

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL
STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 30, 2003

KENTUCKY JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

Grants Management Branch

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Grants Management Branch of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet presents the 2002-2003 Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program State Annual Report to the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. This annual report is a summary of action taken (projects implemented) as a result of the fourth year of Kentucky's multi-year strategy and application for these funds.

Kentucky's multi-year strategy was submitted and approved in January 2000, enabling implementation of a set of projects designed to address specific priority issues. Those issues include modifying offender behavior through court and corrections improvement initiatives; increasing prevention and education through demand reduction and crime prevention efforts; strengthening law enforcement through drug and violent crime enforcement and eradication, and building criminal history records capabilities. This report includes a summary of the administrative agency's major initiatives, an introduction of priorities, program responses, and the goals and objectives of each. An evaluation plan includes prescribed activities and an assessment and methodology grid. And, finally, included is a summary of the achievements of those responses to the priority issues identified.

During Fiscal Year 2003, Grants Management Branch (GMB) undertook a number of new initiatives to improve the efficiency of grants administration and to streamline the application process for state and local agencies seeking program funds. GMB continued to work on website development that will enable electronic access to information on grant programs and forms. A staffing plan was developed, and implementation began to hire additional financial and program monitors. The GMB Policies and Procedures manual was updated. The grants application process implemented a more streamlined approach to facilitate adopted service goals. Mapping the distribution of grant awards across the Commonwealth is an ongoing initiative. Integrating the strategic priorities established by the Criminal Justice Council (CJC) into the grants allocation process was a continuing priority.

Byrne administrative funds enabled CJC to continue a research initiative in conjunction with the University of Louisville. The Public University Research Consortium (PURC) is a collaborative

effort between public universities and state government designed to enlist the assistance and expertise of criminal justice and related program faculty for applied research purposes. With the expertise of university faculty in conducting statewide and regional research as well as program and grant evaluations, the research capabilities of the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and the CJC were greatly enhanced.

PURC was added to the CJC's website to enable posting of research announcements and pending projects. PURC completed its first research project, an analysis of statewide racial profiling data. The data is based on information recorded on all stops by the Kentucky State Police and 26 local law enforcement agencies that volunteered to participate. Dr. Deborah Wilson, University of Louisville, is currently analyzing the second year of racial profiling data. Data collection ended December 2003, due to the Governor's Executive Order. Once all the data has been analyzed, Dr. Wilson will submit the final report. Other PURC initiatives included a statewide impact analysis of use of structured forensic interviewing in cases involving allegations of child sexual abuse. This project is ongoing.

In 2002, the State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) became a functional unit of the CJC. To augment its service, a staff member was added to the CJC. In addition to maintaining a Criminal Justice Clearinghouse within the CJC, the SAC is charged with planning and implementing a biennial crime victimization survey in conjunction with the Public University Research Consortium. Also, the SAC worked with the Governor's Office on Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Services. These efforts are support for the work and goals of the GMB, and more specifically to the continuing planning efforts of the CJC.

Three years ago, Kentucky was selected as one of six states to participate in a new initiative of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) entitled, "Embedding Prevention in State Policy and Practice." The goal of the project was to encourage states to place emphasis on crime prevention as a preferred policy rather than an afterthought and to have this emphasis reflected in policy, legislation, and budgetary appropriations. The CJC participated as part of the state's project team. This project demonstrates one of the most comprehensive collaborative efforts on the part of federal, state, and local agencies toward crime prevention. The six sites received funding through a grant to the NCPC from private foundations. The Byrne Program augmented this funding for two years. Although states may continue funding this initiative from their Byrne programs, states were informed in September 2002 that private foundation funding had been discontinued, citing the

effects of September 11, 2001, as a precipitating factor. Updates on activities and achievements are included in this report.

Two years ago, the Drug Strategy Committee of the CJC recommended the establishment of a central office of Drug Control Policy attached to the Governor's Office. Based on this recommendation, legislation was enacted and funded in the 2000 session of the General Assembly, establishing a new entity, the Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy (KY-ASAP). By statute, KY-ASAP is charged with promoting the reduction of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use through comprehensive, research-based state and county strategies.

Kentucky's Criminal History Improvement Plan is an important part of the Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) plan. Kentucky has organized the major information stakeholders in the criminal justice system on a UCJIS Committee. The UCJIS Committee is established legislatively and its foundation is the collection of comprehensive criminal history information, based upon the positive identification of the offender. The Criminal History Records Improvement Plan provides the opportunity to develop and maintain a criminal history repository with the capabilities to supply criminal justice agencies needed information on offenders in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The original plan recommendations have been developed, evaluated and modified to meet the objectives of the programs. Systems have been put in place fulfill these objectives. The plan and its annual updates are approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

Modifications to the Commonwealth's CHRI plan are progressing smoothly and will enhance the completeness and quality of the CHRI. The Commonwealth has made significant progress in improving criminal history records and making them available to criminal justice agencies across the Commonwealth and beyond. Through comprehensive planning and judicious use of the funding, Kentucky is providing the tools for criminal justice practitioners to complete their difficult jobs and is providing an atmosphere of improved safety for the citizens.

