

THE STATE OF ARIZONA

2003 STATE ANNUAL REPORT
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
ACTIVITIES

Presented to:

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

By

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003 Arizona's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program funds supported 46 projects, with State enhancement funding supporting an additional 33 projects, covering 5 of the 29 program purpose areas. These purpose areas are:

2. Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate federal, state and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.

10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.

11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

15.a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories.

15.b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

Since its inception in 1988, Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs have been consistently balanced across a broad spectrum of activities, including multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang and violent crime task forces and their tandem drug prosecution or asset forfeiture projects, demand reduction, forensic analyses of drug evidence, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders and members of criminal street gangs. Arizona continued this balanced approach through FY 2003 with continuing excellent results. The importance of maintaining this balance is demonstrated by Arizona's continued support for many programs initiated with Formula Grant Program funds that are now fully supported entirely with State funds.

*Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement
Assistance Formula Grant Program*

Arizona has identified four priority areas in the 2000-2004 State Strategy that maintain this balance:

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

Enhanced multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency drug, gang and violent crime enforcement task forces continue to be the heart of Arizona's anti-drug, gang and violent crime efforts at the State and local level. The 16 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces, with 15 tandem prosecution projects, significantly enhance the ability of federal, state and local criminal justice authorities to effectively target narcotic trafficking conspiracies, with their related violence. They also successfully arrest, prosecute and convict offenders by pooling resources and coordinating efforts. These task forces and their tandem prosecution projects expended \$10,067,369 in Federal Formula Grant funds, matching dollars, and State enhancement funds in FY 2003.

In FY 2003, Arizona's Federal Formula Grant Program expended \$655,605 to enhance 15 Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects. The funds have enabled State, County and local law enforcement agencies to improve criminal justice record automation systems by the acquisition of hardware, software and consultant expertise. In FY 2003, these funds were used to install Live Scan workstations for sex offender registrations prior to release from prison, Live Scan interface systems, T1 circuits, communications switches and records management systems.

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

Arizona's State funds of \$2,727,635 have enhanced Adjudication programs that provide additional judicial and critical support to 10 Superior Courts and 13 Probation Departments in all 15 counties in Arizona. This expands the operational effectiveness of the court adjudication process to the levels required for expedient processing of additional drug and violent crime case loads generated by enhanced enforcement and prosecution activity.

Enhanced funding to two Drug Offender Detention projects during the past year resulted in critically needed inmate security and processing services generated by active drug, gang and violent crime enforcement efforts. These programs continued in FY 2003 with \$364,363 in State

funds.

Highlights of accomplishments with these funds include:

- 3,355 drug law violators were arrested;
- 2,049 pounds of cocaine, 112,300 pounds of marijuana, 91,653 grams of methamphetamine, and 1,845 grams of heroin seized;
- 14,239 drug, gang and violent crime convictions;
- \$15,647,778 in forfeited assets resulted from multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug, gang and violent crime task forces;
- 20,410 drug evidence samples submitted for analysis;
- 49,110 tests conducted on drug evidence samples by lab technicians;
- 18,102 court drug case dispositions completed;
- 1 additional housing unit kept open by the Maricopa County Jail;
- 20,228 court drug case dispositions completed;
- 1,854 sex offender community notifications were issued;
- 1,358,713 tenprint records were maintained, there were 227,187 confirmed hits by the Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS);
- 98.1% of all fingerprints were generated from new Live Scan equipment.
- 1,058,842 active criminal records have been maintained.

***I.
INTRODUCTION***

In accordance with the requirements of Sec.522 (a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is pleased to present Arizona's Annual Report concerning activities carried out under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period beginning July 1, 2002 and ending June 30, 2003.

❖ *Overview of the Program*

Many valuable and productive drug, gang and violent crime prevention activities are funded and conducted throughout Arizona by local towns, cities, counties and the State, operating as coordinated partnerships with projects supported by Formula Drug Grant Program funds. This report provides summary information on projects receiving funds from the Formula Grant Program during FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003).

