

ARIZONA

2001 State Annual Report

Edward Byrne Memorial State & Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program Activities



Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

THE STATE OF ARIZONA

**2001 STATE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
ACTIVITIES**

Presented to:

**The U.S. Department of Justice,
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By

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001 Arizona's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program funds supported 48 projects, with State funding supporting an additional 25 projects, covering 5 of the 28 program purpose areas. These purpose areas are:

- 1.** Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officer participate.
- 2.** Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.
- 10.** Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
- 11.** Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
- 15.a.** Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories.
- 15.b.** Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

Since its inception in 1988, Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs have been consistently balanced across a broad spectrum of activities, including multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang and violent crime task forces and their tandem drug prosecution or asset forfeiture projects, demand reduction, forensic analyses of drug evidence, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders and members of criminal street gangs. Arizona continued this balanced approach through FY 2001 with continuing excellent results. The importance of maintaining this balance is demonstrated by Arizona's continued support for

many programs initiated with Formula Grant Program funds that are now fully supported entirely with State funds.

Arizona's identified four priority areas in the 2000-2003 State Strategy that maintain this balance:

- Support of a continuing state-wide, system-wide, enhanced drug, gang and violent crime control effort;
- Support of a criminal justice records improvement program;
- Support of criminal justice components to ensure a balanced system; and
- Limited support to Drug Abuse Resistance Education.

Enhanced multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang and violent crime enforcement task forces continue to be the heart of Arizona's anti-drug, gang and violent crime efforts at the State and local level. The 16 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces, with 15 tandem prosecution projects, significantly enhance the ability of Federal, State and local criminal justice authorities to effectively target narcotic trafficking conspiracies, with their related violence, and to successfully arrest, prosecute and convict offenders by pooling resources and coordinating efforts. These task forces and their tandem prosecution projects expended \$9,319,518 in Federal Formula Grant funds, matching dollars, and State enhancement funds in FY 2001.

In FY 2001, Arizona's Federal Formula Grant Program expended \$627,185 to enhance 15 Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects. The funds have enabled State, County and local law enforcement agencies to improve criminal justice record automation systems by the acquisition of hardware, software and consultant expertise. In FY 2001 these funds were used to automate sex offender registrations at LiveScan® and card scanner stations. The funds have allowed agencies such as municipal police departments and county sheriff's offices to interface for the exchange of electronic criminal records information.

Arizona's laboratory enhancement programs are extremely vital components of the balanced state-wide, system-wide, drug abuse and violent crime control program. \$597,605 in enhancements to these programs have been continued with State funds to maintain this balanced approach. Caseloads for these projects have consistently increased each year since 1988, with back-logged cases continuing to be a problem.

Arizona's State funds of \$2,707,319 have enhanced Adjudication programs that provide additional judicial and critical support to 10 Superior Courts and 11 Probation Departments in all 15 counties in Arizona. This expands the operational effectiveness of the court adjudication process to the levels required for expedient processing of additional drug and violent crime case loads generated by enhanced enforcement and prosecution activity.

Enhanced funding to two Drug Offender Detention projects during the past year resulted in critically needed inmate security and processing services generated by active drug, gang and violent crime enforcement efforts. These programs continued in FY 2001 with \$364,363 in State funds.

\$67,542 in Federal, match and State enhancement funds to the Department of Corrections allowed them to stay eligible for VOI/TIS grant funds by ensuring that 100 percent of the drug offenders in treatment were provided with urinalyses testing.

One law enforcement agency in the State received \$31,559 in Federal Formula Grant Program funds for their Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program during the year.

Highlights of accomplishments with these funds include:

- 3,879 drug law violators were arrested;
- 2,047 pounds of cocaine, 160,507 pounds of marijuana, 76,591 grams of methamphetamine, and 49,785 grams of heroin seized;
- 12,748 drug, gang and violent crime convictions;
- \$6,420,243 in forfeited assets resulted from multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug, gang and violent crime task forces;
- 22,708 drug evidence samples submitted for analysis;
- 43,293 tests conducted on drug evidence samples by lab technicians;
- 2,428 prison inmates participating in treatment programs had urinalysis tests each month;
- 1 additional housing unit kept open by the Maricopa County Jail;
- 23,344 court drug case dispositions completed;
- 180 additional students graduated from the DARE core curriculum;
- 336,937 completed tenprint searches with 210,703 (63 percent) confirmed hits by the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS)
- 947,608 active criminal records have been maintained.

I. **INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with the requirements of Sec.522 (a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is pleased to present Arizona's Annual Report concerning activities carried out under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period beginning July 1, 2000 and ending June 30, 2001.

❖ *Overview of the Program*

Many valuable and productive drug, gang and violent crime prevention activities are funded and conducted throughout Arizona by local towns, cities, counties and the State, operating as coordinated, partnership efforts with projects supported by Formula Drug Grant Program funds. This report provides summary information on projects receiving funds from the Formula Grant Program during FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001).

Arizona identifies four priority issues in its 2000-2003 State Strategy;

- The first is to support the statewide, system-wide, enhanced drug, gang and violent crime control effort maintained by multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug, gang and violent crime control task forces.
- The second priority issue is to provide support for a strong functioning information system that provides timely, accurate and complete functional criminal history, and criminal justice records available to all criminal justice agencies.
- The third priority issue is to support components of the criminal justice system to ensure the system remains balanced, by supporting forensic laboratories, drug and violent offender detention and court adjudication.
- The fourth priority issue is to commit limited support for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program.

Statistics show that projects in the program areas (described in section III), including those supported entirely by State monies, impacted the criminal justice process by significantly increasing the chances of drug law violators, gang members and violent criminals being identified, apprehended, adjudicated and punished. In addition, the enhanced drug abuse control efforts have successfully removed a significant amount of illicit drugs from market places throughout the United States.