The primary mission of Grants Management Branch (GMB) is to administer federal and state criminal justice funding programs. The GMB is currently operating with a staff of nine including the branch manager. In Fiscal Year 2003, the Grants Management Branch received more than \$16 million in federal grants for criminal justice programs and awarded more than \$15 million to 218 agencies. While funds cannot be directed to every agency that submits an application, the GMB

makes every attempt to address the most critical needs and priorities across every region of the state. Kentucky has also been successful in securing special Congressional appropriations and federal discretionary grants funds to further enhance programs established through the block grant programs.

During this reporting year, the Byrne program awarded 41 subgrants to 29 agencies. More than \$6.9 million in federal funds and more than \$4 million in state and local matching funds were obligated to 13 different purpose areas.

Kentucky was required to pass-through to local jurisdictions a minimum of 38.5 percent of available program dollars. Fifty percent of the Byrne program funds were passed to local governments. However, 68 percent of all awards (28 of 41 subgrants) were made to local projects. The chart on the next page reflects allocated Byrne Funds for 2002-2003 fiscal year.

PROGRAM AREA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FEDERAL ALLOCATION
Administration	N/A	\$354,948
Drug/Violent Crime Enforcement	20	\$3,576,004
Court Improvement	9	\$1,246,000
Criminal History Records Improvement (CHRI)	2	\$700,000
Eradication	3	\$522,000
Community Crime Prevention	6	\$275,000
Demand Reduction	4	\$152,000
Corrections Improvement	5	\$273,000
TOTAL	49	\$7,098,952

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

As events were instrumental in establishing priority issues, collaborative partnerships play an enormous role in that process. The CJC and GMB interacted with many different agencies at all levels as they sought to fulfill their roles and mission -- from working with subgrantees, to refining the application process, to working with public universities for research to many outside agencies and community leaders in an embedding prevention policy. The collaborative efforts used to identify and address the gaps in services are a natural process of strategy development and even more prevalent as practitioners seek to implement recommendations. The CJC membership is comprised of a diverse group of practitioners. The KY-ASAP project assembled representation from many agencies including education, human services, and criminal justice, and the CJC has worked with those entities as implementation occurred. The drug task forces funded by GMB incorporated cooperative agreements in their planning and operations. Multi-disciplinary teams are mandated in child sexual abuse investigation. Law enforcement work with schools and other agencies are conducted as prevention and intervention programs. Adult and juvenile drug courts involved services of many local and state agencies or organizations. These partnerships are an integral part of our mission.

The Drug Strategy Committee maintained their initial recommendations as continuing issues for attention. Articulated as the priority issues, they were designed to umbrella a menu of program responses that will address various gaps within the range of each. These priorities provided a holistic approach with a focus on the supply and demand for drugs. At the same time, responses remained consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy priorities: education, treatment, and strengthened enforcement.

Priority Issue #1:

Improve treatment.

The goals for improving treatment included modifying offender behavior and reducing recidivism and prison overcrowding. Objectives used to accomplish this included implementing projects that addressed the critical need for compliance with treatment; implementing structural changes that promoted accountability in the interface between treatment providers and the justice system; expanding drug courts and other alternatives to incarceration (tailored to specific needs of communities); decreasing court case workload; enhancing offender assessment and treatment for adults and juveniles at all stages of the criminal justice system; expanding drug treatment resources for female offenders; sharing expertise and resources across disciplines; expanding existing treatment services and resources; developing family-inclusive approaches; increasing effective models to deal with juvenile treatment needs; and conducting comprehensive outcome evaluations of treatment measures.

Program Responses:

Projects addressed the critical need for improved treatment, accountability, alternatives, and outcome assessment. Several projects were included that have received overwhelming support from partners and participants, such as drug courts for adults and juveniles, treatment projects for incarcerated adults and juveniles, and increased treatment capacity in communities for adult females and juveniles.

Court Improvement projects funded sought to intensify drug courts and other alternatives and encourage judicial probation reviews (both adult & juvenile). This response incorporated treatment into the efforts implemented to reduce court caseloads.

These areas saw the continuation of many viable program responses as well as new initiatives. Juvenile court cases involving drug violations continued to increase, and research continued to support the assertion that overall juvenile drug use continues to rise. This information was the force behind the development of juvenile drug courts. Drug court was designed to divert youth (up to 18 years of age) into an intense, judicially controlled project aimed at reducing juvenile drug use and associated criminal activity.

Similarly, Teen Court rests on the principle that lawful behavior stems from respect for the legal system and an understanding of the importance of law in a democracy. Lack of knowledge, misinformation and confusion about the legal process can lead to suspicion, disrespect and disregard for the individuals who administer justice. Teen Court actively involved the community through the use of nonprofit agencies as partners. Agencies contributed by offering sites for pre-court conferences and accepting defendants sentenced to community service. Teen Court is housed at District Court level and serves probated youth. The program is designed to provide offenders with a constructive sentence and is a disposition alternative for juvenile court judges.

