

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL  
STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
JULY 1, 2002 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2003  
STATE OF ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS  
LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION**

Bob Riley, Governor  
John D. Harrison, Director/ADECA  
Robert H. Pruitt, Acting Director/LETS  
Don Lee, Program Planner  
Tom Goree, Program Manager  
Debra Moore Berry, Administrative

This publication was prepared by the Law Enforcement/Traffic Safety Division, Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs. This program was supported by Grant #2002-DB-BX-0001, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Law Enforcement/Traffic Safety Division  
401 Adams Avenue  
Montgomery, AL 36103-5690  
Phone: (334) 242-5897  
FAX: (334) 242-0712

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
SECTION I – Introduction.....	3
SECTION II - Evaluation of Activities.....	11
SECTION III - Summary of Programs.....	13
SECTION IV – Exhibits.....	33
Exhibit #1 - Trip Newsletter.....	34
Exhibit #2 - Alabama Intelligence Network Centers.....	37
Exhibit #3 - Byrne Funded Task Forces.....	38
Exhibit #4 - Map of Drug Task Forces.....	46
Exhibit #5 - Task Force Accomplishments.....	47
Exhibit #6 - Compliance & Review Checklist.....	48
Exhibit #7 - Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Report.....	61
Exhibit #8 - Quality Assurance Monitoring Report.....	63

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Alabama is pleased to present the annual report and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program during the time period July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003.

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

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

Funds were awarded to a total of seven program areas. The preponderance of support was provided to violent crime task forces with the remainder being distributed among a comprehensive array of programs.

Alabama's statewide violent crime strategy is prioritized using the National Drug Strategy as a guide for developing statewide goals and objectives. The process includes analyzing crime data, arrest data, Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM), and Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) statistical information, Forensic and Prison Demographics. These data guide in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the nature of violent crime and the extent that drugs are involved in criminal activities. Alabama's Comprehensive Strategy encourages coordination between the several enforcement, investigative, prosecutorial and corrections' agencies. Project support is provided that generates multi resource response to violent crimes. These projects include statewide crime prevention training and technical assistance, multi jurisdictional intelligence gathering and dissemination systems, drug testing and enhanced treatment efforts that reduce recidivism rates.

Evaluation efforts are designed to develop projects that address areas of need identified through analyzing crime data. Programs are evaluated as an ongoing effort using quarterly reports and detailed program monitoring procedures. Efforts are under way to

complete with formal project evaluations. Currently an intense evaluation of the violent crime task force group is under way by Auburn University at Montgomery. Survey instruments are being returned from the task force groups, and individual interviews are being scheduled. The end product is scheduled to be completed within the next year.

The program summaries' section provides a description of areas prioritized for project support needs. Staff establishes priorities and develops programs to address the identified areas needing assistance to reduce violent crime activities.

Individual task force organizations are listed that indicate the locations receiving support to address violent crime and drug activities. Information includes Alabama's marijuana eradication effort through the Department of Public Safety. Additional supportive information is included that details project activities and accomplishments.

## **Section I**

Introduction

## INTRODUCTION

Alabama's statewide drug and violent crime strategy is based on problem identification through analyzing drug use data, violent crime and arrest data, and forensic test data by staff.

Drug use data is derived primarily from the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences, the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes Program, Drug Use Forecasting, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, and the Alabama Board of Corrections.

Staff prioritized projects under goals 1, 2 and 3 of the National Drug Strategy.

Goal 1 - Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs, as well as alcohol and tobacco.

Objective Eight - Develop and implement a set of research based principles upon which prevention programming can be based. Two projects are supported under Objective 8.

Goal 2 - Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Objective 1 - Strengthen law enforcement including federal, state and local violent crime task forces to combat drug-related violence, disrupt criminal organizations, and arrest and prosecute the leaders of illegal drug syndicates. Thirty-two projects were supported under Goal 2, Objective 1.

Objective 2 - Improve the ability of high intensity drug trafficking capabilities to counties for drug trafficking. Seven projects were supported under Goal 2, Objective 2.

Goal 3 - Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

Objective 1 - Support and promote effective efficient and accessible drug treatment, ensuring the development of a system that is responsible to emerging trends in drug abuse. Two projects are supported under Goal 3, Objective 1.

The Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences tests suspected drugs from BJA funded task forces to determine if the substance is an illegal drug. The Department also provided expert testimony for trial purposes. The Department of Forensic Sciences

accumulated data from drugs tested. Data is disseminated by the Alabama criminal Justice Information Center and used to create a newsletter, which is published by Forensic Sciences. This data reveals type; substance, weight, location and the date of testing for drugs brought in by police agencies.

In 2002, there were 15,493 persons arrested for drug violations, 8.0% were for sale of narcotics and 92.0% were for possession. Approximately 7.0% of these arrests were juveniles, 83.0% were males and 50.0% were white. Exhibit #9 provides a 2001 crime by county report for the breakouts of homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Cocaine arrests for 2002 amounted to 3,392 or 22.0% of the arrests, while marijuana sales and possession resulted in the greatest number of drug arrests, 9,105 making up 59% of the total.

Analysis of available data indicates that Alabama's drug problem is marijuana if quantity through local production, importation and use is the measure. If damage to individuals and society, high serious crime rates and a large prison population is the measure, cocaine, crack and methamphetamine are the problem drugs. Enforcement agencies' report increases in the use of illegally obtained prescription drugs and Box methamphetamine labs.

The methodology used to support these conclusions includes analyzing data from the Birmingham Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Drug Use Forecasting projects, arrest data, prison demographics and drug analysis from Forensics data and from quarterly reports required by the SAA.

The drug use prevalence study, ADAM, is conducted in Jefferson County by TASC. They follow the methodology outlined for sites by National Institute of Justice (NIJ). An accurate picture of drug use by arrestees is obtained by testing arrestees in multiple sites following a prescribed protocol. Tests are conducted to assure an appropriate distribution of all arrests at each facility. The aim is to allow the site to estimate accurately both the proportion of arrestees testing positive for drugs and to determine the number who would

test positive, had all arrestees been interviewed.

Arrest data is derived from information provided by law enforcement agencies. Inmate information reveals characteristics of the incarcerated population, which is derived from across the state. Forensics provides drug and crime scene data from each law enforcement agency that are provided scientific analysis.

The method used to determine quantity and assess the involvement of drugs in criminal activity requires an examination and comparison of several data sources.

The strategy to combat Alabama's violent crime and drug-related problems uses the approach of encouraging cooperation between the several jurisdictions of criminal justice agencies. The multi-jurisdictional task force groups were mandated by Alabama to have full-time prosecutorial personnel in their programs. These task forces cover approximately 75% of the state's population. Those counties unable to participate in a task force are provided assistance from the combined state agency anti-violent crime task force. This group is made up of the Alabama Department of Public Safety and the Alabama Beverage Control Board. This group offers expertise in confronting organized drug operations involved in import/export and large distribution efforts. The Department of Public Safety and Alabama National Guard operates an extensive marijuana eradication program on Alabama's largest cash value crop. Last year this unit destroyed over 41,174 plants.

Alabama's anti-drug efforts also include testing and treatment projects. These projects offer the court sentencing alternatives, test parolees and offers treatment resources.

Alabama's drug strategy efforts are successfully creating cooperation between criminal justice agencies to an extent never before realized. Indications are that a degree of success is being realized as marijuana supplies appear to be declining while cocaine and crack prices are rising. Indications are those illegally obtained prescription drugs and methamphetamine labs are on the increase. Information to support this finding was provided by the ABI Criminal and Drug Investigative Unit.

Drug trafficking, drug-related crime, and violent crime presents serious challenges

to the health and welfare of Alabama and causes tremendous societal and human costs. For the purpose of planning and collaboration to successfully address the problems accompanying violent crime, it is essential that agencies work together to provide the most broad-based, comprehensive and unduplicated services possible.

The staff has responsibility for recommending to the Governor, programs that will impact the drug problem, drug-related crime and violent crime in Alabama.

To ensure the maximum coordination of efforts at the local level, the Law Enforcement/Traffic Safety Division will require recipients of grants to coordinate their efforts with other local agencies aimed at education (schools) and crime prevention of drug abuse. Specifically, it will be a condition of all local grants that there will be a written interagency agreement among participating agencies that require a minimum the integration of duties, contributing resources and responsibilities of active participants.