Arizona's geographical southern border is contiguous to the Republic of Mexico.

Favorable year-round climatic conditions provide an environment highly attractive to constant drug smuggling. Major drug smuggling organizations based in Mexico dominate the movement of cocaine, marijuana, heroin and, more recently, methamphetamine, into and through Arizona from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa. With less complex methods of production the proliferation of clandestine laboratories and the increased production of methamphetamine has become a growing problem.

It is incumbent upon the State to maintain a vigorous, active multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task force complement to maintain pressure on drug import organizations and interdict the steady stream of marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and other drugs coming from the Republic of Mexico.

While Arizona has its own problems with illicit drug consumption, large numbers of drug shipments are bound for cities and towns all across the United States. A substantial part of Arizona's formula grant funding will continue to augment and support federal efforts to interdict these drug shipments, and to arrest and successfully prosecute those responsible for them as long as program guidelines and funding permit.

Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs are balanced throughout a broad spectrum of activities, including drug abuse prevention and education, apprehension of drug offenders, forensic analyses of drug evidence and the prosecution, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders. Arizona has continued this system-wide balanced approach through FY 2001 with excellent results.

Arizona has identified its need to attack the problem of illicit drug trafficking and violent crime at all levels throughout the state, on a system-wide basis. The focus is on identifying, arresting, successfully prosecuting and adjudicating drug law violators, and seizing their illicit drugs and the assets derived from their unlawful activities. In this regard, Arizona's program has been most successful, given the limitations on availability and use of drug and violent crime control funds.

❖ *Coordination Efforts and Activities*

Arizona's state policy for Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation programs is coordinated through the Arizona Drug and Gang Policy Council, chaired by the Governor. The Council is charged with providing direction and guidance to state agencies in the demand reduction area. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is represented on the council through membership and assignment to the Council's working subcommittee.

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission provides the Drug and Gang Policy Council members with copies of the State Drug Enforcement Strategy and the Annual

Drug and Gang Enforcement Report, an in-depth document from which this report is partially derived. The result is continuous coordination between the demand reduction activities in the State as coordinated through the Drug and Gang Policy Council, and the supply reduction activities coordinated through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, the designated State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial formula Grant Program.

The Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention Resource Center, a major component of the State's demand reduction activities under the Drug and Gang Policy Council, conducts a state-wide inventory of all substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs and projects in the state.

II. EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Illicit drug production, transportation, marketing, distribution and consumption is a world wide economic activity. Consumption creates inherent problems of altered behavior and violent crime that costs Americans billions of dollars. In developing and implementing programs with the campaign against drug abuse, gangs and related violence, it is imperative that ongoing evaluations be conducted to ensure that projects have a high potential of success and are properly implemented. Activities must be conducted in accordance with the plans that created them. Outcomes or productivity must be of sufficient value to justify the expense; and must clearly impact the drug problem as a whole.

Statistical indicators are used as bench marks to measure Arizona's progress in its efforts to deal with drug abuse, gangs and violence. While use of such benchmarks to measure the progress of all individual programs is not always appropriate, they are generally used to gauge overall achievement.

The following considerations constitute the evaluation factors for currently funded programs and projects. Additional factors will be added or deleted as the evaluation process is refined. Projects funded only with state monies are monitored and evaluated under the same processes and standards applied to federally funded projects.

Factors evaluated as outlined in the 2000-2003 Arizona Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Strategy are:

- The individual project statement of goals, objectives and proposed activities.
- The amount of the grant.
- An analysis of arrests made, including number and type (possession, sale, transport etc.) by drug category. An analysis of the number of prosecution opportunities, charges filed, declinations and dismissals by drug type.
- An analysis of seizures made including number, size and type (drugs, assets, vehicles, etc.).
- An analysis of case dispositions by plea, jury, court, acquittals, dismissals, etc.) by drug type.
- An analysis of productivity (arrests and seizures) compared to grant amount for cost performance ratios.
- An analysis of sentences recorded resulting from dispositions.

- A comparison of total and type of productivity with the project statement of goals and objectives. An analysis of forfeiture activity including number of seizures reported and forfeitures completed by asset type.
- A comparison of productivity cost/performance ratios with other task forces by arrest and seizure categories. An analysis of disposition (by type) compared to grant amount for cost/performance ratios.
- Any other documented items of special considerations such as productive assistance to other drug and gang task forces or agencies on successful cases. A comparison of the total and type of productivity with the project statement of goals and objectives.
- Project's demonstrated ability to provide required reports in a timely manner and to meet all obligations of the grant agreement.
- A staff assessment of project accomplishments and effectiveness related to the statewide drug, gang and violent crime control strategy priorities and goals.

The Commission has established a continuous process evaluation of funded projects to assure compliance with the strategy and the desired cohesive balanced statewide program. Required project activity reports are a form of monitoring that enables the Commission to continuously evaluate productivity of projects and programs. On-site visits and liaison efforts by staff with other elements of the criminal justice system combined with system-wide data collection enhance the ability to make appropriate and responsible evaluations of the programs and projects.

III.
**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES,
EVALUATION METHODS AND RESULTS**

The following is a summary of activities, performance measures, evaluation methods and results carried out in Arizona under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Drug Grant Program.

Apprehension (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) Apprehension Program expended \$2,871,833 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$958,367 in local cash matching funds and \$757,510 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$4,587,710. This money supported 16 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug task forces. One drug task force was operating in each of Arizona's 15 counties, plus a commercial narcotics interdiction task force operating in public bus and rail terminals and at Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix, Arizona.

