

200279

**STATE OF ARKANSAS**  
**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**ARKANSAS DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM**  
**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE**  
**FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD OF**  
**JULY 1, 2001 – JUNE 30, 2002**

**PREPARED FOR AND SUBMITTED TO THE**  
**BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE**  
**OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Office of Intergovernmental Services**  
**State Department of Finance and Administration**  
**Suite 417, 1515 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street,**  
**Little Rock, Arkansas 72203**  
**Telephone: (501) 682-1074**  
**Fax: (501) 682-5206**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During the 2001/2002 program year, the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration Office of Intergovernmental Services (IGS) experienced a period of transition. New staff members who are assigned to the Byrne Program are committed to providing continued support and service to the subgrantees. The new staff is working diligently to ensure that all deadlines are met and the Byrne Program continues to run smoothly.

### **NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLENT CRIME**

Through the guidance of the Arkansas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Coordinating Council, Byrne Formula Grant funds were allocated during the program year for the following:

- Continue unified enforcement efforts of a network of multi-jurisdictional task force projects;
- Provide informational research on narcotic distribution, apprehension and prosecution techniques within a classroom/conference setting in order to update law enforcement personnel;
- Continue to address the clandestine laboratory and drug related problems;
- Continue to support programs that protect children from criminal behavior and provide alternatives to detention;
- Provide innovative programs to reduce the recidivism of prison inmates and improve methods to assess violent offenders; and
- Continue to define and improve work elements within the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan.

Program funds in the state were used to support a number of violent crime initiatives. As the table at the end of this section indicates, funds were allocated for a number of program areas during the Year 2001 period. The highest level of funding again went to the multi-jurisdictional task force (MTF) effort (73.4%).

A total of 18 task forces were funded this program year. The MTF's continue to work toward locating and eradicating illegal drugs. Arrests made by task force officers continue to rise on a yearly basis. A large number of arrests that were made by task force officers were for marijuana, crack cocaine and methamphetamines (meth).

In 2001, the number of meth labs confiscated decreased by 54 and the number of meth arrest decreased by 22. The Arkansas Crime Laboratory (Crime Lab) continues to assist law enforcement office when they are dismantling methamphetamine labs. The task forces will continue their fight against illegal drugs.

## **PROGRAM LINKAGE AND COORDINATION**

The Arkansas Crime Lab continues to decrease the backlog in the number of analysis' that they had to complete. The addition of three chemists funded through the Byrne Program have been invaluable. The Crime Lab also continues to assist and train law enforcement in dismantling clandestine labs. The Crime Lab also receives a COPS grant that they are using to reduce the number of analysis. In addition they receive a DNA grant that assist them in buying necessary equipment.

The Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) is the central repository for criminal history

in the State of Arkansas. ACIC works continuously with the courts, police, prosecuting attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and the Department of Correction (DOC) to secure complete and accurate records.

ACIC is responsible for entering all dispositions in the state. There are instances where this information does not come from the courts and staff has manually collected on site from the local judicial districts. ACIC is also near the final stages of setting up the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) interface with the Arkansas State Police. This interface will enable ACIC to enter fingerprint data directly into their system and allow for less error. ACIC is working on other programs that will be beneficial to law enforcement based upon data that will be collected.

The Office of Intergovernmental Services also administers the following programs:

- **VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT**

These program are direct victim services programs. Funding is provided to 51 subgrantees. The types of programs that are funded include: Domestic Violence Shelters, Rape Crisis Centers, and Mothers Against Drunk Drivers and Parent Against Murdered Children. Currently, a project has been instituted that will develop into a statewide hotline that will use multi-language services.

- **STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

These programs support victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, specialized prosecutor and specialized law enforcement programs and funds are provided to 26

subgrantees. There are court projects that assist victims in getting protective orders against their abusers.

- **FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES**

The programs funded are not only for persons with family violence, but also for those in need of emergency shelter. Twelve subgrantees are funded through this program. These programs provide funds for activities that help prevent the furtherance of family violence, by assisting them with getting job skills, GEDs etc. The program is providing more awareness of victim needs (order of protection process). Therefore, a victim may stay at home and does not have to be at a shelter for services.

These programs partner with outreach services, and other community agencies to meet the victims needs outside a shelter. The programs are appealing more to the victim population that does not require a shelter.

