

Colorado 2003 State Annual Report

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law
Enforcement Assistance Grant Program

Submitted to the
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice
December 2003



This report summarizes activities of criminal justice system improvement projects under way from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 in Colorado. These projects were made possible through the resources provided by Congress to the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice and administered by the Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety.

Bill Owens
Governor

Joe Morales
Executive Director
Colorado Department of Public Safety

Raymond T. Slaughter
Director
Division of Criminal Justice

Hon. Al Dominguez
District Attorney, 19th Judicial District
Chair, Drug Control and System Improvement Advisory Board

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program for Criminal Justice Improvement Projects
2003 Annual Report
December 2003

This program is supported by an annual grant awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

Table of Contents

Drug Control and System Improvement Program Advisory Board	i
Executive Summary	ii
Introduction	-1-
Evaluation Plan and Activities	-7-
Summary of Programs, Performance Measures, Evaluation Methods and Evaluation Results	-9-
Case Management Programs and Tools for Special Populations	-11-
Community Crime Prevention	-15-
Complex Crimes Prosecution Units	-19-
Improving Law Enforcement	-21-
Information Systems	-24-
Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces	-27-
Research and Evaluation	-33-
School Resource Officers	-37-
Offender Treatment Programs	-40-
System Improvement	-42-
Office of Drug Control and System Improvement Staff	-45-

Drug Control and System Improvement Program Advisory Board

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Edward Byrne Projects in Colorado for 2003

Executive Summary

Priorities Remain Unchanged

Colorado's Drug Control and System Improvement Program for 2003 adhered closely to its planned strategy and to funding patterns established during the past five years. The top priority remains supporting Colorado's network of multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces, followed by criminal justice information system improvements.

A total of 70 projects were supported with grants from Colorado's Byrne program from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, which is the period covered by this report. \$6.9 million was invested in federal funds in support of these projects. Another \$6.3 million in state and local government funds were used to match the federal funds providing a total investment of \$13.2 million in improving the state's criminal justice system.

The Byrne program funds were used to support 17 drug and gang task forces in Colorado. A total of \$2.7 million was provided through grants for task forces. Local law enforcement agencies provided another \$3.7 million in resources to support these task forces and to match Byrne funding, resulting in a total investment of \$6.4 million in combined federal and local resources. The investment produced 3,600 arrests for illegal drug trafficking, manufacturing and possession in Colorado during the report period.

The year 2003 saw a doubling of the numbers of seized clandestine methamphetamine labs compared to the prior year. Just under 500 meth labs were seized during the report year. The proliferation of meth labs in Colorado provided the greatest amount of drug enforcement activity for nearly every task force. The growth in meth manufacturing and trafficking suggests that the continued high level of financial support for drug enforcement from the Byrne program remains valid for Colorado's needs.

In addition to the substantial work of the state's task forces, other projects included two important research studies, greater serious traffic felony prosecution efficiency by the State Patrol and innovations in other program areas. Each section in this report describes noteworthy projects within their respective program areas.

Section 1

Introduction

An Overview of Colorado's Byrne Projects

Background: The Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program in Colorado is administered by the Office of Drug Control and System Improvement in the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), Department of Public Safety. The Division of Criminal Justice was assigned to administer Colorado's Byrne program at the direction of the Governor of Colorado. DCJ administers a significant number of federal grant programs from the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) of the U.S. Department of Justice.

In most states, OJP grants are administered by more than one state government agency. Only a few states, including Colorado, have chosen to administer OJP grants from one primary state agency. Keeping similar programs within one state agency provides Colorado with two significant benefits: it ensures that criminal justice programs are administered consistently and efficiently by reducing the likelihood of duplicate funding; also, the single state agency administrative approach ensures that the federal government deals with only one planning office in Colorado. The consistent management approach fosters a strong and cooperative relationship between the Division of Criminal Justice and the Office of Justice Programs. Most frequently, DCJ works with the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the Office of Justice Programs.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program, named for a young New York police officer who was killed by drug traffickers, is the primary resource for criminal justice agencies throughout the nation for new programs or new approaches that improve the efficiency or effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Byrne program grants have made possible most of the innovations in the criminal justice system throughout the states and territories for many years.

How Byrne Funds Come to Colorado: Congress provides the appropriation to the Byrne program in the budget of the U.S. Department of Justice. Colorado receives a proportionate amount of the total funds appropriated to the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program by Congress. The amount received by Colorado is a factor of the state's population. Federal law provides an allowance of 10 percent of the state's Byrne award to be used for administrative purposes. The balance of 90 percent is termed "program funds."

How Byrne Funds Are Administered: Of the total Byrne grant received by the state, the Division of Criminal Justice is required to pass through to local government 60 percent of the

total amount of program funds. The balance of 40 percent can be provided to projects in state government agencies. Historically, the Division of Criminal Justice distributes a greater amount of Byrne funding to local government projects than is required by law. The Division of Criminal Justice also reviews the distribution of Byrne grants to ensure that funding is provided to all geographic areas of the state.

Federal requirements direct that all projects must provide a cash match of at least 25 percent of the total budget. In-kind services do not meet the match requirement. The only acceptable form of match is cash funding devoted specifically to the project selected for a Byrne award.

Tables shown in this report describe the amounts dedicated to meet the match requirement. For many projects, more than the minimum amount was expended by state and local governments. By policy, multijurisdictional task forces must provide escalating percentages of match based on the number of years each one has been supported with Byrne funding. New task forces provide a match of 25 percent while those in the fourth and succeeding years of funding provide 50 percent match. This policy was developed by an advisory board a number of years ago to ensure that local governments demonstrate their continued investment in regional task forces.

Byrne grant funds can support the same project for a total of 48 months, with the exception of task forces. Task forces are exempted by law from the funding limit. Many of the projects described in this report have been funded for more than one year. This report describes all projects funded during the 12-month period from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003.

Grant Award Decision Process: Programs selected for Byrne grants competed for the funding on a statewide basis. All applications were reviewed by staff grant managers and by all members of an advisory board appointed by Governor Bill Owens. Drug Control and System Improvement Advisory Board members select grants for funding along with a recommended funding amount. Applicants whose projects are not recommended for funding or are recommended for half or less than the amount requested are eligible to participate in an appeals process.

After the appeals process, the final list of recommendations is submitted to the Division of Criminal Justice director, to the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Public Safety and to Governor Owens for ratification before awards are announced officially.

Projects selected and approved for funding in February 2002 are described in this report.

Drug Control and System Improvement Advisory Board Composition: In making appointments to the Drug Control and System Improvement Advisory Board, the Governor selects a variety of criminal justice system experts including prosecutors, police chiefs and county sheriffs, legislators, judges, drug treatment directors, juvenile justice system administrators, crime prevention professionals, city managers, community and business leaders. Board members serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Advisory Board chair and vice-chair meet regularly with the chairs of other DCJ advisory boards to ensure maximum coordination with other criminal justice system projects.

Purpose Areas: Congress establishes specific purpose areas in which Byrne program funds can be invested. The list of allowable purpose areas presently provides 29 enumerated purposes. Congress amends the list occasionally. In recent years, the list was changed to include certain homeland security projects, for example. The process of adding purpose areas sometimes creates redundancies in the list. One purpose area, for example, encompasses drug law enforcement in urban areas, and another nearly identical purpose area encompasses drug law enforcement in public housing. Since public housing is rarely found outside urban areas, these separate purpose areas create a redundancy in the federal list that has been eliminated in the consolidated Colorado purpose area list.

Every state must identify which of the 29 federal purpose areas in which it wants to invest Byrne program funding. In addition, each state must obtain clearance from the Bureau of Justice Assistance in developing its program area descriptions, or abstracts, in Colorado's case.

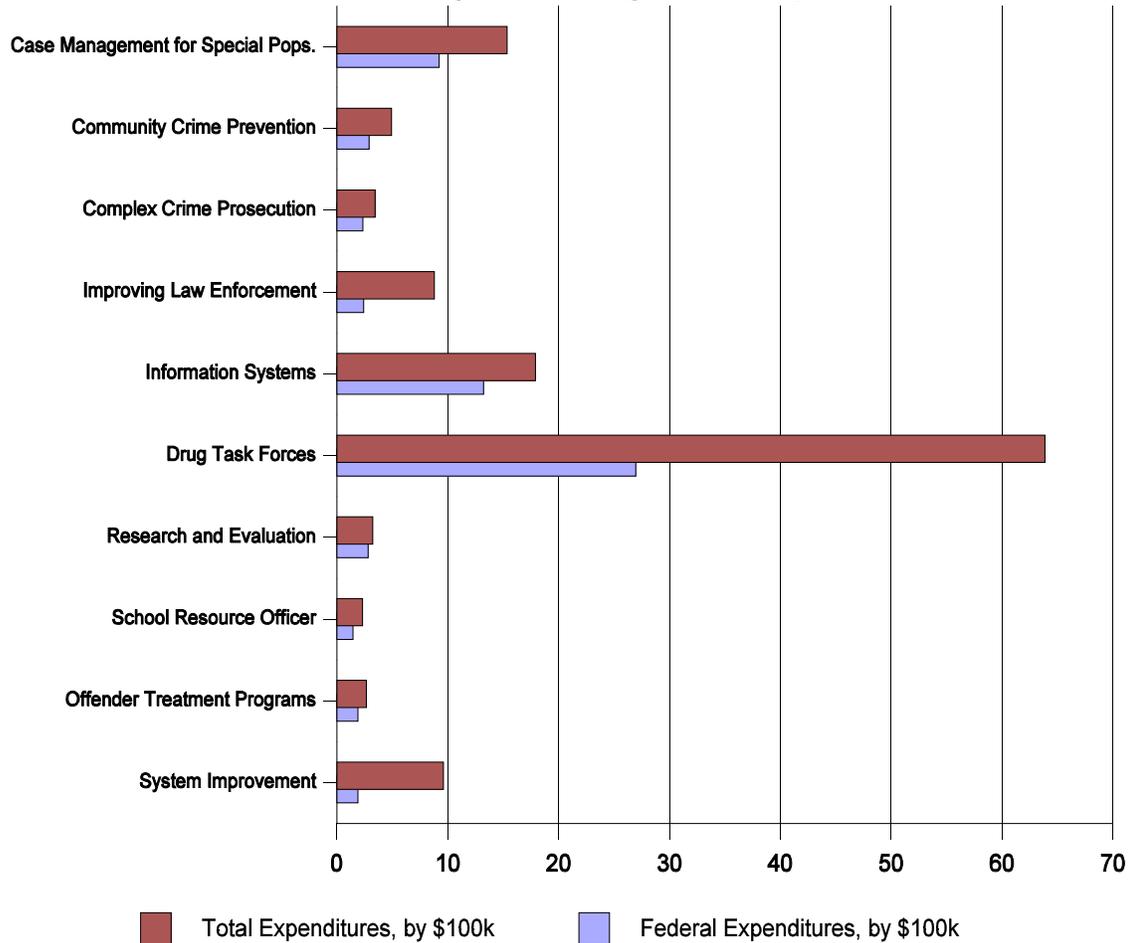
The Colorado Drug Control and System Improvement Advisory Board approved 14 program purpose areas for Colorado. Colorado's purpose areas, in some instances, encompass more than one federal purpose area and are constructed in a somewhat more general manner in order to shorten the list of purpose areas. Colorado's program areas are officially called "program abstracts" because they describe the general classification of the kinds of projects that may be funded.