Arizona identifies four priority issues in its 2000-2004 State Strategy;.

- The first priority is to support the statewide, system-wide, enhanced drug, gang and violent crime control effort maintained by multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug, gang and violent crime control task forces.
- The second priority is to provide support for a strong functioning information system that provides timely, accurate and complete functional criminal history, and criminal justice records available to all criminal justice agencies.
- The third priority is to support components of the criminal justice system to ensure the system remains balanced, by supporting forensic laboratories, drug and violent offender detention and court adjudication.
- The fourth priority is to commit limited support for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. There were no applicants that submitted a grant application for Drug Abuse Resistance Education funding for the period beginning FY 2003.

Statistics show that projects in the program areas (described in section III), including those supported entirely by State monies, impacted the criminal justice process by significantly increasing the chances of drug law violators, gang members and violent criminals being identified, apprehended, adjudicated and punished. In addition, the

enhanced drug abuse control efforts have successfully removed a significant amount of illicit

drugs from market places throughout the United States.

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

It is incumbent upon the State to maintain a vigorous, active multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task force complement to: 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, large numbers of drug shipments are bound for cities and towns all across the United States. A substantial part of Arizona's formula grant funding will continue to augment and support federal efforts to interdict these drug shipments, and to arrest and successfully prosecute those responsible for them as long as program guidelines and funding permit.

Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs are balanced throughout a broad spectrum of activities, including drug abuse prevention and education, apprehension of drug offenders, forensic analyses of drug evidence and the prosecution, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders. Arizona has continued this system-wide balanced approach through FY 2003 with excellent results.

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

❖ *Coordination Efforts and Activities*

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

represented on the council through membership and assignment to the Council's working subcommittee.

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

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

**II.
EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES**

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

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

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

Factors evaluated as outlined in the 2000-2004 Arizona Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Strategy are:

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

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

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

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

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

Apprehension (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003) Apprehension Program expended \$3,485,499 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$1,156,500 in cash matching funds and \$363,947 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$5,005,946. 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, 2003. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension program. Actual expenditures were not available until after the reporting deadline. Starting with FY 2000 the Commission began reimbursing grant funds. Funding amounts reported are those actually expended on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$28,878,041	\$3,130,171	\$2,889,854	\$3,279,568	\$3,485,499	\$41,663,133
State Enhancement	8,250,589	436,749	763,359	214,945	363,947	10,029,589
Match	5,973,316	1,043,390	963,283	1,093,208	1,156,500	10,229,697
TOTAL FUNDS	\$43,101,946	\$4,610,310	\$4,616,496	\$4,587,721	\$5,005,946	\$61,922,419

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

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

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

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.

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

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

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

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

Arizona's 16 grant funded task forces made 1,762 use/possession arrests and 1,593 Sales/Trafficking arrests for a total of 3,355 drug law violation arrests from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. These task forces also seized over 2,048 pounds of cocaine; 112,300 pounds of marijuana; 688 marijuana plants under cultivation; 91,653 grams of methamphetamine, 1,845 grams of heroin; and 114,061 dosage units of other drugs such as LSD, PCP, steroids, etc. In addition, these task forces seized drug trafficking violators' assets with an estimated value of \$10,615,937.

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

The value of seized assets is used only as an indicator of the negative impact such losses have to the violators. Task forces do not realize equivalent gains in seized assets that are forfeited due to lien holders, storage, property maintenance, processing and disposition fees that are paid from the proceeds. More detailed information may be found on page 23 of this report.