- **LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK**

For the 2001 program year a total of 72 programs were funded. The average funding received by each program was \$5,088; this includes federal and local match funds. One program received \$1,290 which was the remainder of the funds. Funding was used to purchase computers (desk and laptops), cars (partial payments), overtime compensation, bulletproof vests, digital cameras, radios and radio headset, fax machines and other necessary equipment.

- **VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING**

This program received \$988,299.30 in funding for FY 2001. Since 1996 this program has assisted the state in developing additional capacity for violent offenders through construction or lease of prison beds. Prisoners perform certain construction projects.

Additional funding in the amount of 2.1 million was set aside to assist with the construction of a juvenile detention facility in southeast part of the state. No additional funds were received for FY 2002.

- **RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS**

This program received funding in the amount of \$749,141.00 for FY 2001. The program assists states in developing or enhancing drug treatment for offenders. Grant supported projects must be 9 to 12 months in duration. Treatment participants must reside apart from the general prison population.

Two agencies were funded, the Department of Community Correction (DC) and Department of Correction (DCO). DCO received 65% of the funding and DCC received the other 35%. DCO used their funds to continue two programs:

- a 120-bed treatment unit at the Tucker Unit of the Department of Correction;
- a 70-bed project at the Benton Pre-release Center.

DCC used their funds for:

- a 60-bed treatment project at the Southwest Arkansas Community Punishment Center.

## EVALUATION AND REVIEW

To maintain proper project monitoring and review, the SAA must utilize the following information:

- Subgrant award application
- Approved program abstract
- Individual Project Report
- Narrative Progress Report (NPR)
- Financial Progress Report (FPR)
- Monthly MTF Activity Reports
- Annual Progress Report
- On Site Monitoring

All subgrantees must provide an annual narrative impact of outcome activity to the State Administering Agency (SAA). The Coordinating Council's Law Enforcement Committee reviews each subgrant progress on an individual basis (before, during, and after allocation of funds). A "funds cut-off" policy is built into the system, whereas if there are subgrant reports due, and late, program funds may be held up until the required reports are received and accepted. Budget and performance revisions are also approved/disallowed by the Law Enforcement Committee which meets monthly to discuss activity and progress.

Narrative and financial progress reports continued to be an effective means of evaluating the ongoing activity of subgrants. As indicated previously, the SAA has hired an additional staff person to take a proactive role in the investigation of perceived and the reported problems within the multi-jurisdictional task force (MTF) network. This person works daily with task force

personnel making recommendations for improvement of internal management activities, and reports findings to the SAA, State Drug Director, and Coordinating Council. This enables the SAA to take remedial actions needed when compliance issues surface.

IGS staff will continue to conduct on-site monitoring of subgrantees to review financial and program activity. IGS contracted with three accounting firms to conduct agreed-upon procedural reviews where appropriate. IGS will continue to perform internal audits of subgrantees reports.



## FUNDING STRATEGY

### STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

- Continued support for the multi-jurisdictional task force program that integrates federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.
- Programs designed to target sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivation, with special attention given to clandestine laboratories.
- Community empowerment and crime prevention programs to target lower/middle/upper school students to understand the impact of crime on their lives.
- Divert juvenile offenders from the adult incarceration system and increase rehabilitation success.
- Through an intensive supervision and restitution program, reduce the recidivism rates of juveniles.
- Continue to improve the Criminal Justice Information System.
- Continue to pursue innovative programs to prevent or alter substance abuse offenses; such as violent offender risk assessment.

### PRIORITY PROGRAM AREA(S)

- (2) Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.
- (3) Programs to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivation.
- (4) Community and neighborhood programs to assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address crimes committed against the elderly and special programs in rural jurisdictions.
- (11) Improve the corrections system and provide additional public correctional resources, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long range corrections and sentencing strategies.
- (15a) Improve drug control technology, programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring.
- (15b) Criminal justice information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations.
- (20) Provide alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for youthful offenders who pose no danger to the community.