Adult drug courts have continued to expand across the state. Courts are designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism for nonviolent drug offenders diverted to treatment. Some of the goals and achievements of these programs are improved methods of identifying offenders with substance abuse problems and a provision of requisite resources to enable offenders in becoming more productive. Reductions in court workload, as well as a reduction in number of prison days served, are also reported as successes.

Other court improvement projects included enhancement of forensic laboratory technologies. Improvements continued to reduce the backlog of drug and toxicology case inventories and streamlined completion times. Changes were also made to secure the DNA database and to continue to meet the national accreditation for Kentucky's DNA program.

Corrections Improvement projects sought to increase options available to corrections administrators in the areas of training and skills learning projects for offenders. In addition, restorative justice and civil mediation were continued this fiscal year. Civil mediation is a concept using transformative mediation designed to bridge the gaps of conflict and creating empathy, understanding and acceptance of each other's differences allowing for the repair of damaged relationships. Further, restorative justice is a philosophy based on common values and principles that seek to heal. Restorative justice puts a face on the victim, victim survivor, community, and offender.

Offender work programs sought to hold offenders accountable by giving them opportunities to perform community service and help to bring social and economic change to the community. Participants performed a valuable community service while they learned new skills that helped to instill in them self-respect and the value of work. Many studies indicate that enhanced self-esteem and having control over one's destiny can assist offenders in becoming more productive upon release.

Priority Issue #2: Increase education and prevention.

The goals of this priority are to interrupt inappropriate behaviors, redirect behavior outcomes, and involve families in the process, thereby expanding everyone's knowledge of substance abuse.

Objectives used to accomplish these goals included increasing emphasis on demand reduction; implementing public education on program efficacy and cost; expanding projects that increase awareness of increased underage use of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and early sexual activity; adult substance abuse; and expanding projects that target juveniles for treatment and family-inclusive approaches.

Program Response:

This priority sought to increase education and prevention by interrupting inappropriate behaviors, redirecting behavior outcomes, and involving families in the process. Projects were continued that addressed the critical need for increased emphasis on education, prevention, and demand reduction. Projects dealing with public awareness, demand reduction specifically for high-risk youth, and training projects for professionals who deal with children and families in educational, judicial or clinical settings were once again a priority.

Demand Reduction projects sought to intensify education and prevention efforts for children and youth at increased risk for future drug use. Law enforcement and other agencies teamed to conduct training in gang resistance and education targeting seventh graders and to intervene where social services were needed in the family. Monitoring the provision of social services was stepped up for children already involved in gangs. A training element for the officer was utilized as well.

A mentoring project was continued for at-risk youth that sought to pair teen mentors with at-risk youth. The project involved education modules in conflict resolution, planning and decision-making skills, as well as resistance skills.

Kentucky's participation in the Embedding Prevention project implemented by the National Crime Prevention Council was an integral piece to prevention efforts. Our initiatives to place prevention as a forethought in lieu of an afterthought in the planning process have generated a more proactive agenda.

Training was recommended to further educate professionals dealing with children and families to educate them about substance abuse and the location of helpful resources. Travel, lodging and meals were also provided to officers attending state and national prevention conferences providing training modules to enhance their roles in teaching resistance skills to school children.

Priority Issue #3: Enhance law enforcement.

The goal of enhancing law enforcement is to more broadly incorporate a diversified set of projects that would ultimately provide resources and strategies to make the enforcement arm of our holistic approach as strong as possible. Dealing with gangs, drugs, violence, marijuana eradication, and related issues are responsibilities addressed by many agencies but are the specific responsibility of law enforcement. Measures to enhance resources and strategies also focused on increased offender accountability.

Program Responses:

Priority #3 sought to upgrade criminal history records improvement to enable shared information among agencies. Eradication projects, drug enforcement projects, crime prevention projects, and domestic and family violence projects were also funded. These efforts all served to enhance the efforts of law enforcement throughout Kentucky.

Criminal History Records Improvement (CHRI) projects sought to continue progress toward federally mandated CHRI compliance. The Kentucky State Police (KSP) was administrator of these measures. Criminal history records improvement assisted prosecution, courts, and corrections, as well as law enforcement, in strategic planning processes.

Kentucky State Police implemented facial recognition technology to enhance the Unified Criminal Justice Information System. Kentucky State Police also continued efforts to achieve accreditation by the American Association of Crime Lab Directors and Scientific Working Group guidelines.

Eradication efforts continued to target marijuana cultivation (both indoors and outdoors). Kentucky State Police continued to be the lead agency of the Governor's Marijuana Strike Force that provided resources to local agencies to eradicate marijuana. Local agencies received overtime funds for their participation in the Strike Force. The effort is a collaborative operation involving all 16 Kentucky State Police posts; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Internal Revenue Service; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Attorneys; U.S. Marshal's Office, U.S. Forestry Service, county sheriffs, and local police departments.

