

# Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

State of Arizona

Edward Byrne State and Local Law  
Enforcement Assistance Formula  
Grant

Annual Report

2005



# ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION



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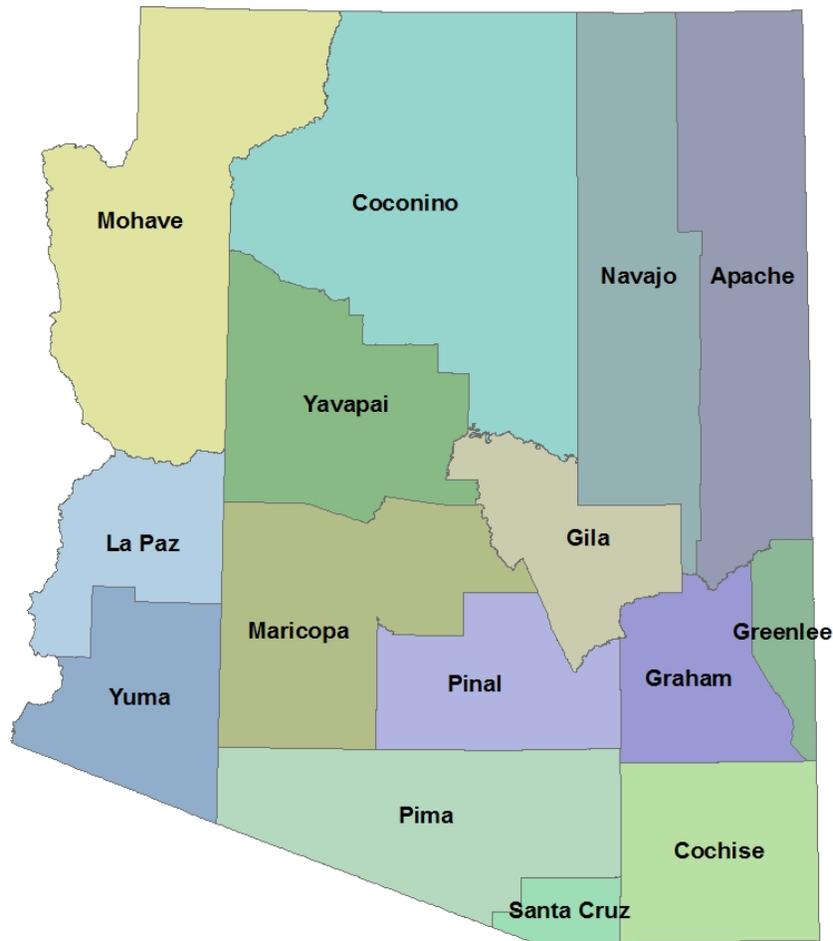
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Executive Director

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA**

**2005 EDWARD BYRNE STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ASSISTANCE FORMULA GRANT ANNUAL REPORT**



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**Presented to:**

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

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**By**

**The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission**

**December, 2005**

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## Executive Summary

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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 (ACJC) is pleased to present Arizona's Annual Report concerning activities carried out under the Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period beginning July 1, 2004 and ending June 30, 2005. Technical assistance was provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission Statistical Analysis Center.

In the FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005), the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program funds supported 70 projects within every Arizona County. Areas covered by the projects include:

- Multi-jurisdictional task forces 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.
- Improving operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
- 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.
- Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which include identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring or drug dependent offenders and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories.
- Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

Since the program inception on April 1, 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 continues to utilize a multi-strategy approach with excellent results. The success of using this multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency, and multi-strategy approach is demonstrated by Arizona's support for 34 projects initiated with formula grant funds that are now fully funded by state funds.

Enhanced multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang, and violent crime enforcement task forces are 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 organizations, with their related violence. Additionally, local and state agencies collaborate to successfully arrest, prosecute, and convict offenders by pooling resources and coordinating efforts. In FY 2005, \$10,022,282 in federal formula grant funds, matching dollars, and state enhancement funds were expended on apprehension and prosecution projects.

Arizona has identified criminal justice records as a priority and has established an overall commitment to improve the process by voluntarily setting aside five-percent of the federal funds to this continued effort. These funds have been leveraged with National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funds to assist agencies in completing criminal justice record projects. The Criminal Justice Commission Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in an ongoing effort to measure improvements in criminal records is using the Records Quality Index (RQI) to assess the quality of records and identify critical improvement activities by pinpointing deficiencies so funds can be better utilized towards that goal in the future.

In FY2005, Arizona's federal formula grant program expended \$446,838 to enhance 10 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. The projects used funds to install and/or update Live Scan workstations, Live Scan interface systems, T1 circuits, communications switches and records management systems. These projects are critical in building the infrastructure in Arizona.

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission approved the Global Justice XML Data Moded (GJXDM) as a data sharing standard and is using Global Justice XML when improving, updating or replacing an existing information system in the State.

Arizona's laboratory enhancement projects are extremely vital components of the multi-strategy, system-wide drug abuse and violent crime control strategy in the state. In FY 2005, \$597,639 in grant funds were expended to continue supporting criminalists at Arizona Department of Public Safety, Phoenix Police Department, and Tucson Police Department to process drug-related forensic tests and examinations for law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Then National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the National Forensic Science, Technology Center (NFSTC), the Arizona SAC and ACJC have partnered to formulate forensic laboratory performance measures and comprehensive program evaluations. This group will be looking at statistics needed for performance measurement as it relates to forensic laboratories and grant programs this coming year.

In FY 2005, \$2,668,422 in grants funds were awarded to Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts to continue funding the anti-drug abuse adjudication projects. The funding provides the court system with the ability to enhance agencies throughout the state, including the Superior Courts in seven of Arizona's 15 counties and the adult probation departments in Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma counties; and the public defender offices in Gila and Maricopa counties. This expands the operational effectiveness of the court adjudication process to levels required for expedited processing of additional drug and violent crime case loads generated by enhanced apprehension and prosecution activity.

Enhanced apprehension and prosecution activity generate a need for increased detention services. In FY 2005, \$364,363 in grant funds were awarded to Coconino and Maricopa County Sheriffs' Offices to continue to provide critically needed inmate security and processing services generated by drug, gang, and violent crime efforts.

Moving forward the ACJC will continue to emphasize performance based decision making and placing precious resources where the need is the greatest. During FY 2005 additional grant funds were directed at high-performing sites. Considering that federal grant dollars have been reduced drastically for two consecutive years, ACJC anticipates funding projects that demonstrate sustainability, increased collaboration, and build infrastructure in Arizona.

The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) State Strategic Plan seeks to improve substance abuse service delivery and institutionalizing infrastructure change at both the state and local level. The Plan identifies target populations and geographic areas based on data that demonstrates rates and prevalence of local substance abuse issues. The primary goal of SPF SIG is to build the capacity and infrastructure for assessing the needs of substance abuse in Arizona. The ACJC has two members that sit on the Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant Advisory Council (SPF-SIG). In addition, the SAC sits on the SPF SIG State Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW). The SAC has worked closely with the group and has assisted the Governor's Office and the Department of Vital Statistics in data analysis for this program. Partnership with these agencies help with ongoing efforts will move toward collaboration and building infrastructure.

Over the next five years the Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant Advisory Council (SPF-SIG) and the State Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW) will be targeting populations and geographic areas with prevalence of substance abuse issues demonstrated by high rates of substance abuse allowing ACJC to fund areas with the greatest need in Arizona.

During FY 2005 ACJC staff conducted on-site monitoring visits to sixteen projects in six Arizona counties. The purpose of these visits was to review grantees progress towards their goals and objectives. Additionally, staff wanted to inform grantees of ACJC's direction toward performance based decision making. During the on-site monitoring visits, ACJC staff strongly encouraged grantees to develop a sustainability plan. Grantees were notified that a sustainability plan must be submitted with FY 2007 funding application. It is critical that grantees collaborate and network with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Also, in addition to working with other law enforcement agencies, staff recommended grantees work in partnership with ONDCP Drug-Free Communities sites and Weed and Seed sites in their regions.

ACJC staff presented project officials with copies of their counties data from the Arizona Youth Survey. The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) is a national model for assessing both the prevalence of substance abuse behavior in communities as well as looking at the underlying conditions associated with drug and gang behavior. Staff stressed the importance of project officials working with their local school principals and prevention coordinators to encourage student participation in the 2006 survey. The community-specific information will assist not only grantees in future planning strategies and project development but school districts and community officials as well.