FUNDING STRATEGY

**STATE OF ARKANSAS  
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM  
PROGRAM FUNDS PERCENT TO TOTAL FY 1999, 2000 AND 2001**

		FISCAL YEAR		
		<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Grant Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No.	Program Abstract Title			
2	Multijurisdictional Task Force	69.4	69.4	73.4
2	Drug & Violent Crime Prosecution Training	0.7	0.7	0.8
2	Drug & Violent Crime Investigation Training	0.8	0.8	0.9
2	Special Narcotics Prosecution	6.9	0.3	
3	Clandestine Laboratories	1.52.7	2.7	
4	Juvenile Safety	2.1	2.4	2.3
7A	Drug & Violent Crime Information	2.2		
11	Juvenile Supervision & Restitution	2.6	2.9	2.9
15A	Violent Offender Risk Assessment	1.6	1.6	1.2
15B	Criminal Justice Records Improvement	5.1	5.0	5.0
20	Community Diversion/Youth at Risk	0.7	0.8	0.8
99	Administration	6.2	6.9	10.0

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Source: Original Program Allocation, State Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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2	Drug & Violent Crime Prosecution Training	0.7	0.7	0.8
2	Drug & Violent Crime Investigation Training	0.8	0.8	0.9
2	Special Narcotics Prosecution	6.9	0.3	
3	Clandestine Laboratories	152.7	2.7	
4	Juvenile Safety	2.1	2.4	2.3
7A	Drug & Violent Crime Information	2.2		
11	Juvenile Supervision & Restitution	2.6	2.9	2.9
15A	Violent Offender Risk Assessment	1.6	1.6	1.2
15B	Criminal Justice Records Improvement	5.1	5.0	5.0
20	Community Diversion/Youth at Risk	0.7	0.8	0.8
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Source: Original Program Allocation, State Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

<b>PROGRAM NUMBER:</b>	2
<b>PROGRAM TITLE:</b>	Multi-jurisdictional Task Force
<b>NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:</b>	18
<b>NUMBER OF SITES:</b>	18
<b>AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:</b>	
Federal	\$ 3,370,654
Match	\$ 1,303,355

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Widespread use, production, and importation of methamphetamine and marijuana continued at a rapid pace during the program year.

The surge of methamphetamine use in Arkansas has led to increasing arrests exponentially. In some areas law enforcement officers have seen meth replace marijuana and cocaine in popularity.

Eighteen task forces continued a high priority for use of enforcement funds. A multi-county task force unit usually corresponds to one or a portion of a judicial district. In instances, the prosecuting attorney was the grant-contracting agency. In other cases the contracting agency was the city/county government. Each task force provided monthly, quarterly and annual statistics and reports to be reviewed by their control group and by the State Coordinating Council.

## GOAL/OBJECTIVE

The goal of the multi-jurisdictional task force program is to enhance, through jointly controlled operations, the ability of criminal justice agencies to remove specifically targeted major organized narcotics trafficking, conspiracies and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction.

Objectives include the following:

- Identify, arrest and prosecute those (including major conspirators) engaged in drug trafficking;
- Limit the availability of and increase the per unit price of illegal drugs; and
- Increase recovery of trafficking assets.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The programs performance are measured by the following:

- Number of criminal subjects identified;
- Number of instances of interagency information exchange;
- Number of criminal activity under investigation, by type;
- Number of arrests;
- Number of subjects charged;
- Number of convictions;
- Length of sentences;
- Amount of fines and restitution ordered; and
- Plus additional information.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Over the 12-month period, task force units opened 5,334 cases, as compared to 4,450 for the previous year. The value of drugs confiscated was \$15,077,007.95 for the year. Confiscations were down by approximately 3.5 million dollars from the FY 00 level.

Meth lab removals (660) were down during FY 01. There were 54 less Meth lab removals when compared to FY 99. The leading drugs of choice were meth, marijuana, crack cocaine and others of choice. Extensive seizures of ephedrine continued.

The following tables present MTF outcome activity for the past three program years.

**DRUG ARREST INFORMATION**  
**FY 2001, 2000, 1999**

	07/01/01- 06/30/02	07/01/00- 06/30/01	07/01/99- 06/30/00
Cases Opened	5,434	4,450	4,777
Arrest for Weapons	433	453	377
Number of Meth Labs	660	714	439
Value of Meth Labs Confiscated (000)	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,016	\$ 458
Value of Drugs Confiscated (000)	\$15,077	\$18,593	\$ 12,352
Arrest By Type:			
Marijuana	1,425	983	1,018
Cocaine	146	148	113
Crack Cocaine	601	530	643
Heroin	9	2	1
LSD	5	19	11
Methamphetamine	1,807	1,829	1,359
Amphetamine	17	16	14
Pharmaceuticals	142	139	62
Manufactured Marijuana	90	59	55
Other	811	816	329

Source: State Task Force Statistical Report, 2001, 2000, 1999, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.