Subgrantees receiving funds through the Edward Byrne Grant are required to: (1) have a signed written interagency agreement; (2) full-time prosecutor assigned to the unit; (3) formal letter from each participating agency assigning members as full-time employees to the violent crime task force, thereby relieving them of all previous duties of the assigning department; (4) all members of the violent crime task force must report their Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to the State of Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center; and (5) Board of Directors.

Cooperation between the several levels of the criminal justice system is continuing at an all-time high on drug-related and violent crime issues in Alabama. This level of cooperation and coordination is being encouraged and assisted by the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC), violent crime task force groups and other involved agencies.

The United States Attorneys chair Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC) which are managed by the District's Law Enforcement Coordinators. The Coordinator's responsibility is to improve cooperation and coordination between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, to better coordinate resources available at all

levels of government, to provide resources where needed, to provide training to law enforcement officers, and to enhance the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

The LECC Coordinators are responsible for forming working subcommittees to assist law enforcement agencies in addressing the crime problems identified as priorities by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

The LECC Coordinators have responsibility for the equitable sharing program. This program allows state and local law enforcement agencies that participate in federal cases resulting in forfeitures of assets to receive an equitable share of the proceeds. The allocation of proceeds is based on the percentage of each agency's participation in the investigation.

Over the past several years, U.S. Attorneys through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC) continue to sponsor meetings and training sessions involving local, state and federal agencies. These sessions are well attended and provide for interaction among all facets of the Criminal Justice System in Alabama. Problem areas are identified and solutions are discussed at the LECC.

The Alabama Narcotics Officers Association is another resource that coordinates with other criminal justice agencies. This association sponsors training sessions for narcotics officers in Alabama who coordinate with BJA-funded violent crime task forces in Alabama. Training sessions include Hostage Negotiations, Clandestine Labs, Stress Management and Explosives in Tactical Operations. In conjunction with this conference, the Law Enforcement/Traffic Safety Division Edward Byrne program manager conducts training sessions with subgrantee project directors concerning compliance with the federal and state regulations.

The Alabama Narcotics Officers Association publishes a monthly newsletter, which informs various agencies of occurrences in the narcotics area in Alabama, and in other parts of the country. The Alabama Narcotics Officers Association award for Excellence in Law Enforcement is also presented at these meetings, which recognizes outstanding professional achievement by law enforcement officers in Alabama. Training sessions

involving the project director/task force commanders are conducted by the ADECA program manager.

The Grants Management Section along with the Regional Organized Crime Information Center coordinates and sponsors workshops in the southern, middle and northern part of Alabama.

These workshops for multi-agency response violent crime unit commanders and supervisors are made possible through the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

Training includes practical exercises for multi-jurisdictional violent crime task force commanders and supervisory personnel.

This coordinated effort provides an effective means of attacking the various facets of the illegal drug business and related violent crimes in Alabama. This effort is an excellent example of how federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are working together.

Executive Order 21 established the LESIS Board for the purpose of improving criminal justice operations and standards for the State of Alabama. During the three years of operations, the Board established technical standards and a plan for the advancement of technology integration for the state. Further, the Board established as a pilot project a demonstration of the technology standards and advancement that were advocated. This demonstration, known as the Law Enforcement Tactical Systems or LETS, is in use today by over three hundred agencies consisting of over 5,000 users. LETS is the first Alabama criminal justice system to transmit photographs, utilize a master name index and allow the economies of scale to be placed into wide scaled use.

## **Section II**

### Evaluation of Activities

## **Evaluation**

Evaluation of Alabama's Byrne projects begins upon submission and continues throughout the grant. Staff review of applications include inquiries into programmatic correctness and to insure that all relevant documents are included with the grant submission.

Each project is monitored a minimal of once per year by an onsite visit. Monitoring inquiries include financial procedures and programmatic concerns. If deficiencies are discovered technical assistance is provided to the extent necessary to cause corrective measures.

Subgrantee agencies are provided a subgrantee administrative manual which incorporates the applicable areas of the federal financial guideline to assist in managing local grants.

The subgrant manual includes a general consolidated guide for the overall management of grants to ensure compliance with accepted state and federal management requirements. Operating procedures are included for accounting systems fund management, quarterly reports, inventory, contractual and professional services, travel, allowable and unallowable costs. Periodic updates are implemented to insure that current information is made available.