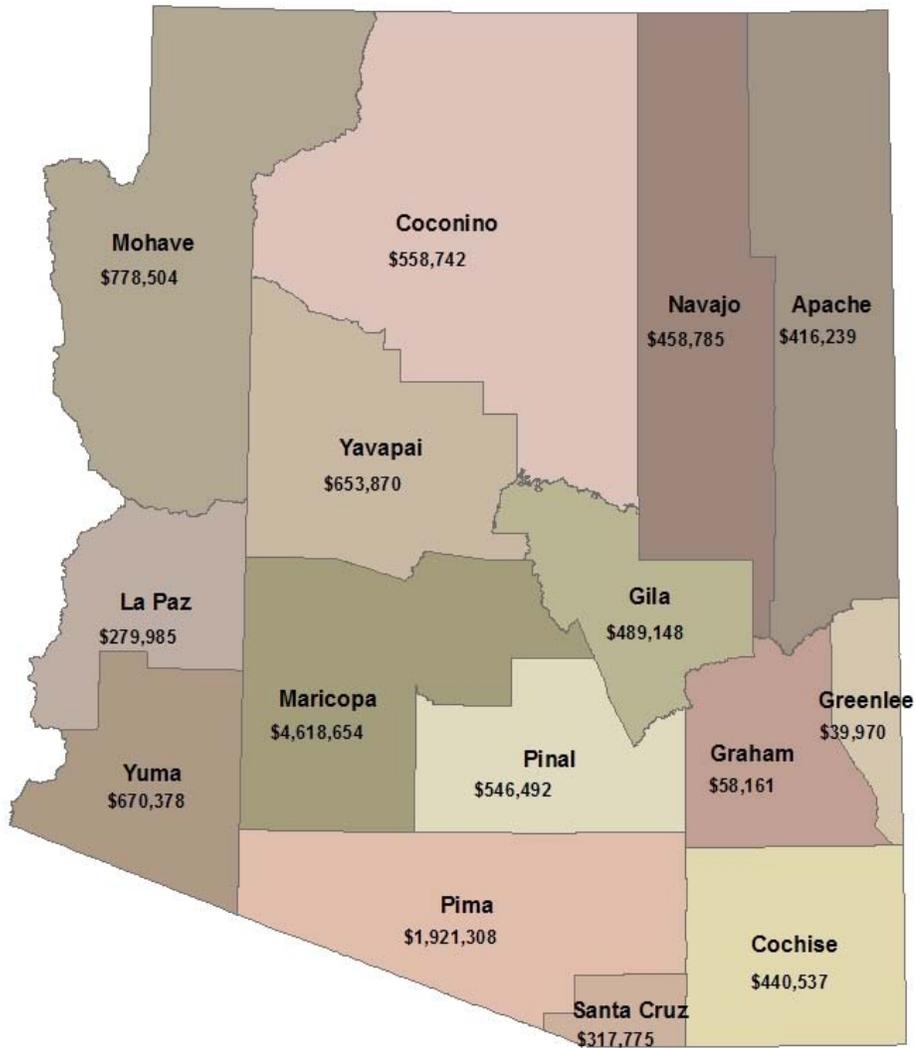
**FY 2005 Program Progress:**

- Arizona's 16 multi-jurisdictional task forces arrested 4,472 drug law violators, of which 2,562 for use/possession and 1,910 for sales/trafficking;
- Arizona's 16 multi-jurisdictional task forces seized 702,887 grams of cocaine, 10,007 grams of heroin, 317,517 grams of methamphetamine, and 250,531 pounds of marijuana;
- Arizona's 15 tandem prosecution projects convicted 22,649 drug, gang, and violent crime violators;
- The combined effort of Arizona's multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug, gang, and violent crime task forces and tandem prosecution projects resulted in \$16,989,123 in forfeited assets;
- Approximately 78% of felony cases are receiving disposition within 180 days, of which 50% received disposition within 90 days;
- Probation activities resulted in 153,079 random urinalysis being conducted;
- Intensive comprehensive drug treatment was provided to 2,275 drug offenders;
- Arizona forensic laboratories received 18,693 drug evidence samples for analysis; with 44,683 tests conducted on drug evidence samples by criminalists;
- Detention project allowed for one additional housing unit to remain open at the Maricopa County Jail;

- Arizona's criminal History Records project resulted in 1,221 sex offender community notifications issued; maintenance of 1,627,438 records, there were 275,953 confirmed hits by the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS);
- ACJC staff initiated the formation of an XML team to identify and define requirements for Arizona Revised Statute codes to be converted to XML.

Arizona will continue to "raise the bar" by supporting projects that demonstrate effectiveness, increased collaboration, building infrastructure for information sharing, and data driven decision making.

## Byrne Funding Total Disbursement Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$13,382,701



## Introduction

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The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's mission is to sustain and enhance the coordination, cohesiveness, productivity and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in Arizona. Our goal is to serve as a resource and service organization for Arizona's 480 criminal justice agencies on a myriad of issues ranging from drugs, gangs, victim compensation and assistance to criminal record improvement initiatives. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission works on behalf of the criminal justice agencies in Arizona to facilitate information and data exchange among state-wide agencies by establishing and maintaining criminal justice information archives, monitoring new and continuing legislation relating to criminal justice issues and gathering information and researching existing criminal justice programs.

Arizona's geographical southern border is contiguous to the Republic of Mexico. Consequently, the favorable year-round climatic conditions provide an environment highly attractive to constant drug trafficking. Major drug trafficking 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. Arizona multi-jurisdictional task forces have successfully seized many of the clandestine laboratories in the state, however the "super labs" and the increased production of methamphetamine has become a growing problem.

Thus, it is incumbent upon the state to maintain a vigorous, active multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional task force complement to: 1) 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, and 2) to vigorously address the problem of local drug law violations.

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

Arizona utilizes a multi-strategy approach to drug abuse and violent crime control 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 works to attack the problem of illicit drug trafficking and violent crime at all levels throughout the state, on a system-wide basis. Our focus is on identifying, arresting, successfully prosecuting and adjudicating drug law violators, and seizing the illicit drugs and assets derived from their unlawful activities. In this regard, Arizona's projects have been most successful.

## Arizona Drug Strategy Components

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Four major problems have been identified in Arizona, which is part of the four states Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), and includes major population centers in Maricopa County (the Phoenix metropolitan area) and Pima County (the Tucson metropolitan area):

- direct influx of illicit drugs into Arizona from other countries;
- continuing drug gang activity and related violence;
- illicit drug demand and consumption within Arizona; and
- marijuana growing and methamphetamine production.

Arizona's southern boundary is part of the border between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, hallucinogens, club drugs and others are available throughout Arizona, with marijuana the most prevalent. Countermeasures have somewhat reduced violent crime associated with drug trafficking and use. Drug trafficking and abuse are heaviest within Arizona's seven HIDTA counties. Arizona's HIDTA counties include: Cochise County, La Paz County, Maricopa County, Mohave County, Pima County, Santa Cruz County and Yuma County.

Arizona's first priority is a 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 is to support a criminal justice records improvement project that provides timely, accurate and complete records available to all criminal justice agencies. The third is to support forensic laboratories, drug and violent offender detention and court adjudication to ensure the system remains balanced. These priorities support the national strategy by disrupting the drug market and attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

## Evaluation Plan

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Illicit drug production, transportation, marketing, distribution and consumption are 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 projects 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. Projects must be of sufficient value to justify the expense and must clearly impact the drug problem as a whole. In collaboration with the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) performance measures will be developed

In collaboration with the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) performance measures are being developed to measure the success of projects. Statistical indicators are used as benchmarks 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.

# Evaluation Plan

## Goals

### **Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency Task Forces & Tandem Prosecution Projects :**

To reduce the availability and abuse of controlled substances, related gang and violent crime activities through interdiction and prosecution of drug law violators.

To dismantle drug trafficking groups and criminal street gangs through aggressive, efficient enforcement and investigative operations.

To utilize state forfeiture law to deprive drug law violators of the profits of their illicit activities.

To reduce demand for controlled substances by holding those who unlawfully possess, sell, or use illegal drugs accountable under the law.

## Objectives

1. Provide statewide street, mid-to upper-level narcotics investigative coverage; increase the number of drug-dedicated law enforcement officers, especially those dedicated to mid-to upper level investigations.
2. Increase multi-agency coordination, cooperation, and information sharing.
3. Increase the effectiveness of local law enforcement through the implementation of community and problem-oriented policing with a focus on youth and gang violence, and drug-related homicides.
4. Increase the number of convictions of drug offenders involved in manufacture, trafficking, and use of drugs.
5. Reduce the economic incentives inherent in drug trafficking by investigation seizure, and forfeiture of illicit proceeds.

## BYRNE Project Progress

Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces (16)

4,472 drug law violation arrests

Local law enforcement drug task forces share resources and information with state and federal agencies to maximize statewide coverage.

Local law enforcement drug task forces participate in school and community drug and gang education trainings.

Tandem Prosecution Projects (15)

18,310 drug, gang, and violent crime convictions

Forfeited drug traffickers assets valued at estimated \$22,240,337

**Goals**

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**Adjudication:**

To increase the courts ability to provide timely adjudication and enhance probation services for drug law offenders.

**Objectives**

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1. To assist in the expeditious disposition of felony drug cases at a rate of 98% within 180 days of filing.
2. Expedite pre-trial services for drug offenders with charges pending by providing additional support services.
3. To provide additional court divisions, judges, and related essential staff for Superior Courts in Arizona.
4. Expedite pre-sentence investigations of drug law violators to prevent delays in the sentencing process.
5. Monitor drug offender probation activities via random urinalysis testing to enforce immediate sanctions or consequences for continued use of illegal drugs.
6. Provide intensive comprehensive drug treatment and community supervision of drug offenders.

**BYRNE Project Progress**

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Sufficient progress is being made with 78% of drug felony cases receiving disposition within 180 days.

Superior Court Projects (10).

4 superior court judges/commissioners and 5 public defenders were funded.

Fifty percent (50%) of cases received disposition within 90 days.

153,079 random urinalyses were conducted.

2,279 first-time offenders received intensive drug treatment.

**Goals**

**Detention:**

To help county jails enhance their security and processing services to meet the growing need that has been detained due to intensive drug enforcement efforts.

**Criminal Justice Records Improvement:**

Build an infrastructure that will allow for statewide automated integration of accurate criminal history records.

**Objectives**

1. Increase resources to counties to expand jail capacity.
2. Provide adequate secure facilities for drug and violent crime offenders.
3. Ensure adequate training of specialized detention personnel who can effectively manage the drug law violator population.
4. Encourage alternative sentencing programs for nonviolent offenders which incorporate accountability and tracking components.

1. Increase quality, completeness and accessibility of Arizona's criminal justice records systems.
2. Encourage automation and establishment of uniform procedures for reporting arrests and/or disposition information to central repository.
3. To electronically provide domestic violence and protection order information to law enforcement within 24 hours of issuing orders.