Prosecution (Multi-jurisdictional, Multi-agency) Program

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003) Prosecution Program expended \$3,516,449 in Federal Byrne grant funds, \$1,172,152 in cash matching funds, plus \$372,825 in State enhancement funds for a total of \$5,061,426. 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 prosecution program from April, 1988 through June, 2003. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency prosecution program. Actual expenditures were not available until after the reporting deadline. Starting with FY 2000 the Commission began reimbursing grant funds. Funding amounts reported are those actually expended on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88 - 99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$26,664,938	\$3,197,316	\$2,957,040	\$3,388,920	\$3,516,449	\$39,724,663
State Enhancement	6,880,527	446,120	781,112	222,105	372,825	8,702,689
Match	7,276,249	1,065,772	985,679	1,129,633	1,172,152	11,629,485
TOTAL FUNDS	\$40,821,714	\$4,709,208	\$4,723,831	\$4,740,658	\$5,061,426	\$60,056,837

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

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

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

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

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Drug case prosecution in Arizona is carried out by four groups: the U.S. Attorney, the Arizona Attorney General, the county attorneys and some municipal prosecutors. The U.S. Attorney prosecutes violators of Federal drug laws and pursues asset forfeiture actions related to Federal drug violations. The Arizona Attorney General is 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 both federal prosecutors, county attorneys, municipal prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona and the United States.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

During FY 2003, the 15 prosecution projects were responsible for concluding 20,890 drug offense cases which resulted in 14,239 drug, gang and violent crime convictions. Of these 10,042 (70.52 percent) were felony convictions. Drug offense convictions resulted in 1,924 prison sentences, 3,882 jail sentences, and 7,500 probation sentences. Drug prosecution projects that also conduct civil asset forfeiture activities were responsible for the successful forfeiture of an estimated \$15,647,778 in seized drug traffickers' assets. More detailed information may be found on page 25 of this report.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP)

❖ *Program Overview*

The Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program expended \$491,702 in Federal funds and \$163,903 in matching funds for a total \$655,605 in FY 2003. This money funded 15 criminal justice records improvement programs.

The following table provides a history and overview of funding for the Criminal Justice Record Improvement Projects from July, 1994 through June, 2003. Funds listed in the table are those allocated to Criminal Justice Records Improvement by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

FUNDS	FY95-99 7/1/94 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$3,325,232	\$664,676	\$418,821	\$381,954	\$491,702	\$5,172,385
State Enhancement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Match	1,105,065	184,893	139,606	127,319	163,903	1,720,786
TOTAL FUNDS	\$4,430,297	\$739,569	\$558,427	\$509,273	\$655,605	\$6,893,171

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

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

Arizona has outlined detailed long-term and short-term objectives in the 2003 Arizona Criminal Justice Records Improvement plan. This report will only outline some of the short-term (one to three years) objectives that are close to completion: 1) The Department of Corrections shall expand the automated sex offender registration through the AZAFIS system to register sex offenders prior to release from the Department's custody; 2) the State Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS) shall have current, complete and accurate domestic violence and protection order and prosecution information available for use by any criminal justice practitioner within any state criminal justice system, within two minutes, with a status currency of 24 hour service period; 3) prosecutors will use the PCN in their agencies' automated systems so changes can be tracked from law enforcement agencies, through the courts, to the Central Repository thereby improving disposition reporting information; and 4) integrate Arizona inmate correctional status (incarcerated, on community supervision, probation, including conditions) into the State's central repository database to enable any criminal justice practitioner to know the status of a given person within two minutes, with a status currency of 24 hours.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP) (Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

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

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. The towns of Florence, Superior and Kearny have formed a Tri-Community consortium to complete integration. This consortium has been upgraded to a T1 circuit that will communicate faster and more reliably. The projects funded are all at different levels of technical development. All projects are working toward the goal of the criminal justice records improvement program.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results*

Arizona 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, allow 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. The State repository reports that 60,102 new criminal records were established in FY 2002, In all, 1,058,842 active criminal records have been maintained. Arizona's Automated Fingerprint Information System (AZAFIS) maintains 1,358,713 tenprint records, a 10 percent increase over FY 2001. Fingerprint workstations and automated records management networks are making electronic transfers between Arizona's State, county and municipal agencies a reality. Today 98.1 percent of all fingerprints are being sent to the State repository electronically. Some projects have used additional funding to enhance systems initiated with previous CJRIP funds.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRIP) (Continued)

There is still much more to be accomplished. Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, particularly in the rural counties of the State, need additional assistance to improve the production, storage and transmission of criminal history record information.

