

Executive Summary

“Every year, more than 22,000 inmates leave North Carolina’s prisons after completing their sentences. These ex-offenders return to communities across our state to rejoin their families and start new lives. It is critical that we make every effort to ensure these inmates leaving prison do not commit new crimes and return to a life behind bars.

North Carolina’s prison population is growing rapidly. Today, our 74 state prisons house more than 33,000 inmates. That population is projected to exceed 42,000 in 10 years. Slowing the cycle of recidivism is key to controlling the growing prison population.

The Department of Correction is working hard to prepare inmates for their release, so they leave prison and become productive citizens who contribute positively to their communities. The ability to get and keep a job is one of the most important factors affecting an inmate’s success after prison. An ex-offender who is gainfully employed is three times less likely to return to prison than one who does not have a job.”

**--- Secretary Theodis Beck
N.C. Department of Correction
Member of the Governor’s Crime Commission
February 7, 2003**

One of the great challenges for the state of North Carolina has been how it is going to deal with the growing number of offenders being incarcerated within the state’s correctional system, the increasing costs of housing them, and in terms of lost human potential with the majority of these prisoners falling in the under 35 age bracket.

How does a state effectively keep true to the promise of a “tough on crime policy” that it’s citizens demand, make communities and neighborhoods safer for all and yet reduce it’s general prison population, provide constructive re-entry opportunities and assistance to those ex-inmates that choose not to re-offend and still hold the line on governmental costs in tough economic times?

North Carolina has taken the first steps by beginning to actively seek out and provide seed funds for community based Re-Entry programs that provide post release follow-up after care, job training and placement services, parenting skills, life skills, and temporary residential services to newly released adult and juvenile offenders.

North Carolina has always depended on a comprehensive planning approach in handling complex criminal justice issues. A broad inclusive strategic planning mechanism was used to provide for the formation of the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in 1999, which brought all of the state’s major juvenile agencies under a single umbrella, so that new resources and a cohesive planning and development model for prevention could be created to better handle the needs of juvenile justice reform.

In late 2000, Hurricane Floyd struck the coastal and eastern regions of North Carolina. The state suffered over five billion dollars in damage, 29 deaths, and total destruction of most of the agricultural and business economy, some 200,000 persons displaced by the flooding.

This disaster necessitated that the state coordinate every available resource of the state's public safety apparatus at its disposal to restore public safety and health services for two thirds of eastern North Carolina.

The Governor's Crime Commission (GCC), acting as the state administrating agency for Byrne funding, once again utilized a similar strategy by funding many restorative measures to meet the some immediate challenges left by the devastation of Hurricane Floyd, which was the most destructive natural disaster that the state had ever experienced to that date.

Another major hurdle facing the state is the meteoric rise of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Within the last two years, North Carolina was eclipsed all of it's previous projections. In 2001, the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) reported four such labs having been discovered in the state. This year, the SBI has already detected 135 of these drug-manufacturing operations at the time of this writing and if left unchecked, the number may meet or exceed 200 by the end of the year.

Byrne funds are being directed toward that major drug control effort and crime awareness measures that seek to curb not only the proliferation of methamphetamine, but also violent habitual offenders, use of illegal firearms, cyber crime, child endangerment, exploitation, and abuse, and increasing property crime rates. North Carolina has taken giant steps in bridging the gap in services and funding limitations by partnering with the violence reduction efforts of the three US Attorney's offices in the state through the federal initiatives such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, Weed and Seed, State Forensics, and the Department of Homeland Security.

A third task facing the state is the continuing the work of fighting terrorism from both at home and abroad. In conjunction with the Governor's Task force recommendations, the Governor's Commission developed the nation's first comprehensive statewide counter terrorism training program in 2001 shortly after the events of September 11. It was designed to give both specialized and general training and educational instruction not only to the North Carolina's law enforcement officers but to other first responders and community leaders.

Program cirrocumuli and instruction continues to be developed in partnerships between the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the three U.S. Attorney's Offices, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the North Carolina Justice Academy with input from other state and federal law enforcement agencies.

The fourth and final major item on the state agenda took on this task of addressing at-risk youth and the problem of adolescents who have been expelled from schools and are not old enough for adult education programs and unskilled to viable players in today's job market. The GCC invested over 10 million dollars in pilot Alternative Learning Programs (ALPs) in 2003. That action created a basic safety net that would serve as models of delinquency and youthful crime prevention. All the programs were engineered and developed to fit well within the framework of both the Byrne Formula Purpose Areas and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) guidelines.

Introduction

The GCC initiated some new initiatives in their 2003 Byrne Strategy while expanding many of the successful measures that are to be undertaken from its 4-year 2004 Drug Control Strategy in moving toward a prevention approach to combating drug related crime meeting the goals of its Multiyear Strategic Plan.

The 2004 4-year Byrne Plan addressed the rationale and methods used for evaluating the Programs funded through the Crime Commission. With the national recession, state budget deficits and decreased revenues strapping state and local governments, it is more important than ever to be fiscally responsible and to stretch tax dollars by prioritizing the most essential of criminal justice needs. North Carolina seeks to fund programs that are both sound and are able to demonstrate that they make a measurable difference, and can be widely replicated across the state.

The issues for the Governor's Crime Commission are defined in a two-step process: (1) examine criminal justice data from statistical, human, and institutional sources, (2) identification of the problems and (3) identification of actions to combat those problems. From this perspective, new missions and strategies have been developed and from those strategies program and funding priorities are then explored.