Colorado's purpose areas are described in the following table:

Byrne Program Purpose Areas	
<u>Federal Purpose Area Number and Description</u>	<u>Colorado Abstract Number and Name</u>
(1) Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate	(7) School Resource Officer/Law Related Education
(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	(8) Multijurisdictional Task Force
(4) Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions	(1) Community Crime Prevention
(7A) Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs	(10) Improving Law Enforcement
(8) Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation	(11) Complex Crimes Prosecution Unit
(10) Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs	(2) Drug Court
(13) Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders	(3) Therapeutic Communities (5) Offender Treatment Programs (9) Case Management for Sex Offenders

Byrne Program Purpose Areas	
<u>Federal Purpose Area Number and Description</u>	<u>Colorado Abstract Number and Name</u>
(15B) Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems)	(6) Information Systems
(15A) 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	(13) System Improvement (4) Case Management for Special Populations
(19) Drug control evaluation programs which State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities	(12) Research/Evaluation
(20) Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community	(14) Alternatives to Incarceration

2003 Colorado Byrne Program Expenditures



Total Expenditures = Total of all federal awards plus state and local cash match amounts

Federal Expenditures = Grants from Colorado's Federal Byrne Award

The following sections in this report provide summary information according to the Colorado purpose areas shown above. The Division of Criminal Justice did not receive applications for projects in all 14 program areas; therefore, where there were no projects funded in a given program area, there is no summary provided.

Section 2

Evaluation Plan and Activities

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

As the State Administrative Agency, the Office of Drug Control and System Improvement (ODCSI) is responsible for the assessment and evaluation of programs supported with Edward Byrne funds in Colorado. ODCSI does have certain procedures in place used to determine the level of performance for all subgrants. The process consists of four components. First, subgrantees are required to specify how they will evaluate their programs, including qualitative and quantitative measures, at the time of application of funds. Second, paper reviews of quarterly reports for program and grant management information are conducted by ODCSI staff. Third, site visits are conducted regularly. Finally, program evaluations are developed and performed by program staff and/or trained researchers.

Subgrantee Evaluation: Applicants are required to specify how they will evaluate their program, including both qualitative and quantitative measures. These efforts may range from reporting on program progress toward goals and objectives to formal research. The formal evaluations completed by projects are summarized within this report and the full written reports are maintained at the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice and sent to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Paper Review: ODCSI staff utilizes written narrative and financial quarterly and final reports to determine if projects are meeting specified goals and objectives. This is a process evaluation that determines if projects have accomplished what they said they would in the timeframes specified. The project directors also conduct their own process evaluation and establish feedback to the project by writing these reports, which leads to improvements or changes as needed.

One section of these reports addresses problems they have experienced that make it difficult or prohibit them from accomplishing the goals, objectives or expected outcomes of the program. In addition, they describe the efforts involved in resolving the issues. This information is critical because it allows ODCSI staff and others who implement similar programs to avoid similar problems and share potential solutions.

The quarterly and final reports are compiled by ODCSI staff to generate Individual Annual Performance Reports (IAPRs) for all projects that have completed at least one full year of operation. The IAPR reports summarize both data and narrative descriptions of project accomplishments. The impact of the project in the community is also described. The IAPRs are

distributed to the DCSIP Advisory Board, project directors and other interested agencies to share information about technologies and projects that can provide innovative options for addressing crime and violence.

Site Visits: Site visits are conducted regularly by ODCI staff. Five important tasks are completed through site visits:

- Project staff are able to discuss project components more comprehensively,
- Project staff are able to discuss further the impact of the project in their community,
- Anecdotal measures described during the site visit can be more illustrative of the project impact,
- Technical assistance can be provided and opportunities for collaboration may be identified, and
- Staff can monitor the subgrantee compliance with state and federal requirements.

Program Evaluations: Colorado evaluates criminal justice related programs to help communities identify programs that are successful and to guide the use of Byrne funds. Each year funding is used to conduct research and evaluation of program areas.

Section 3

Summary of Programs, Performance Measures, Evaluation Methods and Evaluation Results

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Program Areas</u>	<u>Federal Funding Award Amount</u>	<u>State Funds Match</u>	<u>Local Funds Match</u>	<u>Number of Projects Funded</u>
Case Management for Special Populations	\$921,967	\$66,667	\$545,088	9
Community Crime Prevention	\$299,754	\$0	\$193,191	6
Complex Crimes Prosecution Unit	\$233,436	\$0	\$110,308	3
Improving Law Enforcement	\$240,586	\$602,287	\$36,140	5
Information Systems	\$1,322,743	\$137,050	\$332,352	15
Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces	\$2,695,674	\$0	\$3,690,641	17
Research/Evaluation	\$281,202	\$43,178	\$0	3
School Resource Officers	\$144,551	\$0	\$88,136	4
Offender Treatment Programs	\$189,358	\$56,637	\$19,776	2
System Improvement	\$599,263	\$272,685	\$90,417	6
<u>Totals</u>	\$6,928,534	\$1,178,504	\$5,106,049	70

The figures shown in all tables in this report represent *amounts actually expended* during the period. Some grants did not expend all funds that were awarded. Unspent federal funds in closed projects are made available for newer projects in succeeding years. Some expenditures during this report period were made from grants awarded in the prior period.

Noteworthy Developments During the Year

Local investment in Byrne funded projects remains strong, evidenced by the match amounts. Local and state government match amounts were almost equal to the total amount of federal funding. The greatest amount of local fund match investment came from multijurisdictional drug and gang task force projects. Multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces received 39 percent of the total federal grant funds awarded during this period.

Administrative Costs

The Byrne program supports grant-associated functions of the Office of Drug Control and System Improvement Program (ODCSIP) within DCJ, which includes administrative staff, grant management staff, accounting staff and both proportionate departmental and division indirect costs. Costs associated with advisory board meetings are an example of common administrative expenses paid by the federal Byrne grant to Colorado. In addition, a portion of Byrne funds available for administration costs are invested in the work of DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics (ORS), which is the office responsible for evaluating Byrne-funded projects.

Administrative costs charged to the federal Byrne grant award for ODCSIP and ORS functions in DCJ total less than the 10 percent allowed by federal law for the costs of the administration of the program. Funds not spent for administrative costs are offered for grant projects and reported as program funds.

For the period from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, the Division of Criminal Justice spent \$581,342 (\$516,868 federal and \$64,474 match) for the administration of the Byrne program funds and \$241,345 (\$181,009 federal, \$60,336 match) for the evaluation of Byrne-funded projects. In any given 12-month period, up to three years of federal grant awards may be active. The DCJ uses a combination of these funds and appropriate year matching funds to cover administrative expenses.

Section 4

Case Management Programs and Tools for Special Populations

Number of Projects: 9

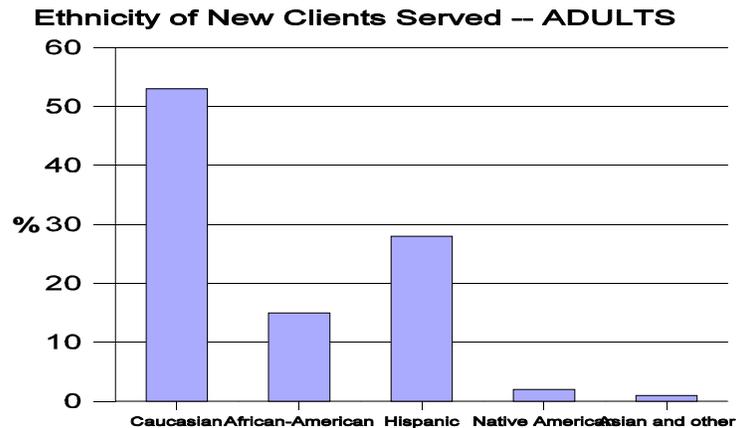
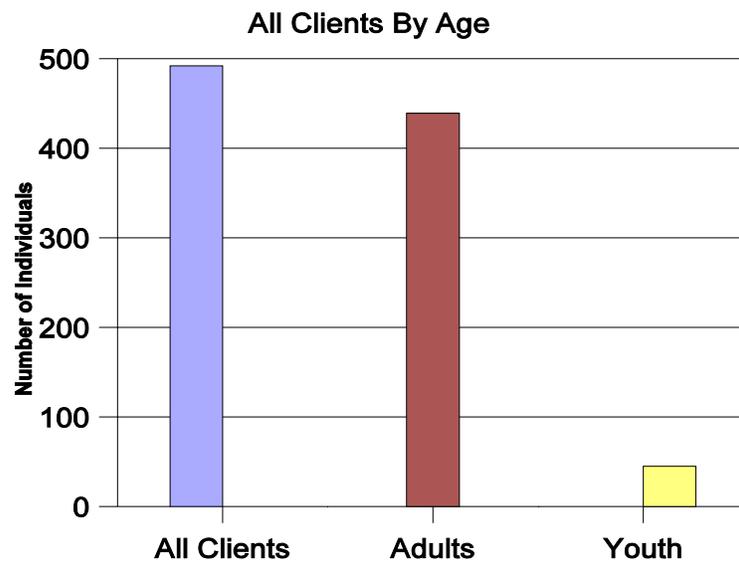
For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

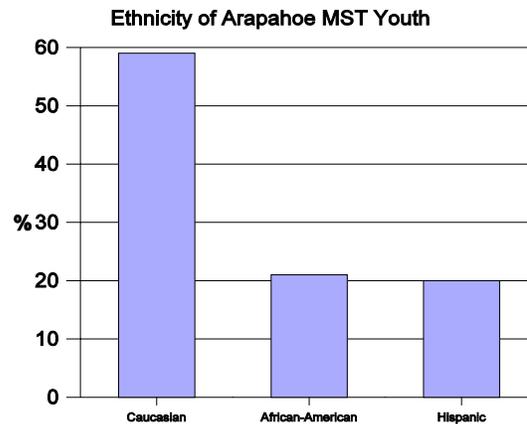
<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Arapahoe County Department of Social Services Multisystemic Therapy Team	\$25,000	\$20,275
El Paso County Department of Human Services Cenikor Colorado Springs Outreach Center	\$67,167	\$118,215
Denver Juvenile Court Integrated Drug Court Demonstration Project	\$115,158	\$141,489
City & County of Denver, Department of Human Services Project Success	\$58,897	\$21,695
Colorado Department of Human Services Intensive Outpatient Offender Treatment	\$200,000	\$66,667
Pueblo County, Department of Social Services Incarceration Prevention Program	\$35,989	\$13,000
Boulder County Sheriff's Department Partnership for Active Community Engagement	\$143,424	\$119,427
City and County of Denver Reentry Services for Mentally Ill Offenders	\$249,600	\$96,598
Probation Department, 9 th Judicial District Drug / Alcohol Mental Health Project	\$26,732	\$14,389
Total Funding	\$921,967	\$611,755

Program Area Profile

This program area includes projects that provide services including: individual, group and family therapy; drug testing; intensive treatment for mentally ill offenders; and extensive case management, ranging from simple office visits to home visits.