**BYRNE Project Progress**

- Detention programs (2).
- One fully funded housing unit in Maricopa County Jail.
- Nine (9) detention officers.
- Adult Probation Programs (13).
- Deferred sentencing programs to drug treatment (9).
- Criminal History Records projects (10)
- ACJC's staff initiated the formation of an XML team to identify and define requirements for the ARS codes to be converted to XML. codes for use by law enforcement.
- The project implemented in Coconino County and as data quality issues are improved will be expanded to other counties.

**Goals**

**Forensic Analysis:**

To allow existing crime laboratories in the state to respond to the need for timely prosecution of drug and associated violent crime law violators by assisting investigators with timely analyses and presenting evidence in court.

**Objectives**

1. To provide additional criminalists to analyze and examine evidence in the increased numbers of drug and violent offense cases generated by the enhanced statewide enforcement and prosecution strategy.
2. To prevent backlogs and help provide timely, effective prosecution.
3. To conduct sophisticated, complex, highly technical investigations and analyses to assist violent crime investigations in a timely manner.
4. To allow law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies access to the laboratory results within the web-based laboratory information management systems.

**BYRNE Project Progress**

Forensic Laboratory Projects (3)

Forensic Criminalists (11)

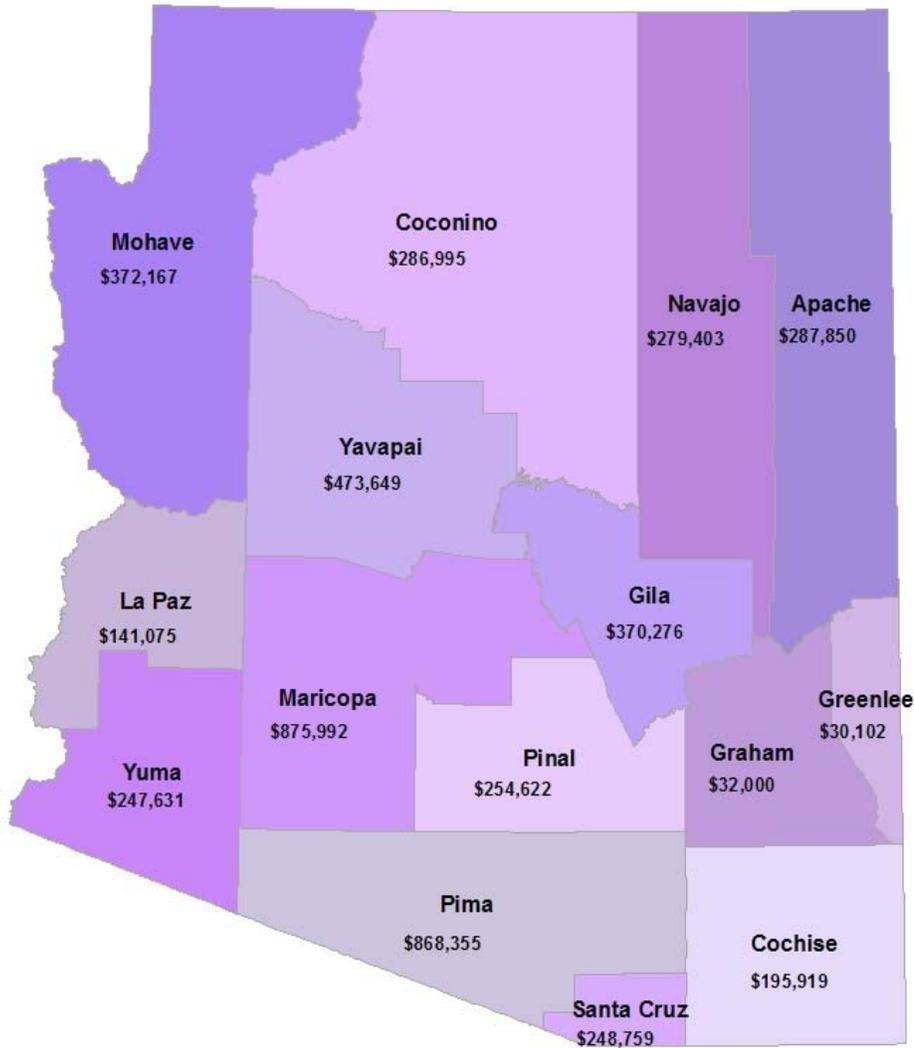
Tucson Police Department Forensic Laboratory had a 39% reduction in backlog cases over 30 days old.

44,683 tests were conducted on samples submitted to the three laboratory projects.

15 county attorney's offices have online access to DPS laboratory results.

# Summary Of Grant Funded Programs

## Byrne Funding Disbursement Apprehension Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$4,964,795



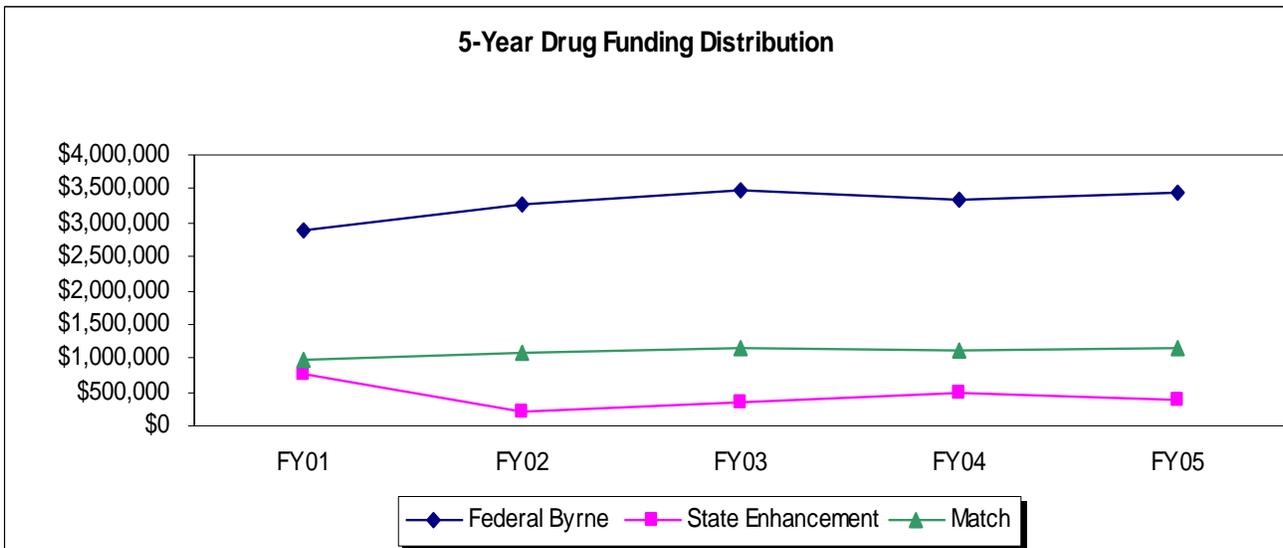
## Apprehension Projects

Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Apprehension Project expended \$3,449,326 in federal Byrne grant funds, \$1,149,759 in cash matching funds and \$365,704 in state enhancement funds for a total of \$4,964,795. 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 2005. As the line graph indicates, funding has been constant over the past 17 years.

	FY88-00 4/1/88 - 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 - 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 - 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 - 6/30/03	FY04 7/1/03 - 6/30/04	FY05 7/1/04 - 6/30/05	Total
Federal Byrne	\$32,008,212	\$2,889,854	\$3,279,568	\$3,485,499	\$3,330,861	\$3,449,332	\$48,443,326
State Enhancement	9,124,087	\$ 763,359	\$ 214,945	\$ 363,947	\$ 483,682	\$ 365,704	11,315,724
Match	6,986,706	\$ 963,283	\$ 1,093,208	\$ 1,156,500	\$ 1,110,286	\$ 1,149,759	12,459,742
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$48,119,005</b>	<b>\$4,616,496</b>	<b>\$4,587,721</b>	<b>\$5,005,946</b>	<b>\$4,924,829</b>	<b>\$4,964,795</b>	<b>\$72,218,792</b>



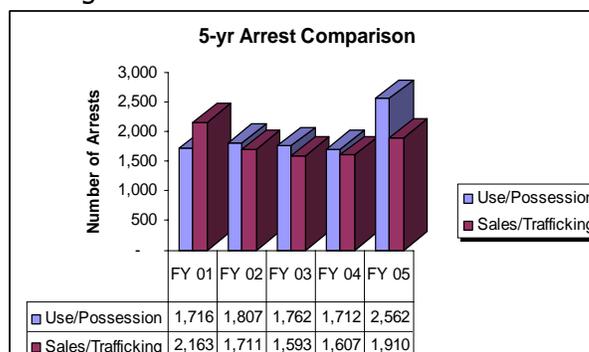
The goal of Arizona's multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension task forces is to reduce both the supply and demand for drugs by apprehending persons who violate laws relating to production, possession, sale/distribution, importation and transportation of controlled substances, and who engage in 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, sell or use those substances accountable under innovative drug laws.

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, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 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's departments have full-time officers dedicated to drug investigations. Task force formation has resulted in 45 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. All participants support the task force concept because it has proven that

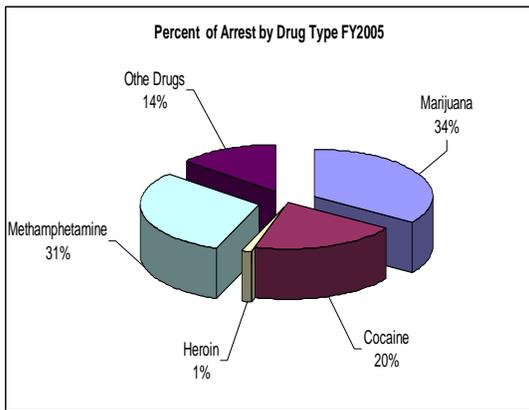
it promotes the enhancement of interagency cooperation while achieving a much broader scope of coverage at an affordable cost. In addition, certain task forces combine specialty functions from different agencies into a unified effort, resulting in higher impact operations.