**TASK FORCE SEIZURES  
FY 2001, 2000, 1999**

	07/01/01 - 06/30/02	07/01/00 - 06/30/01	07/01/99 - 06/30/00
Total Value of Drugs Confiscated (000)*	\$15,077	\$18,593	\$12,352
Marijuana, lbs.	5115.8	3957.8	2644.1
Cocaine, lbs.	152.4	188.5	68.3
Crack Cocaine, lbs.	17.7	24.2	14.1
Methamphetamine, lbs.	110.4	43.6	69.8
Amphetamine, lbs.	.1	1.0	-
Heroin, lbs.	.1	0.0	0.0
LSD, Units	65	1,079	274
Pharmaceuticals, Units**	49,907	392,700	273,523
Other, Units 11,592      30,990	262		

\* Plant value not included

\*\* Primarily ephedrine pills

Source: State Task Force Statistical Report, 2001, 2000, 1999, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.



**TASK FORCE ARRESTS  
BY SEX, RACE, ADULT & JUVENILE  
FY 2001,2000, 1999**

	07/01/01 - 06/30/02	07/01/00 - 06/30/01	07/01/99 - 06/30/00
Total Arrests	4,358	3,814	3,493
Adult Male	3,132,850	2,594	
White	2,267	2,157	1,778
Black	865	693	816
Adult Female	998	812	731
White	872	722	606
Black	126	90	125
Juvenile Male	78	61	61
White	66	39	34
Black	12	22	27
Juvenile Female	22	13	19
White	21	12	15
Black	1	1	4
Other Males	119	70	84
Other Females	9	8	4

Source: State Task Force Statistical Report, 2001, 2000, 1999, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.

**TASK FORCE ARRESTS, MISC. INDICATORS  
FY 2001, 2000, 1999**

	07/01/01 - 06/30/02	07/01/00 - 06/30/01	07/01/99 - 06/30/00
Persons Arrested/ Felony Conviction	1,637	1,320	1,344
Persons Arrested/ Out of State	207	151	163
Average Education Level	10.8	10.4	10.8
Search Warrant Served	875	803	790
Assistance to Other Agencies	3,818	1,524	1,194

Source: State Task Force Statistical Report, 2001, 2000, 1999, Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Little Rock, Arkansas.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 2

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Multijurisdictional Task Force

**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1

**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1

**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:**

Federal	\$ 183,456
Match	\$ 0

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

To enhance State Police multi-jurisdictional enforcement activities and improve detection, apprehension and prosecution of persons involved in narcotics law violations and criminal activities.

**GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

Provide statewide support to enhance law enforcement safety and improve critical incident response.

- Investigations, prosecution, and conviction of major multi-jurisdictional narcotics conspirators;
- Reduction of fractional and duplicative investigations and prosecutions;
- Enhanced recovery of criminal assets (assets acquired with funds traceable to criminal activity; assets used in the commission of crime, contraband and stolen property); and
- Increased use of civil remedies.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Number of criminal subjects identified;
- Number of instances of interagency information exchanged;
- Number of criminal activity under investigation, by type;
- Number of arrests;
- Number of subjects charged;
- Number of convictions;
- Length of sentences; and
- Amount of fines and restitution ordered.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITY

The Arkansas State Police continued its statewide program of overt and covert investigations throughout the state. Investigations initiated numbered 1,189 during the year with 730 cases ongoing. Drug related arrests totaled 1,047 with 167 convictions. By the end of the period currency forfeitures totaled \$67,971.50.

Arkansas State Police is establishing a management system of shared information resources, which will include the following:

- Establishment of criteria to identify, select and prioritize investigative targets;
- Assignment of cases for initiation of investigation and subsequent prosecution;
- A formal mechanism for identification, acquisition and assignment of resources and skills required in the investigative and prosecutorial process throughout the duration of the case; and
- Coordination and monitoring of the cases to ensure proper timing of investigative and prosecutorial activities, and facilitate decision making concerning case continuance, referrals, refocusing and closure.

Program representatives indicate that the escalation of methamphetamine production in Arkansas has impacted law enforcement on a statewide basis. Meth labs have increased over the last three years. The response, investigation, and related cleanup of sites have mandated a shift from the normal investigative procedure utilized to target illicit drugs. On-site requirements related to the investigation and cleanup has had a dramatic impact on investigative resources of law enforcement.