## **Section III**

Summary of Programs

**Program Area #2 - Multi-jurisdictional violent crime task force programs that integrate federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.**

**Program Title:**

**I. Multi-jurisdictional Violent Crime Task Forces**

Number of Projects Funded: 30

Federal Funds: \$5,489,851

Year of Program Approval: FY 87

Goals and Objectives:

To reduce the availability of illegal drugs and violent crime by enhancing interagency coordination intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigation. Expertise also was made available to enforcement agencies requiring specialized investigative assistance.

Program Activities/Components:

Task forces are required to consist of three or more governmental agencies. A controlling policy board and interagency agreements are also required.

The multi-jurisdictional task force operates under the advisement of a Board of Directors consisting of law enforcement agencies involved in the task force. Each Board member votes on issues, which affect the Task Force. The Board serves in an advisory capacity with the governing entity serving as the governing body over the Task Force.

The Task Force operates under a written interagency agreement, which utilizes the following personnel:

Project Director

The project director serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Task

Force, and serves as liaison between the Board and the governing entity that receives the federal funds. The Project Director's responsibilities include the following:

Review and approval of reports submitted to ADECA/LETS Division.

Coordination with the Task Force Commander concerning daily activities of the Task Force and submission of progress reports.

#### Task Force Commander

The Task Force Commander was responsible for the supervision of day to day activities of the Task Force including organizing or approving operations conducted by the Task Force and was responsible for assignment of Task Force personnel and/or the exchange of use of equipment and the investigation of violent crimes. The Task Force Commander was responsible for administrative duties including but not limited to: Implementing policies and procedures, submitting monthly reports of Task Force activities to the Board of Directors, preparing progress reports submitted to ADECA/LETS, preparing grant applications, budgets and budget revisions and other duties necessary in the performance of an administrative/supervisory position.

Agents - Task Force Agents are certified law enforcement officers meeting requirements of the Alabama Police Officers Standards and Training Commission. Agents conduct undercover investigations of suspected drug dealers and incidences of violent crime. Agents make purchases of drugs from targets, engage in reverse buy operations, develop probable cause for search warrants on target locations and compile evidence and information necessary for conspiracy cases. They are also responsible for seizure and forfeiture of assets obtained from drug activities. Agents were responsible for the development and use of informants to assist in the identification of targets and infiltration of illegal drug operations and providing expertise to solving violent crime and assisting

localities in investigations.

Agents were responsible for compiling intelligence information and reporting information to the Task Force Commander. Agents were responsible for assembling and maintenance of case files, submission of cases completed to the District Attorney's Office and to make court appearances.

The Task Force investigated information received through its office personnel, as well as information supplied by participating agencies. Each participating agency designated a person to forward information concerning drug-related violent crime and intelligence information to the Task Force. Officers from participating agencies continued to assist the Task Force when additional personnel were required for cover teams, search warrants, and multiple arrests.

The Task Force assisted other law enforcement agencies upon request as well as utilized the agency exchange system with other Task Forces.

The Project Director served voluntarily except for travel expenses incurred during official Task Force business.

The Task Force Commander, Agents, and Secretary worked a forty-hour week and devoted 100% of their time to the Task Force. Compensatory time was granted at time and one half of time worked in excess of forty hours per week.

The Financial Officer and Bookkeeper were compensated for the percentage of time devoted to the Task Force, at a salary rate determined by the County Commission.

#### Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Measures include data on drugs seized, value of drugs seized, number of arrests, value of asset seizures, number of cases made and other pertinent data.

Task Forces are required to submit quarterly and annual reports that contain information on the above referenced areas. At the close of each grant, task

forces are required to set out their progress in measurable terms; compare actual accomplishment with identified goals and objectives.

The evaluation criteria used in judging progress of a violent crime task force consists of a combination of objective and subjective criteria. The objective criteria address measurable factors such as number of cases, number of arrests, street-level prices of drugs, case loads and number of trials/pleas/ convictions/acquittals, length of time between arrests and trials of defendants. Subjective criteria include observations made by the program manager and members of the law enforcement community regarding progress made by the violent crime task force.

#### Program Accomplishments

The formation of multi-jurisdictional task forces has indeed brought about better cooperation among local and state law enforcement agencies in order to build better cases. The advantages of these units are well-documented in drug law enforcement. Since most law enforcement departments in Alabama cannot denote the resources or personnel needed to maintain their own specialized full-time drug enforcement unit, it has been very beneficial for local law enforcement agencies to pool resources to form a cooperative drug enforcement unit.