Arizona's 16 grant funded task forces made 2,562 use/possession arrests and 1,910 sales/trafficking arrests for a total of 4,472 drug law violation arrests from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. As the graph below indicates, over the past five years the number of arrests for use and possession has increased sixty-seven percent (67%). While the number of arrest for sales and trafficking decreased by twelve percent (12%). Local law enforcement agencies attribute the increase in use/possession arrest to the methamphetamine epidemic sweeping our communities. Additionally, due to concentrated law enforcement efforts many of the major drug trafficking organizations are using alternative trafficking methods i.e. rural landing strips, commercial vehicles, undocumented aliens, elderly women and children, making detection much harder.

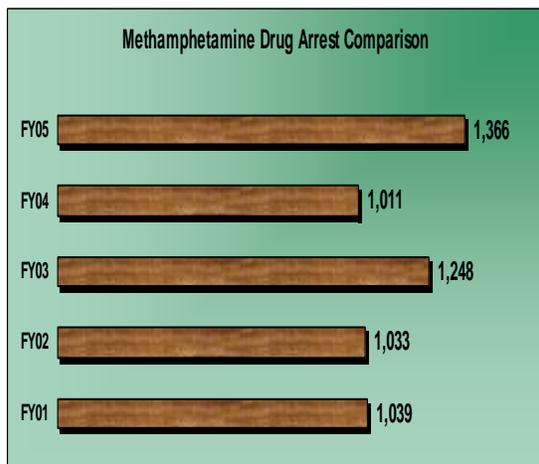


These task forces also seized over 2,290 pounds of cocaine; 250,530 pounds of marijuana; 13,728 marijuana plants under cultivation;

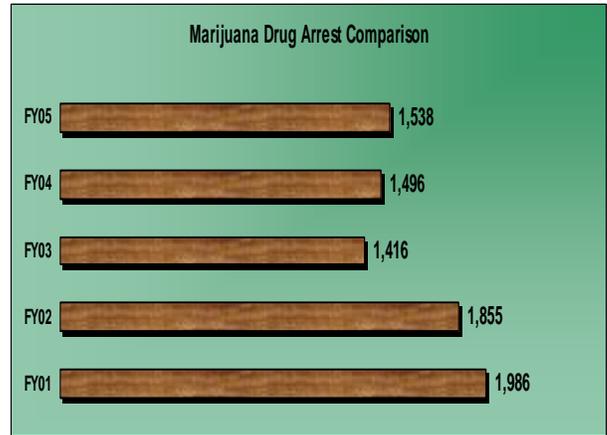
700 pounds of methamphetamine, 10,007 grams of heroin; and 409,420 dosage units of other drugs such as LSD, PCP, steroids, etc. The overwhelming percentage of arrest for FY 2005 was for marijuana (34%) and methamphetamine (31%). This is not surprising due to methamphetamine taking over as the drug of choice throughout the United States.



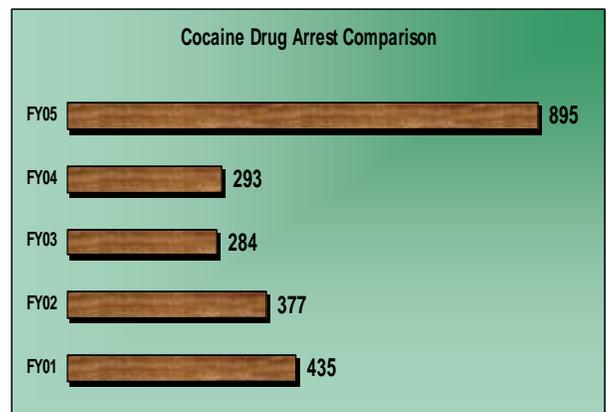
Methamphetamine is becoming an increasing problem in Arizona communities more so than any other drug. Whereas arrest for every other drug has decreased since 2001, arrest for methamphetamine has steadily increased. This increase in methamphetamine arrest is expected to continue.



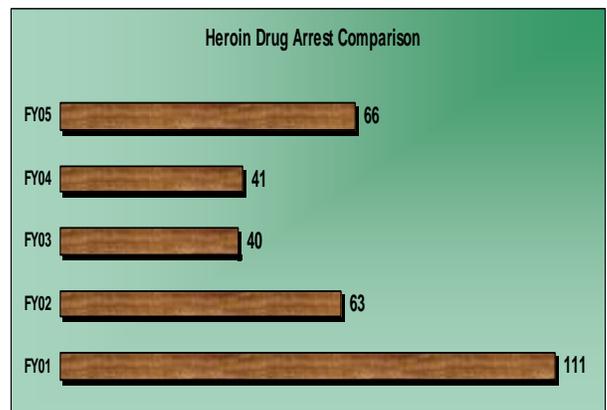
Marijuana arrests have decreased by thirteen percent (13%) over the past five years.



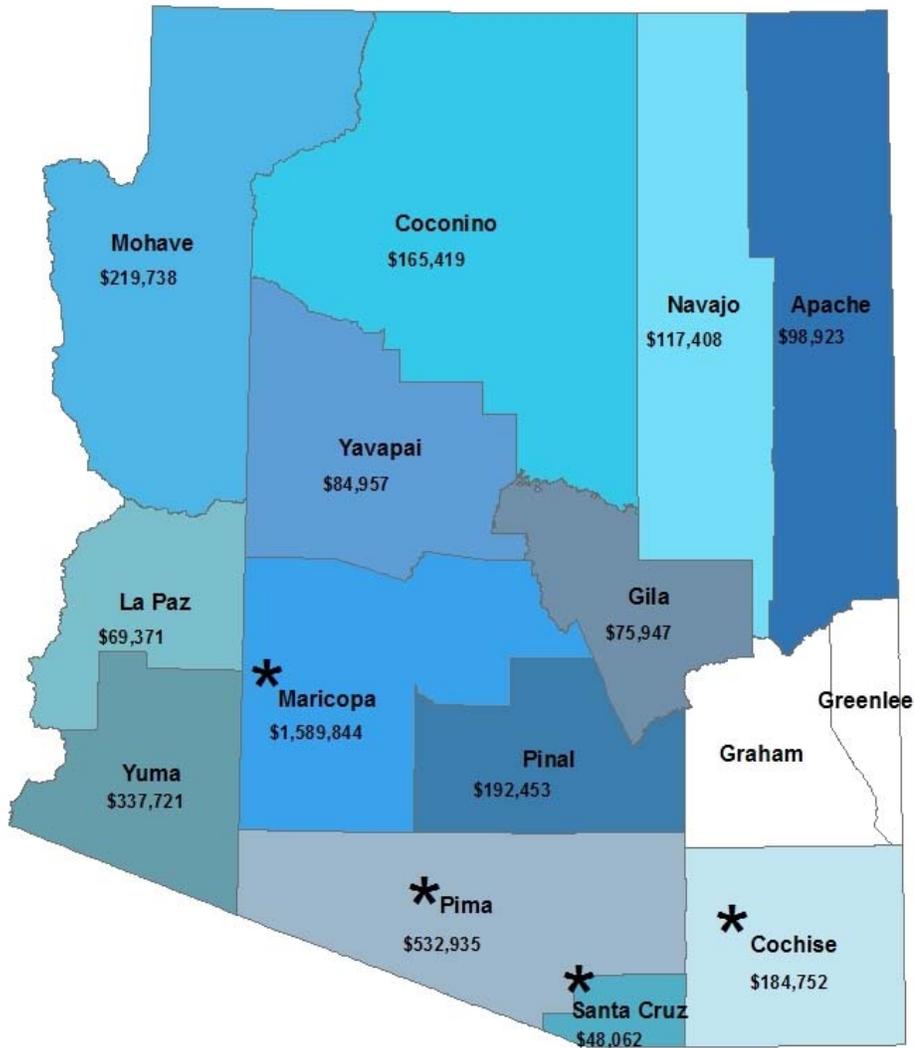
Cocaine arrests have declined significantly for four consecutive years with the exception of the arrest of 665 offenders by Counter Narcotics Alliance in FY 2005.



Heroin arrests have to declined by forty percent (40%) over the past five years.



## Byrne Funding Disbursement Prosecution Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$5,057,487



\* Arizona Attorney General's Office - \$1,023,398

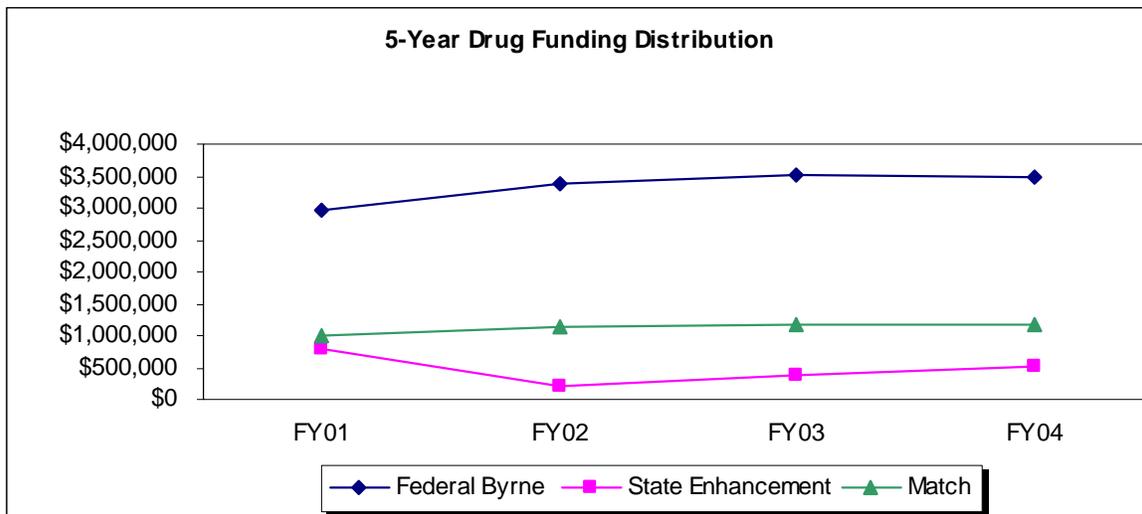
## Prosecution Projects

Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Prosecution Projects expended \$3,513,855 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$1,171,086 in cash matching funds, plus \$372,546 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$5,057,487. The funds supported 15 drug law violator prosecution and asset forfeiture projects; thirteen in County Attorney's 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 tandem prosecution projects from April, 1988 through June, 2005. As the line graph indicates funding has been constant over the past seventeen years.