Counter Terrorism Response and Law Enforcement Training coordination with the U. S. Department of Justice has become the top priority for North Carolina in the wake of September 11. Secondary priorities include the standing Prevention and Intervention programs that were designated will continue as the local backbone initiatives that Governor's Crime Commission had identified as lead Byrne priorities prior to those tragic events over next two years. Three major priority areas were identified in the plan and the 2001 funding priorities were set in motion to support that plan and to implement the appropriate programs for each of these areas:

A. Law Enforcement Programs

- Due to the state budget deficits and stagnant economy, special funding was considered for Provisional Emergency Improvement Assistance projects. Funding will be limited to the delivery of essential basic law enforcement services and equipment replacement for middle and smaller size law enforcement.
- Designated mutual agreement, countywide or regional Special Tactics Response Units, Crisis Command Centers, and Mobile Crime Investigation Units for law enforcement agencies. Those located in small rural counties or areas with populations of less than 100,000 will be given top consideration.
- Equipment for new school resource officers, acquired only through the final year of the federal Community Oriented Policing Office (COPS) "Cops in Schools" program during the current school calendar year.
- Funding was also provided for designated countywide or regional, combined investigative or prosecutorial units that target the following crime areas:
 - Family and Domestic Violence units for law enforcement agencies that focus on:
 - Offenders who are subject to a current 50-B restraining order from the Court.
 - Offenders with a recurring history of family domestic violence.
 - Offenders who demonstrate a high propensity for violence and confrontation with authorities during response to calls involving family domestic violence.

- Specialized Investigative Units that target Bank Robbery, White Collar Crime, and Corporate Malfeasance.
- Drug Trafficking Reduction Programs, specifically designated investigative units that target money-laundering operations, and Specifically designated investigative units that target large regional property crime rings.*

B. Juvenile Justice Programs

Funding was provided for programs designed to form a balanced coordination of investigation between law enforcement agencies for the purpose of advancing child abduction investigations, child abuse prevention and prosecution, apprehending disseminators of child pornography and participants in the sexual exploitation of minors through the use of the World Wide Web.

C. Court Programs

The Drug Control and Substance Abuse Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission funded a single Comprehensive Court Improvement Grant proposal from the Administrative Office of the Court that would cover prosecutorial needs, judicial training, and time sensitive mandated requirements from the General Assembly. GCC also continued support for Drug Treatment Courts and their delivery of services to the public, along with meeting the un-funded mandate of periodic drug court evaluations required by the General Assembly.

D. Corrections Programs

The Drug Control and Substance Abuse Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission also solicited a single Comprehensive Corrections Improvement Grant proposal from the Department of Corrections to assist in the areas of Re-Entry and transitional programs, re-education, skill training, behavioral modification and family reunification programs.

E. Prevention, Treatment and After-Care Programs

The Drug Control and Substance Abuse Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission entertained coordinated comprehensive proposals that address the areas of prevention, residential drug treatment, family and evidence-based group therapy practices with an emphasis for parents with dual diagnosed addiction problems, transitional aftercare, and wraparound services through corrections, juvenile justice, or community based service providers.

F. Justice Programs

The Governor's Crime Commission entertained comprehensive proposals from the State Bureau of Investigation to address the fight against all types of cyber crime, including terrorist threats through the use of the Internet, financial fraud scams, identity theft, system hackers, and child pornography. Also this will provide for the necessary expansion of clinical and forensic tools and staff to process the backlog of DNA samples taken from victims of violent crime

Coordination of Efforts

North Carolina began its change to this philosophy some six years ago through policy development and program evaluation conducted by this state's administrating agency, the Governor's Crime Commission

(GCC). Not only does this Commission act as the general oversight body for the expenditure of federal criminal justice and law enforcement block grant funds but also serves as the chief advisory body to the Governor concerning program development, policy recommendations, and the legislative agenda on all criminal justice matters.

The Governor's Crime Commission, a division of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, is the state agency established to serve as the chief advisory body to the Governor for the development and implementation of criminal justice policy. The mission of the Governor's Crime Commission is to improve the quality of life for the citizens of this state, to enhance public safety, and to reduce and prevent crime by improving the criminal justice system.

The Crime Commission consists of 41 members including the Governor. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety serves as an ex-Officio officer. By statutory authority, membership includes the following:

- the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- the Attorney General
- the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts
- the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
- the Secretary of the Department of Human Services
- the Secretary of the Department of Corrections
- the Superintendent of Public Instruction
- the Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice
- a Superior Court Judge
- a District Court Judge
- a defense attorney
- 3 sheriffs
- 3 chiefs of police
- 6 private citizens
- 3 county officials
- 3 mayors or municipal officials
- 2 members each of the North Carolina Senate and the House of Representatives

The Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) is responsible for researching statewide issues under review by and using the evaluation results to make recommendations to the governor for any statutory changes in or additions to North Carolina law. The Commission is solely responsible for the development and implementation of the comprehensive state strategies for disbursement of over \$13 million in Byrne grant programs annually across the state. The GCC meets at least four times per year with individual review committees meeting as often as needed.

The GCC solicits pre-applications from law enforcement agencies, governmental bodies, and non-profit service providers each fall during a application window that normally runs from mid fall beginning on November 1 and running through January 31st of the following year. The planning staff provides each applicant various types technical assistance in the development of their proposals through a staggered series of workshops held annually across different regions of state during the first month of the process and by continuing with individualized site visits to interested agencies during the application process. This gives prospective applicants a chance to receive all of the information and expectations regarding the grant process and to answer their questions in detail.

Great lengths are taken to assure that each jurisdiction's systematic conditions including the geographic socioeconomic factors are presented in context to help determine the areas of greatest need. The end result of this practice is the wide distribution of Byrne programs across all of North Carolina. In order to further the equity of the process, the GCC membership is assigned

to one of five sub committees to read, evaluate, rate, and recommend or reject each individual pre-application.

These review committees, which utilize approximately 70 percent of the Byrne funds, yearly are broken down into the two major areas of Drug Control/ Substance Abuse, and Information Systems. The remaining 30 percent may be used as support mechanisms for programs originating the Juvenile Prevention, Juvenile Intervention, and Victims Services committees in areas that are not normally offered under their respective funding resources.

Each committee may recommend a variety of programs that go far beyond their traditional funding allowances programs and entertain creative program development while merging several overlapping criminal justice issues. It also allows the SAA to draw on their partnership agreements between disciplines in their responses to between curbing crime's influence from its earliest stages through early child intervention through adolescence to adulthood rather than trying to solve problems that may have evolved over years and have now become entrenched within communities and domestic settings.

The missions and strategies for the current Committee structure are as follows:

Drug Control and Substance Abuse

- Mission - to encourage proactive and innovative programs and methodologies that reduce and discourage drug use and associated problems.

