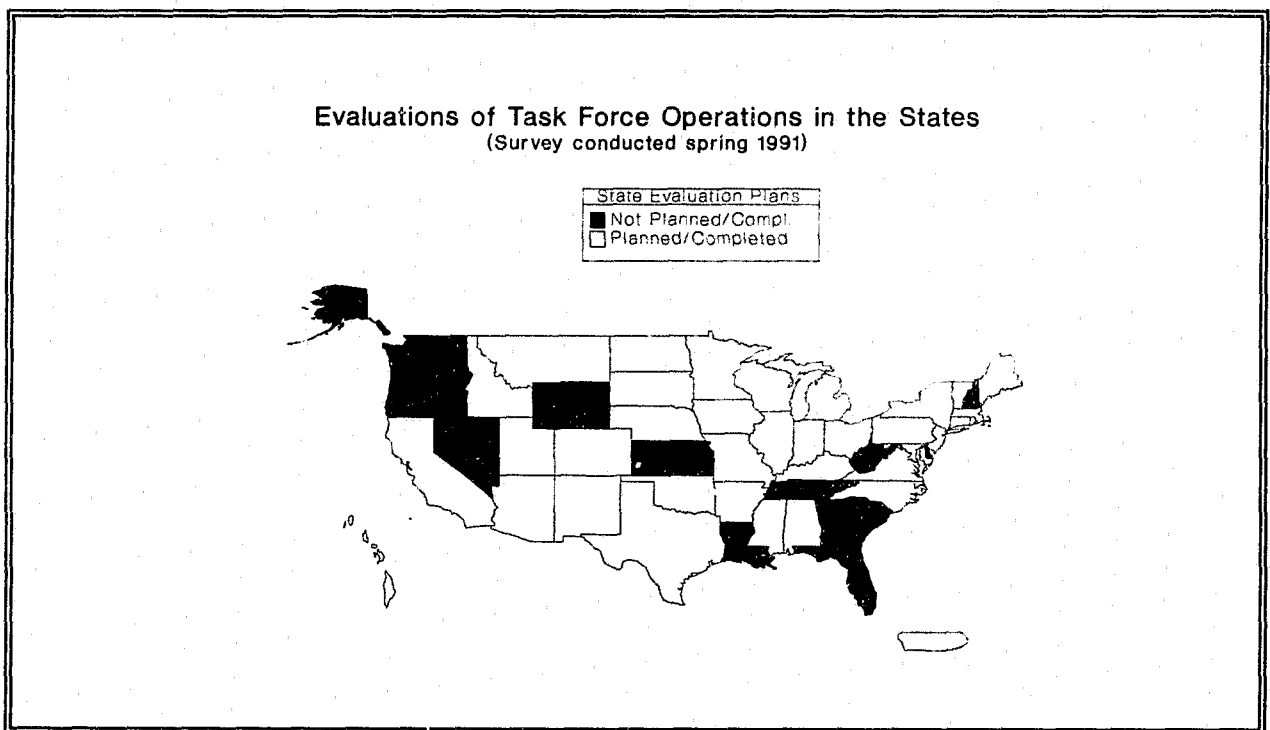


Figure 4: Evaluations of Task Force Operations in the States

The survey asked whether the states or the funded task forces used automated data management systems to collect intelligence or performance-monitoring information. Thirty-six states use automated information systems for intelligence gathering and sharing or performance monitoring (see Figure 5).

This section has provided a picture of task force organization in the states at the time of the survey (April 1991). While the size, participants, and targets of task forces change, this information is helpful in understanding how task forces operate and provides contextual information that is useful in interpreting data on task forces. Table 2 below reviews the individual responses to the telephone survey.<sup>13</sup>

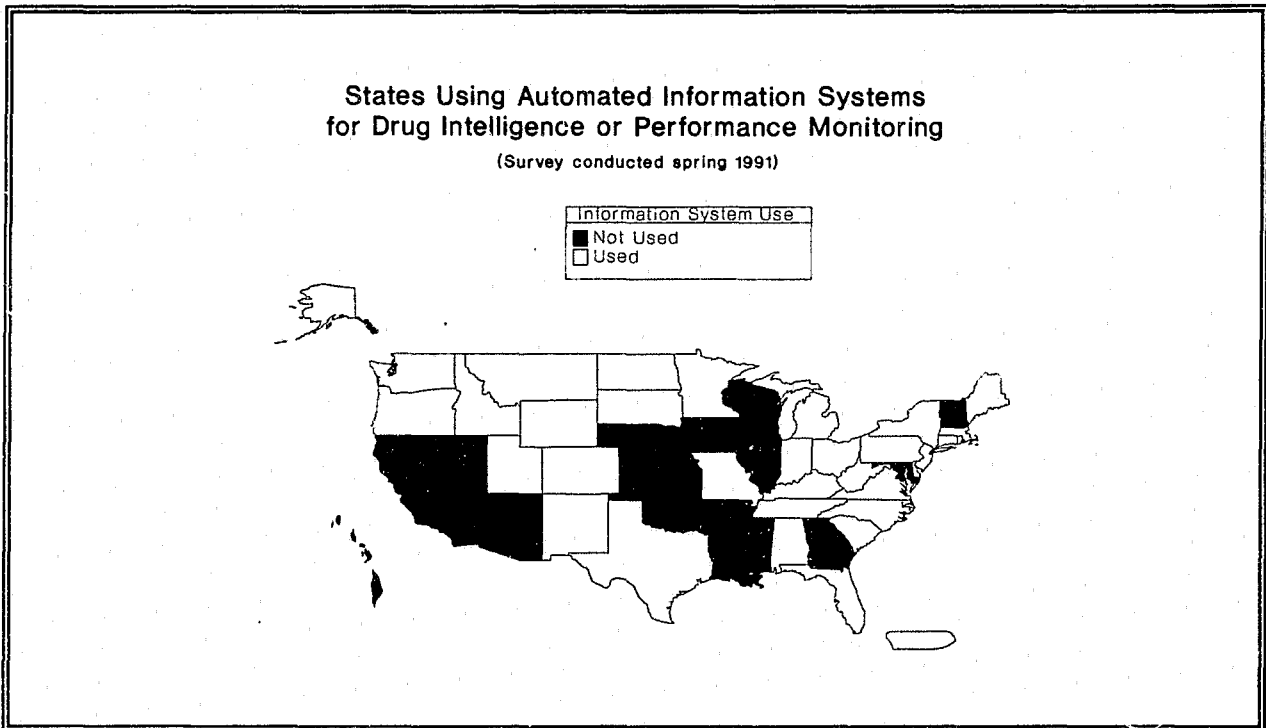


Figure 5: States Using Automated Information Systems for Drug Intelligence or Performance Monitoring

TABLE 2 Task Force Organization in the States									
STATE	NUMBER OF FUNDED TASK FORCES	FULL-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	PART-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	TASK FORCE(S) WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION	TASK FORCE(S) WITH REGIONAL JURISDICTION	TYPE(S) OF DRUG OFFENDER(S) TARGETED	SUBSTANCE(S) TARGETED	EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED
AL	29	.	.	.	.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
AK	5	.			.	Major importers and dealers Street dealers	All types		
AS	Information not available.								
AZ	19	.		.	.	Midlevel traffickers and dealers Street dealers	All types	.	
AR	27		.		.	Midlevel traffickers and dealers Clandestine labs Street dealers	Crack Cocaine Methamph. Cannabis	.	
CA	55	.		.	.	Major traffickers and dealers Midlevel dealers	All types	.	
CO	11				.	All types	All types	.	.
CT	1			.		Major traffickers and dealers	All types	.	.
DE	5			.	.	All types targeted except users	All types		.
DC	Does not fund task forces with formula grant funds.								
FL	11				.	Major dealers Street dealers	Crack Cocaine Cannabis		.
GA	32	.		.	.	All types	All types		

**TABLE 2**  
**Task Force Organization in the States**

STATE	NUMBER OF FUNDED TASK FORCES	FULL-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	PART-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	TASK FORCE(S) WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION	TASK FORCE(S) WITH REGIONAL JURISDICTION	TYPE(S) OF DRUG OFFENDER(S) TARGETED	SUBSTANCE(S) TARGETED	EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED
GU	Information not available.								
HI	1			.		Traffickers	All types	.	.
ID	15	.	.		.	Street dealers	All types	.	.
IL	23	.			.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	
IN	28	.		.	.	Major dealers and traffickers	Cocaine Crack Cannabis LSD Methamph. Heroin	.	.
IA	17	.		.	.	Street dealers	Cocaine Methamph.	.	
KS	27	.		.	.	Major dealers and traffickers Street dealers	All types		
KY	7	.			.	Major dealers and traffickers Street dealers	Urban task forces target Cocaine  Rural task forces target Cannabis	.	.
LA	33				.	Major dealers Street dealers	Crack Cocaine		
ME	1	.		.		Mid- and upper- level traffickers	All types	.	.
MD	12	.	.		.	All types	All types	.	.