The Attorney General's Office is engaged in an aggressive pharmaceutical diversion project that targeted welfare fraud involving health care providers and pharmacies. The project coordinated

efforts with other enforcement and regulatory agencies to reduce the street availability of controlled, prescription drugs obtained by prescription alteration, improper acquisition, illegal dispensation or illegal prescription. This project has only intensified with more investigations involving eastern Kentucky pharmacists and doctors that distribute and abuse not only Oxycontin but also many other prescription drugs. Welfare fraud was also examined when allegations were made that some welfare recipients used Medicaid cards to obtain drugs illicitly for themselves and others.

Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement continued funding multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, as well as projects concerning crime analysis, pharmaceutical diversion, and domestic and family violence measures that included elderly abuse programs.

Law enforcement continued their efforts toward combating alcohol-related crime with projects that involved close working relationships with businesses in high crime areas and stepped up patrols, which resulted in heightened awareness of the presence of law enforcement.

Perpetrators have become more creative at drug trafficking and a continued increase in the use of weapons has made this an even more violent crime. Creation and enhancement of drug task force organizations has resulted in enhanced collaboration, interlocal agreements, coordinated case investigation and use of resources. Advisory boards govern each task force and agents are assigned from participating agencies. State agencies are also involved in drug enforcement operations. Kentucky State Police operations target marijuana suppression and, more specifically, rural drug suppression. These initiatives included improved staffing, drug analysis, technology and training.

Family and domestic violence continued to be a priority for law enforcement focus. Other collaborative measures in the areas of corrections, prosecution, courts, and even restorative justice were established.

In the area of elder abuse, law enforcement officials conducted presentations to senior groups, conducted senior fairs, and continued collaborative partnerships and training with area agencies and organizations. In the past, many enforcement agencies had no particular unit devoted full-time to domestic and family violence investigation. These units were created in some areas and have realized a great demand for services of this nature. Programs managed by law enforcement also

sought to be more proactive in community multi-disciplinary meetings that affect elderly persons. Other programs sought to educate service providers concerning elder abuse prevention, intervention, and recognition and reporting modules. These programs provided elderly victims much needed assistance throughout the often grueling court process.

Crime Prevention projects were implemented by law enforcement continued to cover many facets of community oriented policing initiatives. Kentucky's communities and neighborhoods continued to experience increasing crime problems. The designation of rural versus urban is becoming irrelevant as the infiltration of the criminal element is pervasive in many diverse areas. Law enforcement programs designed to enable reestablishing ownership of neighborhoods by its citizens were a critical element.

School-based youth crime watch programs were implemented. Student ownership is a powerful tool in the success of these concepts. The programs demonstrated collaborative efforts between law enforcement and other agencies.

Other crime prevention programs enhanced foot patrols, block watches, plain-clothes presence, and bike patrols, as well as improved technology.

SECTION II: EVALUATION PLAN & ACTIVITIES

An important role of GMB is to manage the monitoring and evaluation activities of criminal justice initiatives funded through federal programs. These activities are important, not only for determining compliance with contractual obligations, but also are critical for the purpose of developing more effective strategies to address crime in Kentucky. Additionally, onsite monitoring visits foster a spirit of cooperation between the GMB and the subgrantees. It is the responsibility of the GMB to secure monitoring and oversee implementation and operation of all federally funded programs and to conduct evaluations of selected, more promising strategies. The products of these efforts are to be used for future strategic planning purposes.

In 2002-2003, an increased emphasis on the assessment of all federally funded criminal justice initiatives continued. While delays have occurred, abandonment has not. Recognizing that evaluation

can direct the policy development phase of criminal justice planning for the future, GMB will strive to continue and expand this enhanced level of monitoring in years to come.

Subgrantee Requirement:

The quarterly reporting requirement for subgrantees has continued and is maintained as the primary monitoring mechanism. To ensure an efficient assessment, subgrantees that are implementing projects deemed evaluative are required to include, as a component of their application, a mechanism for capturing evaluative information. Every applicant must design performance indicators unique to their specific project, and report on their achievement. Applicants must also report indicators prescribed by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.

Quarterly Performance Reports Facilitate Monitoring and Process Evaluation:

GMB continues to be involved in program design and development through the application processes. The requirement includes providing data collection instruments to the subgrantee that are compatible with the requirements of BJA. These instruments are developed to incorporate the priorities of the subgrantee and the CJC. Through the completion of these instruments, each and every subgrant project is assessed. Thus, a process evaluation is conducted on all projects. Specific projects that address alternatives or treatment typically receive impact evaluations. These evaluation measures are conducted at the subcontract level and are funded through a component of the subgrant award. The evaluation is managed by the subgrantee and all reports are submitted to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, in turn, uses this information for policy development, grant program effectiveness assessment and for determining subsequent funding and funding levels.