Program Area Demographic Profiles





Note: Only one project within this program area targeted youth. The project was the Arapahoe County Department of Social Services Multisystemic Therapy Team, or MST. Data from this project are portrayed above.

A Noteworthy Project

Boulder County's PACE program saves substantial costs to the county of housing offenders in the jail by screening those with mental illness and redirecting them into more appropriate services, thereby saving jail bed space.

Background: By 1999, Boulder County noticed not only that jail space in a relatively newly-built facility was disappearing rapidly but also that increasing numbers of inmates with mental disorders were taking up the disappearing space. While the seriously mentally ill had been receiving effective services from the county mental health center for ten years, inmates whose conditions did not warrant involuntary treatment at the mental health center were not receiving appropriate attention. The percentage of county jail inmates with mental disorders grew from 17 percent in 1996 to 31 percent by 1999. Boulder's response was calculated not only to reduce jail use by mentally ill offenders but also to divert those prisoners to a program that did not cost any more than incarceration. A program known as the Partnership for Active Community Engagement – PACE – was developed for adult offenders who have a history of incarceration,

many of whom have histories of substance abuse. The target population were offenders with mental disorders that could be improved by medical interventions.

PACE includes the services of a comprehensive team of probation, clinical, and community corrections personnel. Offenders receive a variety of tailored programs designed to keep them from jail and from further criminal behavior. PACE also provides supportive services for employment and family preservation.

Results: From July 2000 to March 2003:

- 467 evaluations of Boulder County Jail inmates
- 182 inmates admitted to program
 - 60 percent male; 40 percent female
 - 98 percent had a substance abuse history
- 61 percent of clients were employed compared to 33 percent prior to participation
- 66 percent achieved and maintained sobriety in the program
- Only 34 of the 182 participants were rearrested

The Boulder Sheriff's Department attributes much of the success of PACE to the multidisciplinary team approach which is co-located. Clients receive supportive treatment in a flexible environment, backed by swift and sure consequences for non-compliance.

Boulder County has been able to reduce substantially the demand for jail space by diverting inmates whose mental health problems were treatable, backed by an appropriate level of substance abuse treatment. Savings to the county are substantial, with the cost of PACE yielding a cost benefit of greater than 2-to-1.

Section 5

Community Crime Prevention

Number of Projects: 6

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Lamar School District RE2 Elementary At Risk Case Manager/Counselor	\$24,000	\$11,600
City & County of Denver, Dept. of Human Services Safe at Home	\$58,238	\$30,348
Longmont Police Department Longmont Domestic Violence Awareness Program	\$87,420	\$33,550
City of Lakewood Suspension Intervention Services	\$14,297	\$4,766
City & County of Denver, Dept. of Human Services Safe Streets, Shelter Program	\$30,000	\$65,804
City & County of Denver, Dept. of Human Services Urban Peak Project Prevention	\$85,799	\$47,123
Total Funding	\$299,754	\$193,191

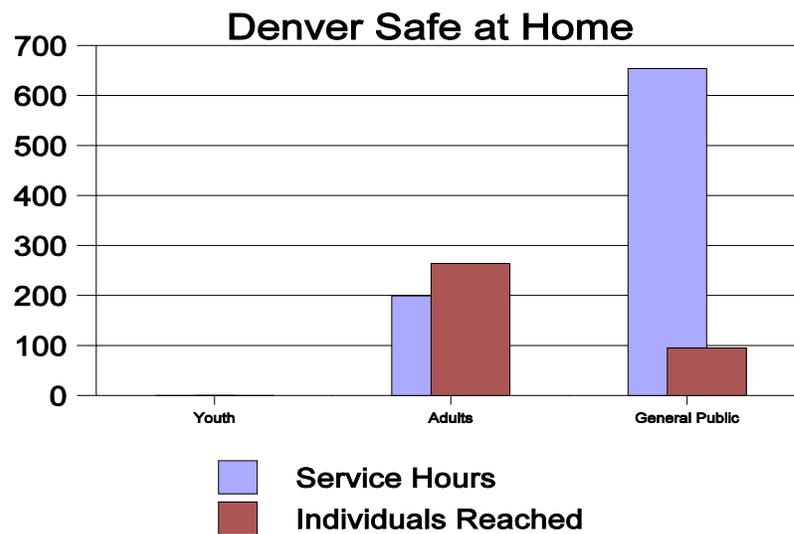
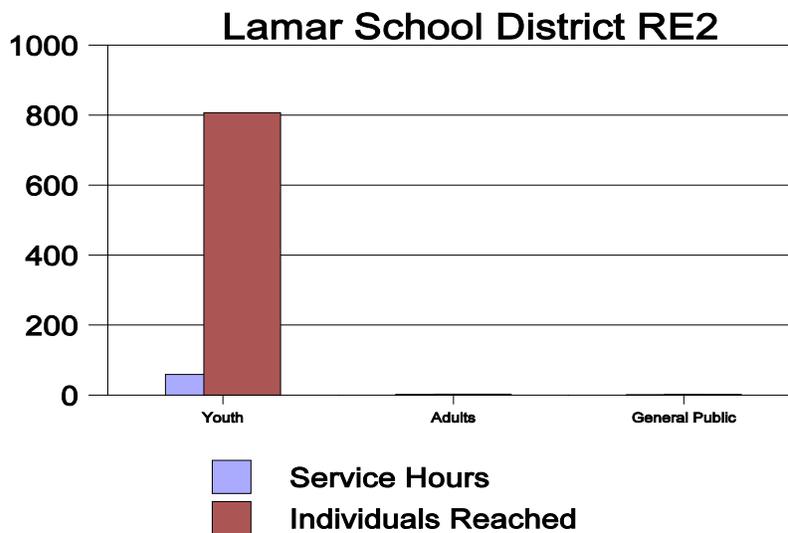
Program Area Profile

Community crime prevention projects include community and neighborhood based efforts designed to assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions experiencing specific public safety issues. Examples of community crime prevention projects include: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (sometimes abbreviated as CPTED); Neighborhood Watch; National Night Out Against Crime; community policing projects developed through formal problem solving approaches; and projects designed to reach high risk youth through outdoor activities.

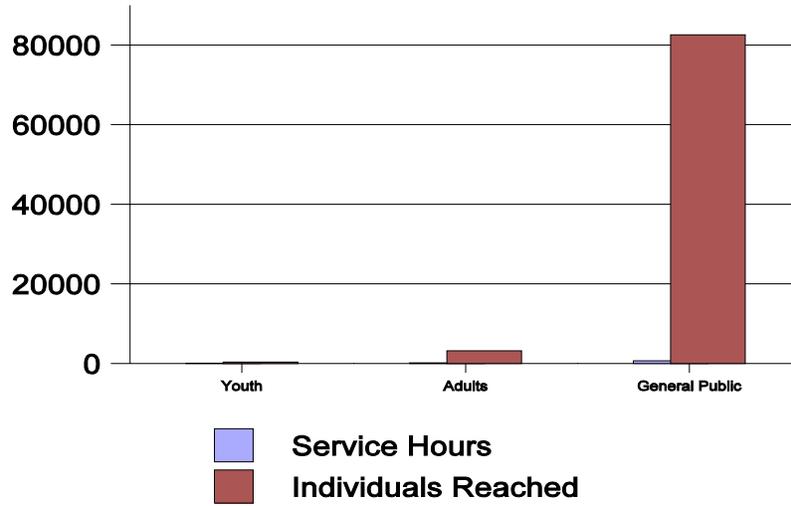
Program Area Activity Charts

Community Crime Prevention programs cannot be compared to each other on a side-by-side basis because each one targets a specific community crime problem with specific remedies. Some involve intense, time-consuming interventions; some work with small target audiences, and some use mass media to reach an audience. These differences require that a fair assessment of the work of each project be interpreted individually; therefore, the following charts report the amount of hours devoted to reaching or serving the target audience and the number of individuals reached according to each project.

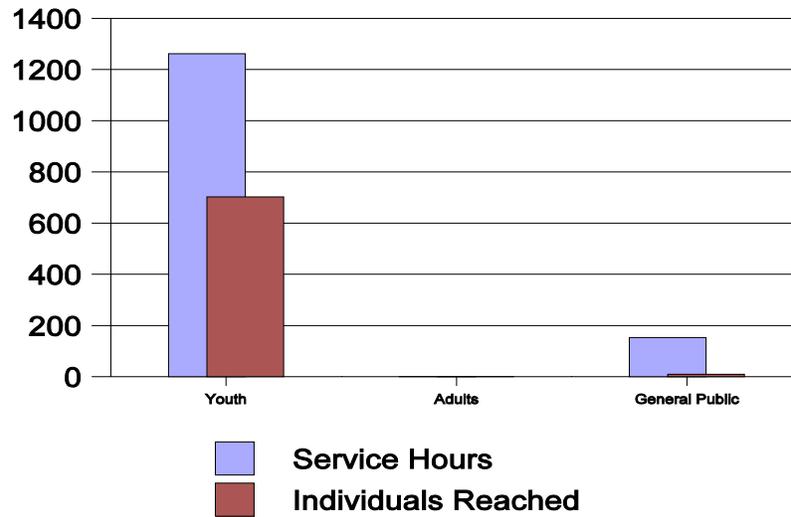
Please note that the scales in the charts below differ from each other.