Information Systems

- Mission - seeks data quality and criminal justice agency integration via information and technology that will maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process.

Juvenile Justice Prevention

- Mission - to prevent juveniles from becoming delinquent by demonstrating to the citizenry that "prevention pays."

Juvenile Justice Intervention

- Mission - to prevent further undisciplined and delinquent behavior by providing resources for juveniles that become involved in the court process and their families.

Victims' Services

- Mission - to advocate for victims by promoting the development of effective programs that improves the response of human service professions and the criminal justice system to crime victims.

A final review mechanism is put in place to assure that every grant recommended be in keeping with the overall Drug Strategy has been properly scrutinized. The GCC Executive Committee consists of the chairs of each of the standing sub-committees that meet to review proposals and grant applications and recommends action to the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety. This group previews each of the recommended proposals coming from each of the review committees in their entirety, discuss the merits of each, evaluate the expected impact and potential benefits, and rates each grant on purely objective scoring system. Once all of the decisions have been made they are forwarded to the Governor for final approval.

Evaluation Plan and Activities

The Governor's Crime Commission does require every grantee to conduct an evaluation of their project to ensure that it was successful and complied with all federal and state regulations. A very thorough and systematic web a of various periodic progress reports, site visits, by planners and grant managers to assure programmatic and fiscal integrity, and encouraging grants to utilize outside evaluators so that honest program assessments and effectiveness questions for possible future research can be examined. The Governor's Crime Commission also put a mechanism in

place of its experimental Ad Hoc Research and Evaluation Committee that was previously responsible for reviewing individually submitted research proposals.

This separate Research and Evaluation Committee, which began as an in 1998, was scrapped in early 2000 because of a lack of thorough knowledge in each one of the five sub-committee areas. After consultation between the staff and the Executive Committee, it was decided that which policy issues and program needs could be better addressed by each of the standing sub-committee charged with developing these program areas. Each committee would discuss problems that needed to be researched and recommend to the general Commission projects that would have lasting and far reaching impact in helping the state reach its broad overall statewide objectives of the state drug plan.

The criteria for selecting research projects would depend on whether the proposals were:

- Essential to future program development in each sub- committee's particular area of expertise.
- Examine pilot projects for effectiveness and the feasibility of replication as a model.
- Gather data for so that recommendations for both policy and legislative agendas could be developed.

By using the existing Crime Commission's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in a broader context with improved funding and resources, many of the research projects that had been farmed out to local university research departments are now being done in-house for Fiscal Year 2004.

The GCC still entertains and fund proposals that are important to criminal justice research and/or program evaluation oriented that is generated from within the organization if the SAC is not able to develop the type of research requested by the committees but GCC no longer actively pursues such proposals from outside sources as a first alternative.

Summary of Programs and Strategies

Drug Control and Substance Abuse Committee

Purpose Area 1: Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.

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#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Town of Spruce Pine	SWAT Training	\$6,720.00
2	Washington Co. Schools	D.A.R.E. Program	\$2,906.75
	Grand Total		\$9,626.75

Program Overview

North Carolina has a storied reputation in reducing the potential of school violence with one of the largest school resource officer programs in the nation. Over 80 percent of North Carolina's school systems maintain a resource program along with some type of violence and drug reduction educational component.

According to the North Carolina Center to Prevent School Violence publication entitled *Education First NC Schools Report Card: State Report Card 2002 Progress Report (NC Education Research Council, 2003)*, the following statistical data was released on school violence figures in 2002:

- Thirty-three percent of students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property last year
- Five percent of students reported carrying a weapon on school property during the last thirty days
- Eight percent of students were threatened or injured at school during the last year
- Eleven percent of students were involved in a physical fight on school property during the last year
- Eighteen percent of teachers reported being threatened or attacked in their school
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey – North Carolina 2001 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 2002)
- Over nine percent of students felt too unsafe to go to school
- Almost eight percent of students were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property
- Slightly under eight percent of students were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property
- Almost three percent of students were injured in a physical fight
- Annual Report on School Crime and Violence 2000-2001 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 2002)
- **9921 total reported incidents of school violence**
 - 3329 reported incidents involving possession of a substance in violation of the law
 - 2908 reported incidents involving possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives
 - 1281 reported incidents involving assault of school personnel not resulting in serious injury

- 922 reported incidents involving an alcoholic beverage
- 356 reported incidents involving assault and / or serious injury
- 275 reported incidents involving sexual assault not involving rape or sexual offense
- 229 reported incidents involving a bomb threat
- 211 reported incidents involving a sexual offense
- 116 reported incidents involving possession of a firearm or powerful explosives
- 111 reported incidents involving robbery without a dangerous weapon
- 109 reported incidents involving assault with a weapon
- 42 reported incidents involving the burning of a school building
- 21 reported incidents involving indecent liberties
- 7 reported incidents involving robbery with a dangerous weapon
- 2 reported incidents involving rape
- 1 reported incident involving death by other than natural causes
- 1 reported incident involving kidnapping

Goals and Objectives and Performance Measures

Goal - to equip elementary and middle school students within defined geographic areas with the skills for recognizing and resisting social pressures to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and weapons.

Objectives: allow law enforcement agencies to develop programs which encourage their trained officers to provide drug use and violence prevention education within their communities and school systems.

Activities: While programs will be encouraged to follow the proven concepts and activities outlined in the DARE program, others will follow the scientific based approach of demand-reduction educational strategies.

Performance Measures:

- Number of students enrolled in demand reduction education programs.
- Number of students who successfully complete the instruction.
- Number of reported drug/violence incidents during the school year.
- Number of student sponsored reduction activities during the school year.
- Number of confidential informant responses from the student population.

Program Accomplishments

Town of Spruce Pine

The Town of Spruce Pine is a small rural town located in Mitchell County, just off of the Blue Ridge Parkway, boarding the Pisgah National Forest. Mitchell County, approximately 220 square miles, has a population of 14,500.