The integration of systems that allow for electronic exchange of information without repeated data entry among agencies has become a reality in Arizona. More detailed information may be found on page 27 of this report.

Detention Program (Federal and State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003) Drug Offender Detention Program expended \$364,363 in State funds to support salaries and benefits for detention officers in two of Arizona's 15 counties.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the drug offender detention program from April, 1988 through June, 2003. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension program. Actual expenditures were not available until after the reporting deadline. Starting with FY 2000 the Commission began reimbursing grant funds. Funding amounts reported are those actually expended on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$1,024,678	\$55,803	\$42,280	\$61,856	\$0	\$1,184,617
State Enhancement	3,615,265	372,142	375,532	368,418	364,363	5,095,720
Match	161,795	18,585	14,093	20,618	0	215,091
TOTAL FUNDS	\$4,801,738	\$446,530	\$431,905	\$450,892	\$364,363	\$6,495,428

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's detention program is to help county jails enhance their inmate security and processing services by: 1) meeting the needs generated by enhanced drug and gang violence enforcement projects and the arrests/convictions these projects produce; and 2) the implementation of supervised alternative sanctions, including off-site detention.

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 Program (Federal and State Funded) (Continued)

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

Enhanced Formula Drug Grant assistance has been continuously provided to two county sheriff's offices from 1988 through 2003. Eligibility for federal funding assistance has expired for these projects.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

The infusion of State funds was necessitated by the 48-month funding limitation under the Formula Grant Program. Detention services have been a vital component of Arizona's balanced Drug Enforcement Strategy since it was implemented. With drug offense convictions resulting in 3,882 persons sentenced to jail time, enhanced funding with State monies has been necessary to alleviate the added pressure on the system. The enhanced support has funded 9 detention officer positions, allowing one county to keep an additional housing facility operating and staffed where 25.5 percent of the general inmate population has severe drug problems. In another county it allows for court transportation of drug offenders.

Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program (State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003) Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program expended \$597,605 in State funds. These monies supported the enhanced activities of crime laboratories operated by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Phoenix Police Department and the Tucson Police Department. These agencies have been vital components of Arizona's enhanced drug enforcement program since its inception in 1988 and are no longer eligible for Formula Grant Program funds.

The following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program from April, 1988 through June, 2003. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the program. Actual expenditures were not available until after the reporting deadline. Starting with FY 2000 the Commission began reimbursing grant funds. Funding amounts reported are those actually expended on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$1,136,096	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,136,096
State Enhancement	4,376,598	597,605	597,605	597,605	597,605	6,763,795
Match	89,264	0	0	0	0	89,264
TOTAL FUNDS	\$5,601,958	\$597,605	597,605	597,605	597,605	\$7,989,155

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

The goal of Arizona's Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program is to allow existing crime laboratories in the State to respond to the need for timely prosecution of violent crime and drug law violators by assisting investigators with timely analyses and presenting evidence in court. The objectives are: 1) to provide additional criminalists to analyze and examine evidence in the increased numbers of drug and violent offense cases generated by the enhanced 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.

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

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

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

laboratory. Enhancements to these projects are totally funded from State monies. They are no longer eligible for Federal Formula Grant assistance due to the 48-month limitation.

The enhanced drug enforcement program for drug analysis in the Phoenix and Tucson Police department laboratories each devoted one full-time criminalist. Nine criminalist and latent fingerprint examiners at the DPS laboratories were devoted full time to drug analyses, during 2003. These enhancements allowed the laboratories to provide more timely support to enhanced investigation and prosecution efforts in the State.