Subcontracts Facilitate Impact Evaluation:

In determining which projects will receive impact evaluations, the GMB staff works with the prospective subgrantee and considers the following factors:

- How significant are the project's outcomes to the achievement of goals and objectives of the statewide strategy?
- Is the project idea new and knowledge about its effectiveness is limited?
- Are the project objectives difficult to measure with standard monitoring procedures?
- Is the project of particular importance to CJC, legislature, the governor's office, or others?

Specific projects that address alternatives to incarceration or treatment of the offender typically receive impact evaluations. These evaluation measures are initiated and conducted at the subcontract level and are funded through a component of the subgrant award.

GMB compiles the Byrne State Annual Report where results of process and impact evaluations are recorded. This year, outcome evaluations have been conducted on over five percent of Kentucky’s Byrne-funded projects. Projects receiving a formal assessment include Kentucky’s “Teen Court”, and “Drug Court” projects, as well as the Parole Board’s “Parole Risk Assessment Project.” The following chart reflects all priority areas and the proposed assessment for each, although not all priority areas were addressed this fiscal year.

GMB BYRNE PROGRAM ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY			
PROJECTS	EVALUATION	EVALUATOR	METHODOLOGY
COURT IMPROVEMENT	PROCESS, IMPACT	IN-HOUSE, CONTRACTUAL	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
CORRECTIONS IMPROVEMENT	PROCESS, IMPACT	IN-HOUSE CONTRACTUAL	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING
DEMAND REDUCTION (High risk)	PROCESS	IN-HOUSE	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING
CHRI	PROCESS	IN-HOUSE	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING
ERADICATION	PROCESS	IN-HOUSE	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING
DRUG/VIOLENT CRIME ENFORCEMENT	PROCESS	IN-HOUSE	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING
COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION	PROCESS	IN-HOUSE	QUARTERLY REPORTS, ON-SITE MONITORING

SECTION III: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Although law enforcement continues to receive the largest portion of available funding, other options demand considerable resources. Corrections options are diverse and have become an integral part of GMB planning strategies for addressing crime. Alternatives to incarceration for offenders who do not pose a significant threat to the safety of Kentucky’s communities were

continued this fiscal year.

Rehabilitation programs present alternative opportunities for the criminal justice system but also for society as efforts are made to make offenders more productive members of society and of their communities and families. These programs have demonstrated that while a drug-testing component is present and aggressive, clients have a better chance of making lifestyle changes that can help manage behavior with rehabilitation programs in place.

Forensic laboratory caseloads posed serious problems for law enforcement, prosecutors and medical examiners and therefore created a backlog within the judicial system. Without additional technology, staff, and other resources, these components of the criminal justice system could not fulfill their roles completely. Therefore, case processing was severely hampered. These issues were once again addressed in this fiscal year.

COURT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Goals, objectives, and performance measures

The goals of Court Improvement projects were to reduce recidivism for drug offenders diverted to treatment and to reduce court workload in drug cases. Objectives to facilitate successful outcomes included requiring appearances in drug court, providing referrals to treatment services, and providing referrals to other services (employment, school or other). Objectives for the treatment goal included the identification and assessment of juvenile and adult nonviolent offenders as well as, provisions for follow-up services. Another goal to expedite court caseloads was accomplished by upgrading state and local forensic laboratories.

Accomplishments

Projects spanned improvements in DNA technology in the Kentucky State Police forensic laboratory to Drug Courts to Teen Court. All have the common goal of streamlining the court process.

Forensic laboratory administrators sought to address the delays in analyzing convicted offender samples in-house. Response to this caseload was declining in efficiency with problems related to the inability to address the need at the forensic lab. Byrne funds provided DNA robotics technology through equipment acquisition. The technology allows Kentucky State Police to analyze these samples in-house and provides overtime funds to assist in maintaining a current level of case productivity and to reduce backlog case inventories. Additional training to analysts was also provided.

Law Related Education (LRE) is founded on the premise that young people who understand the laws are less likely to violate them. This initiative focuses on learning about the law and legal processes. Teen Court officially became a Kentucky LRE option in March 1992. The teen peer court system is housed at the District Court level. Trained students serve as attorneys, jurors, bailiffs, and clerks. It is designed to provide offenders with a constructive sentence imposed by

their peers. The sentence is reviewed by the Judge and monitored by the Teen Court Coordinator. Over 1,500 students were recruited and trained. Teen Courts are currently serving 29 counties (27 courts) around the Commonwealth. The large number of teens involved served an added benefit to increase educational awareness about the legal process.

Through Byrne grants and other federal funding, the Administrative Office of the Courts continued the statewide drug court initiative. Courts maintained 859 treatment slots in ten locations. Over 475 assessments were conducted. More than 480 currently are active and 143 graduated this fiscal year in Byrne Drug Court sites. These projects are accepted within the community and criminal justice system and have worked to establish and enhance partnerships among local resource providers. All courts have received favorable media coverage. Drug court personnel work together to coordinate training events. Expansion efforts continue for implementation of drug courts at adult or juvenile levels in judicial districts throughout the state.