The Spruce Pine Police Department and the Mitchell County Sheriff's Department formed an inter-agency Special Response Team to handle critical incidents within Mitchell County. The two agencies were able to secure specialized equipment necessary to respond to critical incidents. This grant allowed them to attend much needed specialized training that was not offered in their community.

During the year that the grant was awarded, the Special Response Team was unable to attend any specialized training. Their grant was extended for an additional six months (to end 12/31/03) in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of this training grant.

Washington County Schools

Washington County is located in the northeast region of North Carolina occupying 336 square miles of land, and home for more than 13,500 people. The County is on the southern shore of the Albemarle Sound, about a 45-minute drive west of North Carolina's Outer Banks resort area. Washington County is also less than 2 hours from Norfolk, Virginia and Raleigh, North Carolina.

Washington County School District serves approximately 2,500 students in five schools. They have a staff of over 425 employees including administrators, teachers, teacher assistants, clerical assistants, school bus drivers, technology, maintenance, transportation employees, and child nutrition workers.

The goals of this program under the grant were to give the Washington County high school students the skills needed to recognize and resist pressures that cause them to experiment with alcohol, cigarettes, and/or drugs and engage in violent activities. The goals are to be accomplished by implementing the D.A.R.E. program in the high schools.

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

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#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	CCPS – MANTA	Manta 2000	\$400,000.00
2	County of Macon	Multi-Agency Narcotics Unit	\$167,747.75
3	County of Pasquotank	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$154,657.85
	Grand Total		\$722,405.60

Program Overview

North Carolina has redefined its task force effort from massive funding of large long standing continuing initiatives to a more efficient local partnerships between jurisdictions as dictated on case by case basis and based on intelligence and direction from federal and state agencies. This downsizing of the task forces began four years ago. New multi-jurisdictional partnerships are specifically targeted and are increasingly time-sensitive, which demands utmost cooperation between local, state, and federal agencies, cohesive investigations, and shared responsibility.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF), when properly designed and orchestrated, are effective interdiction weapons against drug trafficking. As a result of legislation and favorable rulings through the appellate courts, North Carolina investigators can use surveillance and intelligence information without the benefit of any actual drug seizures to bring indictments through investigative grand juries by way of conspiratorial evidence statutes.

Task forces are now concentrating on the major suppliers and mass traffickers of narcotics in state and away almost entirely from the point of contact for street sales. It was decided that a much more focused effort was needed to first identify the major players, gain intelligence on their operations and contacts, and to bring as many members as possible to meaningful prosecution. Previous MJDTFs that were tried generated hundreds of misdemeanor arrests, but had no long

lasting impact on the movement of drugs, their suppliers and the large wholesale distributors of narcotics in North Carolina.

Goals and Objectives and Performance Measures

Goal – To integrate the combined efforts of state, local, and federal law enforcement and to avoid redundancy in the effort to investigate major drug trafficking and distribution activity.

Objective: Disrupt and dismantle major drug manufacturing and distribution enterprises through cooperative teaming of investigative resources between local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Activities: There are five operational components that all North Carolina drug task forces must include:

- A written protocol defining command structures, training standards, handling of evidence, investigative methods, and prosecutorial activities.
- A clear, definitive method for the selection and prioritizing of investigative targets.
- A consistent, detailed information network through the formulation of an informant pool and central database of suspects, locations, and histories.
- Identification, acquisition and assignment of resources and skills required in the investigative and prosecutorial process.
- Coordination and monitoring of cases among agencies to avoid duplication or compromising of undercover activities.

Performance Measures

The most common performance outcomes for all MJDTFs can be measured along standard lines:

- Documentation of written protocol and agreements of cooperation.
- Number of targets and cases identified.
- Numbers of arrests and seriousness of the offenses.
- Number of seizures, forfeitures, and confiscation of property and cash effected.
- Ongoing tracking of prosecution, convictions, and sentencing.
- Growth of intelligence networking.
- Amount of specialized training received by investigative personnel.

Program Accomplishments

County of Macon

With 517 square miles of area Macon County has a population of 30,432. It is located along the North Carolina/Georgia border and is surrounded by the Nantahala National Forest. The Appalachian Trail runs through the county.

This grant allowed the Macon County Sheriff's Department to form a Multiple Agency Narcotics Unit (MAN Unit). The MAN Unit has conducted quality investigations and worked with other local, state and federal agencies. During the past year they investigated 167 cases and made 125 arrests totaling 376 charges. The MAN Unit incorporated patrol officers in its efforts to combat drug trafficking and worked closely with the local community colleges to provide training for the area law enforcement agencies. The MAN Unit has established an intelligence database, which allows for gathering and sharing of information with all organizations comprising the unit.

The MAN Unit developed a community awareness program. Under this program, members of the unit meet with community organizations and businesses in an effort to educate them on the drug problems facing their community.

In conjunction with local, state and federal agencies, the MAN Unit identified a smuggling ring from Mexico which was distributing Methamphetamine in northern Georgia and North Carolina.

Several arrests were made for possession, sale and trafficking of various controlled substances including Methadone, Oxycontin, Methamphetamine and Marijuana. The MAN Unit continues to work with these agencies and will be assisting other agencies in their drug eradication efforts.

County of Pasquotank

Pasquotank County is an historic area located in the far northeastern corner of North Carolina, about one hour from the Outer Banks. It is also home to the largest US Coast Guard Base in the world. Pasquotank County covers 289.18 square miles and has a population of 34,897.

This grant allowed the Pasquotank County Sheriff's Office to establish a Drug Task Force to address the drug and violent crime problem within the community. Prior to this grant, the Pasquotank County S. O. investigated one to two drive-by shootings a week. They have not had a drive-by shooting in the past two years due to their efforts funded by this grant.

The Task Force has an ongoing Federal OCDEF case which has allowed them to investigate, arrest and convict drug traffickers. They have worked with the local school system in an effort to prevent problems related to drug possession and distribution on campus.

Due to these efforts made by the Task Force the neighborhoods comprising Pasquotank County have become safer for their citizens.

Purpose Area 4: Community and neighborhood programs to assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address crimes committed against the elderly and special programs in rural jurisdictions.