Arkansas State Police investigators are attempting, through a cooperative effort with enforcement agencies, to design a response plan based on the size and potential hazard of each laboratory. Currently, there is not an organized response plan based on site evaluation, and the number of labs have reached the level where the Arkansas State Crime Laboratory can no longer provide a chemist to each site. Methamphetamine is only one area targeted by grant funds, but the meth problem is impacting other enforcement areas due to the increased hours required to properly investigate and assist in cleanup of contaminated sites. A methamphetamine grant has provided funding to train and equip approximately seventy-five (75) additional lab certified officers who will be authorized to respond to hazardous lab sites. This grant also provides specialized enforcement equipment for overt and covert investigations.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 2  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Drug and Violent Crime Investigation Training  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 45,810  
Match \$ 15,270

### **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

Apprehension and prosecution continue to rank as the leading area of need in the overall statewide program.

Attrition and hazardous duty turnover reduces the number of personnel who may perform and qualify for task force duty. Formal training continued to be offered, both in the form of classroom and symposium.

### **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The goal of this program is to enhance the ability of state and local law enforcement agencies to detect and investigate drug trafficking and other criminal activities dealing with drugs. The program provides instruction in methods of evidence gathering, the use and management of informants, warning systems, surveillance, proper ways to conduct searches and discovery and recovery of contraband.

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Statistical/informational data use for performance enhancement;
- Student testing to ensure comprehension; and
- Written critique and evaluation of course work by both student, and management of participating agency.

### **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

The Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy held training courses for 93 officers during the program period. Subjects centered on drug raid tactics, undercover operations, interdiction,

special drug raid tactics and small town investigations. These training courses have provided the law enforcement community with the tools needed to gather information, identify and process evidence and documentation skills essential to the prosecution of drug offenders.

**PURPOSE NUMBER:** 2  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution Training  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 35,100  
Match \$ 11,702

### **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The Office of the Prosecutor Coordinator (PCO) educates, trains and provides a research resource for prosecuting attorneys, their deputies, DTF and law enforcement personnel on existing and new laws, rules and case law regarding the investigation and prosecution of drug and DWI cases. Also, provides information, if necessary, for changes on erroneous or inadequate Arkansas laws involving drugs, asset forfeiture and DWI.

### **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The project's goal is to provide legal research on drug and DWI prosecution to prosecutors on a daily basis. Objectives include conducting statewide seminars, providing updated Drug, Asset Forfeiture and DWI manuals, preparing and distributing newsletters monthly for prosecutors and quarterly for law enforcement, and providing assistance with training and sharing information as requested.

### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Number of research answers reviewed;
- Types of training provided in-house and to locations; and
- Evaluate effectiveness of upgrades and training.

### **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

The State PCO furnished drug and DWI research and information on a daily basis for 507 of the total 1,958 total requests that were received. The responses included immediate "emergency" answers on the phone, written briefs, responses to motions and memos regarding case law on particular issues.

The State PCO coordinated the attendance of a speaker on Ecstasy, GHB and other designer drugs. A three-hour informative sessions for prosecutors and law enforcement officials was provided at the Arkansas Prosecuting Attorney's Seminar in October of 2002. The attorney attended the National College of District Attorney's seminar on prosecuting drug cases in November of 2001 and bought information on prescription drug crimes, managing informants, designer drugs, forfeiture, money laundering, search and seizure, drug lab prosecution, expert witnesses, use of the internet in drug prosecution, electronic eavesdropping and operating undercover operations to share with Arkansas prosecuting attorneys through answers to research questions and newsletter information.

In April 2002, assisted in acquiring speakers for presentation on prescription drug crimes and Arkansas search and seizure law at the Arkansas Prosecuting Attorney's Seminar which was attended by over 200 prosecuting attorneys and their deputies. In May of 2002, a Methamphetamine Summit was held and over 500 registrants from various state agencies and personnel involved in the fight against methamphetamines were in attendance.

In June of 2002, coordinated with the Criminal Justice Institute to provide the national Highway Traffic Safety Administration's "Protecting Lives, Saving Futures " training to 80 participants including prosecuting attorneys, city attorneys and law enforcement from across the state.

The State PCO continues to publish the Crackdown newsletter each quarter. The letter contains articles involving drug or DWI investigations or prosecution, recent cases and statutes. Recipients have been added to the list this year to include police departments, prosecuting attorneys and deputy prosecuting attorneys involved with DTF's and various other Arkansas law enforcement agencies.