The number of illegal methamphetamine laboratories continued to increase during the grant year.

Task forces seized 200 laboratories with the majority being located in rural areas. This increase has caused a corresponding increase in the dangers for task force numbers. Task forces have taken a proactive stance and sought training for officers in the safe handling of these hazardous chemicals. The cost of handling, removal and disposal of these chemicals has become a major issue and a challenge to the already tight budget of the

task forces.

From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, data revealed that drug task force activities across the state have resulted in the following:

Cases Initiated	13,704
Cases	9,414
Offenders Arrested	9,980
Grams of Cocaine Seized	407,602
Grams of Crack Seized	24,902
Grams of Marijuana Seized	1,233,132
Grams of Meth Seized	42,532
Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated	30,803
Estimated Value of Plants Eradicated	\$60,698,962
Value of Asset Seizures	\$1,090,984

**Program Title:**

**Criminal Intelligence Systems**

Number of Projects Funded: 5

Federal Cost of the Program: \$250,000.00

Authorized Program Area: #2

Year of Program Approval: FY92

**Goals and Objectives:**

1. An intelligence network that accumulates information on illegal drug trafficking and associated criminal activity is directed into a central clearinghouse for analysis, interpretation and utilization in federal and state prosecutions.

To collect and share intelligence information with Alabama's BJA-funded violent crime task forces and prosecution agencies.

Information is shared with local law enforcement agencies, concerning

criminal intelligence information requests. The project director in each department gathers intelligence submissions as well as shares information from other agencies to aid in ongoing investigations. Lines of communication were established with the states of Florida and Georgia.

3. To channel information to appropriate jurisdictions for the prosecution of offenders.

Information gathered through this system is shared with local prosecutors to provide data supportive of the prosecution of criminal cases.

4. To ultimately reduce the level of violent criminal activity in Alabama.

5. To assist agencies in tracking and seizing assets related to drug trafficking and violent crime through development of an aggressive and effective "assets forfeiture" program.

In order to fulfill the goals of this project the objectives are as follows:

Distribute "Trends in the Traffic", quarterly narcotics intelligence report to the violent crime task forces and other law enforcement agencies.

To reduce the number of burglaries associated with illegal drug activities.

To reduce the number of illegal drug trafficking organizations and individuals operating in Alabama, through the development of a comprehensive database which used "Link Analysis" as a criminal tracking system.

To assist agencies in the seizure and forfeiture of property acquired as a result of the illegal drug trade.

To provide information for the prosecution and incarceration of multiple offenders,

#### Program Activities/Components:

The Criminal Intelligence Program achieved the goals and objectives through the following methods:

1. Established and maintained contact with local, state and federal law

enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices.

2. Obtained intelligence information available from the DEA, FBI, ATF and U.S. Attorney's Office that assisted in the compilation of information summaries that were utilized by arresting and prosecuting agencies in the development of cases.

3. Obtained and shared information generated by local violent crime units that assisted in the development of cases.

4. Developed a system that tracked career criminals involved in criminal drug activities for identification and prosecution.

5. Established training for deputies and police officers that were utilized in interdiction projects.

6. Obtained intelligence information for federal and local law enforcement agencies concerning the transportation of illegal drugs and related criminal activity.

7. Assisted local prosecutors in developing a process for bringing violent crime cases to trial in multiple jurisdictions.

Worked closely with District Attorneys and U.S. Attorneys Office for effective prosecution of drug and violent crime offenses.

Provided intelligence briefings, (at least quarterly) to appropriate drug enforcement agencies.

10. Worked with detective and narcotics divisions to encourage the transfer of information from those agencies. (Relationships between drugs and violent crimes including burglaries, robberies, drugs, illegal firearms, and gangs.)

#### Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures:

As an ongoing process and at the conclusion of the grant period, the following criteria were considered to determine the effectiveness of this program:

1. The number of contacts made per month with law enforcement

agencies regarding drug and violent crime intelligence.

2. The number of intelligence briefings provided to local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

3. The number of leads obtained from and supplied to drug and crime units of law enforcement agencies.

4. The number of interdictions.

This program maintains contact with local departments as well as violent crime task forces to develop intelligence capabilities in narcotics interdictions.