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

From July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, these laboratories received 20,410 drug evidence samples for analyses. Laboratory technicians conducted 49,110 tests on the samples. The samples were identified as: 18,000 samples were cannabis; 10,253 were cocaine; and another 20,857 were other controlled substances which is an 8.84 percent increase over last year. Drug task force and prosecution projects would be unable to continue at current productivity levels without the support of the Forensic Drug Evidence Analysis Program, supported entirely with State funds. More detailed information may be found on page 29 of this report.

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded)

❖ *Program Overview*

Arizona's FY 2003 (July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003) Court Adjudication Program expended \$2,727,635 in State funds to support 28 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 following table provides a history and overview of the funding of the Court Adjudication Program from April, 1988 through June, 2003. Funds listed in the table prior to FY 2000 were allocated to the program. Actual expenditures were not available until after the reporting deadline. Starting with FY 2000 the Commission began reimbursing grant funds. Funding amounts reported are those actually expended on program activities.

FUNDS	FY88-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Federal Byrne	\$3,872,537	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,872,537
State Enhancement	19,243,882	2,717,142	2,707,318	2,720,112	2,727,635	20,116,089
Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FUNDS	\$23,116,419	\$2,717,142	\$2,707,318	\$2,720,112	\$2,727,635	\$33,988,626

❖ *Goals and Objectives*

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

❖ *Program Activities/Components*

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 of drug and violent crime law violators under the enhanced drug enforcement program was projected to have a direct impact on this already heavily burdened criminal justice system entity. The Arizona Drug Enforcement Strategy was developed as a system-wide enhancement, providing the adjudication components with enhanced funding to handle the increased activity, providing additional

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded) (Continued)

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

❖ *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

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

❖ *Program Accomplishment and Evaluation Results*

There were 21,380 drug cases filed with the Court Adjudication Program by prosecuting agencies from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition on 21,380 drug cases for this period, indicating that progress is being made with the case backlog. A total of 9,488 (44.37 percent) were disposed of within 90 days. Additionally, 4,340 (20.3 percent) cases were disposed of within 180 days. More detailed information may be found on page 30 of this report.

**IV
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION**

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

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

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

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2003 the Commission approved \$61,922,700 in Federal, State and local funding for 23 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces. Seven of these have been discontinued or disbanded through the years.

The problems of manufacturing, importing, transporting, sales and use of illicit drugs were perceived as statewide problems when Arizona's first State Drug, Gang and Violent Crime Control Strategy was completed in 1987. The productivity data provided to the Commission by the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency apprehension task forces and summarized in Table 1 strongly supports that initial premise. These highly productive task forces made 43,413 drug offender arrests, and seized 62,003 pounds of cocaine; 1,928,479 pounds of marijuana; 94,444 marijuana plants under cultivation; 118,062 grams of heroin; 2,539 pounds of methamphetamine; and 4,695,252 dosage units of other dangerous drugs during this period.

An estimated \$158,723,968 in drug traffickers' assets were also seized for forfeiture. This figure represents an estimate of the impact on the drug traffickers, not an indication of value derived from forfeiture activities which is normally a great deal less.

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

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

TABLE 1

	FY99-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
ARRESTS						
Use/Possession	15,068	1,644	1,716	1,807	1,762	21,997
Sales/Trafficking	18,879	2,070	2,163	1,711	1,593	26,416
TOTAL	33,947	3,714	3,879	3,518	3,355	48,413
DRUG SEIZED						
Cocaine (OZ)	866,948	28,856	32,766	30,695	32,779	992,044
Marijuana (LB)	1,404,232	135,046	160,507	116,394	112,300	1,928,479
Marijuana (Plants)	84,036	2,746	2,146	4,828	688	94,444
Heroin (GM)	57,479	2,274	49,785	6,679	1,845	118,062
Meth/Amp (GM)	853,606	83,720	76,591	45,900	91,653	1,151,470
Other (DU)	3,962,273	330,832	46,566	241,520	114,061	4,695,252
ESTIMATED						
Value of						
Assets Seized	\$115,112,240	\$12,148,671	\$11,104,273	\$9,742,847	\$10,615,937	\$158,723,968

Legend: OZ = Ounces, LB = Pounds, GM = Grams, DU = Dosage Units
Data reported is for all Task Forces, current and discontinued.