	FY88-00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total
	4/1/88 - 6/30/00	7/1/00 - 6/30/01	7/1/01 - 6/30/02	7/1/02 - 6/30/03	7/1/03 - 6/30/04	7/1/04 - 6/30/05	
Federal Byrne	\$ 29,862,254	\$ 2,957,040	\$ 3,388,920	\$ 3,516,449	\$ 3,468,069	\$ 3,513,855	\$ 46,706,587
State Enhancement	\$ 7,326,647	\$ 781,112	\$ 222,105	\$ 372,825	\$ 503,605	\$ 372,546	\$ 9,578,840
Match	\$ 8,342,021	\$ 985,679	\$ 1,129,633	\$ 1,172,152	\$ 1,156,024	\$ 1,171,086	\$ 13,956,595
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$ 45,530,922</b>	<b>\$ 4,723,831</b>	<b>\$ 4,740,658</b>	<b>\$ 5,061,426</b>	<b>\$ 5,127,698</b>	<b>\$ 5,057,487</b>	<b>\$ 70,242,022</b>



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.

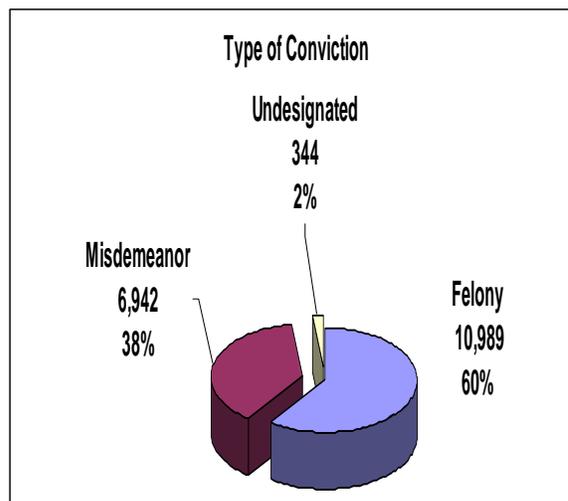
The project's objectives are: 1) to aggressively prosecute those persons who commit violent crimes or violate laws relating to production, sale/distribution, importation and transportation of controlled substances; 2) to effectively utilize the state forfeiture laws to take drug-traffic generated assets 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.

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 involved in civil forfeiture actions and money laundering resulting from drug cases and is also involved in selected special criminal prosecutions of drug violators. The county attorneys prosecute violations of state drug laws and pursue asset forfeiture actions related to drug violations. City

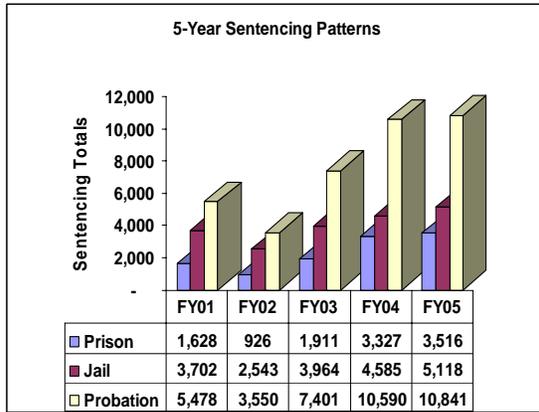
prosecutors in some municipalities are involved in drug prosecutions at the misdemeanor level as a result of county attorney declination policies or decisions and in asset forfeiture actions.

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 federal prosecutors, county attorneys, municipal prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona and the United States.

During FY 2005, the 15 prosecution projects were responsible for concluding 22,469 drug offense cases which resulted in 18,310 drug, gang and violent crime related convictions. Of these, 10,989 (60 percent) were felony convictions.

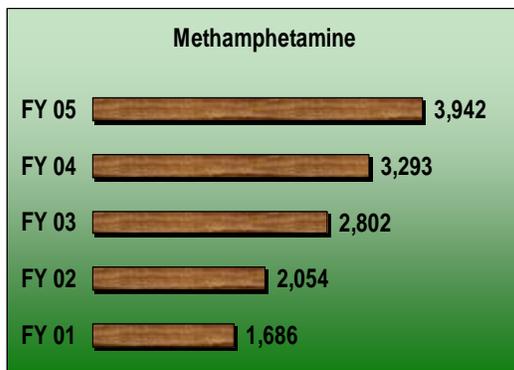


Drug offense convictions resulted in 3,516 prison sentences, 5,118 jail sentences, and 10,841 probation sentences.

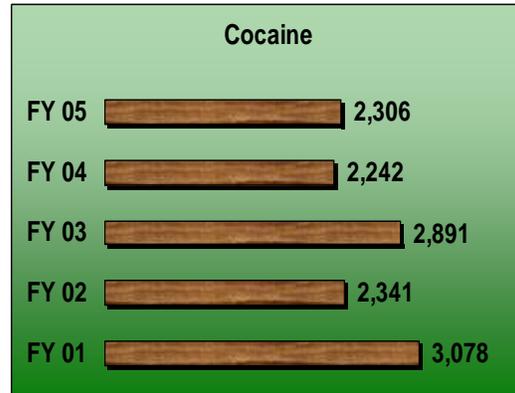


Although the vast majority of drug offenders continue to receive probation, there has been a forty-six percent (46%) increase in prison sentencing since FY 2001. This increase is reflective of Arizona's tougher stance on distribution, trafficking, and possession of dangerous drugs.

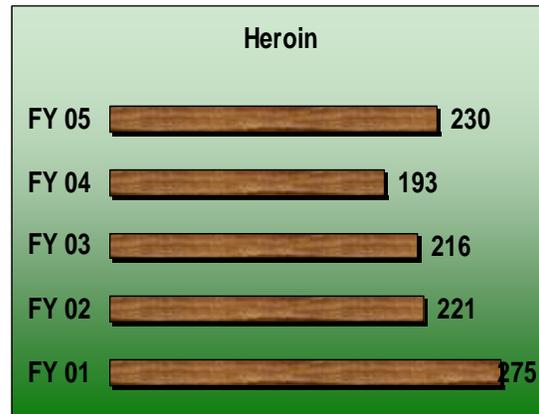
Arrests for all other drugs except methamphetamine have decreased over the past five years convictions for other drugs have decreased as well. Methamphetamine convictions are up by fifty-seven percent (57%), almost paralleling arrest rates.



Cocaine convictions are down by twenty-five percent (25%).



Heroin convictions are down by sixteen percent (16%).

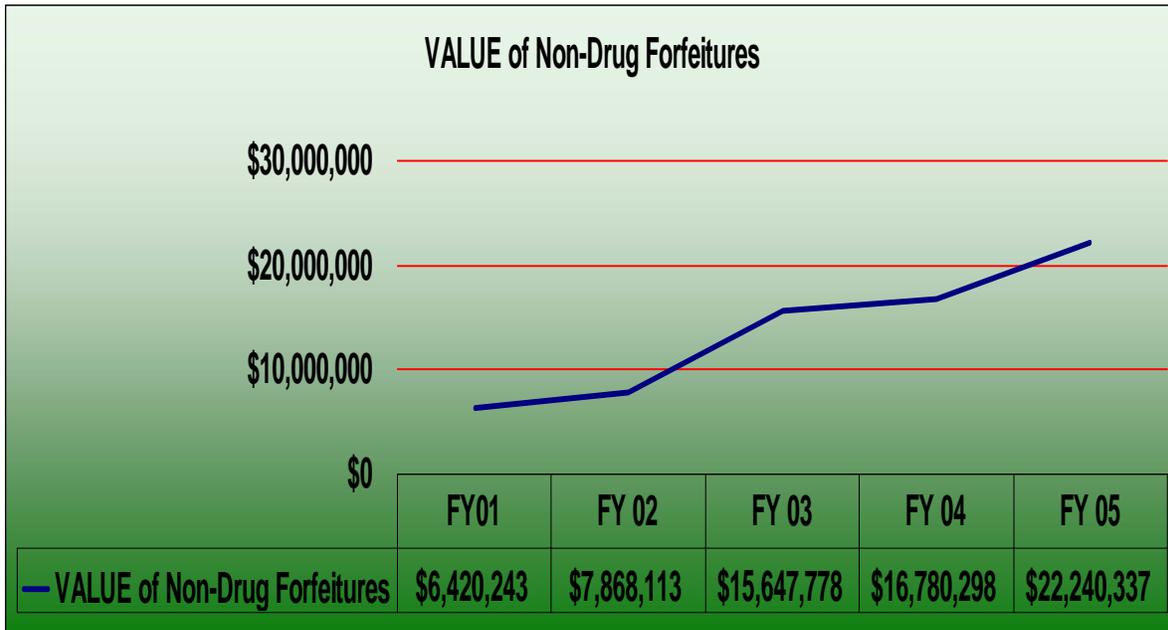


Marijuana convictions have increased by thirty-five percent (35%) over the past five years. Marijuana continues to be a drug of choice in Arizona and nationally.