The following table provides a history and overview of funding for the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang and violent crime apprehension task forces from April, 1988 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$20,032,497	\$5,116,414	\$3,729,130	\$3,130,172	\$2,871,833	\$34,880,046
State Match	\$8,250,589	\$0	\$0	\$436,748	\$757,510	\$9,444,847
Local Match	\$4,530,581	\$199,690	\$1,243,045	\$1,043,391	\$958,367	\$7,975,074
TOTAL FUNDS	\$32,813,667	\$5,316,104	\$4,972,175	\$4,610,311	\$4,587,710	\$52,299,967

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension task forces is to reduce both the supply of drugs and demand for them by apprehending persons who violate laws relating to production, possession, sale/distribution, importation and transportation of controlled substances, and who engage in drug and/or gang-related violent criminal acts. The objectives are to inhibit, immobilize and dismantle drug trafficking groups and criminal street gangs through aggressive, efficient multi-jurisdictional task force enforcement and investigative operations; and to reduce the demand for controlled substances by holding those who unlawfully possess or use those substances accountable under innovative drug laws.

Apprehension (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program (Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Drug, gang and violent crime control enforcement and investigation efforts in Arizona are carried out by Federal, State, County and local agencies. Federal agencies active in these efforts include the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Treasury, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Unit, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. The Arizona Department of Public Safety has statewide authority for drug investigations and a dedicated narcotics division. Fourteen county sheriff departments have full time officers dedicated to drug investigations. Task force formation has resulted in forty-five police departments with at least one full-time officer assigned to drug investigations.

The numerous interagency and multi-agency investigative task forces operating on a statewide basis throughout Arizona have been a major enhancement to individual agency or department efforts. Although there are variations in the size and number of agencies involved, and in function or objective, all participants support the task force concept because it has proven that it promotes the enhancement of interagency cooperation while achieving a much broader scope of coverage at an affordable cost. In addition, certain task forces combine specialty functions from different agencies into a unified effort, resulting in higher impact operations.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

In addition to on-site monitoring, the evaluation of projects is focused on productivity and activity measurements. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has set up evaluation models for all law enforcement related programs and subordinate projects that make up the programs. Supply reduction activities are measured.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

Arizona's 16 grant funded task forces made 1,716 use/possession arrests and 2,163 Sales/Trafficking arrests for a total of 3,879 drug law violation arrests from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. These task forces also seized 2,047 pounds of cocaine a 14 percent increase over last year; 160,507 pounds of marijuana a 19 percent increase over last year's seizures; 2,146 marijuana plants under cultivation; 76,591 grams of methamphetamine, 49,785 grams of heroin a 2,089 percent increase over last year; and 46,566 dosage units of other drugs such as LSD, PCP, steroids, etc. In addition, these task forces seized drug trafficking violators' assets with an estimated value of \$11,104,273. The value of seized assets is used only as an indicator of the negative impact such losses have to the violators. Task forces do not realize equivalent gains in seized assets that are forfeited due to lien holders, storage, property maintenance, processing and disposition fees that are paid from the proceeds. More detailed information may be found on page 24 of this report.

Prosecution (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) Prosecution Program expended \$2,969,783 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$1,035,696 in local cash matching funds, plus \$738,704 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$4,744,183. The funds supported 15 drug law violator prosecution and asset forfeiture projects; thirteen in County attorney offices, one in the Tucson city prosecutor's office and one in the Arizona Attorney General's Office.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency prosecution program from April, 1988 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88 - 97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$19,535,991	\$3,457,806	\$3,671,141	\$3,197,316	\$2,969,783	\$32,832,037
State Match	\$6,880,527	\$0	\$0	\$446,119	\$738,704	\$8,065,350
Local Match	\$4,897,302	\$1,155,235	\$1,223,712	\$1,065,772	\$1,035,696	\$9,377,717
TOTAL FUNDS	\$31,313,820	\$4,613,041	\$4,894,853	\$4,709,207	\$4,744,183	\$50,275,104

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goals of Arizona's multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug and violent crime prosecution projects are to successfully prosecute persons charged with violation of violent criminal laws, criminal acts and controlled substances laws, and to continue utilization of State forfeiture laws to deprive drug traffickers of the profits of their illicit activities.

The program's objectives are: 1) to aggressively prosecute those persons who commit violent crimes or violate laws relating to production, sale/distribution, importation and transportation of controlled substances; 2) to effectively utilize the State forfeiture laws to take drug traffic generated assets and profits from those who violate laws relating to production sale/distribution, importation and transportation of controlled substances; and 3) to reduce the demand for controlled substances by holding accountable, under State or Federal drug laws, those who unlawfully possess or use these substances and direct those who qualify to viable treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Prosecution (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program (Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Drug case prosecution in Arizona is carried out by four groups: the U.S. Attorney, the Arizona Attorney General, the county attorneys, and some municipal prosecutors. The U.S. Attorney prosecutes violators of Federal drug laws and pursues asset forfeiture actions related to Federal drug violations. The Arizona Attorney General is most involved in civil forfeiture actions and money laundering resulting from drug cases and is not often involved in criminal prosecution of drug violators. The county attorneys prosecute violations of State drug laws and pursue asset forfeiture actions related to drug violations. City prosecutors in some municipalities are involved in drug prosecutions at the misdemeanor level as a result of county attorney declination policies or decisions and in asset forfeiture actions.