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#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	County of Cabarrus	School Resource Officers	\$18,750.00
2	County of Camden	SRO Equipment	\$11,250.00
3	Dept. of Health and Human Services	N.C. Parent Drug Prevention Program	\$250,000.00
4	City of Rocky Mount	Nash Central HS SRO Project	\$16,555.98
5	County of Macon	Macon School Resource Program	\$29,805.60
6	Moore Co. Schools	SRO Equipment	\$68,004.64
7	Town of Holly Springs	Holly Springs SRO	\$40,125.00
8	County of Yancey	Yancey Co. HS DARE/SRO	\$8,250.00
9	CCPS-GCC	Scholastic Crime Stoppers	\$160,000.00
10	City of Elizabeth City	Youth empowerment Program	\$67,365.75
11	UNC-Pembroke	Communities That Care	\$45,703.76
12	County of New Hanover	Community Family Strengthening	\$67,375.70
13	Moore Co. Schools	Sandhills Area – Keep Our Kids In School Program	\$269,910.00
14	County of Brunswick	Parent/child Development Project	\$69,043.41
15	Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co. School System	Growing Up Together	\$71,660.61
16	County of Chatham	Chatham New School Program	\$113,936.25
	Grand Total		\$1,307,736.70

Program Overview

To deal with community problems most effectively, police and the community must develop collaborative efforts to identify concerns, and determine viable prevention and enforcement strategies, and work toward building trust and cooperation. Before implementing community oriented policing, it is advisable to conduct a thorough survey of the community. Often there are eye-opening differences in perceptions of what is important. Law enforcement personnel must be trained in the proactive philosophy of problem oriented policing. This training should ideally be made available to key individuals in the community, and to local government personnel.

Law enforcement personnel and community should agree on strategies to improve services, reduce crime, and build trust between each other. Many choose Neighborhood Watch programs; these will have differing rates of success, depending on the nature and make-up of a residential area. Calls for service should be measured before and after implementation of community oriented policing. Steps should be taken to include area schools, school resource officers, businesses, and community and service organizations so that the entire community is involved in the restorative and crime prevention process.

Many police departments have realized tremendous success in decentralizing operations and giving line officers much more discretion than conventional police officers realize. Having a satellite offices gives police opportunities to offer after-school attention to children, hold informal meetings, and provide a host of other community-friendly activities limited only by imagination and resources. Bicycle patrols are very effective; bikes can maneuver better and are less obtrusive than police vehicles. Another advantage of bicycle patrol is the accessibility of the officer to the community, whether business or residential; and bikes are children-friendly.

Criminal Justice Community Partnership efforts serve two distinct functions: (1) to reduce predatory street crimes and (2) to temporarily relieve local authorities of the burden of routine enforcement so they may concentrate on other enforcement activities and encourage community oriented policing and problem solving programs in their communities. The criteria for selection of the target areas is based on a combination of crime statistics, evaluation of individual programs, demonstrated need, and a department's commitment to the COP philosophy after assistance has ended. Increased emphasis is placed on reducing the number of illegal firearms and associated crimes on the street.

Problems exist due to many factors: single-parent families, conditions of poverty and illness, lack of parenting skills, lack of activities for youth and lack of adequate alternate child-care, just to mention a few. All these contribute to the problems of juvenile delinquency, which translates into trouble at school. Schools are, in effect, a reflection of the shortcomings of society and to deal with students in a holistic manner, School Resource Officers are ideal. They are trained to refer students to helpful agencies as needed, in addition to addressing law enforcement issues

Ideally, partnerships should be comprised of representatives from schools, faith based organizations, community action groups, service providers, government agencies, local law enforcement, parents, students, and the local juvenile justice system to coordinate and support a program. These partnerships help to clarify goals and unify expectations, in addition to ensuring that all segments are informed and will work together.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal -To establish a pro-active, problem-solving community partnerships between to address causes of crime and fear of crime.

Objective 1: Establish community/police partnerships

Activities: Conduct perception/needs survey; determine acceptable strategies: identify neighborhood stakeholders and develop community advisory groups, establish regular meeting schedules, explore relocation of personnel to community substations.

Performance Measures:

- number of surveys; analysis of outcome
- number of meetings held to determine strategies/goals
- identification of satellite office space if possible
- number and type of community leaders involved

Objective 2: To prevent and reduce crime in the vicinity.

Activities: Establish an accurate network for reporting of illegal activity, informants, crime prevention programs, and empowerment for neighborhoods so citizens can protect themselves and their property.

Performance Measures (should include but not be limited to)

- establishment of an anonymous tip program for reporting of information
- number of community watch type programs created
- number of crime prevention information meetings with residents
- number of a community liaisons with business and residents
- number of calls received/ responded to and for what
- number of arrests and for what; case disposition, number of tips/information received

Objective 3: Develop broad community support for community drug and violent crime prevention programs.

Activities: Enlist local government and private agencies to enter into working partnerships to create a cooperative base; provide services and programs for specialized areas, and increase the availability to the general public.

Performance Measures:

Number of meetings and agreements with housing authorities, social service workers, school administrators, drug abuse clinics, juvenile services, and charities to be used as service referral sources.

- number of referrals made to service referral sources
- number of persons enrolled in programs through referral
- number of preventive activities undertaken

Program Accomplishments

Department of Health and Human Services

The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) serves 8 million North Carolinians, protecting health, fostering self-reliance and protecting the vulnerable. The Department's employees work in local offices, schools and hospitals, building a stronger North Carolina by strengthening citizens in all 100 counties.

In conjunction with the Governor's Next Step for Youth Initiative, Office of Prevention and Division of Mental Health, this grant provided for a collaborated effort with Wilson Families in Action, Inc. – North Carolina Parent Drug Prevention Corps Coordinating Center. The grant provided for the establishment of Parent Leaders in local communities operating under the NC Parent Drug Prevention Corps.

Fifteen Parent Corps sites in fourteen counties were established. The Parent Corps disseminated drug prevention information to 125,609 parents and conducted 1,130 parent education sessions and 1,048 family education sessions. Over 500 adult volunteers contributed their time to the NC Parent Corps.