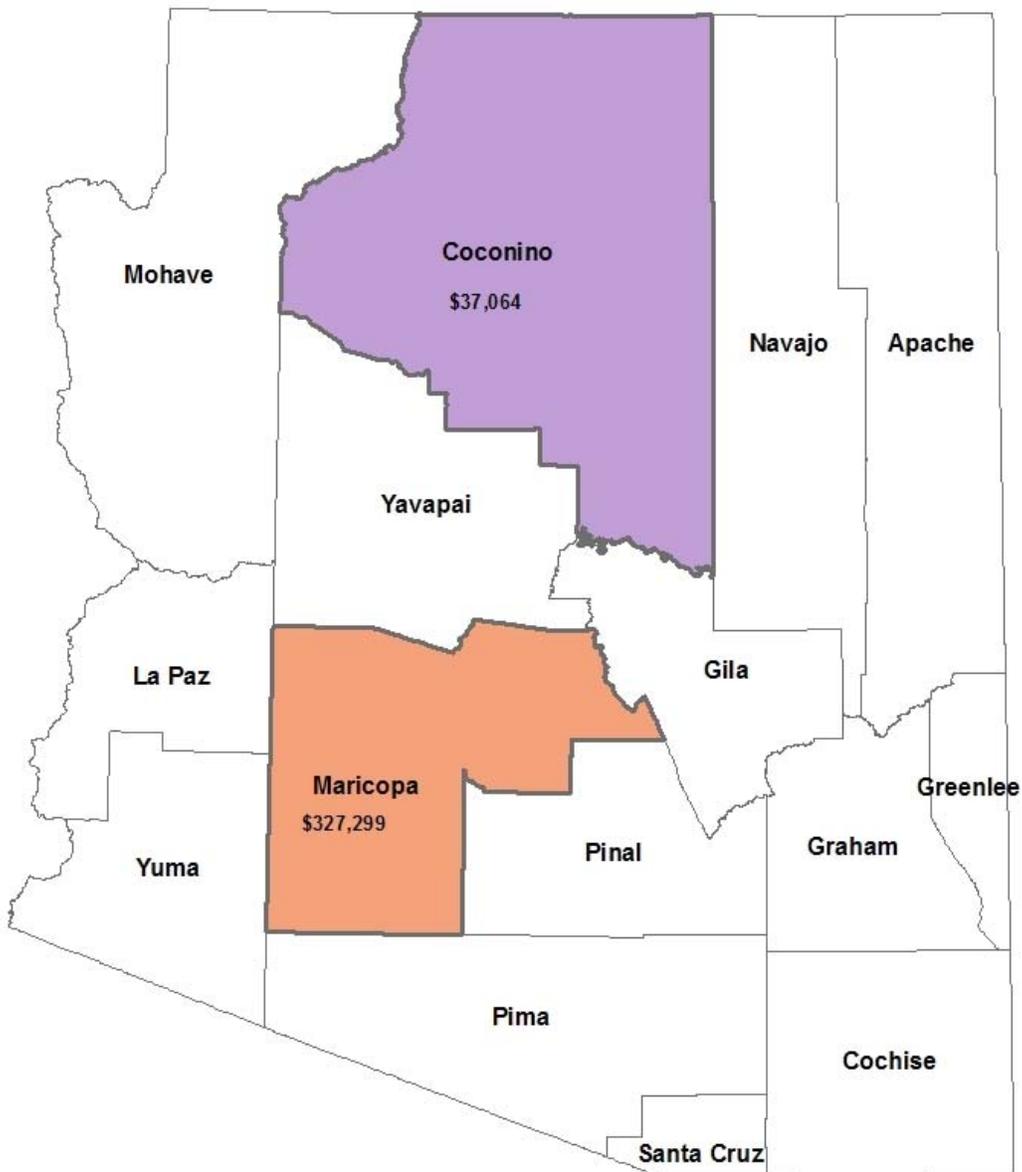


Drug prosecution projects that also conduct civil asset forfeiture activities were responsible for the successful forfeiture of an estimated \$22,240,337 in seized drug traffickers' assets.

The success of Arizona's civil asset forfeiture prosecutions is evident by the seventy-one percent (71%) increase in asset forfeitures.



# Byrne Funding Disbursement Detention Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$364,363



## **Detention Projects**

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Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Drug Offender Detention Projects expended \$364,363 in state funds to support salaries and benefits for detention officers in Coconino and Maricopa counties. Arizona's detention programs are sustained solely by state funding, thus being the first programs to achieve sustainability.

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.

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 statewide 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 statewide strategy; and 3)

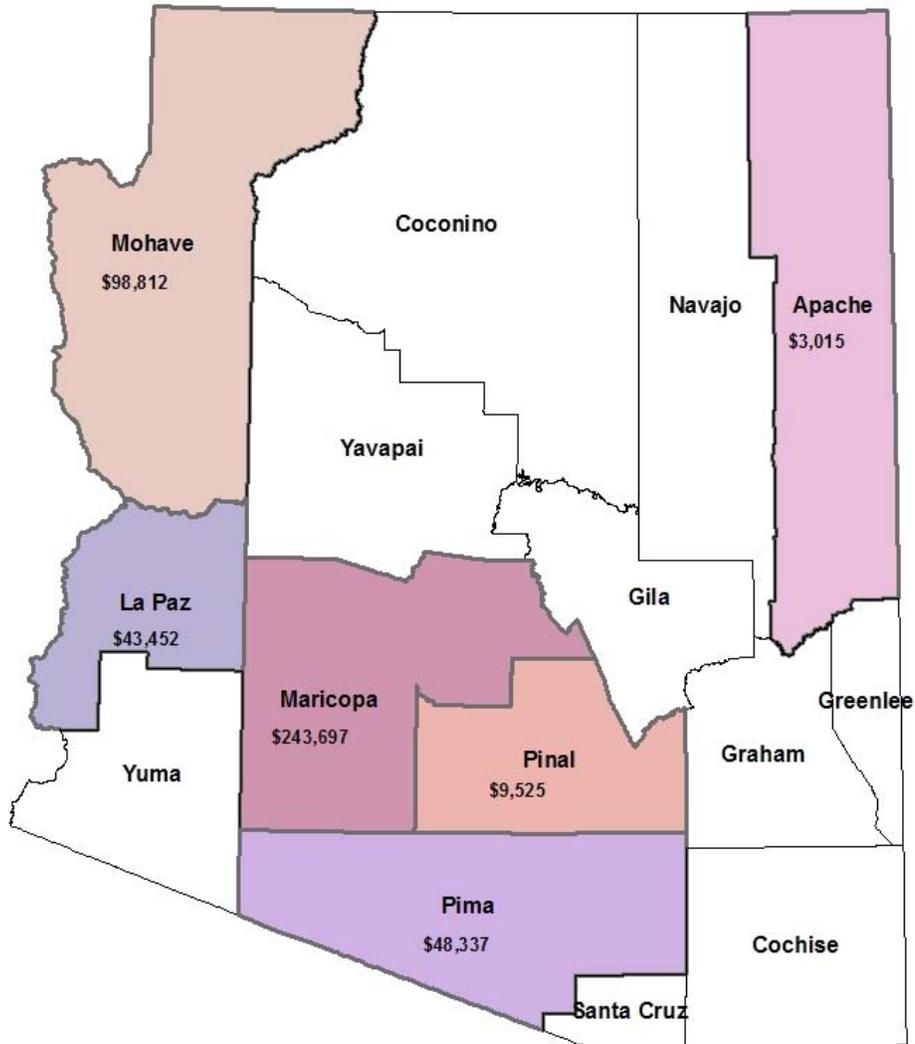
ensuring that all drug offenders in the prison system are tested through urinalysis.

Detention services continue to be a vital component of Arizona's balanced Drug Enforcement Strategy since its implementation. With drug offense convictions resulting in 5,118 persons sentenced to jail time in FY 2005, enhanced funding with State monies has been necessary to alleviate the added pressure on the system.

Over the last decade, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office has seen the average daily population increase by sixty percent (60%). For the year 2004 the average daily population in the jail system was 8,961. The November 2005 average daily population had already exceeded last year's by over 1,000 at 9,692. The enhanced support continues to fund eight detention officer positions, allowing Maricopa County to keep an additional housing facility operating that would not otherwise be possible.

In Coconino County, funds support one full-time court officer to track drug arrests, transport inmates to and from the detention facility and court, and provide support services to other court officers.

## Byrne Funding Disbursement Criminal Justice Records Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$446,838



## Criminal Justice Records Improvements Projects

Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Criminal Justice Records Improvement Projects expended \$297,891 in federal funds and \$148,947 in local match to provide law enforcement agencies funding for the installation of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AZAFIS) Live Scan workstations, case management and information systems for state, county and local agencies.

Arizona uses National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funds 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, allows Arizona to take the necessary steps to fully participate in the FBI Interstate

Identification Index (III), and reduce the backlog of court disposition entries at the Central State Repository.

Much is being accomplished with the CJRIP and NCHIP funds by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. In all, 1,176,380 active criminal records have been maintained. Arizona's Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS) maintains 1,627,438 tenprint records, a nine percent (9%) increase from FY 2003. AZAFIS completed 443,083 tenprint searches in FY 2004, an increase of seven percent (7%) from FY 2003; 275,953 hits were confirmed, and increase of thirteen percent (13%) from FY 2003. During FY 2004, AZAFIS completed 21,988 latent print searches, and increase of seven percent (7%) from FY 2003.