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

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

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2003 the Commission approved \$60,056,837 in Federal, State and local funding for tandem prosecution support projects to multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency task forces funded under the Apprehension program. They continue to be eligible for ongoing funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

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

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

Table 2 shows the drug, gang and violent crime cases referred to the prosecutors' offices by law enforcement agencies since July 1991. This table reflects the results of 132,424 drug offense convictions. Of these 18,842 resulted in prison sentences and 34,922 jail time. Although probation is shown in 59,701 cases, it should be noted that in many instances, an offender who is given probation will also have served some jail time. Conversely, some offenders who received probation and some jail time also wind up serving a prison sentence as well, usually in cases where they have violated their probation terms. This table also reflects the value of forfeited assets seized from drug offenders and forfeited through the activities of grant funded prosecution projects. Please note that since grant funds are not used to support asset forfeiture activities for the Pinal County Attorney's Office, they are not included in this report.

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

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

TABLE 2

	FY92-99 7/1/91 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
PRODUCTIVITY Cases Concluded	109,034	15,305	17,454	18,266	20,890	180,849
CONVICTIONS						
Felony	56,078	7,281	8,189	8,127	10,042	89,717
Misdemeanor	25,462	2,783	3,722	3,551	3,643	39,168
Not Designated*		1,496	781	610	554	3,441
Unknown		36	56	6	0	98
TOTAL	81,547	11,596	12,748	12,294	14,239	132,424
SENTENCE TYPE						
Prison	12,615	1,289	1,628	1,386	1,924	18,842
Jail	21,215	2,681	3,702	3,442	3,882	34,922
Probation	37,133	4,125	5,478	5,465	7,500	59,701
Other**	1,065	3,036	1,805	1,053	1,262	8,221
VALUE of Non-Drug Forfeitures***	\$47,044,168	\$6,372,993	\$6,420,243	\$7,868,113	\$15,647,778	\$83,353,295

Data reported is for all projects, current and discontinued.

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

** Data Not Available prior to FY 1999.

*** Maricopa County began to Report Forfeiture data in FY 2003. Pinal County does not use grant funds to support forfeiture activities. Data is not available.

*Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement
Assistance Formula Grant Program*

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program (CJRIP)

From July 1, 1994 through June 30, 2003 the Commission approved \$6,952,578 in Federal and local funding to 112 Criminal Justice Records Improvement projects. 44 county, 61 municipal and 6 state agencies have received funds to improve their record systems.

Table 3 shows the progress being made to Arizona's Criminal Justice Records Program. There has been a steady increase in the amount of arrests entered into the Arizona Computerized Criminal History due to the increased use of technology such as Live Scan systems. There has been a 98.1 percent increase in the submissions to the State Central Repository.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT HISTORY

TABLE 3

	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02
LIVE SCAN IMPLEMENTATION/ENHANCEMENT					
Manual	1,745	3,560	915	338	62
AZAFIS Ink Roll	27,108	2,344	13,302	10,085	3,579
AZAFIS Live Scan	169,851	176,300	190,302	190,832	189,354
% Live Scan	85.6	86.7	93	94.8	98.1
AZAFIS* ACTIVITIES					
Tenprint Records Maintained	951,843	1,035,517	1,118,860	1,235,090	1,358,713
Unsolved Latent Print Images Maintained	54,217	68,819	59,176	70,132	74,558
Tenprint Searches Completed	277,321	319,849	336,937	380,615	373,702
Tenprint Hits Confirmed	188,363	211,063	210,703	232,615	227,187
Latent Print Searches Completed	20,472	21,508	21,280	19,737	17,582
Latent Search Hits Confirmed	1,861	1,884	2,257	2,860	3,373
Applicant Fingerprint Cards Processed**	146,443	178,798	123,098	142,462	138,921
Applicant Clearance Cards Processed**			36,958	51,724	66,738

* Arizona Automated Fingerprint Information System

** FY 2000 data reflect applicant fingerprint cards legislatively redirected to new Applicant Clearance Card Program implemented August 16, 1999.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program (CJRIP) (Continued)

Sex offender community notifications have increased by 168 percent from fiscal year 2000 to 2001 due to law enforcement awareness of Megan's Law and the mobility of sex offenders who have difficulty finding housing.