The Alcohol and Drug Enforcement Attorney has summarized every drug and DWI related Arkansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals case for the Arkansas Prosecutor newsletter. This has been distributed to every prosecuting attorney and their deputies monthly. Also, all Arkansas prosecuting attorneys and their deputies received the Arkansas Drug Trial manual, the Arkansas DWI Manual and the Arkansas Assets Forfeiture Manual.

The State PCO is working to increase attendance at seminars as the need for uniform information for law enforcement and prosecutors increases.

**PURPOSE NUMBER:** 3  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Clandestine Laboratory Eradication  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 133,275  
Match \$ 44,425

#### **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The purpose of this grant is to continue to furnish three certified clandestine laboratory chemists to aid State, County, and Local Law enforcement officers to dismantle clandestine laboratories. The chemist will sample and package the evidence at the clandestine sites. They will also run analysis on the evidence collected, issue a report, and testify in court to their findings.

#### **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The goal of this program is to reduce the number of clandestine laboratories within the state and to reduce the amount of finished product that will find its way to the streets of Arkansas by providing trained personnel whose primary duty is to dismantle these laboratories. This project will aid prosecution by completing analysis faster in order to bring the people who manufacture illicit drugs to trial faster.

#### **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Furnish three trained chemist whose duties;
- Number of lab sites identified ;
- Reduce the number of lab sites to be dismantled; and
- Decrease turnaround time within the agency.



## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

For this period program activities included purchase of supplies and equipment to be used in the dismantling of clandestine laboratories and to run analysis on the finished product and precursors. Crime Laboratory personnel will be on call twenty-four hours a day to dismantle clandestine labs and collect the evidence at the crime scene. Chemists furnished reports to the prosecuting attorneys and testified in court to the results of analysis. The number of clandestine laboratories dismantled for a 12-month period ending June 30, 2002 was 843. The backlog is decreasing due to the hiring of the three additional chemists. Prosecutors are getting results much faster also.

The only problem that has occurred during the program year is that the number of clandestine laboratories are still on the increase.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 4

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Juvenile-Safety Program

**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1

**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1

**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNTS:**

Federal	\$ 99,231
Match	\$ 0

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

“Keys to Safety” is a comprehensive curriculum designed to educate young people about child abduction, runaway issues, and online computer safety. It provides a common sense approach to teaching young people ways to protect themselves by replacing misleading messages about strangers with practical ways to access help. Students are also provided opportunities to practice assertiveness skills, decision-making techniques, and protective behaviors. The instructor’s manual provides the curriculum for each age group, classroom activities, discussion questions, and video segments to reinforce the important points of the program.

**GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The goal of this project is to better protect young Arkansans from family/nonfamily abductions, runaway episodes, child exploitation, and online crimes against juveniles by providing the "Keys to Safety" program to schools and communities statewide.

Objectives include presenting information about juvenile abduction and exploitation in a manner that can be easily understood and used by young people. Increase the understanding of law enforcement officers, educators and parents about the dangers of juvenile abduction and exploitation and how to teach youth to protect themselves.

To stay abreast of changing information regarding juvenile safety and to provide ongoing technical assistance to communities seeking up to date information about juvenile safety issues.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Enhancement of curriculum package;
- Continue distribution of curriculum package;
- Number of successful presentations made;
- Number of calls for assistance;
- Quality of written evaluations from educators exposed to the program and students participating in the presentations;
- Number of training's provided to law-enforcement officers;
- Number of presentations conducted by volunteers in the state;
- Number of request from schools/youth organizations to receive the juvenile-safety program in the future;
- Number of counties impacted by the program; and
- Number of information booths provided.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

As of the period ending June 30, 2002, 30 counties in the state had received presentations from program staff. All public elementary schools within the 75 counties of Arkansas received the "Keys to Safety" manual and supplemental material including video and handouts.

The program staff distributed the "Keys to Safety" curriculum package and supplemental materials on a statewide basis to educators, law enforcement professionals, parents and community volunteers.

The staff also continued to work with the schools in the ten targeted counties, made presentations, conducted training's for law enforcement personnel, educators, parents, civic groups and others who have requested the presentations.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 11  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Juvenile Supervision and Restitution  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATE FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 122,995  
Match \$ 40,999

### **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The Juvenile Disposition Program (JAD) is designed to provide an alternative to detention for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquents by utilizing community based programs and enhances supervision of juvenile offenders.