As a result of the numerous interagency drug investigative task force operations, many prosecutors are involved in investigative strategy and enforcement decisions (Federal and/or State) early in the investigations. This has generated an enhanced cooperative atmosphere in many respects. The Arizona Attorney General's Financial Remedies Unit is active in inter-jurisdictional asset forfeiture and money laundering actions and supplies assistance to both federal prosecutors, county attorneys, municipal prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona and the United States.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

In addition to on-site monitoring, the evaluation of projects is focused on productivity and activity measurements. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has set up evaluation models of all enforcement related programs and the subordinate projects that make up the programs.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

During FY 2001, the 15 prosecution projects were responsible for concluding 17,454 drug offense cases which resulted in 12,748 drug, gang and violent crime convictions. Of these 8,189 (64 percent) were felony convictions. Drug offense convictions resulted in 1,628 prison sentences, 3,702 jail sentences, and 5,478 probation sentences. Drug prosecution projects that also conduct civil asset forfeiture activities were responsible for the successful forfeiture of an estimated \$6,420,243 in seized drug traffickers' assets. More detailed information may be found on page 26 of this report.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP)

❖ *Program Overview*

The Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program expended \$470,389 in Federal funds and \$156,796 in local matching funds for a total \$627,185 in FY 2001. This money funded 15 criminal justice records improvement programs.

The following table provides a history and overview of funding for the Criminal Justice Record Improvement Projects from July, 1994 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table are those allocated to Criminal Justice Records Improvement by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

FUNDS	FY95-97 7/1/94 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$2,807,139	\$0	\$518,093	\$378,658	\$470,389	\$4,174,279
State Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Match	\$932,367	\$0	\$172,698	\$184,893	\$156,796	\$1,446,754
TOTAL FUNDS	\$3,739,506	\$0	\$690,791	\$563,551	\$627,185	\$5,621,033

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The Arizona Criminal Justice Records Improvement project goal is to develop a state-wide, fully integrated, distributed system in which each component/agency supports the functions of other components. This system would be able to analyze diverse information and generate management information reports.

Arizona has outlined detailed long-term and short-term objectives in the 2001 Arizona Criminal Justice Records Improvement plan. This report will only outline some of the short-term (one to three years) objectives that are close to completion: 1) courts shall provide juvenile probation information from Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS) for use by any Arizona criminal justice practitioner within any state criminal justice system, within two minutes, with a status currency of 24-hours; 2) all law enforcement agencies within the state will adopt and use the process control number (PCN) with fingerprint card scanners or bar code printers, provided to the agencies who lack LiveScan® systems; 3) prosecutors will use the PCN in their agencies automated systems so changes can be tracked from law enforcement agencies, through the courts, to the Central Repository thereby improving disposition reporting information; 4) provide Phoenix and Tucson Police Departments and other various agencies in Pima and Maricopa counties a COPLINK access to provide for greater sharing of information; and 5) integrate Arizona inmate correctional status (incarcerated, on community supervision, probation, including conditions) into the States central repository database to enable any criminal justice practitioner to know the status of a given person within two minutes.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP)(Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Arizona's Criminal Justice Records Improvement plan provides funds to law enforcement agencies for the installation of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AZAFIS) Mug Photo Interface. Case management and information systems for state, county, and local agencies.

The priority for allocations of funds was given to programs that directly affect the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of criminal justice information by improving the processes used to report arrests and dispositions to the central state repository. An automated version of the Arizona Sex Offender Registration form has been added to the LiveScan® and card scanner workstations. Florence, Superior and Kearny Police departments have interfaced with the Pinal County Sheriff's Office. The Tombstone Marshal's Office has interfaced with the Cochise County Sheriff's Office. The 15 projects funded are all at different levels of technical development. All projects are working toward the goal of the criminal justice records improvement program.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

The evaluation of projects funded under Criminal Justice Records Improvement programs reflects the accomplishment of the stated goals and objectives, such as equipment purchased, case management system completed, etc..

❖ *Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results*

Arizona has always used National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) to leverage the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program (CJRIP) funds. NCHIP funds are used to modify the Arizona Computerized Criminal History system to accommodate electronic submission of dispositions from the courts and prosecutors, allow Arizona to take the necessary step to fully participate in the FBI Interstate Identification Index (III), reduce the backlog of court disposition entries at the Central State Repository and hire a consultant to conduct a study to identify a unique numbering system for the further enhancement of the accuracy and completeness of final dispositions within the records.

Much is being accomplished with the NCHIP and CJRIP funds being leveraged and coordinated by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. The State repository reports that 65,875 new criminal records were established in FY2000, In all, 947,608 active criminal records have been maintained, a 23 percent increase over FY1997. Arizona's Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS) maintains 1,118,860 tenprint records, a 27 percent increase over FY1997. The AZAFIS completed 336,937 tenprint searches and had 210,703 (63 percent) confirmed hits. Fingerprint workstations and automated records management networks are making electronic transfers between Arizona's State, county and municipal agencies a reality. Today 90

percent of all fingerprints being sent to the Central
Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP) (Continued)

State Repository are being sent electronically. Some projects have used additional funding to enhance systems initiated with previous CJRIP funds.

There is still much more to be accomplished. Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, particularly in the rural counties of the State, need additional assistance to improve the production, storage and transmission of criminal history record information. The integration of systems that allow for electronic exchange of information without repeated data entry among agencies has become a reality in Arizona. More detailed information may be found on page 28 of this report.

Drug Abuse Reduction Education Program (DARE)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) DARE enhancement program expended \$19,755 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$6,585 in local cash matching funds and \$5,218 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$31,558. These funds enhanced the activities of one DARE project.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the DARE program from April, 1988 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the Drug Abuse Reduction Education program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/99 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$1,155,171	\$23,094	\$21,115	\$19,534	\$19,755	\$1,238,669
State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,726	\$5,218	\$7,944
Local Match	\$159,701	\$5,774	\$7,038	\$6,511	\$6,585	\$185,609
TOTAL FUNDS	\$1,314,872	\$28,868	\$28,153	\$28,771	\$31,558	\$1,432,222

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's DARE program is to reduce the demand for drugs by educating school children regarding the consequences of illicit controlled substance use. The objective is to utilize law enforcement officer programs for drug prevention education activities in Arizona schools.