The goals of the court improvement program area have been met in several areas. Cases were diverted from the docket, thereby reducing caseload. Services were provided to those being diverted to alternative drug court and assessments were provided that gave outcome information concerning these clients. Additionally, upgrades to the Kentucky State Police has streamlined laboratory efficiency.

CORRECTIONS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Goals, objectives, and performance measures

The goals of Corrections Improvement projects were to provide opportunities for offenders to understand the impact of their crimes and to make restitution to their victims and the community as well as learning skills to enable a productive lifestyle. The objectives used to facilitate success included renovating old houses using skills learned on the job. Additionally, providing education seminars that facilitate the understanding and ultimate healing for victim-survivors and offenders involved in violent crime were viewed as integral. Building a base of volunteers is the main objective of these seminars for achieving success along with providing training and interaction with and among victim-survivors and offenders.

Accomplishments

These projects serve diverse areas; among those are two of Kentucky's most populated counties with the highest crime rates.

The Construction Training Project selects paroled and probated individuals and gives them an opportunity to participate in training projects. This opportunity teaches them a skill that will prepare them for the job market and a productive lifestyle. In the past year, twelve participants were screened; eight completed training; three are employed full time; and, five are seeking full-time work. Some administrative changes have worked in favor of greater stability for participants (e.g., hot lunches on site, recruitment from a more closely scrutinized pool of individuals).

Another project created the infrastructure that will empower rather than enable participants to lead more productive lives. Assessment, education, intervention and treatment is provided to women on probation or parole whose past involved substance abuse. Ninety-eight percent of those participating have been convicted of a drug violation. The project is a community-based residential facility that accepts referrals from the courts, probation, parole, therapeutic community and other sources. Outcomes are still being assessed for the two years of this project.

The diversity of these programs assisted goal attainment as opportunities were provided offenders to make restitution in diverse ways. Education and training enabled the offender's understanding of his/her crime victim. Public service projects, education, and training were also elements that facilitated achievement of these goals.

DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Goals, objectives, and performance measures:

The goals of demand reduction programs were designed to interrupt inappropriate behaviors, redirect behavior outcomes by expanding everyone's knowledge of substance abuse and involve families in the process. The long term objectives of this program area were to equip elementary, middle and senior high students with the skills for recognizing and resisting social pressures to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, drugs, sex, or gang activity by teaching positive alternatives and resistance skills. Helping to develop self-esteem and to sharpen their skills in risk assessment and decision making, while building the students' interpersonal and communication skills, were also key factors in the delivery of projects funded in this area. By increasing the number of officers, teachers, social service workers, and mentors providing the programs and by aggressive recruiting in settings outside of schools, these objectives can be achieved. Training for the individuals performing the tasks was also an objective.

Short term objectives placed emphasis on demand reduction and resistance skills in schools and in settings for high risk youth; expanding projects that increased awareness of and resistance to underage use of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, early sexual activity; and using teen and athlete volunteers to mentor high risk peers.

Achievements

Resistance skills and positive role modeling comprised activities of projects funded in this category. Gang and drug resistance, alternatives to sexual involvement, exposure to positive role models (athletes and other involved teens) involved public and private school students, as well as youth in high-risk areas (e.g. inner-city housing developments). Nationally recognized curricula were implemented (e.g., Athletes Helping Youth STAY, Adopt A School, Smart Moves and the 40 Developmental Assets framework). Through these projects, over 6,000 youth were reached through curricula specifically designed to help with peer pressure and other factors affecting their risk assessment skills and subsequent behaviors.

As part of the training objective, 20 police officers were provided the opportunity to attend national conferences and discuss with experts the techniques used in dealing with the challenges of teaching resistance skills to school children. Training also was a component of statewide mentoring projects that provided services in nearly all counties.

Goals and objectives of this program area were met through the continuation and expansion of these resources and services. Housing development personnel (social workers) and mentors worked with high-risk youth as well in educating and providing resistance skills. Social services were made more accessible, and schools and law enforcement continued to work together to meet the needs involved in demand reduction.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Goals, objectives, and performance measures

The goals of these projects were to establish and build upon a state-of-the-art information environment, enhance the current AFIS system to enable the system to accommodate additional requirements and mandates established by legislative initiatives, and to enhance the Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) initiative. All project goals directly support the UCJIS strategic plan and further enable the Commonwealth to continue to provide efficient support and services to state and local criminal justice agencies.