### **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The goal/objective of the Juvenile Alternative Disposition Program is to reduce the number of juveniles detained in the juvenile detention facility while promoting accountability of the juvenile offender and providing for greater community safety. To accomplish this goal, a continuum of services within the community was provided to the juvenile offender while he/she was allowed to remain in the home, under the supervision of the court. The objectives are:

- Youth enrolled in approved education program;
- Provide immediate intervention (Community Based Disposition);
- Promote accountability through requiring strict compliance with community service work;
- Reduce recidivism rate;

- Provide drug and alcohol assessments; and
- Reduction in Youth Violence.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measure by the following:

- Each youth has three contacts with probation officer per week;
- A weekly drug screen is conducted;
- Mandatory school attendance is required;
- Attend AA/NA group meeting when appropriate;
- Attend Life Skills Group meetings;
- Complete assigned community service;
- Complete in-patient/out-patient counseling programs (if applicable); and
- Comply with curfews.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

The Juvenile Alternative Disposition Program (JAD) is designed to provide an alternative to detention for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquents by utilizing community based programs and enhanced supervision of offenders. There were 63 referrals made to the JAD program during the year. Of those referrals, 100 percent were referred to state approved educational programs if not already attending when entering the program. Through office, school, home visits, and phone calls probation officers had 10,234 contacts with juveniles. Community enforcement officers made another 1,089 home and school contacts.

Drug screens were administered on a regular basis in an effort to hold juveniles accountable and provide early intervention for those individuals with substance abuse issues. A total of 5,549 drug screens were administered throughout the year. As a result of the outcome of drug screens 27 referrals were made for drug/alcohol assessments. Twelve juveniles were referred for residential programs with nine successfully completing the subscribed course of treatment.

Thirty-four juveniles were found appropriate for outpatient programs, 13 have successfully completed the program and zero have been discharged for non-compliance. Sixty-two juveniles have been referred for Life Skills Group with 29 having successfully completed the program. Seventy-three parents have been referred to the parenting Skills Group with 38 successfully completing the program.

All participants of the JAD program were required to perform community service hours. To date 4,634 hours have been assessed.

Twenty-nine juveniles were referred to the Civilian Student Training Program (CSTP). This was a 10-week residential para-military program conducted in conjunction with the Arkansas National Guard. Of those juveniles referred, 28 had successfully completed training with only one being discharged for non-compliance.

Of juveniles who were referred to JAD, 33 had successfully completed the program, four have been in detention (up to 90 days), and 25 were committed to the Division of Youth Services. Only two juveniles were adjudicated of violent offenses after entering the program. A total of 12 juveniles were placed on electronic monitoring.

To program personnel it is clear that the goals and objectives of the JAD were met. If measured only on the cost of detainment for ninety days at \$80.00 per day, per 62 juveniles, the cost would equal \$446,400.00 as compared to providing services within the community through JAD. With many positive outcomes, this program proved again to be more cost effective than detainment.

<b>PROGRAM NUMBER:</b>	15A
<b>PROGRAM TITLE:</b>	Violent Offender Risk Assessment
<b>NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:</b>	1
<b>NUMBER OF SITES:</b>	1
<b>AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:</b>	
Federal	\$ 53,998
Match	\$ 18,000

## **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The program will provide for the safety of the community by conducting risk assessments on a targeted population (inmates in the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, Tech. Parole Violators Program, Boot Camp Program, Pre-Release Programs and the Therapeutic Community Programs) who are soon to be released from prison. This will help coordinate appropriate care for inmates being released and it will provide a database to support community supervision.

## **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

- Continue to support the Risk, Assessment and Data collections;
- Continue to expand the number of Prison Inmate Inventory test given;
- Continue to supply risk assessment to the Department of Community Correction and Therapeutic community; and
- Continue to enhance the database that is collected off of each Prison Inmate Inventory test given and the overall database.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Receive approval from the Arkansas Department of Correction, and the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (BADAP) to purchase and use the risk assessment instrument;
- Purchase necessary equipment and hardware, score test, and collect the data;
- Train staff to test the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (SATP);
- Test all SATP participants; and
- Provide report on program possibilities, problems, and possible policy changes.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

Funding delays during the year caused the Risk Assessment Program to run short of tests. However, the program was able to complete a total of 3,381 tests from July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002. The results of the tests continued to provide the Department of Correction with a unique profile of the inmate population.