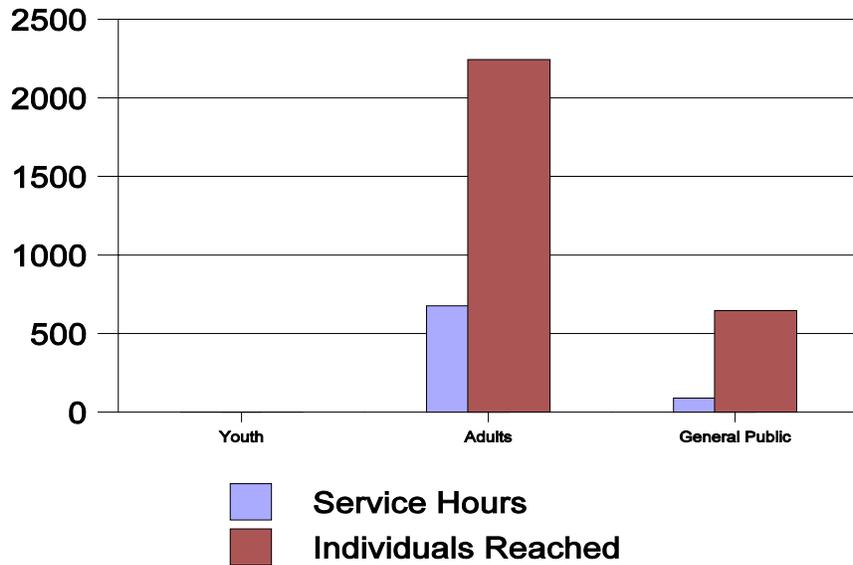
Longmont Domestic Violence Awareness



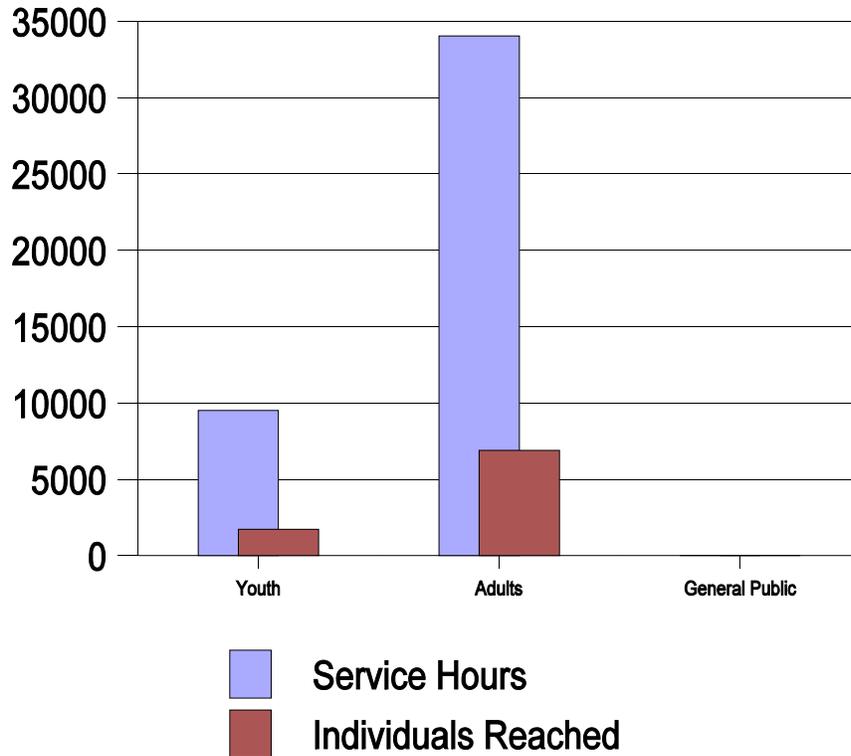
Lakewood Suspension Intervention



Denver Safe Streets, Shelter



Urban Peak



Section 6

Complex Crimes Prosecution Units

Number of Projects: 3

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
District Attorney's Office, 7 th Judicial District Sex Assault Prosecution Unit	\$78,967	\$28,288
District Attorney, 12 th Judicial District DRUG Crimes Prosecution Unit	\$33,331	\$12,254
District Attorney, 18 th Judicial District Economic Crimes Unit	\$121,138	\$69,766
Total Funds	\$233,436	\$110,308

Program Area Profile

The Complex Crimes Prosecution program area covers needs within Colorado's judicial districts for additional prosecutors for specific criminal justice cases which vary according to crime problems within the district. In the case of the 12th Judicial District drug crimes prosecution project listed above, for example, an additional prosecutor was added to the staff of the District Attorney to manage drug prosecutions brought into the criminal justice system by the drug task force funded also by the Byrne program. This program area is also intended for career criminal prosecution activities, including the development of model drug control legislation. Examples include: Career Criminal/Major Offender/Career Drug Offender Prosecution; Use of Civil RICO in Drug Enforcement.

Program Area Activity Charts

All projects funded by the Byrne program are required to report financial expenditures and to describe in a narrative format the progress made toward stated goals and objectives during each quarter. Not all Byrne projects, however, are required to report standardized statistical information. This is a program area in which standardized statistical reports are not required or collected, so no charts are presented here in the annual report. Projects funded in this program area are evaluated based on narrative reports.

A Noteworthy Project

Economic crimes historically have not been considered as serious as other forms of criminal activity even though they may have more victims and a greater financial impact. Due partially to the escalation of identity theft, there is a growing awareness of the impact of economic crime on

the public. The Economic Crimes Unit (ECU) of the District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District, plays an important role in successfully investigating and prosecuting economic crimes. The 18th Judicial District includes Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert and Lincoln counties located south of Denver.

In its third year of Byrne funding, the ECU has matured into an integral component of the District Attorney's Office.

Economic crimes are frequently complex prosecutions that involve more than one agency or unit within an agency. The ECU collaborated with the Colorado Attorney General's Office, other district attorneys in the Denver metro area, the U. S. Postal Service and other metro police agencies to successfully prosecute cases. During the report period, investigations involving allegations of racketeering, securities fraud, construction fraud, employee embezzlement and theft from governmental agencies were investigated. Some of the racketeering investigations included cases involving distribution of drugs, auto theft, forgery, computer crime, theft, and unlawful use of financial transaction devices.

Prosecution and investigatory activity has grown during the three years of the project. During the first grant year, 66 cases were initiated. In the second grant year, 75 cases were initiated. This past year, 90 cases were initiated. During the year, ECU maintained an active case load ranging between 82 and 100 cases.

The ECU continues to promote and coordinate more efficient investigations and prosecutions. More often than ever before, law enforcement looks to the ECU for advice and assistance with complex cases. To promote interagency cooperation and effectiveness, the ECU maintains open channels of communication by conducting quarterly investigator meetings and maintaining a group email distribution list of participants. The ECU staff have enhanced their own knowledge and skills in this area by attending various training opportunities and conveying the information learned to other agencies.

Section 7

Improving Law Enforcement

Number of Projects: 5

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Computer Forensic Lab Upgrades	\$39,061	\$13,021
Lafayette Police Department Lafayette K-9 Addition	\$7,500	\$2,500
Gunnison County Sheriff's Department Gunnison County K-9 Unit	\$11,351	\$3,785
Weld County Sheriff's Department Greeley/Weld County Forensic Laboratory	\$80,719	\$29,855
Colorado State Patrol Felony Accident Reconstruction Team	\$101,955	\$589,266
Total Funding	\$240,586	\$638,427

Program Area Profile

Improving Law Enforcement Projects include those which expand the capacity or improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement services. Employing crime analysis techniques to identify ways in which improvements can be implemented, strengthening street drug sales enforcement, initiating schoolyard violator programs and launching gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs are some of the types of projects that can be supported in this program area. Other examples are: Drug-free School Zone Enforcement; Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP); Arson Prevention and Control; Preserving the Crime Scene; Drug Dog/Canine Acquisition and Training/K-9 Unit; Violent Fugitives Arrest Squad.

Program Area Activity Charts

All projects funded by the Byrne program are required to report financial expenditures and to describe in a narrative format the progress made toward stated goals and objectives during each quarter. Not all Byrne projects, however, are required to report standardized statistical information. This is a program area in which standardized statistical reports are not required or collected, so no charts are presented here in the annual report. Projects funded in this program area are evaluated based on narrative reports.

A Noteworthy Project

Although it was not intended to do so, the Colorado State Patrol **Felony Accident Reconstruction Team** saves Colorado taxpayers substantial costs for prosecuting felony violations involved in many of the most severe traffic crashes. The savings include court costs, prosecutor costs, judges and court staff time and the time of Troopers to testify in court by strengthening prosecutors' cases so significantly that guilty pleas are being negotiated out of court.

The Colorado State Patrol Accident Reconstruction Team represents one of the most innovative and remarkable projects in this program area. CSP ART concluded its fourth and final year of Byrne funding during the report period.

In its initial application for Byrne funding, the Colorado State Patrol noted that the state of the art for scientifically reconstructing the causes and conditions of traffic crashes had advanced far beyond the ability of most law enforcement agencies to maintain current knowledge. When accused drivers were adjudicated, troopers found themselves at disadvantage standing before judges and juries who were sometimes dazzled by dramatic computer-assisted technical aids presented by defense attorneys who had the resources to develop convincing arguments. The Patrol noted that it had been "...openly criticized by prosecutors for the quality of their technical crash investigations. There was a loss of confidence among District Attorney's offices. Prosecutors often sought private accident reconstructionists of other law enforcement agencies to review the investigation before criminal charges were filed."

The goal of this project was to create a team of specialized troopers trained in the latest crash reconstruction techniques, resulting in increased felony convictions.

Results: Even though one of the project's goals was to improve conviction rates, conviction rates would never tell the true story of the success of the Accident Reconstruction Team. Capt. Doyle Eicher, who commanded the team during the report period, estimated that 80 percent of all ART cases are now being resolved by plea agreement due to thorough ways in which troopers are establishing their cases. Prosecutors view the work of ART to be so solid and impressive that defense attorneys agree to a plea rather than face a jury.

The average number of hours spent by ART troopers has been reduced to only about an hour per case. ART has returned troopers to other duties and has saved overtime expenses.

The Patrol successfully constituted the Felony Accident Reconstruction Team with a current force of 22 troopers plus supervisors. Distance and speed measuring instruments, computers and projection devices have been purchased, and troopers have been trained in the use of new instruments. The team now analyzes almost 500 serious crashes per year since. For example, in the final year of Byrne grant funding, the State Patrol reported reconstructing 481 crashes and

filing 229 cases. Crashes reconstructed by the team are among the most serious ones recorded in Colorado.

Within the past year, the State Patrol received numerous letters praising the effectiveness and expertise of reconstruction team members. Byron L. Jones, a prosecutor in the office of 18th Judicial District Attorney Jim Peters, in a letter to State Patrol management, wrote about a crash involving two 19 year-olds, both of whom were ejected from their vehicle and one of whom died. Jones wrote, “[Trooper Trent Waters] knowledge and use of accident dynamics and reconstruction resulted in a criminal prosecution that might not have been possible without his skills.” Trooper Waters was able to determine who was the driver of the vehicle, among other key components of the case. His work lead to the filing of Vehicular Homicide and DUI charges.

Adams County District Attorney Bob Grant noted that, in the past, he was disappointed in the work of the Colorado State Patrol in preparing court cases, but has noticed a significant improvement with ART.

National Transportation Safety Board Accident Investigator Larry L. Yohe praised the work of the Accident Reconstruction Team in a letter to State Patrol Chief Lonnie Westphal. Investigator Yohe wrote, “I want to take this opportunity to commend your officers, especially Troopers Ron Quintana and Michael Halprin from the ART. They possessed great investigatory skills in determining the factors surrounding the crash.” The incident involved a fatal bus crash near Canon City.

The State Patrol’s Accident Reconstruction team is one of this year’s success stories.