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

The major focus of the DARE program is the presentation of a 17-lesson, formal curriculum by uniformed law enforcement officers to elementary school fifth and sixth graders. The DARE instructors are involved in other activities, including school staff in-service sessions, parent meetings and periodic visitations to classrooms that do not receive the 17-lesson curriculum.

In addition to teaching students about the negative physical and social aspects of drug use, the law enforcement officers use role playing and other interactive teaching techniques to increase the students' self-esteem. They also teach the students decision making skills and how to resist peer pressure to use drugs, along with lessons on personal safety and the development and use of positive social support systems as an alternative to drug involvement.

Drug Abuse Reduction Education Program (DARE) (Continued)

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

The evaluation of projects funded consists of productivity and activity measurement. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has set up evaluation models of all enforcement related programs and the subordinate projects that make up the programs.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

The one DARE project funded served four schools and was responsible for 159 hours of additional classroom instruction. This enhanced funding has produced an additional 180 graduates from the program. Periodic visitations to students that do not receive the 17-lesson curriculum were also accomplished. More detailed information may be found on page 30 of this report.

Detention Program (Federal and State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) Drug Offender Detention Program expended \$42,280 in Federal Byrne grant funds plus \$14,093 in local cash matching funds plus \$11,168 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$67,542. These funds allow the Department of Corrections to test inmates involved in drug treatment programming. Additionally, \$364,363 in State funds were used to support salaries and benefits for detention officers in two of Arizona's 15 counties.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the drug offender detention program from April, 1988 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the Detention program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$931,317	\$0	\$93,361	\$55,754	\$42,280	\$1,122,712
State Funds	\$3,042,122	\$208,780	\$364,363	\$372,142	\$375,531	\$4,362,938
Local Match	\$130,674	\$0	\$31,121	\$18,585	\$14,093	\$194,473
TOTAL FUNDS	\$4,104,113	\$208,780	\$488,845	\$446,481	\$431,904	\$5,680,123

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's detention program is to help county jails enhance their inmate security and processing services by: 1) meeting the needs generated by enhanced drug and gang violence enforcement projects and the arrests/convictions these projects produce; and 2) the implementation of supervised alternative sanctions, including off-site detention. In addition, funds for drug testing within the state's prison system allow the Department of Corrections to be eligible for Federal Violent Offender Incarceration Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds.

The objectives are: 1) to enhance resources required for county jails to supervise the additional inmates brought into the system for detention following drug and violent crime convictions supported by the state-wide enforcement and prosecution strategy; 2) in those areas of greatest need, enhance the staffing of county jails where that need has been established as a result of enforcement projects authorized and supported by this state-wide strategy; and 3) ensuring that all drug offenders in the prison system are tested through urinalysis.

Detention Program (Federal and State Funded) (Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Enhanced Formula Drug Grant assistance has been continuously provided to two county sheriff' Offices from 1988 through 2000. Eligibility for federal funding assistance has expired for these projects. The Department of Corrections to remain eligible for VOI/TIS funds must ensure its inmate drug testing program establishes a clear relationship between drug testing and drug treatment by increasing its testing frequencies for inmates involved in treatment.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

The evaluation of projects funded under detention programs reflects the accomplishment of the stated goals and objectives.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

The infusion of State funds was necessitated by the 48-month funding limitation under the Formula Grant Program. Detention services have been a vital component of Arizona's balanced Drug Enforcement Strategy since it was implemented. With drug offense convictions resulting in 3,702 persons sentenced to jail time, enhanced funding with state monies has been necessary to alleviate the added pressure on the system. The enhanced support has funded 10 detention officer positions, allowing one county to keep an additional housing facility operating and staffed where 25.5 percent of the general inmate population has severe drug problems. In another county it allows for court transportation of drug offenders. The Federal Byrne funds allowed the Department of Corrections to test 100 percent of the approximate 2,428 inmates participating in treatment programs at eight correctional institutions in the State each month.

Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program (State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program expended \$597,605 in State funds. These monies supported the enhanced activities of crime laboratories operated by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Phoenix Police Department and the Tucson Police Department. These agencies have been vital components of Arizona's enhanced drug enforcement program since its inception in 1988, and are no longer eligible for Formula Grant Program funds.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program from April, 1988 through June, 2000. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the Forensic Drug Evidence program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$1,136,096	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,136,096
State Funds	\$2,817,234	\$961,759	\$597,605	\$597,605	\$597,605	\$5,301,808
Local Match	\$89,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,264
TOTAL FUNDS	\$4,042,594	\$961,759	\$597,605	597,605	597,605	\$6,527,168

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program is to allow existing crime laboratories in the State to respond to the need for timely prosecution of violent crime and drug law violators by assisting investigators with timely analyses and presenting evidence in court. The objectives are: 1) to provide additional criminalists to analyze and examine evidence in the increased numbers of drug and violent offense cases generated by the enhanced state-wide enforcement and prosecution strategy; 2) to prevent backlogs and provide timely, effective prosecution; and 3) to conduct sophisticated, complex, highly technical investigations and analyses to assist violent crime investigations in a timely manner.

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Forensic support for drug prosecution in Arizona is provided by the Arizona Department of Public Safety's three regional laboratories and the two laboratories operated by the cities of Phoenix and Tucson Police departments. The majority of the forensic work is done in the three regional State laboratories. Each of these facilities has a users' committee consisting of representatives of the departments served by that laboratory. Enhancements to these projects are totally funded from State monies. They are no longer eligible for Federal Formula Grant assistance due to the 48-month

limitation.

Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program (State Funded) (Continued)

The enhanced drug enforcement program for drug analysis in the Phoenix and Tucson Police department laboratories each devoted one full-time criminalist, and nine criminalist and latent fingerprint examiners at the DPS laboratories, during 2001. These enhancements allowed the laboratories to provide more timely support to enhanced investigation and prosecution efforts in the State.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

Funded projects are evaluated through both process and outcome measurements. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has set up evaluation models of all enforcement related programs and the subordinate projects that make up the programs.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

From July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, these laboratories received 22,708 drug evidence samples for analyses. Laboratory technicians conducted 43,293 tests on the samples. The samples were identified as: 18,957 samples were cannabis, a 69 percent increase over FY2000, 11,301 were cocaine, and another 13,035 were other controlled substances which is a 26 percent increase over last year. Drug task force and prosecution projects would be unable to continue at current productivity levels without the support of the Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program, supported entirely with State funds. More detailed information may be found on page 31 of this report.

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2001 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001) Court Adjudication Program expended \$2,707,318 in State funds to support 20 sub-grantee projects under the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court in Arizona. These sub-grants include judges, indigent defense attorneys, court staff, probation officers and drug testing.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the Court Adjudication Program from April, 1988 through June, 2001. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the Court Adjudication program. Starting with FY 2000 the funding amounts are those actually expended or used on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$3,872,537	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,872,537
State Funds	\$13,740,736	\$2,765,114	\$2,738,032	\$2,717,142	\$2,707,318	\$24,658,342
Local Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL FUNDS	\$17,613,273	\$2,765,114	\$2,738,032	\$2,717,142	\$2,707,318	\$28,530,879

FY00 and FY01 are funds expended on program activities.

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of the Court Adjudication Program is to process and adjudicate people accused of committing violent crimes, or violating controlled substances laws. The objectives are to provide additional court divisions, judges and related essential staff for Superior Courts in areas of greatest need in Arizona, and to provide additional support services where needed in the adjudicatory system, to assist the expeditious processing and adjudication of drug abuse and violent crime enforcement projects in the State.

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

The Arizona Superior Court consists of 155 judges sitting in 15 counties. Since 1987 the criminal case activity in Arizona Superior Courts has increased steadily every year with increased filings, terminations, and pending caseloads.

Increased apprehension and prosecution of drug and violent crime law violators under the enhanced drug enforcement program was projected to have a direct impact on this already heavily burdened criminal justice system entity. The Arizona Drug Enforcement Strategy was developed as a system-wide enhancement, providing the adjudication components with enhanced funding to handle the increased activity, providing additional Superior Court Divisions, increased probation services, public defenders and related needs. Case statistics from these programs reflect the impact of Arizona's aggressive drug apprehension and prosecution activities.

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded) (Continued)

The Court Adjudication Program is a vital component of Arizona's state-wide, system-wide drug, gang and violent crime enforcement program. Without the services provided by the program, the court system in Arizona could not handle the caseloads generated by highly productive drug, gang and violent crime enforcement and prosecution efforts, grant funded or otherwise. Since the program is no longer eligible for Formula Drug Grant funding due to the 48-month funding limitation, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has continued to provide enhanced State funding to the courts to ensure the criminal justice system stays balanced and effective across the entire spectrum.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

Funded projects are evaluated through both process and outcome measurements. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has set up evaluation models of all enforcement related programs and the subordinate projects that make up the programs.

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

There were 18,519 drug cases filed with the Court Adjudication Program by prosecuting agencies from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2001. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition on 23,344 drug cases for this period, indicating that progress is being made with the case backlog. 11,204 (48 percent) were disposed of within 90 days. 4,688 (20 percent) were disposed of within 180 days. More detailed information may be found on page 32 of this report.

IV
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Arizona's drug control strategy has been, from the beginning, based on the concept of full, system wide enhancement, including public defenders, probation officers, drug testing and court adjudication through support to county sheriff departments for detention of drug offenders, the enhancement of forensic drug evidence analyses, and drug abuse prevention through enhancement to DARE programs.

Federal law provides that no single project may continue to receive support under this program beyond 48 months, with the exception of multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces and their tandem prosecution projects. Arizona has shifted the burden of providing the required 25 percent cash matching funds to sub-grantee agencies receiving Federal funds, and using State Drug Enforcement Account funds to provide continued support to the adjudication, forensics and detention components of the very successful statewide drug control effort.

Apprehension (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Task Forces

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2001 the Commission approved \$52,299,967 in Federal, State and local funding for 23 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces. Seven of these have been discontinued or disbanded.

The problems of manufacturing, importing, transporting, sales and use of illicit drugs were perceived as state-wide problems when Arizona's first State Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Strategy was completed in 1987. The productivity data provided to the Commission by the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension task forces as summarized in Table 1 strongly supports that initial premise. These highly productive task forces made 41,540 drug offender arrests, and seized 58,036 pounds of cocaine; 1,699,785 pounds of marijuana; 88,928 marijuana plants under cultivation; 109,538 grams of heroin; 2,218 pounds of methamphetamine; and 4,339,671 dosage units of other drugs during this period.

An estimated \$138,365,184 in drug traffickers' assets were also seized for forfeiture. This figure represents an estimate of the impact on the drug traffickers, not an indication of value derived from forfeiture activities which is normally a great deal less.

Apprehension (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Task Forces (Continued)

***APPREHENSION (MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL, MULTI-AGENCY)
TASK FORCE PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY***

TABLE 1

	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
ARRESTS						
Use/Possession	11,747	1,893	1,428	1,644	1,716	18,428
Sales/Trafficking	15,109	1,850	1,920	2,070	2,163	23,112
TOTAL	26,856	3,743	3,348	3,714	3,879	41,540
DRUGS SEIZED						
Cocaine(OZ)	755,140	34,709	77,099	28,856	32,766	928,570
Marijuana(LB)	1,176,481	95,023	132,728	135,046	160,507	1,699,785
Marijuana(PL)	58,631	24,103	1,302	2,746	2,146	88,928
Heroin (GM)	53,339	1,574	2,566	2,274	49,785	109,538
Amph/Meth(GM)	689,514	89,717	74,375	83,720	76,591	1,013,917
Other (DU)	3,505,643	198,147	258,483	330,832	46,566	4,339,671
ESTIMATED Value of Assets Seized	\$92,107,903	\$12,987,503	\$10,016,834	\$12,148,671	\$11,104,273	\$138,365,184

Data reported is for all Task Forces current and discontinued.