5. The number of asset forfeiture cases that were provided information by SACIP.

The number of drug and other violent criminal cases that SACIP provided assistance to local, state and federal agencies.

**Program Area #4 - Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling drug, drug-related and violent crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.**

Program Title I: **Crime Prevention Clearinghouse**

Number of Projects Funded: 1

Federal Cost of the Program: \$90,000

Year of Program Approved: FY 96

I. Goals and Objectives:

Provided crime prevention services, which assisted cities and counties in removing or reducing the opportunity for crime in their community.

To continue a Crime Prevention Clearinghouse that provided local law enforcement, civilian personnel and the educational community resource

materials, technical assistance, knowledge, and skills necessary to develop, implement and evaluate crime prevention and intervention programs in local communities.

To provide professional level, cost-effective training to law enforcement agencies.

Program Activities/Components:

Crime prevention efforts included providing training materials and on-site training presentations to law enforcement agencies. Development of local crime prevention programs, which included seeking the involvement of various local groups.

Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures:

Evaluation data was obtained at each conference/workshop. Each participant completed a conference evaluation summary. A list of attendees and number of hours of training was reported in the subgrant quarterly reports. The Alabama Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) received all information concerning continuing education credits for attendees. Law enforcement completed 12 hours of CEU's per year. Conference evaluation forms were analyzed by the AUM Law Enforcement Advisory Committee and recommendations concerning changes and future workshops were submitted. Evaluation data also included the following:

Types of services provided.

Amounts and types of crime prevention material distributed.

Number of training courses conducted, hours of training, and individuals trained.

Number of technical assistance events conducted by e-mail and other electronic services provided.

II. Goals and Objectives:

Increased public's awareness of the benefits of crime prevention by (1)

Combining forces with the Scholastic CrimeStoppers Neighborhood Watch Programs, West Montgomery Business Watch Program, Montgomery Police Department Community Service Division; (2) Increased the number of solved crimes by television coverage of CrimeStoppers. Project Director monthly segments on WSFA TV to educate and inform the public of unsolved crimes and seek assistance in solving cases.

Program Activities and Components:

The purchase of a new computer system provided assistance in creation of a criminal database and established long-range objectives. A separate database for the Scholastic CrimeStoppers statistics was established, with each school district's demographics and crime statistics included.

Meetings were held with the Weed and Seed Program Executive Board on a monthly basis.

CrimeStoppers Neighborhood Divisions and Street Captain patrols were established within the Community Service Division of the Montgomery Police Department.

A Junior CrimeStopper's program was established within the West Montgomery Weed and Seed Target area, which educated young students in crime prevention.

The Alabama Crime Prevention Clearinghouse and Auburn University Montgomery's Department of Justice and Public Safety are offering Homeland Security and Crime Prevention Program training opportunities at the AUM Campus. The unique program focuses on crime prevention issues through a new homeland security prospective.

**Program Area # 7B ? Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft parts, international airports and other facilities that are deemed significant.**

**Program Title:**

**Anti-Terrorism for Alabama Judicial System**

Number of Projects Funded: 1

Federal Cost of the Program: \$108,810.00

Year of Program Approval: FY 00

**Goals and Objectives:**

Appropriate training and equipment was provided to secure the Alabama Judicial System against domestic terrorism.

**Program Activities/Components:**

This program involved the selection and acquisition of anti-terrorism equipment and the required training to safeguard Alabama's courtrooms.

**Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures:**

The evaluation of this project was based on two criteria. Timely acquisition of equipment to secure the court room against terrorism and the implementation of training.

Byrne funds were used to assist the Alabama Administrative Office of Courts in conducting statewide workshops that trained in excess of two hundred law enforcement offices concerning terrorism and courthouse security.

Security equipment including x-ray machines walk-through metal detectors and hand-held detectors were purchased and installed in 40 courthouses throughout the State of Alabama.

Without federal support training would have been unavailable to provide equipment for courthouses.

Equipment installed in the Chambers County Courthouse prevented a defendant from bringing a concealed firearm in the courtroom.

**Program Area #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.**

**Program Title:**

I. **Alabama Sentencing Commission**

II. **Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole**

Number of Projects Funded: 2

Federal Cost of Programs: \$348,678

Year of Program Approval: FY92

I. **Goals and Objectives**

To improve Alabama's sentencing process by increasing efficiency and developing procedures that respond to the individual characteristics of defendants.