Section 8

Information Systems

Number of Projects: 15

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Alamosa County Sheriff's Department San Luis Valley Identification	\$56,608	\$26,737
El Paso County Integrated Criminal Justice Information System	\$50,000	\$25,420
Boulder Police Department Boulder Police AFIS	\$85,408	\$28,470
Pueblo County Sheriff's Department TENPRINTER Live-Scan Booking Management System	\$42,420	\$14,583
Routt County Sheriff's Office Automated Fingerprint ID System	\$44,221	\$14,740
Colorado Springs Police Department CSPD Systems Modernization & Integration	\$100,038	\$33,346
District Attorney's Office, 2 nd Judicial District Blackstone Entry and Reporting Application Upgrade	\$246,198	\$82,067
District Attorney, 2 nd Judicial District Victim Services 2000 Technology System	\$65,686	\$28,306
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Enhanced InstaCheck System	\$11,280	\$0
Colorado Department of Corrections Clinical Services Electronic Health Records	\$139,893	\$50,620
Colorado Bureau of Investigation GangNet	\$244,944	\$86,430
Town of Mancos Records Management	\$28,297	\$9,433
Fort Lupton Police Department Communications and Records Management	\$75,000	\$25,000

(Information Systems Project List Continued)

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
City & County of Denver, Police Department CADMINE	\$91,500	\$30,500
Ault Police Department Technology	\$41,250	\$13,750
Total Funding	\$1,322,743	\$469,402

Program Area Profile

Law enforcement agencies as well as the whole criminal justice system rely on accurate records and current data to accomplish their responsibilities effectively. Accurate fingerprint records, for example, are vital to law enforcement. Congress deems the importance of efficient information systems to be of such a high priority that it requires each state to invest five percent of its Byrne grant award in information systems projects.

Information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems) fall into this program area. Examples include: Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) projects; Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS); Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS); Case Management Systems for prosecutors and victim service providers; Management Information Systems for administrative support; Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence Systems; DUI Data Collection Systems.

Program Area Activity Charts

All projects funded by the Byrne program are required to report financial expenditures and to describe in a narrative format the progress made toward stated goals and objectives during each quarter. Not all Byrne projects, however, are required to report standardized statistical information. This is a program area in which standardized statistical reports are not required or collected, so no charts are presented here in the annual report. Projects funded in this program area are evaluated based on narrative reports.

A Noteworthy Project

The Denver **Victim Services 2000** project represents a significant success in the information systems program area. The project completed its fourth and final year of project funding and has established a strong plan for long-term funding as an on-going program. The project completed the development of two interconnected applications: a publicly accessible, on-line resource directory, and an internal case management system. In addition to the development and deployment of these applications, the project provided training, performed promotional activities and conducted an internal evaluation.

The Resource Directory (RD) is accessible to both service providers and the public through the Victim Services 2000 website (www.vw2000.org). The RD provides a single point of contact for information about all services and resources available to crime victims. Thirty-eight agencies participate in this program to ensure that no victims “fall through the cracks”. The RD was the first deliverable of this multi-phased project and was initially implemented in 2000-2001. During the current project year, the RD was enhanced through the addition of new agencies and resources.

The Case Management System (CMS) was the second major deliverable of this project. The CMS is used by service providers to manage their caseload of clients. Twenty agencies use the CMS to share cases with each other. Two additional criminal justice agencies use the application also, but their use is internal-only because of legal concerns regarding access to their information. The sharing of case information is limited to community-based victim service agencies, and this ensures that the needs of clients are met and that the work of multiple agencies is integrated. The CMS was initially implemented in 2001-2002.

The final deliverable of this project has been to more effectively integrate these two systems as the Victim Services Network. This was accomplished at both the business and technical levels. From a business and operations perspective efforts were made to sustain the initial “buy-in” to the technology and expand program use. For many agencies using an on-line intranet system was a change in how the business in their agency was done and it took time to make this change. From a technology perspective, integration required the agencies to address and resolve issues around more complete sharing of information. This included issues such as confidentiality and security.

A key to the success of this project has been the collaboration of the participants, which has been institutionalized during the life of the project. The project is managed by the Victim Services Network team, which meets quarterly to discuss use of the system. The thirty-eight victim service agencies involved in the project participate in the user group that identifies issues and requirements, called the ProviderNet. The Case Management/Technology (CM/T) consists of the direct service providers and addresses how best to accomplish the goals of the system. A second component to collaboration has been to offer continuous training. This encourages greater participation and understanding of the program by service providers throughout the community.

Section 9

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces

Number of Projects: 17

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Alamosa Police Department San Luis Valley Drug Task Force	\$61,274	\$42,580
Glenwood Springs Police Department Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team (TRIDENT)	\$197,161	\$222,331
Yuma County Sheriff's Department Eastern Colorado Plains Drug Task Force	\$125,089	\$82,494
District Attorney, 1 st Judicial District West Metro Drug Task Force	\$197,894	\$197,893
Thornton Police Department North Metro Task Force	\$234,217	\$246,018
Summit County Sheriff's Office Summit County Drug Enforcement	\$77,785	\$114,588
District Attorney's Office, 16 th Judicial District 16 th Judicial District Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force	\$43,281	\$43,281
Fort Collins Police Services Larimer County Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force	\$271,081	\$331,008
Steamboat Springs Police Department GRAMNET	\$222,403	\$222,403
Greeley Police Department Weld County Task Force	\$250,665	\$785,910
Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department South Metro Drug Task Force	\$117,344	\$117,173
Eagle County Sheriff's Department High Country Crime Response Team	\$183,020	\$65,340
District Attorney's Office, 22 nd Judicial District Montezuma County Drug Task Force	\$136,908	\$136,908
Lamar Police Department Prowers County Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force	\$28,455	\$15,322

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Aurora Police Department Metro Gang Task Force	\$151,423	\$185,072
Montrose Police Department Delta/Montrose Narcotics Task Force	\$77,832	\$181,073
Boulder County Sheriff's Department Boulder County Drug Task Force	\$319,842	\$701,247
Total Funding	\$2,695,674	\$3,690,641

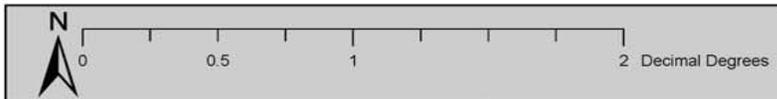
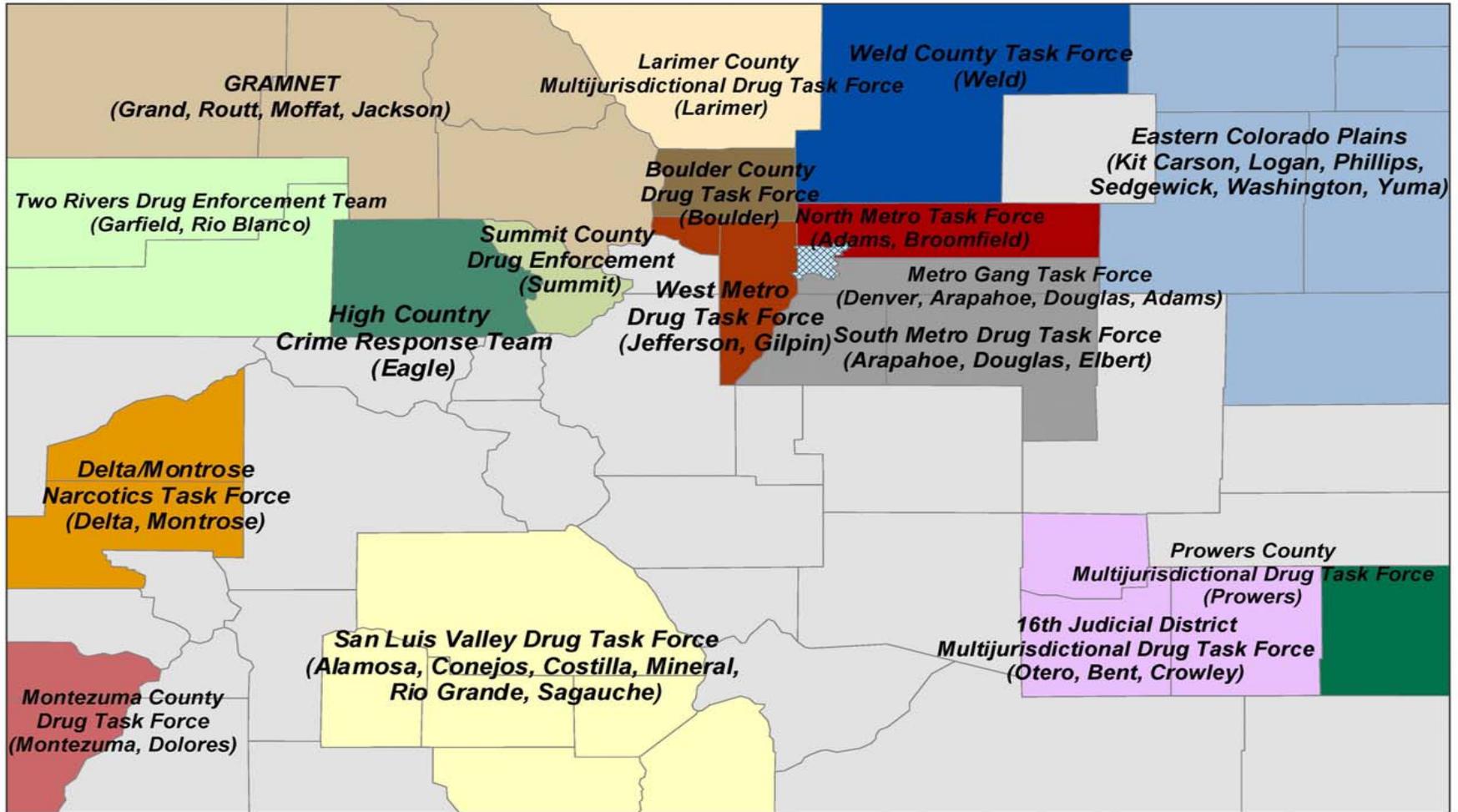
Program Area Profile

Before the nation's drug trafficking laws were strengthened about 35 years ago, there were not very many reasons for most law enforcement agencies to work together across jurisdictional boundaries. Effective enforcement of laws to fight the nation's drug abuse problems required that law enforcement agencies work together. Multijurisdictional drug task forces share information and strategies to apprehend illegal drug traffickers and manufacturers.

Drug task forces include two or more law enforcement agencies sharing a team of investigators who operate from a location that is assigned specifically to the task force. Task forces do not operate from existing police department offices. Most task forces in Colorado target drug traffickers and manufacturers, such as those who produce methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories or growers of large amounts of marijuana. One Byrne-funded task force focuses on gangs and gang-related crimes.

Colorado's task forces include those who receive Byrne program funds, those who receive funds from the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area – another federal program – and those who are supported only with local funding. Most task forces in the state, however, receive funds from all three sources. The amounts shown in this section of the annual report reflect only funds from the Byrne program and local match amounts.