TABLE 2  
Task Force Organization in the States

STATE	NUMBER OF FUNDED TASK FORCES	FULL-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	PART-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	TASK FORCE(S) WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION	TASK FORCE(S) WITH REGIONAL JURISDICTION	TYPE(S) OF DRUG OFFENDER(S) TARGETED	SUBSTANCE(S) TARGETED	EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED
MA	18					Midlevel traffickers Street dealers	Urban task forces target Cocaine and Heroin  Rural task forces target Cannabis		
MI	27					Statewide task forces target importers; others target all types	All types		
MN	31					Midlevel dealers Street dealers	All types		
MS	19					All types	Cocaine		
MO	29					Major dealers Street dealers	Urban task forces target Cocaine  Rural task forces target Cocaine and Cannabis		
MT	13					Major dealers at state level Street dealers	All types		
NE	9					Mid- and upper-level dealers Street dealers	All types		
NV	8					Traffickers Major dealers Street dealers	All types		

TABLE 2  
Task Force Organization in the States

STATE	NUMBER OF FUNDED TASK FORCES	FULL-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	PART-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	TASK FORCE(S) WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION	TASK FORCE(S) WITH REGIONAL JURISDICTION	TYPE(S) OF DRUG OFFENDER(S) TARGETED	SUBSTANCE(S) TARGETED	EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED
NH	1			.		Major dealers	Cocaine Cannabis		
NJ	21	.		.	.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
NM	10				.	Major dealers	Cocaine Cannabis	.	.
NY	23	.			.	Major and midlevel dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
NC	22	.			.	Major dealers Street dealers	Crack Cannabis	.	.
ND	14			.	.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
NMI	1	.		.		All types	All types	.	.
OH	33	.			.	Major and midlevel dealers	Some task forces target Cocaine	.	.
OK	26	.	.	.	.	All types	All types	.	
OR	36	.		.	.	Major dealers and traffickers	Cannabis Cocaine Heroin Methamph.		.
PA	46	.			.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
PR	6	.		.	.	Major dealers and traffickers	Cocaine Cannabis Heroin	.	.
RI	5			.	.	All types	Cocaine Cannabis	.	.

**TABLE 2**  
**Task Force Organization in the States**

STATE	NUMBER OF FUNDED TASK FORCES	FULL-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	PART-TIME PROSECUTOR ATTACHED	TASK FORCE(S) WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION	TASK FORCE(S) WITH REGIONAL JURISDICTION	TYPE(S) OF DRUG OFFENDER(S) TARGETED	SUBSTANCE(S) TARGETED	EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED
SC	9	.		.	.	Major and midlevel dealers	All types		.
SD	13				.	Street dealers Users	All types	.	.
TN	27	.	.	.	.	Major dealers	Cocaine		.
TX	50	.			.	Major dealers and importers Street dealers	All types	.	.
UT	13				.	Street dealers Users	All types	.	.
VT	4	.		.	.	Mid- and upper-level dealers Street dealers	All types	.	
VA	42	.		.	.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	.
VI	Information not available.								
WA	22	.			.	Major dealers	All types		.
WV	17		.	.	.	Major dealers Street dealers	Cocaine in urban areas  Cannabis in rural areas		.
WI	29	.			.	Major dealers Street dealers	All types	.	
WY	6	.			.	Major dealers	All types		.

ABBREVIATIONS: AS = American Samoa; GU = Guam; NMI = Northern Mariana Islands; PR = Puerto Rico; and VI = Virgin Islands.

## Benefits of Task Forces

Survey respondents were asked open-ended questions about the benefits and problems associated with implementing and operating multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. Thirty-five states sent in written responses to these questions. These are summarized below along with passages taken directly from respondents' written answers.

- More than half of the 35 respondents said that task forces resulted in more effective sharing of drug intelligence information and use of scarce resources among law enforcement agencies.

*"The foremost benefit associated with task forces funded under the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Formula Grant Program has been their ability to provide drug enforcement to areas where locally funded law enforcement agencies were ill-equipped and undermanned to concentrate on drug-specific offenses. . . . As a result of the combining of certain jurisdictions to provide these services, a high level of coordination and cooperation has developed among the respective neighboring jurisdictions. Therefore, law enforcement efforts have not been 'piecemeal,' and duplication of investigations has been lessened."*

GEORGIA

- Increased communication and coordination among local and multilevel law enforcement agencies were mentioned most frequently as benefits of task forces.

*"The multidisciplinary requirement [of state task force grants] has resulted in coordination among law enforcement agencies that would not have otherwise done so. An example of this is Minnesota's sheriffs' departments and police departments who never worked together before and are now working together because of the narcotics task forces."*

MINNESOTA

*"The task forces have the ability to target traffickers and major dealers. They can transcend local jurisdictional boundaries to follow and develop cases of major significance. The task forces can sustain long-term investigations. The pooling of resources allows buys of significant quantities of drugs, which results in more aggressive prosecutions and heavier sentences. The communication between agencies is enhanced, and this cooperation results in successful investigations."*

WASHINGTON

- Seven of the thirty-five respondents indicated that formation of task forces expanded training opportunities for law enforcement.

*"This information sharing has had ancillary effects such as awareness of training opportunities, inclusion in statewide efforts, and development of small associations (e.g., Task Force Commanders' Association). . . . Training has enabled smaller municipal departments to institute their own narcotics units."*

NEW JERSEY

## Problems Associated With Task Forces

- Slightly more than half of the 35 respondents mentioned turf issues and lack of cooperation as problems they encountered in establishing and operating task forces.
- Two fiscal issues surfaced in the responses: (1) Task forces have difficulty getting local law enforcement agencies to participate because of local budgetary constraints, and (2) state funding is sometimes not available to continue or expand task force operations.
- Some local jurisdictions are not able or are not willing to commit officers to task forces for long periods of time, which poses turnover and other problems for task force operations.
- Some task forces encounter difficulty in securing state and Federal participation, which hinders their abilities to target high-level offenders.
- Restrictive local statutes regarding seizure of assets believed to be used for or derived from criminal activity hinders some task forces from pursuing asset forfeitures aggressively.
- Poor fiscal planning inhibits the coordination of task force initiatives with other components of statewide drug control strategies.

*"Because of the lack of personnel in law enforcement agencies and the familiarity of the local community with law enforcement officers, [task forces] have felt it necessary to recruit outside their normal recruitment area. Due to the Federal funding structure of annual appropriations, these positions are temporary 1-year positions, making recruitment more difficult and contributing to a high turnover rate. This situation resulted in lower pay and a weaker career track for these undercover officers."*

COLORADO

*"Some task forces have experienced difficulty working with some state and Federal law enforcement agencies. . . . These agencies oftentimes do not feel that the task forces' investigations are worthy of their attention. . . . As a result of this, . . . task force investigations are sometimes forced to remain 'low level.'"*

GEORGIA

*"The task forces are an integral part of the overall, broad-based drug enforcement apprehension program. . . . [The program] limits funding for all other parts of the enforcement program to 48 months, while the task forces may be funded (this year) for up to 60 months. The effect is much like financing the wheels on a new car for 48 months and the engine of the car for 60 months. Without the wheels, the rest of the car isn't going very far."*

ARIZONA

## Special Problems and Issues Pertaining to Rural Task Forces

The narrative responses confirmed what other researchers have learned about the problems faced by law enforcement agencies seeking to set up and operate task forces in rural states, as the following two points demonstrate:

1. There are no "models" or guidelines for rural law enforcement officials to follow when establishing a new multi-jurisdictional drug task force.
2. Conducting undercover operations in rural areas can be difficult and frustrating. On the one hand, most law enforcement officials are recognized by the populace. On the other hand, new faces in the community (who may be undercover narcotics officers) are quickly noticed.

The telephone survey findings indicate that multi-jurisdictional task forces are prominent in most state drug control strategies and that they account for a significant portion of Federal formula grant funds being spent in the states. In addition, many directly involve prosecutors' offices or work closely with them if they are not formally assigned to a task force. The majority of task forces cover regional jurisdictions, although a small percentage have statewide jurisdiction. It is clear from the survey that there is variation in the drug types and offenders targeted by task forces. In practice, though, most task forces will interdict all types of offenders and drugs, regardless of their formally stated missions.

*"[A] leading problem is the cost and development of informants. It is almost impossible to recruit a resident of a small rural area as an informant; thus, a stranger must be imported. This requires the establishment of that person as a resident before that person can effectively function as an informant."*

MONTANA

*"Lack of qualified/willing undercover personnel remains a major problem. . . . A slow start for effective operations is necessary when no drug enforcement activity has existed at the local level. . . . There is not enough money to hire enough personnel to cover large geographic areas."*

ARIZONA

Many respondents perceive that multi-jurisdictional drug task forces enable them to make better use of resources, improve communication and coordination among law enforcement units, and expand their opportunities for training in narcotics interdiction. Along with these benefits, respondents also see problems with task forces in their states, including friction and turf consciousness among law enforcement units and restrictive statutes regarding asset forfeitures.