Parent Leaders participated in the National Parent Corps Focus Group Conference. Quarterly Parent Leader development meetings were conducted to inform them of NC's initiatives to reduce underage drinking and prevent tobacco use by minors, the video game industry and what parents need to be aware of, the NC National Guard's Drug Demand Reduction initiative, and training in how to be an effective Parent Leader.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety's Governor's Crime Commission's mission is to improve the quality of life for the citizens of North Carolina, enhance public safety, and reduce and prevent crime by improving the criminal justice system. The State is comprised of 100 counties with an approximate population of 8 million citizens.

The Governor's Task Force on Youth Violence and School Safety encouraged the establishment of Scholastic Crime Stoppers (SCS) programs in North Carolina's elementary, middle and senior high schools. In 2001 the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) initiated a program to support the introduction and strengthening of SCS in the state's school systems. Larger programs succeeded in their SCS efforts, but many smaller programs never came to fruition due to limited resources. Under this grant, GCC administers a fund to provide incentives and a source of financial assistance to cover expenses incurred in establishing SCS programs. Priority is given to those areas where no programs exist or to augment expansion of existing efforts. No funds are used a rewards.

Where properly applied and supported, SCS has demonstrated success in overcoming the threat of violence and drugs in the school system. The program has provided safe and anonymous means for reporting crime to school and law enforcement officials.

Purpose Area 7: A. Programs to improve operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of criminal analysis techniques, schoolyard violator programs, and gang related and low-income housing drug control programs.

Purpose Area 7: A. Programs to improve operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of criminal analysis techniques, schoolyard violator programs, and gang related and low-income housing drug control programs.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Town of Glen Alpine	Drug/Property Crime Investigator	\$75,358.03
2	City of Creedmoor	Drug Interdiction Program	\$50,936.63
3	City of Albermarle	Clean Sweep	\$79,907.13
4	County of Madison	Narcotics Investigator	\$37,909.13
5	County of Mitchell	Drug Investigator	\$63,585.74
6	City of Reidsville	Nuisance and Drug Abatement	\$93,221.69
7	Winston Salem State	Center for Community Safety	\$189,991.35
	Grand Total		\$590,909.70

Program Overview

North Carolina's drug enforcement effort continues its aggressive approach to combating drug abuse and its myriad of associated crimes. Law enforcement has taken an uncompromising stand in suppressing street drug crime. Drug arrests generally rose slightly in 2000, 3.9 percent over the previous year. Unfortunately, the biggest rise over the last ten years has been among juveniles under 18 years of age, a startling 141.5 percent increase since 1991. Synthetic narcotics, marijuana, and prescription drugs are the choices of many of these young people. As drug crimes increased, a clear correlation evolved with violent offenses and rising property crime among this age group.

Cities across North Carolina can all share their experiences with drug related crime where street drug sales take place regularly. Abandoned properties, convenience stores where cheap alcohol is readily available, and run down dwellings house are perfect settings for all sorts of drug activity.

Since most drug dealers operate in secret, an intelligence mechanism must be developed and then operational elements can be put into motion. Law enforcement can identify targets for enforcement, construct profiles on the major players, and gather intelligence and evidence through undercover buys, surveillance, and informants.

Officers must become familiar with the residents and routines within given communities so they can receive support in this vital area. These drug enforcement units should also look to use civil remedies such as contacting landlords regarding the use of their property for drug sales or drug houses. The same can be done for public housing through local housing authorities that regulate the use of these dwellings. Most state and federal laws demand eviction of residents involved, directly or indirectly, in the drug trade.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal – To create an efficient and effective strategy through the use of improved systematic investigative techniques and the interpretation of analytical data to help develop strong drug interdiction operations.

Objective - Coordination of efforts within these jurisdictions into a the single element in removing the threat on a large enough scale to be truly effective.

Activities: Initiatives targeting street-level drug activity must first assess the nature and extent of the problem, determine what if any resources are available, and then prioritize needs and activities. Personnel must be trained appropriately in legal matters, safe and effective operations, and in the use of any technical equipment which may be acquired.

It is helpful to develop an implementation time line, and an evaluation strategy to measure the program's impact, both in the community and on the operation of the law enforcement agency itself, will prove invaluable. Procedures should be set for equipment operation, handling of confidential funds (if applicable), and for data collection.

Performance Measures:

The performance measures used in these drug interdiction models are essentially the same with only a few variations depending on the target drug operation.

The most common tracking tools used in performance measures include:

- Number and type of selected targets.
- Number of arrests made.
- Number of response calls.
- Amount of narcotics seized.
- Amount of currency confiscated.
- Date of crime versus previous like period.

Agencies must move beyond the point of arresting the known street level dealer and look at the environs where drug transactions take place by employing a long-term nuisance abatement strategy. Authorities must also coordinate government agencies and private sector representatives in an effort to eradicate drug traffic and loitering on specifically identifiable properties. Examples of these partnering models can be defined in measurements by:

- number of properties identified
- numbers of legislative or civil codes enacted to enhance enforcement on private property
- number of cooperative agreements with private/public landlords
- number of properties closed down
- number and amount of assets seized

Program Accomplishments

City of Reidsville

Reidsville is located near the center of Rockingham County, North Carolina. The Southern Railroad passes through the center of the city from north to south. The town was incorporated in 1873 by the Legislature. Tobacco was a mainstay of the local economy for many years, with the history of the city tightly woven with that of American Tobacco Company. With the sale of American Tobacco in 1994, city leaders have diversified the local economy and established Reidsville as a city that lives up to its motto, "Focused on a better tomorrow." Reidsville is 15.72 square miles and has a population of 14,485.

This grant funded the Reidsville Police Department's Panda Project. The goals of the Panda Project were to establish lines of communication with the Neighborhood Watch groups to strengthen citizens' abilities to aid in the reporting of drug and nuisance related crimes, meet and work with the owners of rental properties and city code enforcement officers to eliminate nuisances created by tenants, and work with the narcotics unit to provide information to aid in their investigations of established drug houses.