Colorado Multijurisdictional Task Forces



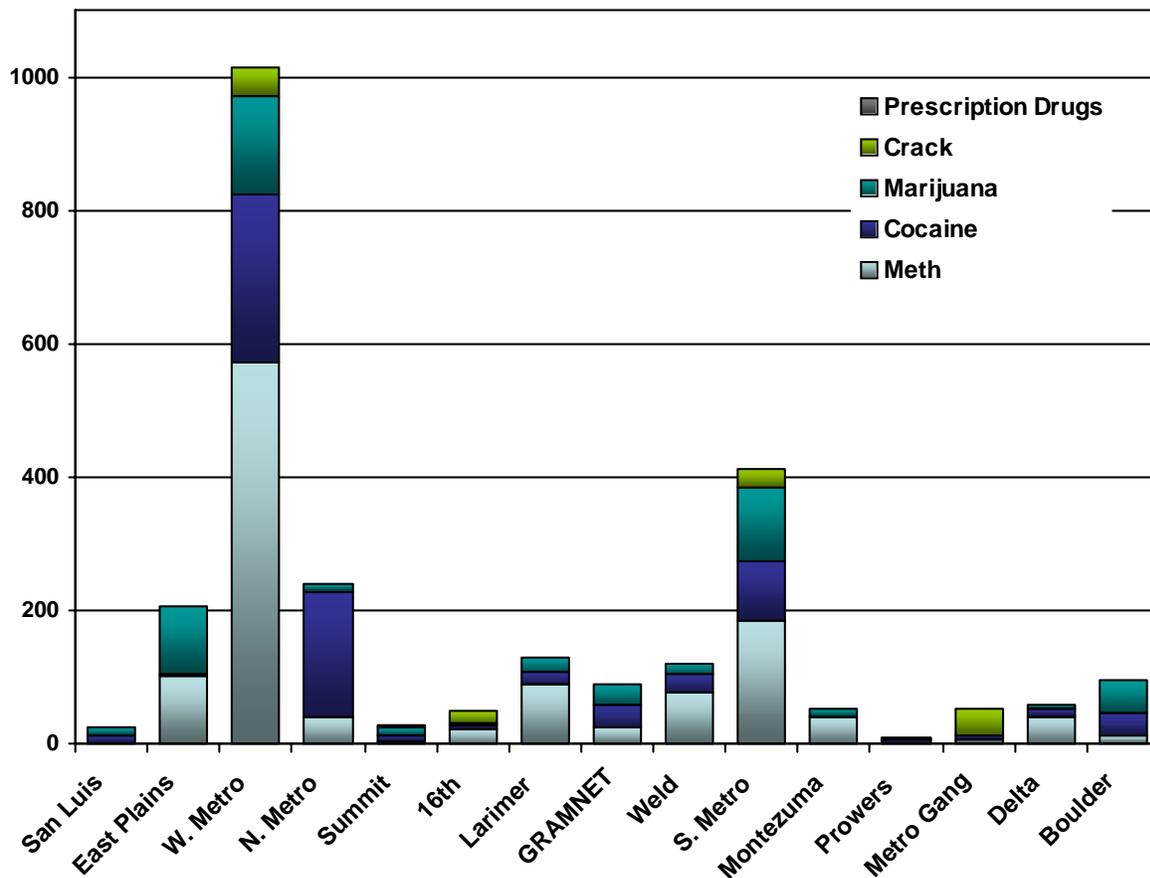
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
 Edward Byrne Memorial Formual Grant Program for Criminal Justice Improvement Projects
 2003 Annual Report
 **The city and county of Denver is shown as a crosshatch pattern.
 It is not funded through the Byrne Grant Program but cooperates with the other metropolitan drug task forces.

Program Area Activity Charts

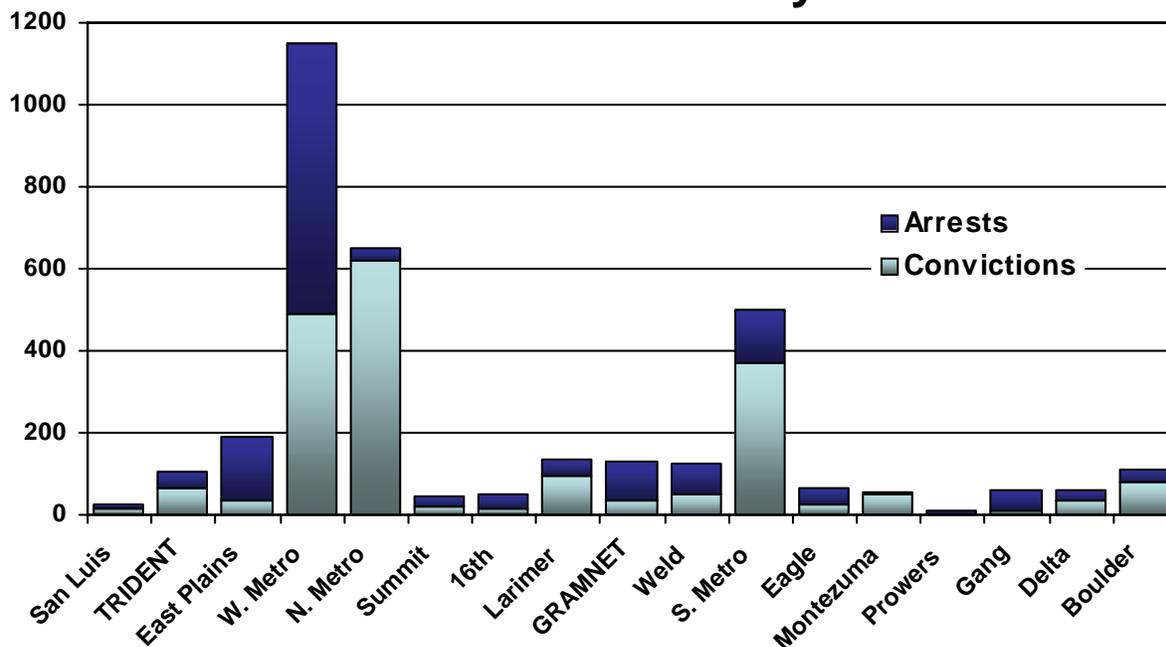
NOTE ABOUT TASK FORCE STATISTICS:

Task Force activity data reported here does not fairly reflect all of the work of drug and gang task forces in Colorado, nor should statistics like these be used alone to evaluate the value or impact of task forces. A relatively small task force can invest many months of time in an investigation, resulting in the disruption of the sale or transportation of illicit drugs that, in turn, has a vast effect on public safety in a small community. Such a case in a large community would not have the same impact, nor would it be fair to equate the amount of time spent by drug investigators on a case in one task force with another one. These data can be used, however, to provide an indication of the types of drug cases throughout the state of Colorado.

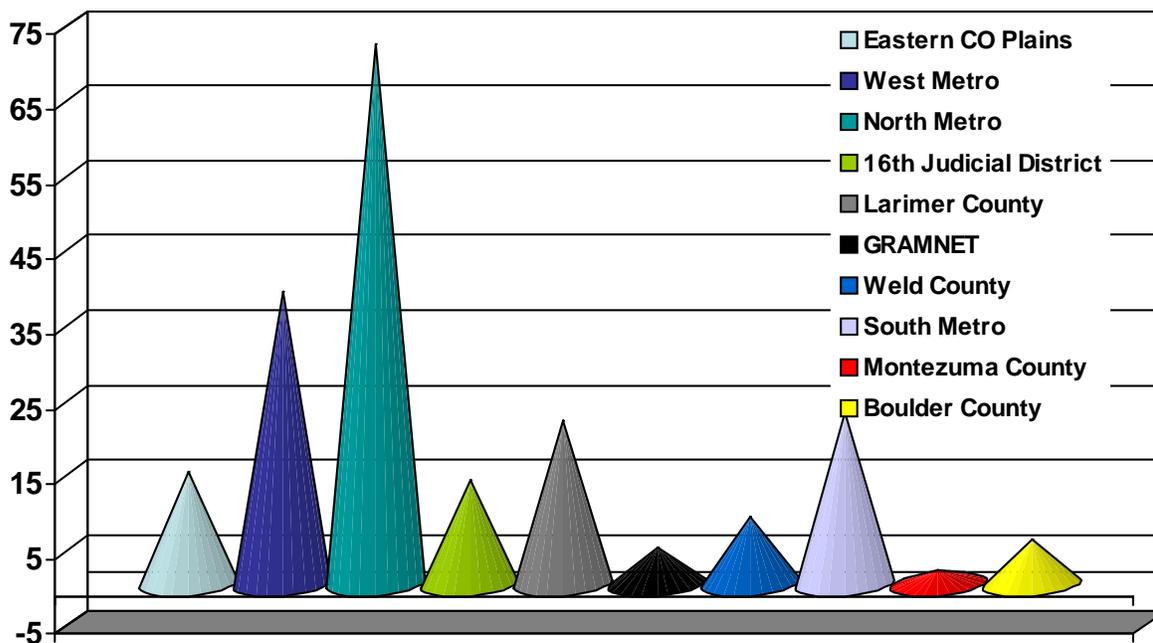
Arrests Made by Task Force and Drug Type