Finally, the survey findings suggest that rural task forces face special problems including the lack of models for establishing new task forces in rural jurisdictions and the inability to use undercover operations effectively in less populated areas.

## **TRENDS IN MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES IN 15 STATES: 1988-1990**

The first BJA Special Analysis report on task forces prepared by the National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives used 1988 data from 15 states to examine activities in three areas: task force arrests and convictions, drug removals, and asset seizures. In this section, these same activities are examined once again in the 15 states, except now for the 3-year period from 1988 to 1990.<sup>14</sup> The primary purpose of the analysis is to examine activity trends for task forces that have had a chance to operate continuously for several years.<sup>15</sup>

These data represent the most extensive series available to date on drug task operations. Analyzing them may help to answer some questions about task force operations posed by policy makers. For example, are task force arrests increasing, decreasing, or leveling off? Or, are there wide differences among states in activity levels resulting from task force operations? Or, do task forces continue to target the same types of drugs or drug offenders over time?

### **Task Force Arrests**

Tables 3 and 4 present information on task force arrests by type of offense and type of drug for the 15 states for the years 1988-1990. There are differences in the arrest totals between the tables because of missing information on some characteristics of arrests. More task forces reported complete information for drug

types associated with arrests (i.e., cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine, and other) than reported complete information for offense types (i.e., possession, distribution, and other). Thus, Table 4—Task Force Arrests by Type of Drug: 1988-1990 shows more arrests and more task forces reporting arrests than does Table 3—Task Force Arrests by Type of Offense: 1988-1990.

Over the course of the 3 years, possession offenses accounted for the bulk of drug arrests (41%), followed by distribution offenses (40%) and other drug offenses (19%) such as manufacturing and cultivating (see Table 3 and Figure 6). These proportions of arrests remained fairly stable throughout the 3 years, although in 1990 there was a slight increase (10%) in the proportion of arrests for other types of offenses and a similar decrease (10%) in the proportion of arrests made for drug distribution offenses.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Tables 3 and 4 is that task force arrests have not increased steadily over the 3-year period. Overall, task force arrest activity increased between 1988 and 1989, but then decreased between 1989 and 1990. However, this is not true for all states. For many states, task force arrest activity increased in both 1989 and 1990. Arrest activity increased for those years in Massachusetts, Michigan,<sup>16</sup> Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Virginia. Most of these states also funded additional task forces during those years.

Table 4 and Figure 7 show that cocaine (including crack) was the drug most frequently associated with task force arrests. Slightly less than one-half of task force arrests during the 3 years involved cocaine. Cannabis was involved in about one-third of arrests, followed by arrests for other drugs (12%) and amphetamines (7%). There was little variation in the distribution of arrests by type of drug over the 3 years. Further examination of the distribution of arrests for drug types by state shows some association between geographic location and drug type involved in arrests. Running counter to the overall trend, task force arrests in rural states like Montana, South Dakota, and Utah primarily involved cannabis as opposed to cocaine.<sup>17</sup>

### **Task Force Drug Removals**

Table 5 presents the 3-year trends for drug removals by task forces in the 15 states. The patterns of drug removals in the states correspond to the patterns observed in drug types involved in task force arrests. Cocaine and cannabis dominate task force drug removals. Two interesting trends in task force drug removals are worth noting. Amphetamine removals increased dramatically from 709 kg in 1989 to 5,881 kg in 1990. This increase resulted from a large increase in amphetamine removals in Utah. Hallucinogen removals more than doubled from 41,849 dosage units in 1988 to 100,976 in 1990. Most states reported significant increases in hallucinogen removals over the 3-year period, with Michigan, Montana, Ohio, and Texas showing the most substantial increases.

### **Task Force Asset Seizures**

Asset seizures and forfeitures are employed by many task forces as means of disrupting illicit drug operations beyond arrest and removal of drugs. They are also seen by many as a way to finance task force operations and as a way to compensate for the possible loss of Federal formula grant funds in future years.

Tables 6 and 7 and Figures 8 through 10 present information on asset seizures made by task forces and their estimated value for calendar years 1988–1990. Both the number and estimated value of most assets seized increased over the 3-year period. Approximately 90% of all seizures were accounted for by weapons, vehicles, and cash. Over 10,000 seizures of weapons alone were made in the 15 states. Cash, real estate, and vehicles accounted for more than 70% of the estimated dollar value of assets seized between 1988 and 1990. In all, the estimated value of seizures in the 15 states over the 3-year period exceeded \$185 million. Seizures of cash alone accounted for more than \$90 million.