**Program Activities Components**

This year the Alabama Sentencing Commission achieved its first goals with the enactment of the state's first sentencing reform package. The reform bills attack Alabama's prison overcrowding and antiquated sentencing system from three directions – The Theft bill, raising the value amounts for theft and property crimes; the Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 2003; and the Sentencing Reform Act of 2003. The three bills, now signed into law by the governor, redefine felony theft; increase accountability of, and support for, the initiation and continuation of community corrections programs for alternative sentencing; and establish timelines for the implementation of structured sentencing and truth-in-sentencing in Alabama.

Act No. 2003-354, entitled "The Sentencing Reform Act of 2003," requires the Sentencing Commission to draft a structured sentencing program for Alabama consisting of voluntary, non-appealable sentencing standards. The program will be implemented over a 3-year period. Beginning in 2004, the

Commission will submit the first set of voluntary sentencing standards (or guidelines) for legislative approval. These standards will be constructed based on historical time-imposed patterns with adjustments to reflect current sentencing policy. The Sentencing Commission is collecting final data for drafting these standards and worksheets. The Legislation also sets 2006 as the goal for submitting a second set of standards or guidelines to the legislature. This second set of guidelines is necessary to implement truth-in-sentencing in Alabama, and if approved by the Legislature will become effective October 1, 2006.

The Sentencing Commission has recently completed a sentencing reference manual which provides an analysis of past sentencing practices of the "top 25" most frequent offenses of conviction based on a five-year cohort of felony offenders. Also included in the manual are: (1) lists of general penalty provisions and enhancement statutes; (2) a compilation of Alabama sentencing statutes and procedural rules; (3) a summary of available alternative sentencing options; (4) simple explanations of parole and good time laws; (5) interesting facts relating to Alabama's criminal justice system, and (6) a listing of criminal justice contacts. These manuals have already been distributed to judges, prosecutors, and community corrections' providers and the Commission is in the process of providing copies to probation and parole officers and the defense bar.

Cited as "Nothing short of miraculous, "the Alabama Sentencing Commission achieved its first goals with the enactment of the state's first sentencing reform package. The reform bills attack Alabama's prison overcrowding and antiquated sentencing system from three directions Evaluation and Performance Measures:

Technical aspects include the acquisition, database development, and sentencing report phase.

Technical evaluations to determine the accuracy of data analysis will be provided by the AOLC Data System Division and the Interagency Technology Liaison Work Group, as appropriate.

Not less than five specific main frame query requests will be used to cross check accuracy of relational database analyses findings. Initial checks will be made upon activation of the relational database tables and then periodic checks will be made as new tables are developed.

Quality of support will be evaluated by surveys of the Committee chairman and members. Committee member surveys will be conducted at the conclusion of their study to determine:

The quality of meeting venues selected the comprehensives and accuracy of meeting records and the clarity and quality of all presentations.

If testimonials by local and national subject matter experts were of sufficient quality to provide a comprehensive understanding of various sentencing procedures.

Education programs conducted by the commission and the Alabama Judicial College will incorporate an evaluation of the substance and delivery of the program. Evaluation forms will be provided to all participants and will be collected at the conclusion of the training programs.

#### Goals and Objectives:

To reduce jail and prison overcrowding by studying Alabama's sentencing laws and recommend sentencing reforms.

To study causation factor of criminality and make recommendations for alternative sentencing resources.

#### Program Activities/Components:

Project developed an inmate-screening instrument that identifies characteristics necessary for the supervised reentry program.

Programmatic development to be provided by this model are anticipated to serve as a guide for the State of Alabama in implementing programs that reduce recidivism and reincarceration.

Evaluation Plan/Performance:

The Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles will use the following as evaluation plan/performance measures.

There were 167 participants in the program (to ensure a constant caseload of 30 offenders was assigned per reentry case manager.

A total of 8 reentry caseworkers were hired.

Laptop computers were purchased for caseworkers.

Evaluation factors included length of time on intensive supervision and monies collected from participants in reentry program.