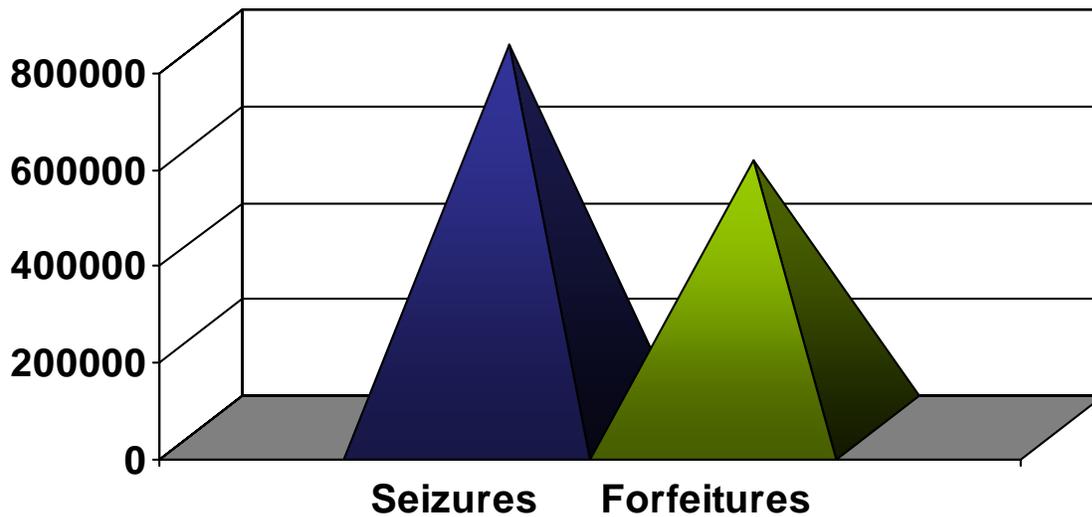
Arrests and Convictions by Task Force



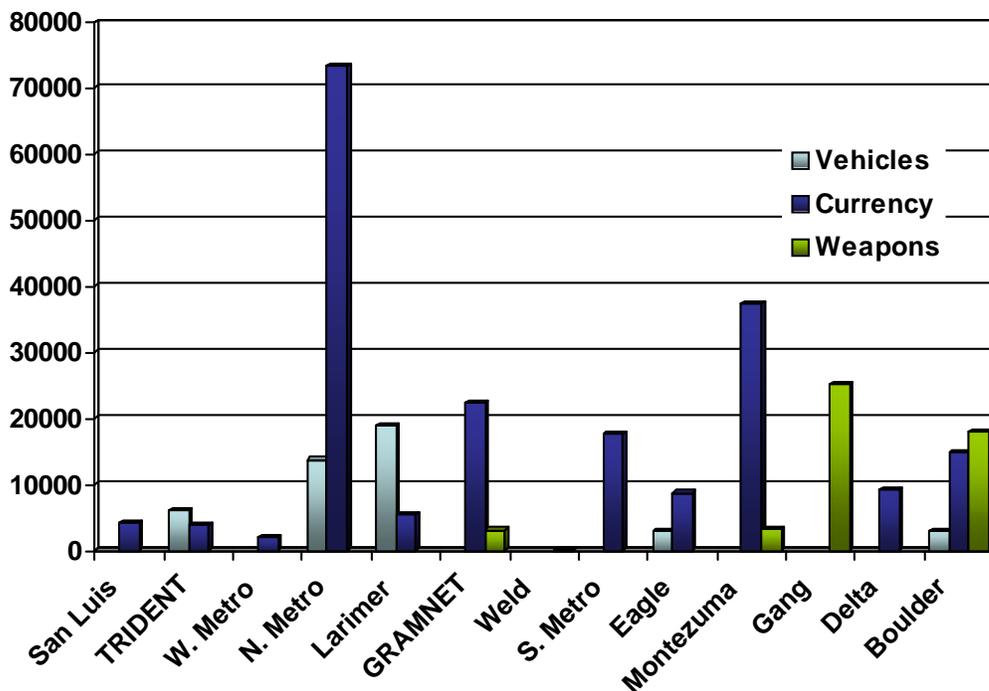
Clandestine Labs Seized



Estimated Monetary Value of Asset Seizures and Forfeitures by Task Forces



Estimated Value of Asset Seizures by Task Force



Section 10

Research and Evaluation

Number of Projects: 3

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Evaluation of DOC, Youthful Offender System	\$129,352	\$0
Colorado Department of Human Services Criminal Justice Mental Health Screening Project	\$74,739	\$25,000
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Sex Offender Management Board Evaluation Project	\$77,111	\$18,178
Total Funding	\$281,202	\$43,178

Program Area Profile

The focus of this program area is on the improvement and expansion of current knowledge about the criminal justice system to improve decision-making and program implementation. When appropriate, experimental designs are encouraged because of their potential relevance to policy making. Designs should include reliable and valid measures and be appropriate to the individual project. The Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) is the principle agency responsible for general criminal justice research and Byrne program evaluation activities. Other agencies may receive funding in more program-specific areas.

Two Noteworthy Research Projects

Two research projects completed during the year are particularly significant. Both offer substantial input to the assessment of national policy issues.

The Division of Criminal Justice's Office of Research and Statistics was recognized recently by the Justice Research and Statistics Association with a national award for its **Evaluation of Youthful Offender System (YOS) in Colorado** (Nov. 2002, by DiTrollo, Rodriguez, English and Patrick). JRSA's award cited the work as the most outstanding research project affecting public policy in the nation.

Background: Colorado's Youthful Offender System was authorized by the state legislature in a special session called by the governor in the fall of 1993 following a period of significant youth violence during the prior summer. The unusual increase in violence in 1993 was experienced by a number of metropolitan areas throughout the nation and resulted in special countermeasures in dozens of cities and states. Colorado's experience with youth violence was not unique.

The Colorado General Assembly created YOS in the Colorado Department of Corrections. More recently, it mandated the Division of Criminal Justice to evaluate YOS in the legislation that created it, although no state general funds were appropriated for the project. YOS was created as a sentencing option for juveniles transferred to adult court. The option called for a "...controlled and regimented environment that affirms the dignity of self and others, promotes the value of work and self-discipline, and develops useful skills and abilities through enriched programming," with separate housing facilities for young males and females and apart from adult prisoners. Following a presentence investigation, YOS offered a program of three phases, based on "...self-discipline, a daily regime of exercise, education and work programs, [and] meaningful interaction with a " ... swift and strict discipline for noncompliance." YOS staff were directed to serve as role models and mentors.

Results of YOS Program Evaluation: The first research project conducted by the ORS studied 670 youth in YOS. The evaluation noted that the population were serious, high-risk offenders whose criminal histories reflected an average of 4.6 prior criminal court findings. It found that:

- 15 percent of the 670 youthful offenders failed the program
- First year recidivism was 22.4 percent; second year recidivism was 35.5 percent; fifth year recidivism was 64.7 percent
- Average time to failure was about 11 months; the median was 7.5 months
- Average cost per offender is estimated at \$193,778; average sentence was 3.7 years with an average in Phase III of 8.44 months

In addition to addressing a comprehensive list of questions posed by the state legislature about the appropriateness of the youth sentenced to YOS and significant other issues, the evaluation offered an extensive list of recommendations to improve the effectiveness of YOS. It noted, "Four wide-ranging issues were found to seriously interfere with the ability of the YOS program to meet the expectations of the early program architects and the legislative mandate. These are (1) the lack of gender specific programming for females in YOS, (2) the continual presence of adults in the facility and on the YOS grounds, (3) the lack of integration of mental health services with the larger YOS endeavor, and (4) a lack of cohesion experienced by numerous YOS staff, many of whom are deeply committed to the program."

The ORS research is remarkable not only because it thoroughly evaluated YOS progress as required by law, but also because it offered a lengthy list of useful, comprehensive recommendations to the state legislature for improvement in the effectiveness of YOS. Similar programs for youthful offenders have been developed in other states, making the study of significant value throughout the nation.

The second noteworthy research project concerns Colorado's management of incarcerated sex offenders. **Evaluation of Colorado's Prison Therapeutic Community for Sex Offenders: A Report of Findings** (published July 2003, by Lowden, Hetz, Harrison, Patrick, English, Pasini-Hill) shows that there is at least one approach to successfully managing sex offenders – a

prison-based therapeutic community, or TC. The prison-based TC is an approach taken by the Colorado Department of Corrections to more effectively control convicted sex offenders in the state.

The ORS report, building on its earlier research, noted that:

- Sex offenders are “very busy” – their self-reported, offending behavior is significantly less than the number of offenses to which they admit under polygraph examination; many convicted sex offenders victimize people of both genders and in a wide range of ages
- Most sex offenders don’t get caught for a variety of reasons
- Very intensive treatment of sex offenders is good public safety policy and practice

Findings of this research carry public policy implications for the entire nation. *Key outcome findings* are:

FINDING: Participation in treatment is significantly associated with success on parole. ORS analyzed parole completion/revocation rates for 1,585 sex offenders released to parole between April 1, 1993 and July 30, 2002. Nearly half (47.7 percent) of the offenders in the no treatment group were revoked back to prison. **This revocation rate for offenders who did not participate in treatment is three times higher than the group that participated in the TC, and it is 50% higher compared to the group that participated in Phase 1 treatment.** [Emphasis added for this report.]

FINDING: Participation in treatment significantly reduces the rearrest rate of offenders. **The rearrest rate for violent crimes in the first year following release for the no treatment group is more than double the rate of violent rearrest among sex offenders who participated in treatment. Significant differences in rearrest rates remained constant for at least 7.5 years.** [Emphasis added for this report.]

FINDING: The length of time an offender participates in treatment is significantly related to positive outcomes after release from prison. This finding is consistent with research in the area of substance abuse: **The greater time an offender spends in treatment (including cumulative multiple treatment episodes), the greater the likelihood that the offender will succeed following treatment. For each additional year spent in the TC, inmates increase their chances of success upon release by twelve percent.** [Emphasis added for this report.]

FINDING: The long term outcome of offenders who were first placed on parole were significantly better than the group that was discharged from prison without parole, reflecting the value of parole supervision for community safety.

The ORS evaluation project also encompassed a large array of operational concerns and offered a comprehensive list of recommendations for improving the sex offender therapeutic community project of the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Both ORS evaluations supported by Byrne program funds offer compelling national criminal justice policy implications and are landmark studies.

Section 11

School Resource Officers

Number of Projects: 4

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

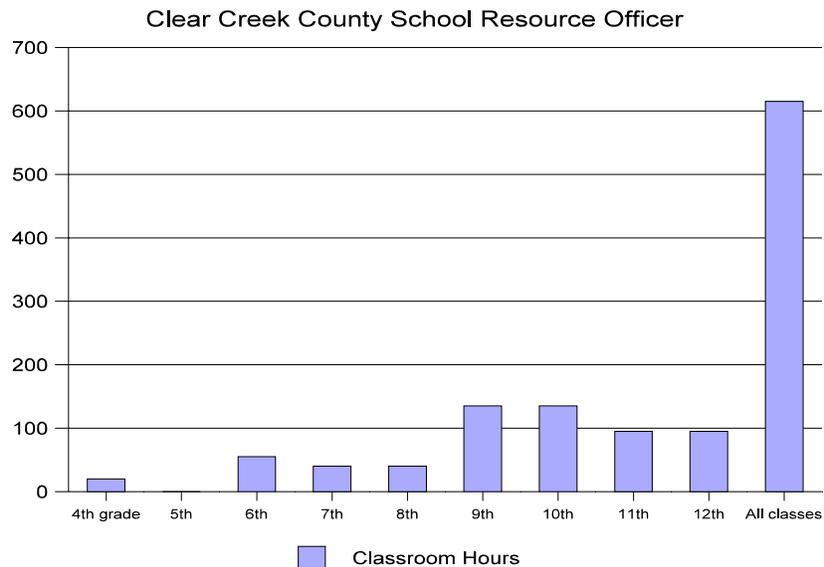
<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
La Junta Police Department La Junta School Resource Officer	\$38,025	\$17,895
Clear Creek County Clear Creek County School Resource Officer	\$29,474	\$40,702
Town of Johnstown Roosevelt High School SRO	\$30,650	\$14,071
Edgewater Police Department Jefferson High School Resource Officer	\$46,402	\$15,468
Total Funding	\$144,551	\$88,136

Program Area Profile

Local school districts take different approaches toward the use of a peace officer in a school setting. The term, "school resource officer," therefore, takes different meanings throughout the state. Some schools and law enforcement agencies use their school resource officers to provide education to students about the dangers of illegal drug use in a classroom setting. Others utilize school resource officers to problem-solve safety issues within the school, with classroom drug education being a relatively minor component of an officer's time. In Colorado, Byrne grants for school resource officers conform to the priorities set by the local school district.