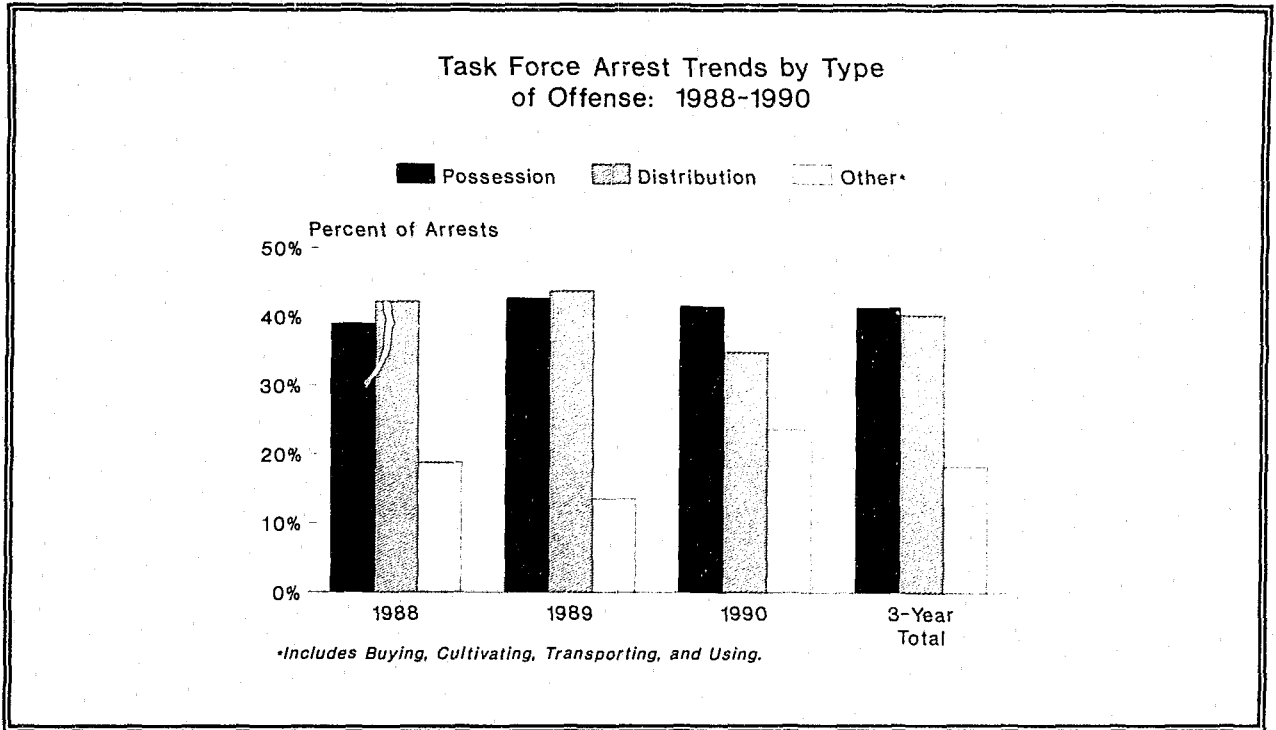


Figure 6: Task Force Arrest Trends by Type of Offense: 1988-1990

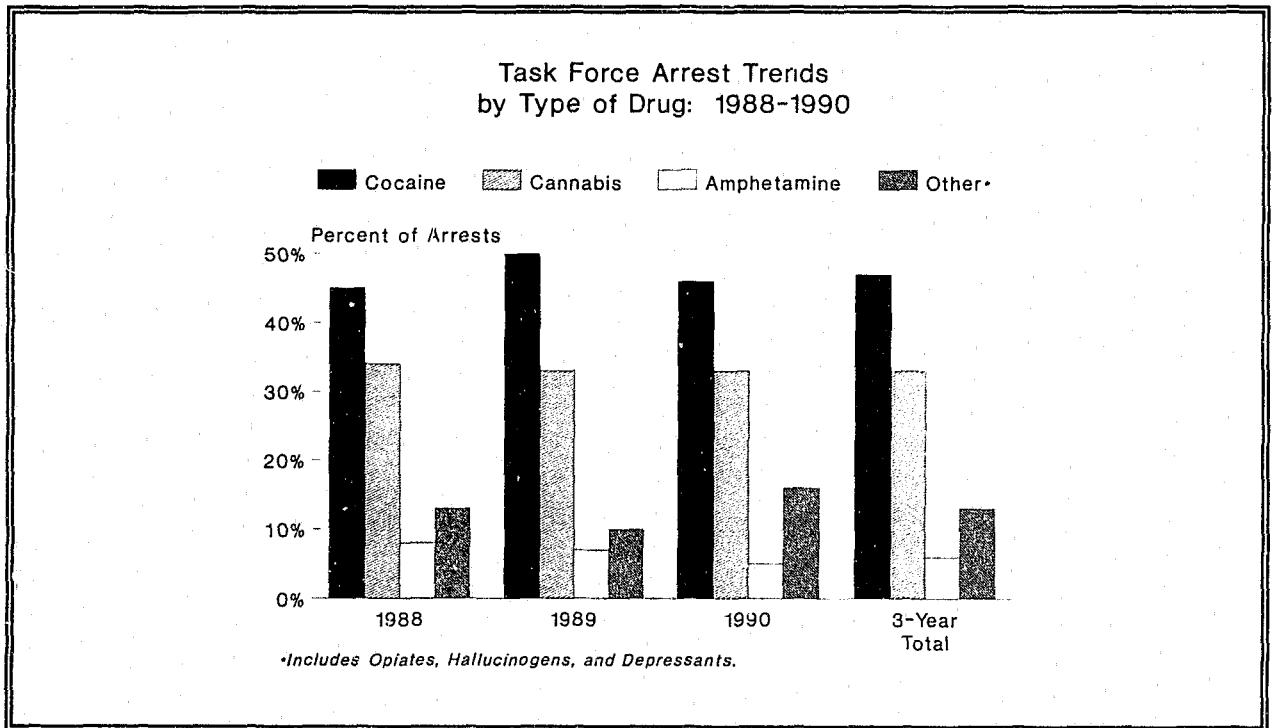


Figure 7: Task Force Arrest Trends by Type of Drug: 1988-1990

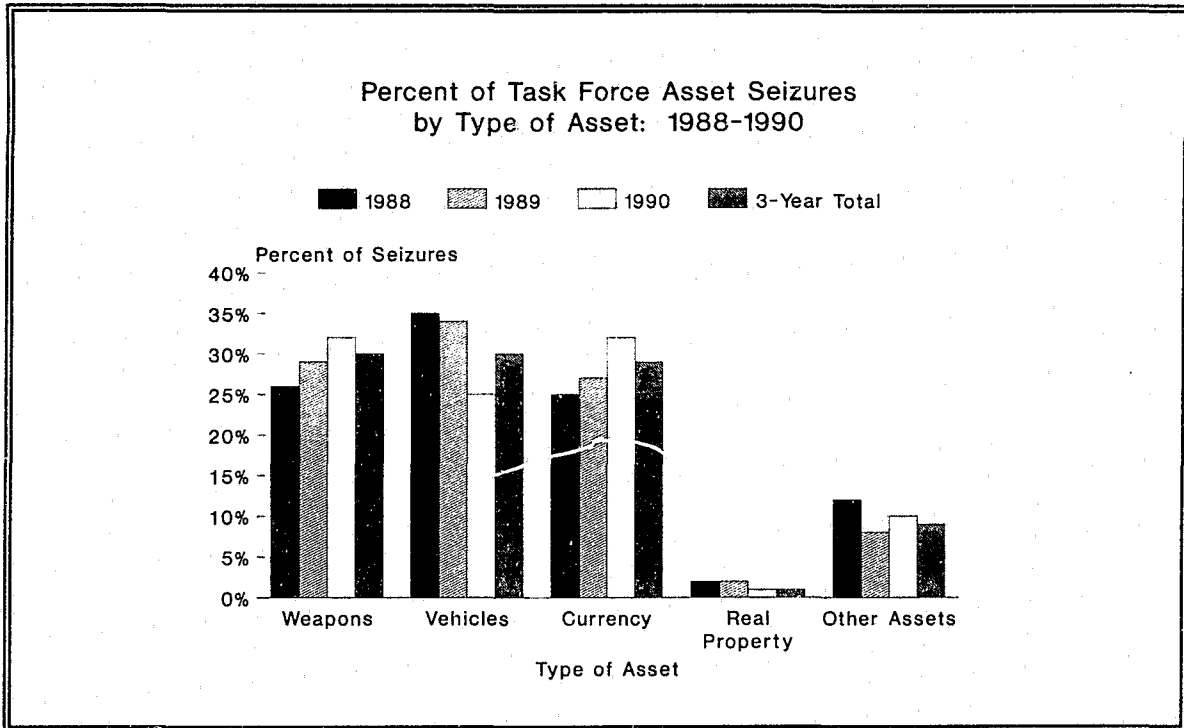


Figure 8: Percent of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990

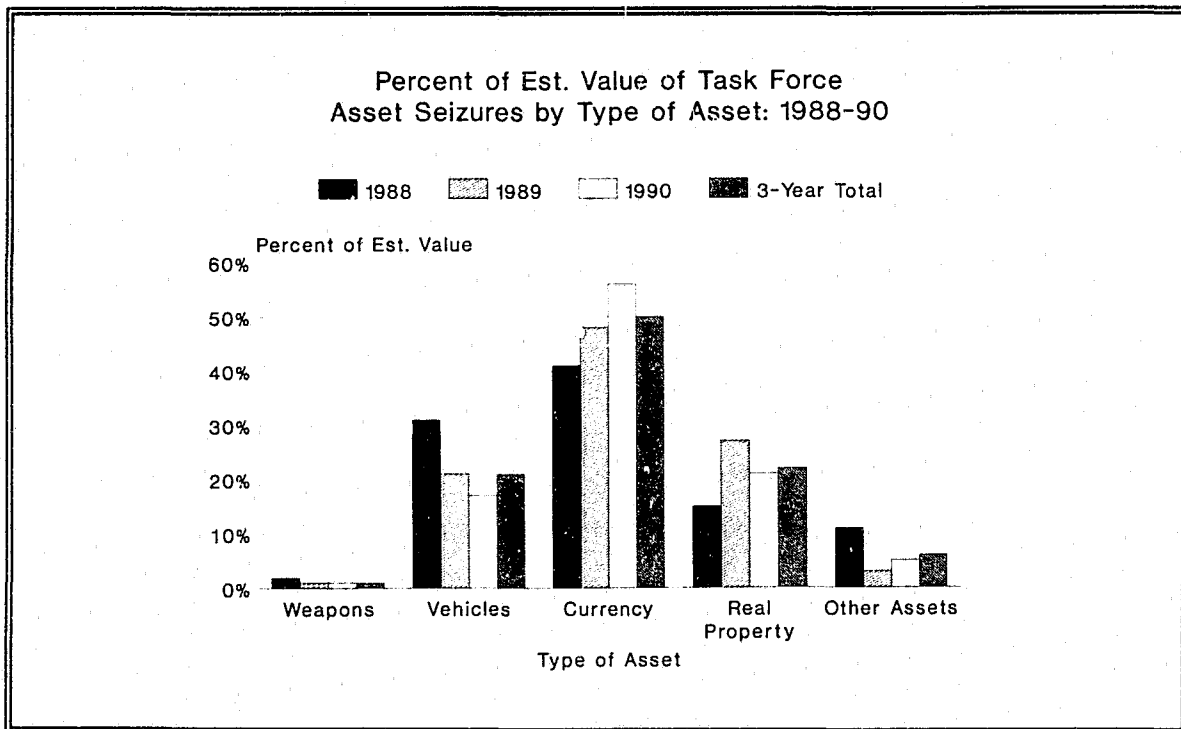


Figure 9: Percent of Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990

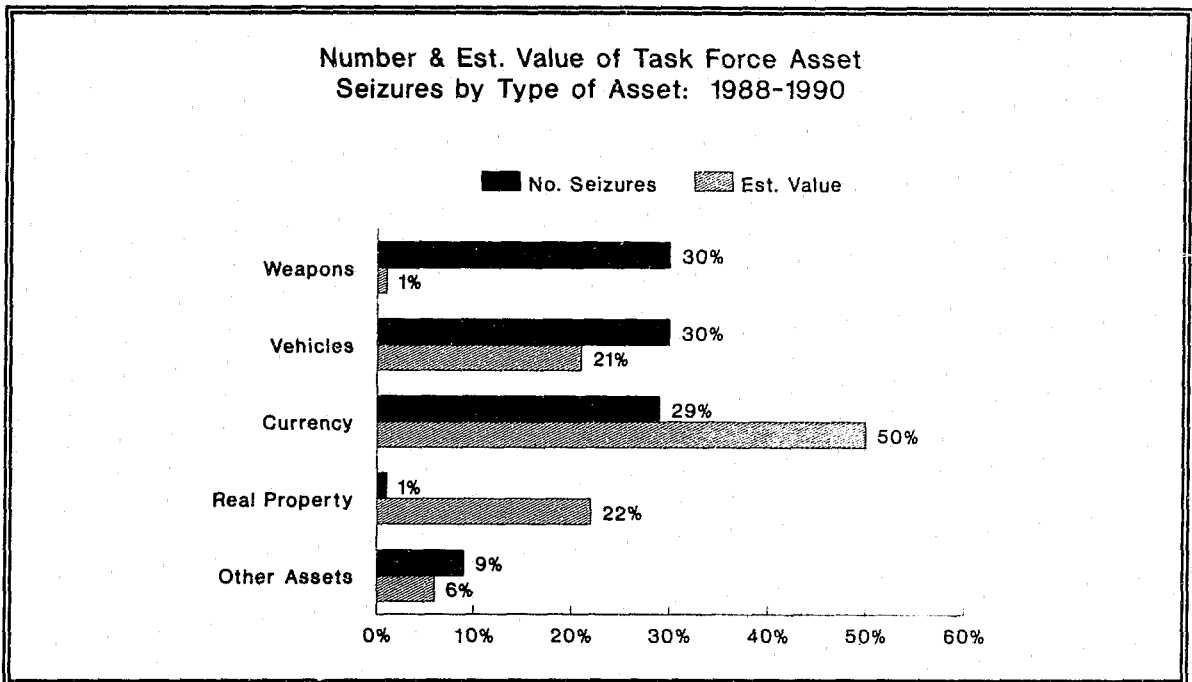


Figure 10: Comparison of Number and Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has presented information about multi-jurisdictional drug task forces from three different sources: (1) task force research reports published by state criminal justice agencies, private contractors, and professional associations; (2) a national telephone survey of state granting agencies concerning task force organization and operations; and (3) the 15-state task force data base of the National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives. This compilation represents the most complete and up-to-date information published on drug control task forces since the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. While some questions being asked by state and Federal policy makers still remain unanswered, this report makes significant advances in describing how

task forces are organized and implemented in the states and U.S. territories and in identifying the benefits and problems state officials associate with task forces.

The National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives, which collects information about task force activities from 15 states, provides information about the trends in task force arrests, drug removals, and asset seizures. While the Consortium information is not representative of task forces nationwide, it covers states from different regions and represents the only currently available source of trend data on task forces from multiple states. Following is a synopsis of what this report has presented in each of these areas as well as some recommendations for future directions in drug control task force research.

## **Task Force Organization at the State Level**

- Every state and U.S. territory either has implemented a multi-jurisdictional drug control task force (as is the case with most states) or participates in one that is operated by Federal law enforcement agencies (as is the case with many of the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia). Participation at this level would not have been possible without Federal funding assistance.
- Most task forces are regional; that is, they cover a specific number of counties or incorporated and unincorporated areas. Twenty-eight states reported having at least one task force with statewide jurisdiction, four of which had only one task force.
- Most task forces work closely with local prosecutors' offices, and many have part-time or full-time prosecutors formally attached.
- Task forces prioritize their objectives and targets differently. Priorities are driven mostly by the circumstances they face (e.g., the extent of drug trafficking and abuse, the amount of resources available, and the terrain and land area covered). Task forces commonly target cocaine and cannabis, but they vary in the levels of offenders targeted and in the extent to which other drug types are targeted.

## **The States' Experiences With Drug Control Task Forces**

State officials are supporting task forces as a policy direction. Task forces continue to receive one-third or more of Federal formula grant monies, and their numbers have increased over the past few years. In the telephone survey of state granting agencies conducted in the spring of 1991, respondents were asked to provide written statements pertaining to the benefits and problems associated with drug control task forces. The responses were both encouraging and enlightening.

- State officials perceive task forces as beneficial for many reasons, the most often mentioned including better coordination (and reduced duplication) of efforts, better communication among law enforcement agencies, increased availability and sharing of drug intelligence, and increased resources available to task force operations.
- The problems associated with task forces have different sources. In some instances, difficulties with task forces have arisen when coordination and cooperation have not taken root. Most often mentioned, however, were resource and logistical problems. For example, the ability to contribute state or local resources to task force operations varies, often resulting in temporary suspension of investigations or entire task forces. Additionally, it is sometimes difficult to mount effective task forces or undercover operations in rural areas.

## **Trends in Task Force Activities Found by the National Consortium**

- In the 15 states providing data to the National Consortium, task forces have been arresting large numbers of drug offenders over the 3-year period. The most recent year for which complete data are available (1990) shows a decline in the number of drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines. Arrests for other drugs (hallucinogens, barbiturates, heroin, other opiates, etc.) increased in 1990.