	FY98-99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	% Change
	7/1/1997 TO 6/30/1999	7/1/1999 TO 6/30/2000	7/1/2000 TO 6/30/2001	7/1/2001 TO 6/30/2002	7/1/2002 TO 6/30/2003	7/1/2003 TO 6/30/2004	
AZAFIS* ACTIVITIES							
Tenprint Records Maintained	1,987,360	1,118,860	1,235,090	1,358,713	1,494,203	1,627,438	9%
Unsolved Latent Print Images Maintained	123,036	59,176	70,132	74,558	67,349	76,456	14%
Tenprint Searches Completed	597,170	336,937	380,615	373,702	415,905	443,083	7%
Tenprint Hits Confirmed	399,426	210,703	232,615	227,187	245,124	275,953	13%
Latent Print Searches Completed	41,980	21,280	19,737	17,582	20,495	21,988	7%
Latent Search Hits Confirmed	3745	2,257	2,860	3,373	3,561	3,683	3%
Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed**	325,241	123,098	142,462	138,921	136,186	143,960	6%
Applicant Clearance Cards Processed**		36,958	51,724	66,738	87,238	88,680	2%

**SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY**

Additionally, the Level 1 sex offender community notifications have increased by nine percent (9%) from fiscal year 2003 to 2004. The total number of Level 3 community notifications increased by twenty-six percent (26%) from fiscal year 2003 to 2004

**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 who 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.

	FY99 7/1/1998 TO 6/30/1999	FY00 7/1/1999 TO 6/30/2000	FY01 7/1/2000 TO 6/30/2001	FY02 7/1/2001 TO 6/30/2002	FY03 7/1/2002 TO 6/30/2003	FY04 7/1/2003 TO 6/30/2004	% Change FY03 FY04
<b>SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY NOTIFICATIONS</b>							
Level 1 Notifications	180	243	606	674	114	124	9%
Level 2 Notifications	318	350	956	919	639	532	-17%
Level 3 Notifications	77	75	228	261	447	565	26%

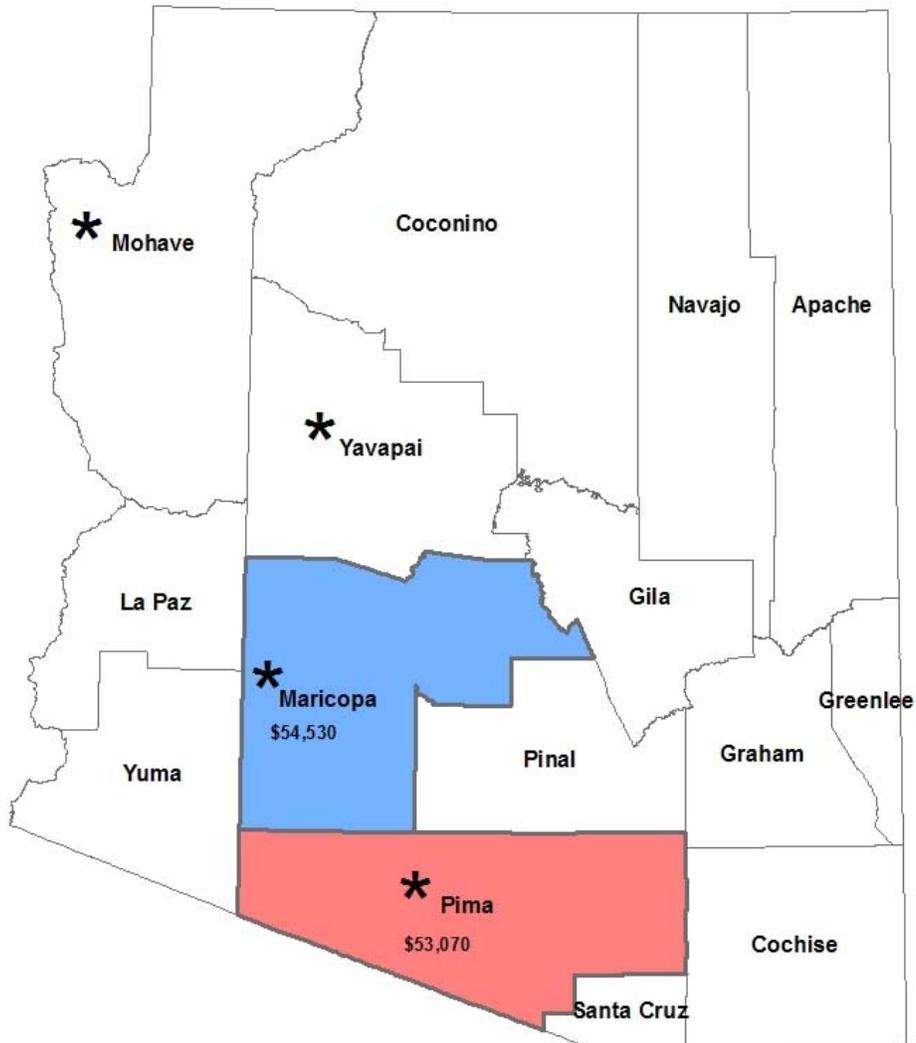
Fingerprint workstations and automated records management networks are making electronic transfers between Arizona's State, county and municipal agencies a reality.

The priority for allocations of funds is 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.

Several successful projects were funded and completed during FY 2005.

Significant progress has been made this year in the criminal justice records area, but 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.

# Byrne Funding Disbursement Forensic Analysis Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$597,639



\* Arizona Department of Public Safety Laboratory - \$490,039

## Forensic Laboratory Projects

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Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Projects expended \$597,639 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 continue to be vital components of Arizona's enhanced drug enforcement strategy.

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 statewide 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.

Forensic support for drug prosecution in Arizona is provided by the Arizona Department of Public Safety's (DPS) 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.

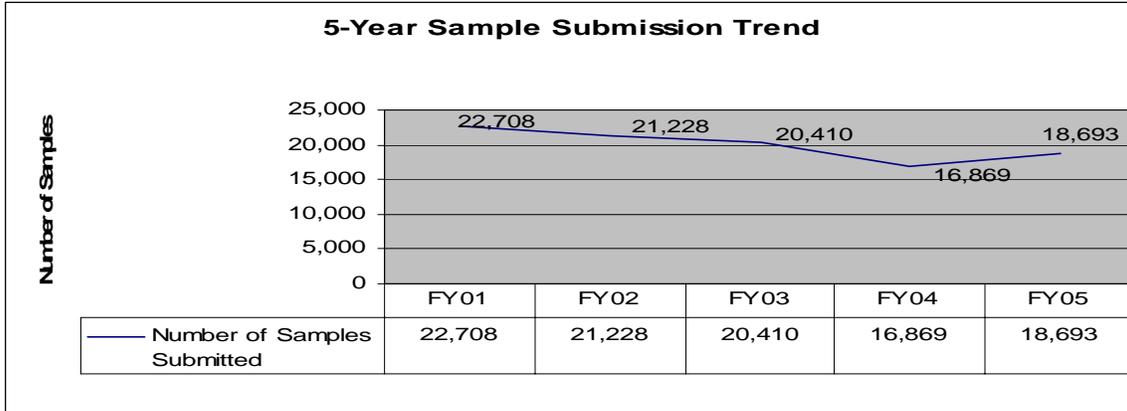
The enhanced drug enforcement projects for drug analysis in the Phoenix and Tucson Police department laboratories each devoted one full-time criminalist. Nine criminalists and latent fingerprint examiners at the DPS laboratories were devoted full time to drug analyses during 2005. These enhancements allowed the laboratories to provide more timely support to enhanced investigation and prosecution efforts in the state.

From July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005, these laboratories received

18,693 drug evidence samples for analyses. Sample submissions were

steadily decreasing, but FY 2005 saw ten percent (10%) increase in submission. Arizona criminalists

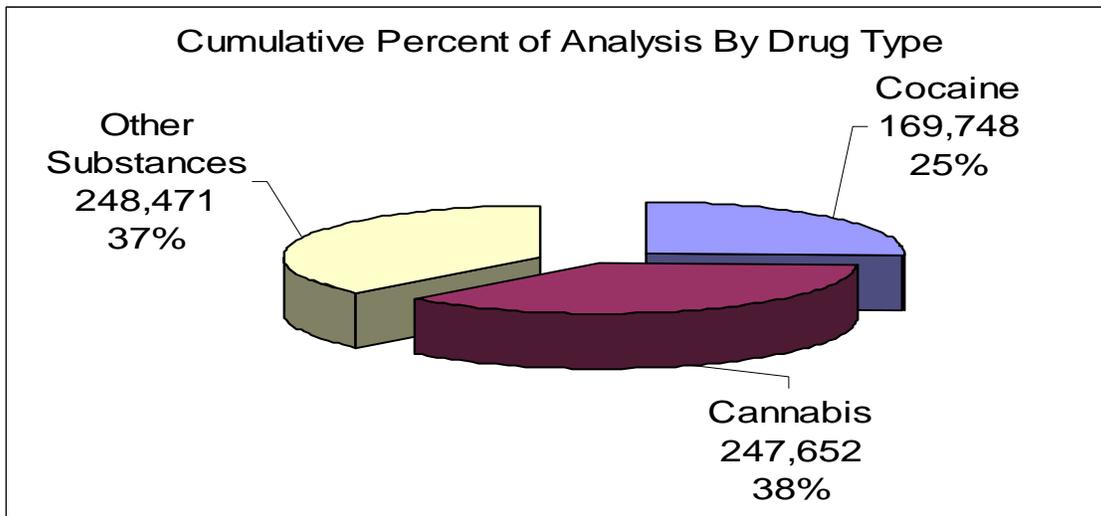
attribute this increase to the methamphetamine epidemic in Arizona.