Program Area Activity Charts

Only the Clear Creek School Resource Officer Project was designed primarily to feature drug abuse prevention instruction in classrooms, so classroom hours portrayed in the following chart apply solely to that project. The Edgewater Jefferson High School Resource Officer Project did include classroom time for the officer, but since classroom drug education instruction was not the primary objective of the project, Edgewater did not report classroom hours in the same format as Clear Creek.



A Noteworthy Project

The Edgewater School Resource Officer Project achieved success that far exceeded initial project goals and objectives. It is an example how an effective school resource officer can be viewed by parents, faculty and administration, parents and the community as a vital component of the school environment.

The city of Edgewater, a small city surrounded by the much larger cities of Denver and Lakewood, began experiencing some of the economic struggles common now among nearly all municipalities in Colorado a number of years ago. Its sole high school of about 750 diverse students from a wide array of economic circumstances experienced a disproportionate amount of violence four years ago when Chief Karl Wilmes determined that a school resource officer project was needed at Jefferson High School. Since the initiation of the project, Officer Larry Bauer arrived at the school and almost instantly became a valued asset to the school and its students. In the past year, Officer Bauer has further enhanced his relationships with students and faculty. He has instructed classes on domestic violence, gangs, Driving Under the Influence prevention, graffiti and student harassment. He regularly attends faculty meetings. He trains faculty, administration staff members and parents. He attends graduation exercises, sporting events and scholastic awards ceremonies.

Lt. Dan Keough of the Edgewater Police Department, notes, "Officer Bauer continues to receive letters and notes of appreciation from staff and students at Jefferson High School. A noted reduction in crime, supported both by statistics and perceptions of students and staff, has a positive effect on the school, police department and community."

Results: In the final quarter of the report year, Lt. Keough commented that, “The yearly cumulative total for misdemeanor reports is 65, compared to a total of 83 from the previous year. This is a reduction of approximately 19% for the current year.” The number of felony reports during the same period dropped to 1 from 10 in the prior year, a dramatic drop in serious offenses at the school. Plans for the school resource officer project targeted a drop in crime statistics of 5 percent. Actual crime reduction at 90 percent was substantially greater than the target.

The Edgewater Jefferson High School Resource Officer project serves as an outstanding example of student-police officer partnerships that are made possible by school resource officers.

Section 12

Offender Treatment Programs

Number of Projects: 2

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

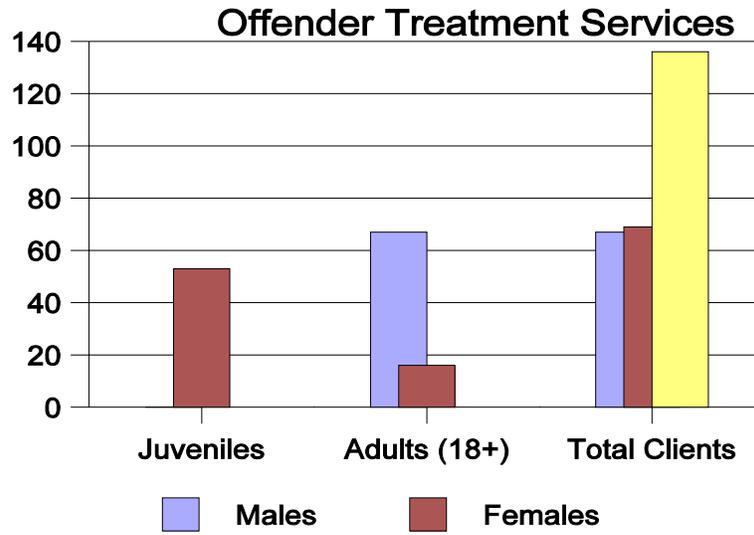
<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Funds Awarded</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
Boulder County Health Department IMPACT	\$19,452	\$19,776
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center Outpatient Therapeutic Community	\$169,906	\$56,637
Total Funding	\$189,358	\$76,413

Program Area Profile

Projects in this program area provide services which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders. Examples of projects in this program area include: Treatment for Drug Addicted Offenders; Day Treatment Center for Juvenile Offenders; Treatment Aftercare Unit; DUI/DWI Rehabilitation and Training. These are projects designed to reduce the probability that the offender will commit crimes after release due to the same underlying substance abuse issues as those contributing to the original offense.

Program Area Data Charts

The two treatment projects funded this year reported detailed client data by age and ethnicity. Data reported by these two projects have been combined in the chart that follows and portrayed according to age and gender only for the purposes of this report. The two projects do not represent similar treatment approaches and cannot be compared against each other. The following chart, therefore, is intended to indicate only the total number of clients served in this program area.



Section 13

System Improvement

Number of Projects: 6

For the period July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Federal Award Amount</u>	<u>Local Match Amount</u>
District Attorney's Office, 16 th Judicial District Drug Task Force Attorney	\$61,948	\$20,650
Probation Department, 18 th Judicial District Probation High Risk Domestic Violence Program	\$57,470	\$69,767
Colorado Department of Corrections The John Inmann Work & Family Center	\$199,830	\$144,338
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Jefferson County's Crisis Intervention Team Project	\$146,145	\$47,966
Colorado State University 800 MHz Radio System	\$58,870	\$28,648
Colorado State Patrol Colorado 1122 Counter-Drug Federal Procurement	\$75,000	\$51,733
Total Funding	\$599,263	\$363,102

Program Area Profile

Projects supported by the Byrne grant program in this area are those which 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.

Program Area Activity Charts

All projects funded by the Byrne program are required to report financial expenditures and to describe in a narrative format the progress made toward stated goals and objectives during each quarter. Not all Byrne projects, however, are required to report standardized statistical information. This is a program area in which standardized statistical reports are not required or collected, so no charts are presented here in the annual report. Projects funded in this program area are evaluated based on narrative reports.

A Noteworthy Project

Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) give police officers new strategies and tools for identifying, preventing and de-escalating mental health crisis calls. CIT decreases arrest and injury rates for people with mental illness, increases officer and citizen safety, and enhances public involvement in law enforcement efforts.

CIT results in a corps of police officers specially trained to handle calls for service for persons who suffer from mental health illness and other disabilities. These specially trained officers comprise the Crisis Intervention Team. Given sufficient time and distance, CIT officers can successfully prevent and/or de-escalate volatile mental health crisis situations -- calls that all too often become violent interactions that threaten both officer and civilian safety.

When available, CIT trained officers respond to calls for service that indicate a consumer may be experiencing a crisis and is suffering from mental health illness. And, when circumstances warrant, CIT Officers follow up with the consumer, consumer's family, and/or a mental health agency to determine if further action is necessary.

What is unique about the Colorado effort is that CIT is not limited to one police department; rather, CIT in Colorado began as, and continues to grow as, a multi-jurisdictional initiative across the State. Since May of 2002, the Division of Criminal Justice has organized 16 CIT classes. To date, a total of 452 law enforcement professionals have graduated from CIT in Colorado. Between January 2003 and March 2004 approximately 150 additional CIT officers will be trained – bringing the total number of CIT officers in Colorado to 600 within just 2 years of start-up.

Currently, 20 Colorado law enforcement agencies have trained CIT officers: Denver, Arvada, Wheat Ridge, Westminster, Lakewood, Golden, Cherry Hills, Littleton, Englewood, Glendale, Greenwood Village, Fountain, and Durango Police Departments and the Jefferson County, Douglas County, Arapahoe County, Elbert County, and La Plata County Sheriff's Departments. Police and sheriff's departments in El Paso, Weld and Larimer Counties have begun planning for the program with hopes of beginning the training in the Spring of 2004.

Crisis Intervention Teams are built upon partnerships between law enforcement agencies, mental health and social service providers, hospitals, and advocates. In addition to the police and sheriff's departments, several community agencies are engaged in the planning and development of CIT. Leading community organizations include: The Mental Health Corporation of Denver, Jefferson County Mental Health, Arapahoe Douglas Mental Health Network, Pikes Peak Mental Health, HealthOne, Ft. Logan, Exempla Lutheran Hospital, St. Anthony's Hospital, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) of Colorado, Denver, Jefferson County, Colorado Springs and Durango, Denver Probation Office, Community Intersections, Jefferson County Corrections, Jefferson and Arapahoe County District Attorney's Offices, Colorado Mental Health Services, and Denver Department of Public Safety.

In addition, over 40 volunteer trainers, most of whom are PhD's well-known for their work on the local, state and national level, have joined, and remain committed to, the CIT training

program. All of these outstanding practitioners volunteer their time to teach one or more of the lecture sessions during the week-long CIT course.

Across the country, there is a dramatic increase in incarceration rates of people with mental illness. Colorado is no different. Since 1990, the percentage of persons with serious mental illness in the Colorado prison population has increased from 4% to 16%. Alarming, over 24% of juveniles in the Colorado Division of Youth Corrections have a serious emotional disorder and 16% of adults in the Colorado Department of Corrections have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness. Criminal justice practitioners know that a large number of individuals with mental illness enter the criminal justice system as a result of their untreated mental illness.

Accessing treatment is not an easy task. With a growing number of Coloradoans unable to access mental health services, law enforcement officers are increasingly becoming the “first responders” to mental health crisis calls. Aside from the risk of arrest for inappropriate and sometimes dangerous behavior, both officers and citizens run the risk of these calls escalating into volatile and even violent interactions. Prior to CIT, Colorado’s law enforcement agencies had no program to teach officers the skills needed to safely and effectively handle these calls.

Achievements

Within days of the first CIT graduation, CIT officers reported that their newly acquired skills and knowledge changed both their response to crisis calls as well as the outcome of the calls. The officer’s written reports support these claims:

- Over 76% of CIT calls have resulted in transport to treatment, including hospitals, detox centers and mental health centers
- Only 3.6% of mental health calls involving a CIT officer have resulted in an arrest.
- Over 96% of CIT calls resulted no injuries to officer or citizens.

2003 Annual Report Summary

The Byrne Grant funds enable the state of Colorado to make improvements within the criminal justice system that would not be possible without the financial support these funds provide. As in most of the United States, communities within Colorado have seen significant budget challenges over the past two years. In many cases, the possibility of receiving grant funds is the only way that improvements can or will be made, especially in rural areas. The 'noteworthy' programs described in this report represent a small percentage of the many excellent projects that are occurring within Colorado because of Byrne funding.

Office of Drug Control and System Improvement Staff

Lance Clem

Program Manager

Delilah Collins

Program Grant Specialist

Teresa Cummins

Grant Manager

Pamela Day

Administrative Assistant

Cindy Johnson

Financial Manager

Randy Kennedy

Grant Manager

Mindy Miklos

Acting Program Manager

Mark Perbix

Grant Manager