- Drug removals in those same 15 states show a different pattern. Cocaine removals declined after 1988, and barbiturate removals declined in 1990. Cannabis, amphetamine, and hallucinogen removals increased significantly in 1990.
- The number of asset seizures made by task forces increased in 1989 and 1990 for almost every type of asset recorded, with the exception of financial instruments (the number of seizures of other assets decreased slightly in 1989, but increased again in 1990). The estimated dollar value of asset seizures by task forces showed similar upward trends. Task forces recorded increases in all categories in 1990 and only slight decreases in 1989 for financial instruments and other assets. Over the course of the 3 years, task forces in the 15 states recorded seizures totaling over \$185 million.

## **Recommended Directions for Future Task Force Research**

Task force research has made significant contributions to state, local, and Federal policy making in the past few years, but some critical research needs remain. Three directions are strongly recommended: (1) more evaluation-oriented task force research, (2) national data collection and analysis efforts, and (3) indepth review of task force research to date.

As this report has shown, the states spend approximately 1% of their grant funds on evaluation research. Task force research is producing an important body of knowledge, but too few of the research efforts undertaken are controlled evaluation studies. Most of the research in the states is descriptive and process oriented, and few state studies use rigorous designs that tell policy makers when task forces are effective in meeting their goals.

At the Federal and state levels, more resources should be devoted to performance monitoring, process evaluation, and rigorous evaluation research pertaining to the state drug control strategies. For example, policy makers need to know what the impact of arrests, drug removals, and asset seizures and forfeitures is on drug offenders as well as on the extent of the drug problem. They also need to know the downstream effect of task force arrests—on court caseloads as well as on local and state corrections. These issues have not been addressed adequately by task force research to date.

National studies have focused on defining types of task force models and structures as well as trends in different task force activities. They have neither compared task forces of different types nor assessed the impact of task forces nationwide. Additionally, they have not developed national-level data on task forces. Until more evaluation studies are completed and until data from all states and U.S. territories are analyzed, officials making decisions about task forces will be lacking critical information.

This report identified 19 task force research reports and provided a brief summary of each. More research is under way in the states, and more reports are sure to follow. It would be helpful to decision makers at all levels of government if an indepth review of task force research findings were undertaken. Such a review would examine the task forces studied, the research questions addressed, the data collected, and the research methods used. This effort would synthesize the current knowledge about task forces across the country.

**TABLE 3**  
**Task Force Arrests by Type of Offense: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	POSSESSION	DISTRIBUTION	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
AZ	16	1988	505	584	259	1,348
	15	1989	908	1,111	485	2,504
	18	1990	829	529	508	1,866
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>5,718</b>
IN	19	1988	326	473	326	1,125
	25	1989	682	1,155	165	2,002
	29	1990	350	649	197	1,196
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>4,323</b>
MA	11	1988	1,574	145	602	2,321
	12	1989	3,271	293	1,102	4,666
	20	1990	3,957	515	2,839	7,311
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>14,298</b>
MI(c)	23	1988	421	2,607	3	3,031
	24	1989	653	2,597	22	3,272
	26	1990	708	2,776	0	3,484
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9,787</b>
MN	5	1988	56	194	46	296
	5	1989	48	137	36	221
	26	1990	148	468	682	1,298
		<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1,815</b>
MT	8	1988	111	188	41	340
	8	1989	130	212	33	375
	12	1990	133	208	60	401
		<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,116</b>
NJ	6	1988	189	367	43	599
	21	1989	2,187	3,619	61	5,867
	5	1990	355	732	3	1,090
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7,556</b>
NC	16	1988	1,166	1,091	1,214	3,471
	24	1989	1,911	2,488	1,607	6,006
	27	1990	679	764	327	1,770
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>11,247</b>
OH	17	1988	170	537	64	771
	21	1989	276	721	130	1,127
	24	1990	453	1,070	176	1,699
		<b>Total</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>3,597</b>
PA	28	1988	104	1,017	230	1,351
	36	1989	162	1,081	33	1,276
	37	1990	348	1,109	1	1,458
		<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4,085</b>
SD	4	1988	22	65	5	92
	10	1989	568	209	213	990
	11	1990	1,096	249	677	2,022
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>3,104</b>