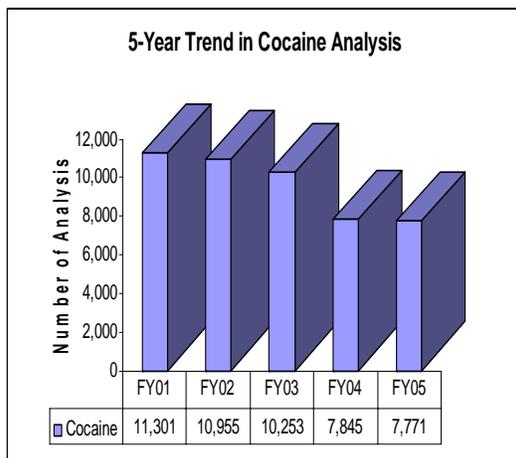
Laboratory technicians conducted 44,683 tests on the samples submitted during FY 2005. Of this, 18,153 samples were cannabis; 7,771 were cocaine; and another 18,759 were other controlled substances. At this time, methamphetamine samples are included in the other controlled substances category. Cumulatively, over the past 17 years cannabis

(marijuana) and other substances accounted for seventy-five percent (75%) of tests performed.

This is not surprising due to the steady decline in cocaine samples submitted over the past five years as compared to cannabis and other substances.

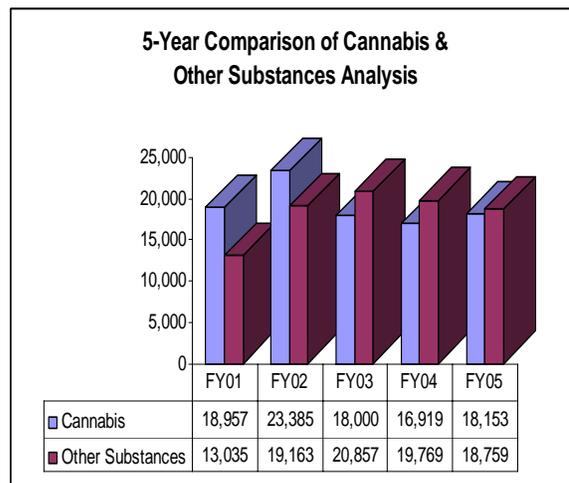


Cocaine analysis decreased by forty-five percent (45%) between FY 2005 and FY 2001.

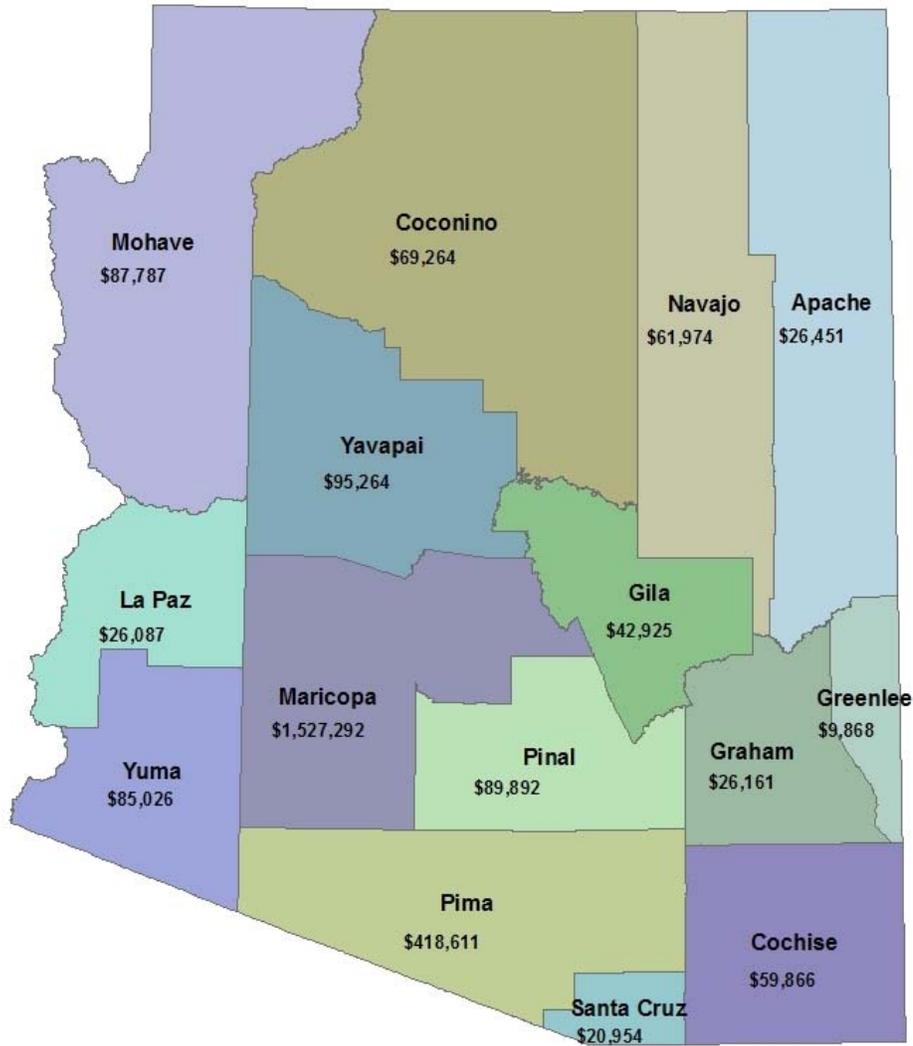


Cannabis analysis have remained relatively stable, with marked increased in FY 2002 (23,385 analyses conducted), followed by twenty-three percent (23%) decrease in FY 2003 and six percent decrease in FY 2004. As the graph below illustrates beginning in FY 2002 when methamphetamine began appearing in Arizona counties, decrease in cannabis is met with increase in other substances. As previously stated, at this

time methamphetamine analyses are included with other substances. Arizona criminalists attribute this switch to the increased use of methamphetamine. Some believe that methamphetamine is quickly replacing marijuana as the drug of choice in Arizona.



# Byrne Funding Disbursement Adjudication Arizona Counties FY 2005 \$2,668,422



\*Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts - \$21,000

## **Court Adjudication Projects**

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Arizona's FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005) Court Adjudication Program expended \$2,668,422 in State funds to support 22 sub-grantee projects under the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court in Arizona. These grants support judges, court staff, probation officers, drug testing and public defenders.

The goal of the Court Adjudication Program is to increase the courts ability to adjudicate people accused of committing violent crimes, or violating controlled substances laws, and enhance probation services for drug law offenders. 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 efforts in the state.

The Arizona Superior Court consists of 160 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 under the enhanced drug enforcement program was expected to impact the already heavily burdened court system. 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.

The Court Adjudication Program continues to be a vital component of Arizona's statewide, system-wide drug, gang and violent crime enforcement strategy. 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.

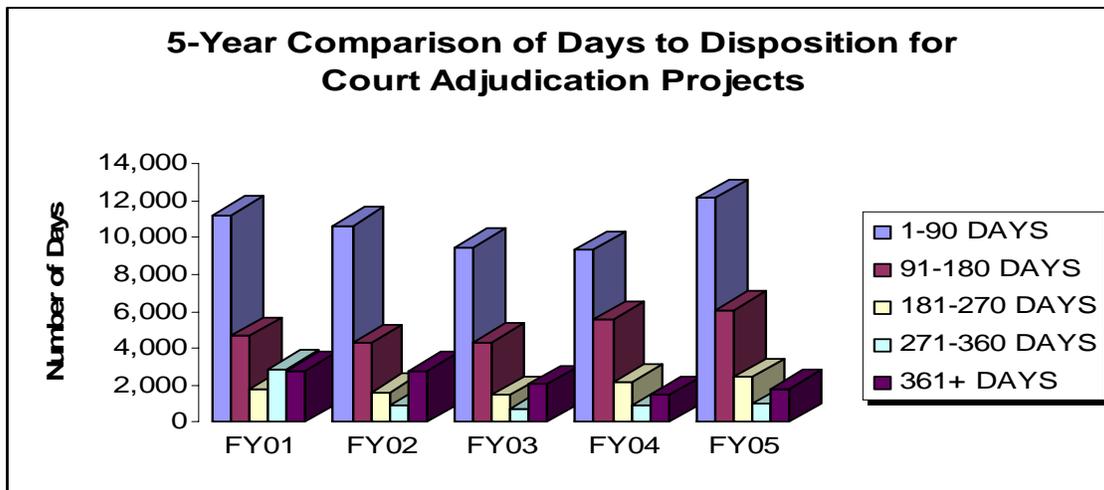
There were 29,395 drug cases filed with the Court Adjudication Projects by prosecuting agencies from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition on 23,448 drug

cases for this period, indicating that progress is being made with the case backlog. A total of 12,159 (51 percent) were disposed of within 90 days. Additionally, 6,074 (26 percent) cases were disposed of within 91-180 days.

	FY92-00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	TOTAL
	7/1/1991 TO 6/30/2000	7/1/2000 TO 6/30/2001	7/1/2001 TO 6/30/2002	7/1/2002 TO 6/30/2003	7/1/2003 TO 6/30/2004	7/1/2004 TO 6/30/2005	
	<b>Number of Cases Filed</b>	113,795	18,519	17,956	21,380	27,167	
<b>DAYS TO DISPOSITION</b>							
1-90 DAYS	67,770	11,204	10,662	9,488	9,335	12,159	120,618
91-180 DAYS	30,083	4,688	4,273	4,340	5,567	6,074	55,025
181-270 DAYS	12,390	1,807	1,613	1,493	2,168	2,427	21,898
271-360 DAYS	10,961	2,885	897	745	908	989	17,385
361+ DAYS	14,097	2,760	2,783	2,036	1,451	1,799	24,926
<b>Total Cases</b>		23,344	20,228	18,102	19,429	23,448	239,852

As the graph below indicates the majority of the cases filed over the past five years were disposed of within 90 days. Additionally, consecutively for the past five years the numbers of cases have increased, but the disposition of

those cases within 90 days has remained at around fifty percent (50%). This indicates progress is being made with case backlog.



## Supplemental Information

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The Enhanced Drug and Gang Enforcement Report is published by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission on October 31 of each year as required under A.R.S. § 41-2405. A.12, this report provides a detailed, in-depth review of the activity of each project funded under the Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.