**Program Area 15B Criminal Justice Information Systems to assist law enforcement prosecution, courts and corrections' organizations (including automated fingerprinting identification systems).**

**Program Title:**

- I. Community Correction Case Management
- II. **Alabama Criminal Code Update/Summit**

Number of Projects Funded:	2
Federal Cost of Programs:	\$350,000.00
Year of Program Approval:	FY 92

Goals and Objectives

To provide an automated system for the standard and timely collection of data from Community Corrections fatalities and Court Referral Programs.

This data will be used to support policy and decision making by the Department Corrections, and the Alabama Sentencing Commission.

Program Activities/Components:

This project will be developed under the policy direction of an appointed committee consisting of community corrections managers, court referral officers and personnel from the Administrative Office of Courts, the Department of Corrections, and the Alabama Sentencing Commission. Daily operational duties will be assumed by the Administrative Office of Courts. No indirect costs or overhead costs will be charged by the Administrative Office of Courts for project and grant management services.

While software modules will be available for use at the initiation of this project, the full development and deployment timetable is expected to be from 24 to 36 months. This full development will consist of customization of the software for differing business processes and the development of state level reporting features.

To achieve an economical model, this project will adopt methods and procedures that rely on the reuse of existing infrastructure and programs. By using existing state-owned resources, many which were built with federal grants, the goal of a low cost or not cost system can be achieved. The following components are offered for use:

**Application Software Currently in Use at the Mobile County Community**

**Corrections Center.** Mobile County operates one of the largest and most progressive community correction centers in the state. The current software system in use, developed by local staff and in use for 2 years, has been reviewed and found suitable for statewide implementation. This software will be modified for multiple locations and deployed as a server-based ASP application. Again, this choice offers the advantage of low initial costs and low ongoing maintenance.

**Broad Bandwidth TCP/IP Maintained by the Administrative Office of Courts.**

The Administrative Office of Courts currently provides network connectivity to

some 2,500-core uses located at 123 physical locations with the State of Alabama. These users include all State Court Officials and personnel, Juvenile Probation Officers and Adult Probation Officers. Additionally, several District Attorney, Sheriffs and Municipal Courts participate in AlaCourtNet. Charges to the project will only be incurred for providing new line drops outside the current services area.

**Central Server, Software Licenses and Data Repository Maintained by the Administrative Office of Courts.** Again, the Administrative Office of Courts will allow usage of existing resources to host applications to be used by the project. Resources to be included, if needed, are data from State Court Record Repository, Municipal Court Record Repository, NCIC connectivity and Court Record Imaging System.

#### Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures

Final programming of the initial inmate tracking module was completed June 13, 2002 and is currently in testing in the newly created Montgomery County Community Correction Center (MCCC). The MCCC is developing "punch lists" for enhancements and other error corrections.

Initial reports indicate that the program is functional; its ability to interface with other automated applications such as LETS, SJIS, etc. provides high degree usability for the line officer.

Following beta testing in Montgomery, the project will go forward with additional testing with the Houston County Community Corrections Programs.

#### Goals and Objectives

To provide an updated printing of Alabama's Criminal Law to law enforcement.

Implement Law Enforcement Summit for patrol-level officers so they may be equipped with the tools to process crime scenes dealing with missing children or

persons.

Program Activities/Components:

Relevant sections of the Code of Alabama Title 13 will be printed and distributed to Alabama's sworn law enforcement officers at the Statewide Law Enforcement Summit.

Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures:

The Attorney General 2002 Law Enforcement Summit was held at the Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center in Birmingham, Alabama. During this one-day conference, approximately 1,000 Alabama law enforcement officers were provided with training, targeting the topics of child fatality investigation, forensics and crime scene preservation.

The Summit was also utilized to distribute the 15,000 2002 Edition of the Criminal Laws of Alabama.

Program Activities/Components:

An Interdepartmental Agreement was signed July 2002 between ADECA and Auburn University at Montgomery (AUM).

This agreement was for the formal evaluation of the Byrne Funded Drug Task Force in Alabama.

This evaluation will be conducted by a mail out questionnaire and on-site visits. A final report will include analyses of survey and summaries of applications and results of focus group interviews.

Evaluation Plan/Performance Measures

A survey was developed in conjunction with Dr. Robert Kirchner that focused on Task Force governance and accountability.

This survey was mailed to each member of the Byrne Funded Task Forces in Alabama.

As of August 1, 2003, 160 surveys were returned for an initial response rate

of 46%.

**SECTION IV**  
**EXHIBITS**