**TABLE 3**  
**Task Force Arrests by Type of Offense: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	POSSESSION	DISTRIBUTION	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
TX	35	1988	2,374	2,371	555	5,300
	33	1989	2,726	2,070	436	5,232
	49	1990	1,764	1,823	745	4,332
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>14,864</b>
UT	13	1988	543	537	88	1,168
	16	1989	1,027	913	100	2,040
	17	1990	1,088	626	153	1,867
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>5,075</b>
VA(d)	10	1988	41	134	30	205
	10	1989	23	143	6	172
	8	1990	14	266	15	295
		<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>672</b>
WA	9	1988	340	440	112	892
	8	1989	445	553	147	1,145
	18	1990	288	640	154	1,082
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>3,119</b>
TOTAL(c)	197	1988	7,521	8,143	3,615	19,279
	244	1989	14,364	14,705	4,554	33,623
	301	1990	11,502	9,648	6,537	27,687
		<b>Total</b>	<b>33,387</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>14,706</b>	<b>80,589</b>

- (a) Includes the number of task forces that reported valid arrest data for offense type during the year; does not indicate the number of task forces operating in the state.
- (b) Includes the following Consortium offense type categories: Buying, Cultivating/Manufacturing, Transporting/Importing, Using/Consuming, and Other.
- (c) Arrest data for Michigan reported here are for numbers of charges rather than numbers of persons arrested; therefore, data for Michigan are not comparable to those for other states and are not included in table totals.
- (d) Virginia provided 1988-1990 data for 10 task forces coordinated by the Virginia State Police. As of November 1991, Virginia had 42 drug task forces, 22 of which were receiving Federal funding.



**TABLE 4**  
**Task Force Arrests by Type of Drug: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	COCAINE(b)	CANNABIS(c)	AMPHETAMINE(d)	OTHER(e)	TOTAL
AZ	16	1988	384	656	241	130	1,411
	15	1989	739	1,158	390	217	2,504
	18	1990	642	1,103	386	179	2,310
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>6,225</b>
IN	19	1988	554	397	64	10	1,025
	25	1989	1,011	685	114	192	2,002
	29	1990	438	574	45	139	1,196
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>4,223</b>
MA	11	1988	838	1,011	29	468	2,346
	12	1989	2,250	1,781	32	677	4,740
	20	1990	3,399	2,182	64	1,766	7,411
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>14,497</b>
MI(f)	23	1988	2,043	873	25	200	3,141
	24	1989	1,959	994	136	243	3,332
	26	1990	1,678	1,583	7	216	3,484
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>9,957</b>
MN	5	1988	82	145	15	54	296
	5	1989	76	88	12	45	221
	26	1990	399	18	4	877	1,298
		<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,815</b>
MT	8	1988	85	207	32	16	340
	8	1989	73	218	54	30	375
	12	1990	80	228	40	53	401
		<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,116</b>
NJ	21	1988	2,970	691	138	538	4,337
	21	1989	4,078	1,049	92	521	5,740
	20	1990	3,832	1,134	90	681	5,737
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10,880</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>15,814</b>
NC	16	1988	1,235	1,666	42	588	3,531
	24	1989	3,140	2,089	69	643	5,941
	27	1990	1,089	587	10	84	1,770
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>11,242</b>
OH	16	1988	540	266	14	100	920
	20	1989	718	398	9	177	1,302
	20	1990	1,052	532	10	246	1,840
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>4,062</b>
PA	30	1989	795	305	41	210	1,351
	36	1989	839	317	15	105	1,276
	37	1990	870	458	16	125	1,469
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>4,096</b>
SD	4	1988	29	26	14	22	91
	10	1989	229	533	210	18	990
	11	1990	224	1,571	197	30	2,022
		<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,103</b>

**TABLE 4**  
**Task Force Arrests by Type of Drug: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	COCAINE(b)	CANNABIS(c)	AMPHETAMINE(d)	OTHER(e)	TOTAL
TX	35	1988	2,025	1,550	1,137	588	5,300
	33	1989	2,231	1,545	956	566	5,298
	52	1990	1,876	1,323	557	576	4,332
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>14,930</b>
UT	13	1988	246	715	105	100	1,166
	15	1989	607	1,044	177	212	2,040
	16	1990	475	949	136	307	1,867
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>5,073</b>
VA(g)	10	1988	92	105	0	8	205
	10	1989	108	48	3	13	172
	8	1990	189	69	6	31	295
		<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>672</b>
WA	9	1988	633	138	61	55	892
	8	1989	686	276	65	118	1,145
	18	1990	631	304	37	110	1,082
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>3,119</b>
TOTAL(f)	213	1988	10,513	7,878	1,933	2,887	23,211
	242	1989	16,785	11,229	2,198	3,534	33,746
	314	1990	15,196	11,032	1,598	5,204	33,030
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42,494</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>11,625</b>	<b>89,987</b>

- (a) Includes the number of task forces that reported valid arrest data for drug type during the year; does not indicate the number of task forces operating in the state.
- (b) Includes Crack.
- (c) Includes Hashish.
- (d) Includes Other Stimulants.
- (e) Includes the following Consortium drug type categories: Heroin, Other Opiates, Hallucinogens, Barbiturates, Other Depressants, Other, and Unknown.
- (f) Arrest data for Michigan reported here are for numbers of charges rather than numbers of persons arrested; therefore, data for Michigan are not comparable to those for other states and are not included in table totals.
- (g) Virginia provided 1988-1990 data for 10 task forces coordinated by the Virginia State Police. As of November 1991, Virginia had 42 drug task forces, 22 of which were receiving Federal funding.

TABLE 5 Task Force Drug Removals by Type of Drug: 1988-1990(a)								
STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(b)	YEAR	COCAINE(c)	CANNABIS(d)	AMPHETAMINE(e)	BARBITURATE(f)	HALLUCINOGEN	OTHER(g)
AZ	16	1988	1,698	28,251	17	1,160	1,916	5,944
	15	1989	813	27,373	18	417	7,542	3,187
	18	1990	1,099	20,555	137	278	2,064	2,374
		<b>Total</b>		<b>3,610</b>	<b>76,179</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>11,522</b>
IN	19	1988	100	1,333	1	717	1,160	26
	25	1989	25	952	2	826	10,993	574
	29	1990	33	1,770	2	1,191	7,532	70
		<b>Total</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>19,685</b>
MA	8	1988	12	688	0	1,940	255	2
	12	1989	38	384	0	1,662	5,625	116
	20	1990	66	46,347	1	2,065	1,628	83
		<b>Total</b>		<b>116</b>	<b>47,419</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>7,508</b>
MI	22	1988	192	22,851	146	315	8,418	106
	24	1989	86	6,931	467	1,762	11,194	7
	27	1990	117	161,097	2	1,446	39,844	20
		<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>190,879</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>59,456</b>
MN	5	1988	3	3,094	1	5	5,031	0
	5	1989	4	197	0	18	849	56
	26	1990	9	691	1	2	2,156	1
		<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8,036</b>
MT	8	1988	10	60	3	20	146	601
	8	1989	10	146	16	157	340	4
	12	1990	1	614	6	316	17,692	1
		<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>18,178</b>

**TABLE 5**  
**Task Force Drug Removals by Type of Drug: 1988-1990(a)**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(b)	YEAR	COCAINE(c)	CANNABIS(d)	AMPHETAMINE(e)	BARBITURATE(f)	HALLUCINOGEN	OTHER(g)
NJ	12	1988	69	448	4	150	0	15
	20	1989	90	7,558	9	7,691	1,694	5
	12	1990	9	387	0	2	884	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>21</b>
NC	15	1988	40	13,762	2	6,306	1,068	130
	25	1989	41	7,013	8	1,858	3,799	616
	14	1990	7	111	0	682	217	14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8,846</b>	<b>5,084</b>	<b>760</b>
OH	16	1988	26	430	0	505	5,063	4
	20	1989	295	1,544	1	827	7,469	1
	22	1990	73	6,213	1	5,146	19,823	349
		<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>32,355</b>	<b>354</b>
PA	28	1988	14	2,420	0	120	714	2
	33	1989	41	233	0	565	1,729	3
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>5</b>
SD	5	1988	0	103	0	0	675	0
	8	1989	1	9	1	2	551	22
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>22</b>
TX	31	1988	2,199	84,929	436	5,426	2,219	21,335
	34	1989	1,829	81,285	149	1,758	7,808	207
	41	1990	1,007	30,565	106	401	6,749	13
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>196,779</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>16,776</b>	<b>21,555</b>