Achievements

Equipment acquisition and installation facilitated successful implementation and enhancement of several systems, including the work necessary to make the Computerized Criminal History System FBI III compliant. Livescan equipment and a mug shot camera system were purchased to further enhance the Kentucky State Police Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The Commonwealth is committed to making AFIS a critical component of the overall Kentucky Public Safety Plan. This “statewide” approach to collection, support, and maintenance of this system has been aggressive and unique and has been a key element to our overall UCJIS vision. The upgrade of offender management systems enhanced collection, reporting, and connectivity within the corrections system and enabled vital communication among integral agencies

ERADICATION

The Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force continued to be managed by the Kentucky State Police. Federal agencies also involved included the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Internal Revenue Service; U.S. Attorney’s Office; U.S. Marshal’s Service and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service. Many local law enforcement agencies participate as well.

Goals, objectives, and performance measures

A collaborative effort remains integral to the goal of this project. The results of collaboration facilitated targeting the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivation, and arresting those involved through maximum utilization of pilot and detective training, overtime, and equipment. Utilizing these resources, surveillance, eradication of marijuana fields or indoor grow operations, removal of clandestine laboratories, and apprehension of perpetrators involved in pharmaceutical diversion could be realized.

The target priorities of these efforts include crop cultivation, importation, manufacturing, diverted pharmaceuticals and clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Assessments of progress were measured by the amount of cultivated indoor and outdoor plots or plants removed, number of clandestine laboratories dismantled, number of cases, number of indictments and, number of arrests. The seizure and ultimate forfeiture of non-drug assets would also be important in the fight against illicit drug manufacture.

An intensified Kentucky State Police rural drug suppression unit continued to work toward coordinated efforts with other agencies, enforcement and regulatory, to reduce street availability of controlled, prescription drugs obtained by prescription alteration, improper acquisition, illegal dispensation, or illegal prescription.

Achievements

Marijuana eradication efforts served more than 80 percent of the state’s population in 15 of 16 Kentucky State Police Posts. A total of sixteen (16) local agencies participated in the marijuana

suppression program by either submitting marijuana suppression reports or by applying for overtime reimbursement.

During this reporting period, more than 403,627 marijuana plants were eradicated. A total of 498 persons were arrested for marijuana cultivation and related charges (one for each 810 plants eradicated). Fifty-seven (57) indoor growing operations were discovered and dismantled, accounting for 6,444 plants. An indication of the magnitude of the marijuana cultivation problem is that 8,192 separate outdoor marijuana plots and 397,183 plants were eradicated. Weapon seizures in the past year were the highest since 1996 at 317. Twelve booby trap devices were encountered; this number again decreased from the previous year. There were no serious injuries, allowing the current level of officer safety to be maintained. Assets totaling \$852,660.36 were seized from these arrests.

An analysis of the above statistical information indicates that an average of 113 marijuana plants were seized per indoor grow and there was an average of 48 plants per outdoor plot. The number of outdoor plots was down slightly from the previous year while the number of indoor grow operations has increased. This would indicate that marijuana growers are moving indoors in an attempt to avoid eradication efforts.

Statewide methamphetamine laboratory initiatives had principle targets of clandestine laboratories and precursory chemicals. More than 500 arrests and indictments were made; 392 labs were shutdown; over 50 law enforcement staff were trained, and a public awareness component was maintained via hotline and public information. Through these efforts, four vehicles, 92 weapons and currency amounting to \$49,067 were seized.

Statewide pharmaceutical diversion efforts resulted in 321 cases involving prescription drugs. Twenty-four arrests and/or indictments for 178 violations of prescription drug laws were made. Training was provided to 125 federal, state, or local enforcement or regulatory officials. Arrests of a physician, a pharmacist, a dentist and two nurses on major drug charges were significant events highlighting successful grant activity.

DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME ENFORCEMENT

Goals, objectives, and performance measures:

This program response incorporated several diverse concepts implemented by law enforcement. These include reducing drug and violent crime, gang activity, and domestic and family violence. Enhancing law enforcement and prosecution resources and technology, thereby improving the system's response to these issues, was the critical element in achieving the goals of the projects funded under this area.

Other objectives included implementing projects where law enforcement are integral (e.g., community youth initiatives incorporating Adopt-A-School programs, and asset building in youths), thus preventing substance abuse and undesirable behavior likely to lead to criminal justice system involvement.

Many years ago, in an effort to maximize federal resources, a multi-jurisdictional concept was adopted specifically to address drug enforcement. Through jointly controlled operations Regional Drug Task

Forces enhanced the ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies to remove specifically targeted major narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders and to capture assets through forfeitures that will fund future multi-jurisdictional enforcement strategies. These efforts were first established in 1987 and twelve task forces are operating today.

Achievements:

These projects addressed drug trafficking and prosecution, domestic and family violence including elder abuse.

The organization of twelve local projects that are formally structured and jointly coordinate multi-jurisdictional activities, resources, and functions of law enforcement and prosecution agencies has resulted in the successful investigation and prosecution of multi-jurisdictional crimes and their perpetrators. Some projects have grant-funded prosecution components which continually provide for rapid and consistent prosecution of drug offenses. Aggressive prosecution assisted in the accrual of assets through forfeitures to fund future multi-jurisdictional enforcement strategies. Through enhanced enforcement efforts, law enforcement agencies conducted aggressive investigations leading to drug arrests, non-drug seizures and forfeitures, increased amounts of drugs seized, and stepped-up police presence.