Actual forfeiture of seized trafficker assets is a lengthy legal process and the gross estimated value of such seizures is very seldom received by law enforcement and prosecuting agencies. The gross estimated value is used as an indicator of the negative impact seizures have on drug traffickers' resources.

Prosecution (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Task Forces

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2001 the Commission approved \$50,275,104 in Federal, State and local funding for tandem prosecution support projects to multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces funded under the Apprehension program. They continue to be eligible for ongoing funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

Multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency tandem drug prosecution units have been funded in 13 of Arizona's 15 counties, plus two city prosecutors, in Phoenix (has been discontinued) and Tucson, and the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney General's Office has used these funds to support state-wide asset forfeiture training and litigation. The Maricopa County Attorney's Office's resources support enhancements to their Special Crimes, Gang, Homicide, Trial and Drug Diversion Bureaus which prosecutes all drug offenders arrested and charged in Maricopa County. The majority of these cases are generated by uniformed patrol officers and deputy sheriffs throughout Maricopa County.

Grant funded drug prosecution in the other twelve counties that received grants under this program also prosecuted all drug offenders arrested and charged within their respective counties, in addition to the cases actually generated by grant funded multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces.

Table 2 shows the drug, gang and violent crime cases referred to the prosecutor's offices by law enforcement agencies since July 1991. This table reflects the results of 105,891 drug offense convictions. Of these 15,532 resulted in prison sentences and 27,588 jail time. Although probation is shown in 46,736 cases, it should be noted that in many instances, an offender who is given probation will also have served some jail time. Conversely, some offenders who received probation and some jail time also wind up serving a prison sentence as well, usually in cases where they have violated their probation terms. This table also reflects the value of forfeited assets seized from drug offenders and forfeited through the activities of grant funded prosecution projects. Please note that since grant funds are not used to support asset forfeiture activities within their agencies, the value of asset forfeitures for the Maricopa and Pinal County attorney's offices are not reflected.

Prosecution (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Task Forces (Continued)

**PROSECUTION (MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL, MULTI-AGENCY)
TASK FORCE PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY**

TABLE 2

	FY92-97 7/1/91 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
PRODUCTIVITY Cases Concluded	81,081	12,264	15,689	15,305	17,454	141,793
CONVICTIONS						
Felony	42,727	5,192	8,159	7,281	8,189	71,548
Misdemeanor	17,993	3,836	3,640	2,783	3,722	31,974
Not designated*				1,496	781	2,277
Unknown				36	56	92
TOTAL	60,720	9,028	11,799	11,597	12,748	105,891
SENTENCE TYPE						
Prison	9,581	1,290	1,744	1,289	1,628	15,532
Jail	14,498	2,535	4,182	2,681	3,702	27,588
Probation	27,549	4,275	5,309	4,125	5,478	46,736
Unknown				2,404	802	3,206
VALUE of Non- Drug Forfeitures**	\$32,066,518	\$8,257,314	\$6,720,336	\$6,372,993	\$6,420,243	\$59,837,404

Data reported is for all projects current and discontinued.

* Not designated at the time of conviction, sentence dependent upon the fulfillment of other obligations, such as treatment, etc.

**Maricopa and Pinal County attorney's do not use grant funds to support forfeiture activities, data is not available.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP)

From July 1, 1994 through June 30, 2001 the Commission approved \$ 5,621,033 in Federal and local funding to 88 Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects. 34 county agencies, 51 municipal agencies and 4 state agencies have received funds to improve their record systems.

Table 3 shows the progress being made to Arizona's criminal justice records program. There has been a steady increase in the active records maintained, a 23 percent increase from fiscal year 1997 to 2000. Due to the installation of additional LiveScan® systems there has been a 27 percent increase in tenprint records maintained. With this technology less records are being rejected by the system. There has been a 43 percent increase in tenprint confirmations from fiscal year 1997 to 2000. More applicant fingerprint cards are processed (18 percent) indicating more employers are using fingerprint processing to evaluate potential employees. Sex offender community notifications have increased by 16 percent from fiscal year 1999 to 2000.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT HISTORY

TABLE 3

	FY 97 7/1/96 TO 6/30/97	FY 98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY 99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY 00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00
CRIMINAL RECORDS				
Arrest Fingerprint Cards Received	183,114	205,972	186,777	222,139
New Criminal Records Established	64,379	61,784	67,966	65,875
Active Criminal Records Maintained	769,929	825,057	883,953	947,608
Request for Records Processed	1,717,856	2,104,907	1,703,710	1,931,838
AZAFIS* ACTIVITIES				
Tenprint records maintained	883,749	951,843	1,035,517	1,118,860
Unsolved latent print images maintained	43,518	54,217	68,819	59,176
Tenprint searches completed	248,335	277,321	319,849	336,937
Tenprint hits confirmed	147,697	188,363	211,063	210,703
Latent print searches completed	22,885	20,472	21,508	21,280
Latent search hits confirmed	1,751	1,861	1,884	2,257
Applicant fingerprint cards processed	136,029	146,443	178,798	123,098
Applicant clearance cards processed**				36,958
SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY NOTIFICATIONS (see definitions following table)				
Level 1 Notifications	130	160	180	243
Level 2 Notifications	187	234	318	350
Level 3 Notifications	43	69	77	75

*Arizona Automated Fingerprint Information System

**FY2000 data reflect applicant fingerprint cards legislatively redirected to new Applicant Clearance Card program implemented August 16, 1999.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP) (Continued)

SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY NOTIFICATIONS LEVEL DEFINITION

Level 1 Notification: The local law enforcement agency that is responsible for notification shall maintain information about the offender. They may disseminate this information to other law enforcement agencies and may give notification to the people with whom the offender resides.