**TABLE 5**  
**Task Force Drug Removals by Type of Drug: 1988-1990(a)**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(b)	YEAR	COCAINE(c)	CANNABIS(d)	AMPHETAMINE(e)	BARBITURATE(f)	HALLUCINOGEN	OTHER(g)
UT	13	1988	28	1,228	6	227	14,938	0
	16	1989	17	375	22	1,093	1,520	16
	16	1990	14	195	5,618	1,410	587	30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>5,646</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>17,045</b>	<b>46</b>
VA(h)	10	1988	6	988	8	150	246	1,023
	10	1989	11	541	6	21	192	749
	10	1990	12	197	2	75	1,800	284
		<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,056</b>
WA	9	1988	3,998	140	3	0	0	87
	8	1989	282	36	10	0	0	19
	18	1990	847	82	5	0	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	217	1988	8,395	160,725	627	17,041	41,849	29,275
	263	1989	3,583	134,577	709	18,657	61,305	5,582
	265	1990	3,294	268,824	5,881	13,014	100,976	3,240
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15,272</b>	<b>564,126</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>48,712</b>	<b>204,130</b>	<b>38,097</b>

- (a) Hallucinogens and Barbiturates are measured in dosage units; all others are measured in kilograms. Does not include cannabis plants removed. Does not include dosage units reported for drugs other than Hallucinogens and Barbiturates.
- (b) Includes the number of task forces that reported valid drug removal data during the year; does not indicate the number of task forces operating in the state.
- (c) Includes Crack.
- (d) Includes Hashish.
- (e) Includes Other Stimulants.
- (f) Includes Other Depressants.
- (g) Includes the following Consortium drug type categories: Other and Unknown.
- (h) Virginia provided 1988-1990 data for 10 task forces coordinated by the Virginia State Police. As of November 1991, Virginia had 42 drug task forces, 22 of which were receiving Federal funding.
- \*\*\* Data not available.

**TABLE 6**  
**Number of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
AZ	15	1988	103	224	58	1	7	27	420
	15	1989	322	420	208	0	27	73	1,050
	18	1990	558	544	230	1	42	259	1,634
		<b>Total</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>3,104</b>
IN	19	1988	120	95	45	1	5	128	394
	25	1989	140	159	96	2	25	36	458
	29	1990	238	183	175	4	14	112	726
		<b>Total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>1,578</b>
MA	1	1988	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	11	1989	0	55	18	0	1	2	76
	20	1990	471	141	641	1	12	42	1,308
		<b>Total</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,388</b>
MI	19	1988	518	15	0	0	0	0	533
	18	1989	537	39	0	0	0	0	576
	22	1990	618	54	0	0	0	0	672
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,781</b>
MN	5	1988	10	19	51	0	0	9	89
	5	1989	22	46	38	0	1	5	112
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>201</b>
MT	8	1988	26	24	7	0	37	105	199
	8	1989	142	53	14	1	3	15	228
	8	1990	38	20	21	1	6	7	93
		<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>520</b>

**TABLE 6**  
**Number of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
NJ	18	1988	0	538	0	1	10	74	623
	21	1989	0	450	0	0	7	77	534
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,157</b>
NC	15	1988	208	87	26	0	2	4	327
	25	1989	212	163	121	2	21	2	521
	14	1990	173	70	67	0	3	6	319
		<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,167</b>
OH	11	1988	147	71	17	0	15	3	253
	13	1989	110	64	30	0	4	17	225
	16	1990	228	137	54	15	13	16	463
		<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>941</b>
PA	20	1988	40	51	13	0	0	6	110
	22	1989	170	134	0	0	2	6	312
	33	1990	155	106	0	0	2	138	401
		<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>823</b>
SD	3	1988	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	7	1989	4	29	10	0	1	1	45
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>
TX	32	1988	440	558	548	69	40	15	1,670
	31	1989	397	596	768	104	44	13	1,922
	41	1990	254	374	368	61	62	38	1,157
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4,749</b>

**TABLE 6**  
**Number of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
UT	11	1988	27	58	20	0	2	1	108
	16	1989	52	153	114	2	10	11	342
	15	1990	147	173	147	2	19	30	518
		<b>Total</b>		<b>226</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>
VA(c)	9	1988	38	21	0	0	0	0	59
	9	1989	171	32	0	0	3	0	206
	6	1990	17	11	0	0	0	0	28
		<b>Total</b>		<b>226</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
WA	9	1988	471	1,082	1,265	7	9	575	3,409
	8	1989	743	1,133	1,331	4	10	458	3,679
	18	1990	1,937	1,956	3,108	4	11	741	7,757
		<b>Total</b>		<b>3,151</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,774</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	195	1988	2,148	2,848	2,054	72	127	947	8,203
	234	1989	3,022	3,526	2,748	115	159	716	10,286
	240	1990	4,834	3,769	4,811	89	184	1,389	15,076
		<b>Total</b>		<b>10,004</b>	<b>10,143</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>3,052</b>

(a) Includes the number of task forces that reported valid asset seizure data during the year; does not indicate the number of task forces operating in the state.

(b) Includes the following Consortium asset categories: Vessels, Aircraft, and Other Assets.

(c) Virginia provided 1988-1990 data for 10 task forces coordinated by the Virginia State Police. As of November 1991, Virginia had 42 drug task forces, 22 of which were receiving Federal funding.

\*\*\* Data not available.



**TABLE 7**  
**Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
AZ	15	1988	\$ 17.8	\$ 2,151.7	\$ 931.0	\$ 94.0	\$ 873.0	\$1,862.2	\$ 5,929.7
	17	1989	73.6	3,210.5	3,381.6	0.0	3,022.4	239.4	9,927.5
	18	1990	186.9	2,999.6	6,145.0	3.6	4,220.5	831.5	14,387.1
		<b>Total</b>		<b>278.3</b>	<b>8,361.8</b>	<b>10,457.6</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>8,115.9</b>	<b>2,933.1</b>
IN	19	1988	32.2	489.6	603.4	62.5	139.3	162.6	1,489.6
	25	1989	24.6	965.8	926.0	2.1	1,140.5	240.8	3,299.8
	29	1990	48.8	677.6	1,342.0	6.2	642.5	139.1	2,856.2
		<b>Total</b>		<b>105.6</b>	<b>2,133.0</b>	<b>2,871.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>1,922.3</b>	<b>542.5</b>
MA	1	1988	0.0	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1
	11	1989	0.0	473.7	752.8	0.0	150.0	4.7	1,381.2
	20	1990	95.3	754.5	2,345.7	7.5	3,956.2	181.1	7,340.3
		<b>Total</b>		<b>95.3</b>	<b>1,228.2</b>	<b>3,137.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4,106.2</b>	<b>185.8</b>
MI	22	1988	0.0	0.0	1,641.4	0.0	1,803.1	0.0	3,444.5
	23	1989	0.0	0.0	7,096.0	0.0	9,283.6	0.0	16,379.6
	27	1990	0.0	0.0	21,137.1	0.0	3,808.6	0.0	24,945.7
		<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29,874.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14,895.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
MN	5	1988	3.9	62.7	129.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	204.6
	5	1989	3.6	137.7	154.8	0.0	90.0	9.8	395.9
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>		<b>7.5</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>
MT	8	1988	9.1	73.5	62.0	0.0	60.7	19.6	224.9
	8	1989	29.3	92.0	87.6	0.0	21.8	45.5	276.2
	8	1990	8.6	65.0	62.9	10.7	217.0	64.0	428.2
		<b>Total</b>		<b>47.0</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>129.1</b>

**TABLE 7**  
**Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
NJ	19	1988	\$ 0.0	\$ 2,721.2	\$ 1,184.5	\$ 5.0	\$ 642.5	\$ 146.4	\$ 4,699.6
	21	1989	0.0	2,069.5	5,672.6	0.0	734.0	33.3	8,509.4
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,790.7</b>	<b>6,857.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,376.5</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>13,209.0</b>
NC	15	1988	13.6	524.2	289.4	0.0	350.0	540.3	1,717.5
	23	1989	50.8	581.8	753.7	21.0	464.0	0.2	1,871.5
	14	1990	30.4	350.2	371.1	0.0	117.0	6.3	875.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>1,456.2</b>	<b>1,414.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>931.0</b>	<b>546.8</b>	<b>4,464.0</b>
OH	11	1988	99.1	301.7	409.4	0.0	258.0	50.3	1,118.5
	13	1989	28.3	279.4	1,473.2	0.0	145.0	47.4	1,973.3
	17	1990	30.6	555.9	1,460.8	1,888.4	695.0	95.9	4,726.6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>1,137.0</b>	<b>3,343.4</b>	<b>1,888.4</b>	<b>1,098.0</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>7,818.4</b>
PA	22	1988	***	***	359.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	359.7
	25	1989	***	***	547.2	0.0	78.0	2.8	628.0
	31	1990	***	***	994.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	1,034.2
		<b>Total</b>			<b>1,900.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>2,021.9</b>
SD	3	1988	0.0	22.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3
	6	1989	1.2	97.0	415.8	0.0	99.2	1.0	614.2
	0	1990	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>417.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>638.5</b>
TX	31	1988	113.8	1,721.3	3,571.3	185.0	926.6	169.2	6,687.2
	33	1989	127.5	2,520.9	7,575.1	75.8	1,132.1	148.0	11,579.4
	41	1990	55.8	1,678.4	8,990.5	123.4	1,406.7	131.5	12,386.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>297.1</b>	<b>5,920.6</b>	<b>20,136.9</b>	<b>384.2</b>	<b>3,465.4</b>	<b>448.7</b>	<b>30,652.9</b>
UT	11	1988	2.9	169.0	276.2	0.0	68.0	10.5	526.6
	15	1989	8.7	563.6	112.0	15.4	174.4	100.0	974.1
	14	1990	41.9	470.3	221.1	1.5	1,461.2	84.6	2,280.6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>1,202.9</b>	<b>609.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1,703.6</b>	<b>195.1</b>	<b>3,781.3</b>