Under the Panda Project, the Reidsville Police Department has worked with Code Enforcement to condemn and bull doze several abandoned houses that had become havens for drug use and other illegal activities. Working with the North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement Department, they are using the Nuisance Abatement Law against properties that will not discontinue illegal drug and nuisance related activities. During monthly Neighborhood Watch meetings, the unit and members of the Neighborhood Watch, determine which houses are nuisances within the 46 Watch Group partnerships.

The Panda Project has made a positive impact in reducing and eliminating drug houses in the City of Reidsville. They have also spearheaded a campaign to reduce the number of junk and abandoned vehicles throughout the city which heightened citizens pride in the community. The Panda Project has provided the Reidsville Police Department the means to provide a safer community for its citizens.

Winston-Salem State University

The Center for Community Safety of Winston-Salem State University (WSSU) is the hub for planning and decision making on violence prevention and brings together new partners and new approaches. The Center is located in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. The current population of Forsyth County is 306,067 and is 419 square miles.

During the last few years, Forsyth County has been the recipient of several technology-related grants and projects with a community safety focus, representing an investment of more than \$1 million dollars. Individually these projects are useful to the specific agencies in which they are housed, however, they have not been coordinated in a comprehensive neural network nor linked to active initiatives that allows the community to truly understand public safety issues and more important to draw upon all the community's resources in addressing these. Funding from the

grant allowed this project to assess how best to link existing community-safety-focused technologies already invested in Forsyth County into a comprehensive analytical and data collection network to be actively used in ongoing initiatives to identify and respond to community wide public safety problems.

The project's goals were: to develop a coordinated network of data and community based information to enable Forsyth County to better analyze, predict and respond to significant and broad-based community safety issues; inform citizens about community issues that directly affect them, and provide them with useful data to assist in informed decision making; coordinate existing and future investments in technology and information sharing projects; and, increase ability to evaluate the effectiveness of community based programs. Although this project was funded for one year, the goals are long-term, 4 to 5 years, and the initiatives and goals are ongoing at this time.

Purpose Area 8: Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.

Purpose Area 8: Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Administrative Office of the Courts	Drug Control Substance Unit	\$122,864.51
2	Administrative Office of the Courts	Project Safe Streets	\$87,820.88
	Grand Total		\$210,685.39

Program Overview

A major case investigation program has three major objectives: (1) the establishment of criteria to identify, select, and set priorities, (2) coordination and monitoring of cases to ensure efficient timing of investigative activities and prosecutorial assistance, and (3) reduction of duplication and to enhance the chances for successful investigations and higher closure rates. Once they have achieved identification of targets, the case investigator(s) must develop a database of information on the targets; the suspects involved, and determine the capabilities of both. Evidence gathering and record keeping needs to be coordinated through the district attorney's office to give prosecutors the necessary tools to seek solid convictions.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

GOAL - To increase efficiency and severity of career criminal prosecution.

Objective 1: Establish some criteria for setting priority investigations and cases.

Activities: Create a methodology to identify and select targets, assignment of investigations, and gathering of intelligence information.

Performance Measures:

- amount of criminal activity being monitored
- number of criminal subjects identified
- number of crimes reported
- number and type of investigations

Objective 2: Coordinate investigative and prosecutorial activities.

Activities: Share intelligence information, evidence gathering, witness interviews, and assist

prosecutors and in case preparation.

Performance Measures:

- number of cases
- number of interagency contacts/conferences
- case disposition
- length of sentence
- length of time from arrest to sentencing

Objective 3: Reduce duplication and fragmentation of investigations.

Activities: Identify criminal enterprises, their components, and participants and tie together elements to concentrate resources into an effective single purpose.

Performance Measures:

- assist with investigations conducted by other officers
- number of related investigations involving repeat offenders
- amounts of information shared with other agencies
- coordination of evidence gathering with district attorneys to target repeat offenders

Program Accomplishments

Administrative Office of the Courts

The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the administrative arm of the Judicial Branch. The AOC provides statewide support services for the courts, including information, technology, personnel, financial, legal, research and purchasing services. In addition, the AOC prepares and administers the court system's budget and employs more than 400 people.

This grant was to provide funding for a Drug Control Substance Unit to target early offenders and provide them with drug treatment, form a partnership with local probation departments in tracking these offenders, and target Habitual Felons such as drug dealers using firearms. The grant gave the current drug prosecutor additional assistance in prosecuting controlled substance violations which effectively screened the caseload and established an increase in efficiency in the trial court division.

AOC targeted early offenders to provide them with drug treatment and track them to determine the success of treatment and early intervention. At this time it is too early to determine the success of the program. AOC has also increased their resources to target Habitual Felons, which has allowed them to speed up the process of indictment, arraignment, and trial of these defendants. They have reported an early success at sending a large number of these defendants to prison.

Purpose Area 10: Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of courts by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay-reduction programs.

Purpose Area 10: Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of courts by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay-reduction programs.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Administrative Office of the Courts	Judicial Branch Public Service Training	\$47,564.48
2	Administrative Office of the Courts	Mecklenburg Co. DTC Case Management	\$228,668.85
3	Administrative Office of the Courts	Statewide Adult Drug Treatment Court	\$391,389.75

4	Administrative Office of the Courts	Mecklenburg County Youth Drug Treatment Court	\$312,303.71
5	Administrative Office of the Courts	Trial Court Performance Standards	\$148,855.99
	Grand Total		\$1,128,782.78

Program Overview

Over the last six years, an astounding change has taken place within North Carolina's court system and the criminal justice system in general. Unprecedented docket growth of possession charges was a direct end result of the growth of crack cocaine and the rejuvenated recreational use of marijuana by the general public. In the early nineties, the electorate clamored for tougher sentences and less lenience and the perception was made that if we, as a society, put a zero tolerance policy in place regarding drug possession then the number of violent crimes being committed would fall in turn.