Level 2 Notification: The notification may be made to the immediate neighbors, schools, appropriate community groups and prospective employees which may include a flyer with photographs and address or the general area where the offender will be residing as well as a brief general summary of the offender's status and criminal background.

Level 3 Notification: The notification shall be made to surrounding neighborhood, area schools, appropriate community groups and prospective employers which shall include a flyer with photograph and exact address of the offender as well as a summary of the offender's status and criminal background. A press release and a level three flyer shall be given to the local electronic and print media to enable information to be placed in a local publication.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (DARE)

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2001 the Commission approved \$1,432,222 in Federal and local funding to 9 Drug Abuse Resistance Education programs. Eight of these were discontinued due to the 48 month funding limitation or the availability of other funding sources.

Table 4 shows that grant funds have helped 14,107 students graduate from the 17-lesson formal curriculum since July 1991. Uniformed law enforcement officers have spent 15,578 hours presenting this program to elementary school fifth and sixth grade students.

***DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)
PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY***

TABLE 4

	FY92-97 7/1/91 TO 6/30/97	FY 98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY 99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY 00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY 01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
NUMBER OF: Schools Served	144	4	4	4	5	161
Students Graduated	12,345	1,074	418	90	180	14,107
Participants*	3,135	960	836	222	227	5,380
Instruction Hours	14,059	750	403	207	159	15,578

*Participant data became available July 1994.

Most programs have been discontinued due to the 48 month funding limitation 12/93.

FY95 program data is for 6 months January through June 1995.

FY96 program data is for 6 months July through December 1995.

FY98 program data is for 6 months, July through December, 1999.

Drug Evidence Analysis Program (State Funded)

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2001 the Commission has approved \$ 6,527,168 in Federal, State and local funding for Drug Evidence Analysis laboratories operated by the Department of Public Safety (3 laboratories) and the Phoenix and Tucson Police Departments (one laboratory each). Due to the 48-month funding limitation these projects are no longer eligible for Federal funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

Table 5 shows that 281,383 drug samples have been submitted for analysis since April 1988. Laboratory technicians conducted 474,042 test on these samples: There showed positive for 171,195 for cannabis/marijuana; 132,924 for cocaine; and 169,923 on other controlled substances.

***DRUG EVIDENCE ANALYSIS PROGRAM
PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY***

TABLE 5

	FY88-97 4/1/88 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
SAMPLES Number Submitted	181,773	28,097	24,753	24,052	22,708	281,383
NUMBER OF ANALYSIS						
Cocaine	80,308	13,603	15,216	12,496	11,301	132,924
Cannabis	112,639	14,913	13,448	11,238	18,957	171,195
Other Substances	116,017	16,280	14,258	10,333	13,035	169,923
TOTAL	308,964	44,796	42,922	34,067	43,293	474,042

Data reported is for all projects current and discontinued.
These programs are no longer eligible for Formula Grant Program funds.

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded)

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2001 the Commission has approved \$25,833,561 in Federal, State and local funding for the court adjudication program, these programs are no longer eligible for federal funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program due to the 48-month funding limitation.

Table 6 shows that 132,314 drug cases were filed with the courts by prosecuting agencies since July 1991. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition on 154,130 drug cases during this period, indicating that progress is being made with the case backlog. 78,974 (51 percent) were disposed of within less than 90 days. 34,771 (22.6 percent) were disposed of within 180 days.

***COURT ADJUDICATION PROGRAM
PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY***

TABLE 6

	FY92-97 7/1/91 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	TOTAL
Number of Cases Filed	66,487	18,041	14,854	14,413	18,519	132,314
DAYS TO DISPOSITION						
1 - 90 days	35,964	11,085	11,052	9,669	11,204	78,974
91 - 180 days	17,160	5,507	4,078	3,338	4,688	34,771
181 - 270 days	6,875	2,254	1,872	1,383	1,807	14,191
271 - 360 days	3,106	1,149	1,467	730	2,885	9,337
361 + days	7,615	2,506	2,160	1,816	2,760	16,857

FY92 data includes courts for the following counties and municipality:

Coconino County, Gila County, Maricopa County, Navajo County, Pima County, Pinal County and Tucson City courts.

FY93 data includes courts in the following counties and municipality:

Gila County, Maricopa County, Navajo County, Pima County, Pinal County and Tucson City courts.

FY94/95/96/97/98/99 Data includes courts for the following counties and municipality:

Gila County, Maricopa County, Navajo County, Pima County, Pinal County, Yavapai County and Tucson City courts.

FY00 Data includes courts for the following counties and municipality:

Coconino County, Gila County, Graham County, Maricopa County, Mohave County, Navajo County, Pima County, Pinal County, Yuma County, and Tucson City Court.

FY01 Data includes courts for the following counties and municipality:

Coconino County, Gila County, Graham County, LaPaz County, Maricopa County, Mohave County, Navajo County, Pima County, Pinal County, Yavapai County, and Tucson City Court.

The 2001 Enhanced Drug and Gang Enforcement Report is published by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission on October 31st of each year as required under state law. This report provides a detailed, in-depth review of the productivity of each project funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Copies of the report are available from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 3737 N 7th Street, Suite #260, Phoenix, AZ 85014. For further information, or if you have any questions concerning this report, please contact the Commission Office. Phone (602)230-0252, Fax (602)728-0752, E-Mail JFarmer@acjc.state.az.us or KKaram@acjc.state.az.us. Visit our web site at www.acjc.state.az.us