**TABLE 7**  
**Estimated Value of Task Force Asset Seizures by Type of Asset: 1988-1990**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

STATE	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES(a)	YEAR	WEAPONS	VEHICLES	CURRENCY	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	PROPERTIES	OTHER(b)	TOTAL
VA(c)	10	1988	\$ 7.1	\$ 236.0	\$ 220.5	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 463.6
	9	1989	44.2	151.3	629.1	0.0	90.0	215.3	1,129.9
	8	1990	0.0	0.0	220.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>387.3</b>	<b>1,069.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>1,813.7</b>
WA	9	1988	228.5	2,350.9	4,317.9	61.7	8.6	631.3	7,598.9
	8	1989	444.0	2,774.0	1,711.3	32.0	887.7	179.4	6,028.4
	18	1990	492.7	7,389.5	5,120.7	1.4	1,298.8	464.3	14,767.4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,165.2</b>	<b>12,514.4</b>	<b>11,149.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>2,195.1</b>	<b>1,275.0</b>	<b>28,394.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	201	1988	528.0	10,824.2	14,037.4	408.2	5,129.8	3,600.7	34,528.3
	242	1989	835.8	13,917.2	31,288.8	146.3	17,512.7	1,267.6	64,968.4
	245	1990	991.0	14,941.0	48,411.1	2,042.7	17,823.5	2,038.5	86,247.8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,354.8</b>	<b>\$39,682.4</b>	<b>\$93,737.3</b>	<b>\$2,597.2</b>	<b>\$40,466.0</b>	<b>\$6,906.8</b>	<b>\$185,744.5</b>

(a) Includes the number of task forces that reported valid asset seizure data during the year; does not indicate the number of task forces operating in the state.

(b) Includes the following Consortium asset categories: Vessels, Aircraft, and Other Assets.

(c) Virginia provided 1988-1990 data for 10 task forces coordinated by the Virginia State Police. As of November 1991, Virginia had 42 drug task forces, 22 of which were receiving Federal funding.

\*\*\* Data not available.

**APPENDIX**  
**Task Force Survey Instrument**

**THE CONSORTIUM FOR DRUG STRATEGY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**Survey of Drug Grant Monitors**  
**on Task Forces**

CJSA is conducting a survey in the states to explore the role of multi-jurisdictional task forces in the control of narcotics-related crime. The information obtained through the survey will be used in our forthcoming national report on multi-jurisdictional task forces. We would appreciate it if you could take a few minutes to respond to some questions regarding the organization of your task forces, and their benefits and problems. This survey will take about five or ten minutes.

1. How many task forces are currently operating in your state ?
2. Of these task forces, how many have full- or part-time prosecutors ?
3. Of the task forces with no prosecutors, how many task forces are closely integrated or involved with a prosecutor's office ?
4. Of the number of task forces in your state, how many would you say are state level, how many are jurisdiction or region specific ?
5. In general, what is the primary thrust or focus of your task forces at this time, i.e., do they target importers/traffickers, major dealers, street-level dealers, users-addicts, or users-casual/occasional ?
6. Do the task forces in your state target specific drug types, i.e., cocaine, cannabis, amphetamines, etc. If so, what is the primary drug targeted by the task force ?
7. Have you or anyone else conducted an evaluation of task force operations ? Are there any evaluations in process or any planned ?
8. Does your agency or your task forces use an automated information system for collecting task force data ? If so, what is the information used for, i.e., intelligence or performance monitoring to BJA ?

9. Describe briefly how task forces are organized and operated in your state.
10. We are interested in your opinion about the benefits associated with task force initiatives. From your perspective, please describe the benefits associated with the task forces in your state.
11. We are interested in your opinion about the difficulties associated with task force initiatives. From your perspective, please describe the difficulties associated with the task forces in your state.
12. If you would care to add any additional information that clarifies the uniqueness of task forces in your state, please feel free to provide this information.

## ENDNOTES

1. Estimates of the number of multi-jurisdictional task forces operating in the states are based on a telephone survey of state drug grant administrators conducted in April 1991. Grant allocation estimates were provided by the BJA Policy Development and Management Division staff.
2. These estimates of task force expenditures were based on data from the 240 task forces, which are not representative of task forces nationally. Task force expenditures were difficult to estimate because a variety of funding mechanisms and state or local matching formulas are employed across the country.
3. The National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives has been in existence since 1988, when it was designed to achieve three principal goals: (1) to build capacities in the states to assess the impact of federally funded drug control strategies, (2) to develop technical assistance materials for use by state and local jurisdictions in drug strategy development and assessment, and (3) to develop common drug control performance indicators for use by the states and the Department of Justice in reporting on progress in state and local drug control. For additional information on the National Consortium, contact the Bureau of Justice Assistance or the Justice Research and Statistics Association.
4. Data in this report use calendar years, not Federal or state fiscal years.
5. See the 1992 JRSA publication "Law Enforcement Task Force Evaluation Projects: Results and Findings in the States" for a more detailed review of state studies and for the names and addresses of the authors.
6. Coldren, James R., Jr., Kenneth R. Coyle, and Sophia D. Carr, "Multi-jurisdictional Drug Control Task Forces 1988: Critical Components of State Drug Control Strategies," Criminal Justice Statistics Association, May 1990, pp. iii-iv.
7. Sabath, Michael J., John P. Doyle, and John W. Ransburg, "Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces in Indiana: The First Two Years of Operations," Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, 1990, p. iii.
8. Holmes, William M., and Elizabeth Dillon, "Joint State/City Task Force on Drugs and Violence: Analysis of a Multi-Level Task Force," Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice, 1991, pp. 18-21.
9. These individuals were identified by BJA, and their responsibilities regarding task force grant monitoring were confirmed by phone calls to the state agencies. The survey respondents were either from the state Statistical Analysis Center or from the State Administrative Agency responsible for monitoring Federal formula grant funds.

10. Three U.S. territories responded to the survey but indicated that the information was not available. The survey response data for the Northern Mariana Islands are included in Table 2 but do not appear in the maps in Figures 2 through 5.
11. This estimate is based on the states that responded to the telephone survey. It should be considered a conservative estimate because in some states task forces are operating that do not receive Federal funds.
12. JRSA has been conducting task force research for 3 years and has conducted interviews with numerous task force commanders and line officers. Most recently, JRSA completed six case studies in task force implementation for a project funded by the National Institute of Justice.
13. Please note that this survey was conducted in April 1991. State task force organization, plans for evaluation, or use of information systems may have changed since that survey was undertaken.
14. The analysis presented in this report does not cover task force convictions.
15. Some task forces that received Federal funding support began after 1988, and some ceased operations before the close of calendar year 1990. This section presents information for all task forces that reported data in any of the 12 quarters from January 1988 through December 1990, regardless of their startup dates or, in some cases, their termination dates. The total number of task forces in the sample is 309, but not all 309 task forces have been operating continuously since January 1988. The data presented in this section were drawn from the JRSA Consortium task force data base in August 1991. The states update their task force data files periodically and send quarterly updates to the Consortium. Thus, the state totals and grand totals presented in the various tables may not represent the task force data in state and Consortium files at the time of publication.
16. Note that Michigan reports arrest charges, not persons arrested.
17. The reader should keep in mind that this task force sample is not representative of task forces nationally. Most of the task forces contributing data to the Consortium operate in states with extensive rural areas, where cannabis cultivation and use tend to be more prevalent than cocaine. Additionally, the Consortium assesses task forces funded by formula grant funds in the states and does not include many of the larger crack- and cocaine-focused task forces operating in major metropolitan areas around the country.



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## **National Consortium to Assess State Drug Control Initiatives**

The National Consortium is a state-Federal partnership project, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, that provides technical assistance and training to state offices engaged in the development, monitoring, and evaluation of state drug control strategies.

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