A new process has been developed which will allow the Risk Assessment Planning Program to make recommendations directly to the Department of Community Corrections - Parole Divisions as to the level of care that an inmate will need upon release.

Of the 3,381 inmates receiving tests 39.0 percent were held for drug offenses, and 23.7 percent were violent offenders. High school graduates made up 45.4 percent of the database and did not change from the prior year.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 15B  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Criminal History Records Improvement  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATED FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 230,510  
Match \$ 76,837

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The purpose of this program is the following:

- To assist in obtaining and automating data that can positively identify everyone is arrested and fingerprinted in the state;
- Determine if they were convicted; and
- Provide the sentence of each person convicted in a computerized criminal history file accessible by all criminal justice agencies.

An indicator is placed on each person who is not eligible to own or possess a firearm; who is currently subject of protection order; or is a registered child/sex offender. It is also necessary to provide a listing to Immigration and Naturalization of all individuals who were born in another country and have been convicted in Arkansas of a felony criminal offense.



## **GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The goal of the Arkansas Crime Information Center is to provide a complete criminal history record on each person arrested and fingerprinted and to properly register each sex offender.

Objectives include the following:

- Full automation of criminal history records;
- Increased frequency and quality of reports to the FBI; and
- Achieve a high level of dispositions of misdemeanor arrests.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The program performance is measured by the following:

- Percent of felony arrests receiving final disposition;
- Percent of criminal history records fully automated; and
- Percent of misdemeanor arrests receiving final disposition.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

During the grant period, ACIC was able to eliminate a backlog of in excess of 50,000 records, which required entry into the automated database. Data entry is now being done on a weekly basis. There are approximately 365,000 automated records and 214,045 manual records in the criminal history files. Current figures indicate that approximately 83.6% of all criminal history files have a disposition attached. This is up from 58% five years ago. Many dispositions are not submitted and require field staff to track them down. ACIC has entered into an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts to support a project to automate all state courts in Arkansas. This project is partially supported with funds from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This project has been underway for approximately two years. This project is scheduled to begin statewide implementation beginning in 2003.

ACIC is continuing their attempt to establish an AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) with the Arkansas State Police Identification Bureau, in order to obtain arrest information electronically, is moving forward. Connectivity has been established and test data is being sent and received. Procedures for addressing errors and corrections must be completed. The successful completion of this project will enhance the accuracy of the criminal history files and eliminate a large part of the manual data entry.

**PROGRAM NUMBER:** 20  
**PROGRAM TITLE:** Community Diversion/Youth at Risk  
**NUMBER OF SUBGRANTEES:** 1  
**NUMBER OF SITES:** 1  
**AGGREGATE FUNDING AMOUNT:**  
Federal \$ 34,950  
Match \$ 11,651

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The purpose of this program is to target Youth at risk of adjudication for delinquent behaviors including truancy, or as described in FINS (Family In Need of Services) petitions. This grant provides for Diversion Officers to be employed by the Circuit/Chancery Court, whose responsibility is to identify appropriate youth for diversion. Life skills training, emphasizing skills needed to make responsible choices, helps deter participating youth from further entry into the juvenile justice system.

**GOAL/OBJECTIVE**

The overall goal of this program is education; developing personal risk reduction strategies to

promote skills such as communication, decision making, problem solving, critical thinking, and refusal skills needed by individuals to develop into functioning adults with adequate strengths and abilities.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The programs performance is measured by the following:

- Prevention of school-aged youth will be increased by 15 percent;
- Increase parent awareness of the effects of their behavior on their children by 10 percent;
- Increase awareness of positive drug-free alternative activity for youth;
- Youth involved in alcohol, tobacco or drug related arrests reduced by 10 percent; and
- Recidivism for repeat juvenile offenders participating in program will decrease by 10 percent.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

The 8<sup>th</sup> District Juvenile Court project diverted 227 juvenile cases during the program period. Of these, less than 10 percent reoffended.

One hundred-twenty-three juveniles were ordered to Life Skills Education classes that touched on drugs, alcohol, peer pressure, conflict resolution and each juvenile successfully completed the program. The Diversion Program will continue making referrals to community programs that benefit youth and continue making referrals to Youth Services for more intensive tracking. Also, diversion officers have begun to teach the "Smart Choices Better Chances Program " in area schools.