Twelve local projects representing 38% of the state and one statewide rural drug suppression project provided the following data: Assets valued at approximately \$1.0 million were seized. There were over 1,500 arrests for some 4,000 cases. From these efforts, 132 weapons were seized. The number of meth labs discovered this year reflects a continued increase over past years. Officers continued to receive meth lab cleanup training and become lab certified. Prescription drugs and methamphetamine are being seized in every region but are more pervasive in the eastern and western corners of the state, which is attributed primarily to the rural geography.

Reports indicate that powder and crack cocaine as well as club drugs are more prevalent in urban areas, and meth labs continue to be a major part of drug enforcement focus in semi-rural areas of the state. Drug arrests increased more than 50% in some areas. While these statistics are from hot spots, drugs are still very much a part of all enforcement strategies. The collaborative efforts of federal, state, and local agencies provided a comprehensive net for inhibiting this activity.

Domestic and family violence initiatives achieved success as well. Byrne funds enhanced investigation and prosecution of over 2000 family violence and elder abuse cases. Improved networks of support, including legal and prosecutorial services, website access, and toll free lines, were made available. Multidisciplinary training provided to law enforcement was designed to acquaint them with elder abuse issues (e.g. injury identification, guardianship, and financial exploitation). Increased reporting of suspected cases of abuse were the result of over 250 educational presentations to senior groups, home checks and surveys, neighborhood meetings, distribution of over 10,000 informational brochures, and 911 cell phone distribution. Approximately 3,000 senior adults received information through these media. Collaborative partnerships with Adult Protective Services, State Elder Abuse Committee, Metro United Way, Physicians Referral Project, Aging Resource Center, and the Elder Abuse Coordinating Council provided law enforcement integral networking possibilities to ensure comprehensive services to prevent and respond to elder abuse.

CRIME PREVENTION

Communities and neighborhoods have experienced increasing crime problems. The residents of high crime areas have determined that a sense of “ownership” of neighborhood must be reestablished. Without specially designed programs to enable the environment of working together, these communities are often left to address their problems in a piecemeal fashion. Funded programs sought to reduce violent crime, identify and reduce gang members and their activity, gather community support, and educate citizens about crime activity with the purpose of helping to reduce crime in the neighborhood. Prevention initiatives included a major endeavor seeking to reform prevention philosophy from a “nice but not necessary” approach to an integral planning process by all agencies. The National Crime Prevention Coalition selected Kentucky as one of six states to participate in this project.

Goals, Objectives, and performance measures

The goal assigned to this program was to develop promising and effective techniques and programs for integrating police, community, and school activities. Partnerships between law enforcement, community groups, city agencies, social and religious organizations, schools, and citizens were important developments. These efforts sought to prevent and control drug abuse, drug trafficking and violent crime. Communities sought to engage youth and help prevent substance abuse, gang-related behavior and other activities likely to involve school age children in the criminal justice system. To assess the potential of these measures, enforcement had to first identify and assess the nature and extent of the drug and violent crime problem within the targeted area. Objectives used to achieve these goals included implementation of specific education models, coordination of criminal justice and community-initiated activities, setting priorities, and development of a community plan.

Achievements

Projects targeting community youth services expanded community plans to include five areas: faith based, local government, school/students, families/neighborhoods, and media. Through the Adopt-A-School program, an average of 1,780 students received the benefit each month by 53

officers at 78 participating schools. Officers spent an average of nine hours per month at their adopted schools.

During its second year, the Embedding Prevention project continued working with a team of over 30 representatives from more than 150 local, state, and national agencies, institutions, and organizations. Among the many achievements resulting from the past year's activities included:

- ◆ A statewide multigenerational conference which brought together youth, seniors, and crime prevention officers to learn about and from each other as well as to work on specific issues of interest to each group.
- ◆ A methamphetamine/oxycontin summit that engaged more than 300 Kentuckians in setting goals and objectives for reducing manufacture, sale, and use of the drugs.
- ◆ Regional training sessions on club drugs in five locations for more than 800 people.
- ◆ Cutting Edge training on comprehensive, community-based planning to reduce crime.

Perhaps the most significant outcome was the refocused attention of the CJC on prevention as a strategic goal for statewide policy development. Prevention was also designated as a priority area for allocation of grants funding.

A decrease in criminal activity in many areas was directly attributed to these community crime prevention programs. These activities helped to control drug abuse, drug trafficking and violent crime and, even more importantly, heightened awareness of crime activity in communities and enriched the education of youth to increase resistance of these activities. New philosophies toward crime prevention measures enabled a proactive approach toward criminal justice programming. With this awareness, neighborhoods and government were empowered to fight this problem together with enforcement agencies within their communities.