FY97 7/1/96 TO 6/30/97	FY98 7/1/97 TO 6/30/98	FY99 7/1/98 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02
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SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY
NOTIFICATIONS

Level 1 Notifications	130	160	180	243	606	674
Level 2 Notifications	187	234	318	350	956	919
Level 3 Notifications	43	69	77	75	228	261

SEX OFFENDER COMMUNITY NOTIFICATIONS LEVEL DEFINITION

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

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

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

Drug Evidence Analysis Program (State Funded)

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2003 the Commission approved \$7,898,155 in Federal, State and local funding for Drug Evidence Analysis laboratories operated by the Department of Public Safety (three laboratories) and the Phoenix and Tucson Police Departments (one laboratory each). Due to the 48 month funding limitation these projects are no longer eligible for Federal funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

Table 5 shows that 323,021 drug samples have been submitted for analysis since April, 1988. Laboratory technicians conducted 576,655 tests on these samples; 212,580 showed positive for cannabis/marijuana; 154,132 for cocaine; and 209,943 on other controlled substances.

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

TABLE 5

	FY88-99 4/1/88 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
SAMPLES						
Number Submitted	234,623	24,052	22,708	21,228	20,410	323,021
NUMBER OF ANALYSIS						
Cocaine	109,127	12,496	11,301	10,955	10,253	154,132
Cannabis	141,000	11,238	18,957	23,385	18,000	212,580
Other Substances	146,555	10,333	13,035	19,163	20,857	209,943
TOTAL	396,692	34,067	43,293	53,503	49,110	576,655

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

Court Adjudication Program (State Funded)

From April 1, 1988 through June 30, 2003 the Commission approved \$33,988,626 in Federal, State and local funding for the court adjudication program. These programs are no longer eligible for federal funding under the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program due to the 48 month funding limitation.

Table 6 shows that 171,650 drug cases were filed with the courts by prosecuting agencies since July 1991. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition on 196,969 drug cases during this period, indicating that progress is being made with the case backlog. A total of 99,124 (50 percent) were disposed of within less than 90 days. Additionally, 43,384 (22 percent) cases were disposed of within 180 days.

***COURT ADJUDICATION PROGRAM
PRODUCTIVITY HISTORY***

TABLE 6

	FY92-99 7/1/91 TO 6/30/99	FY00 7/1/99 TO 6/30/00	FY01 7/1/00 TO 6/30/01	FY02 7/1/01 TO 6/30/02	FY03 7/1/02 TO 6/30/03	TOTAL
Number of Cases Filed	99,382	14,413	18,519	17,956	21,380	171,650
DAYS TO DISPOSITION						
1-90 DAYS	58,101	9,669	11,204	10,662	9,488	99,124
91-180 DAYS	26,745	3,338	4,688	4,273	4,340	43,384
181-270 DAYS	11,007	1,383	1,807	1,613	1,493	17,297
271-360 DAYS	10,231	730	2,885	897	745	15,488
361+ DAYS	12,281	1,816	2,760	2,783	2,036	21,676

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

*Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement
Assistance Formula Grant Program*

The 2003 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 productivity of each project funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Copies of the report are available from the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, 1110 W. Washington, Suite 230, Phoenix, AZ 85007 and on our web site at www.acjc.state.az.us. For further information, or if you have any questions concerning this report, please contact the Commission Office, Phone (602) 364-1146, Fax (602) 364-1175. Our e-mail address is acjc@acjc.state.az.us.