In actuality, recreational drug use went up among adolescents, upper middle class families, and women with children while hard core drug use decline in 2001. During the last ten years of the century, the average felony caseload for experienced prosecutors nationwide was nearly doubled to almost 400 cases per year. Investigators and prosecutors have fewer hours to gather critical evidence, interview witnesses and prepare quality cases for trial. State prison systems were filled to capacity within a few months of the implementation of numerous habitual felon statues and mandatory jail sentences for relatively insignificant amounts of drugs found in one's possession.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal - Court effectiveness requires the prosecution systems and strategies within each Judicial district that will (1) provide alternatives to incarceration, (2) provide immediate help to families locked into cycles of distress, and (3) reduce the size of dockets without compromising justice for the defendant or against the public good.

Objective: To decrease the number of cases on court dockets by effectively utilizing new and old resources and the networking, tracking, screening, diverting first time offenders, and prosecuting habitual criminals more efficiently and to develop a continuing systematic study of the mediation process.

Activities: To achieve these objectives, the various programs must identify and target the appropriate offender group at the early stage of arraignment. All potential nonviolent offenders will need to be identified and at least screened for consideration for a diversion program. From the outset each program should be analyzed for the following factors

- Development of efficiency related improvement programs, court reorganization, training, and diversion with sanction prosecution alternatives.
- Coordination of strategic planning meetings of the stakeholders within the system for more effective networking with client information sharing.
- Creation of drug educational opportunities for defendants, training prosecutors in drug court strategies, professionals in case management, and health care providers in treatment and prevention techniques
- Monitoring and tracking of ongoing types of efforts by the courts to determine which programs are the most effective across the state as a whole.

Performance Measures:

Each individual program should conduct their own evaluations that will collect and analyze empirical data on treatment/prevention/mediation/and sanctions, thereby examining the

program's successes and shortcomings in a statistically reliable way and verifying whether it benefits both the defendant and the court.

Program Accomplishments

Administrative Office of the Courts

Research and Planning Division provides the North Carolina Judicial Branch with statistical information, analysis, research, evaluation, planning, grant administration and budget development. Its many projects help the courts meet present challenges and develop progressive innovations. It is the principal source for court statistics and information.

The Judicial Branch Public Service Training Project was funded to research and define specific needs, identify key job-specific competencies, design and pilot customized classes, provide subsequent reinforcement with awareness-raising sessions followed by in-depth local training, evaluate the class impact utilizing multi-level evaluations, adjust classes per evaluations and collaborate with the Public Trust Committee of the State Judicial Council.

Under the funded project, the Research and Planning Division was able to develop a bibliography of references, acquire books unavailable in libraries, complete research to define class content and locate needed competency lists. They completed work site observations, determined applicable competencies and interpreted competencies for script needs. The Division drafted film script outlines, received outline approval, located film contractors and are currently finalizing film/editing plans. They have assembled needed class room equipment and have class pilots planned for Fall 2003. Evaluations are being developed with class design.

Administrative Office of the Courts

North Carolina Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) were established to hold chemically addicted offenders rigorously accountable for complying with court ordered treatment services. They are problem-solving courts that bring together intensive judicial supervision as well as substance abuse treatment and frequently other health services in an environment of multidisciplinary teamwork.

The Statewide Adult Drug Treatment Court was funded to provide substance abuse treatment services for all DTC participants, maintain close to capacity caseloads for all the operational courts, provide an Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program opportunity to each participant enrolled in a DTC, provide psychological evaluations if needed and provide supported living assistance, halfway house, mental health treatment, and limited residential treatment as funds allowed.

The overall implementation of this project was successful. Participants enrolled in DTC's statewide were able to access appropriate treatment in most of the Districts. The project was able to support a wider range of appropriate treatment. They were able to distribute project funds as they were needed so that the funding was spent appropriately and efficiently. Only one DTC participant was not able to secure a stable Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program. All the DTC's established relationships with local Mental Health providers and their partnerships with other service providers are growing. The grant has achieved the goals originally set and progress has been good however, there is room for improvement in supported housing which is being done.

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

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#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Dept. of Juvenile Justice	Samarkand Rooms of Their Own	\$208,250.67
2	County of Durham	Durham ReEntry Program	\$258,082.36
3	County of Wake	Mission House for Women	\$122,464.42
	Grand Total		\$588,797.45

Program Overview

National and state research has identified substance abuse as an important factor in explaining the high recidivism rate among those released from prison. Young chronic hard-core substance abusers have especially high recidivism rates and appear to be responsible for a disproportionate number of crimes.

Substance abuse is a major problem among those entering adult and juvenile correctional programs in North Carolina. A 1999 survey of adult male felons in the North Carolina Department of Correction (NCDOC) revealed that 81.4% met the NCDOC criteria for chemical dependency. A more recent survey of 856 NCDOC Youth Command admissions found that 53% met the NCDOC criteria for chemical dependency.

Presently there are not enough chemical dependency and substance abuse programs available to meet the demands faced by North Carolina's prisons, probation and parole, county jails. There is a severe shortage of aftercare services for those leaving adult and juvenile programs. Where substance abuse services exist they are uneven.

There is no single comprehensive statewide program to ensure that offenders can receive the services they need to reduce their chance of recidivism. The state's goal is to establish a system of local substance abuse treatment providers specifically for drug and alcohol dependant offenders using the same identical standards that can scan the environment to assess the needs of the system, and create and maintain substance abuse treatment programs over the long haul.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal – Provide a substance abuse treatment component that in turn improves a wide variety of correctional programs including behavioral modification camps, electronic house arrest and intensive probation.

Objective 1: Assist community based substance abuse services for offenders to become involved in intensive treatment just prior to release, followed by after care services when they return to the community.

Activities: Develop a target clientele for each new or expanded program by:

- Helping local communities establish a system for aftercare and help agencies secure funding for future programs.
- Disseminating information to opinion leaders about the need for more substance abuse services for convicted offenders
- Gathering information about available resources, especially aftercare services, within the existing system
- Disseminating information about successful programs in North Carolina and in other states.

Performance Measures:

- Reduction in the use of intoxicating substances by parents in the home.
- Improvement in the monitoring of the offender's compliance with the treatment program.
- Improvement of the financial status of the offender's family.

Objective 2: Create programs that work with state and local officials ensure that offenders by offering a full range of substance abuse services throughout North Carolina.

Activities: A key element for the success of these programs is the providing of information and technical support to state and local organization interested in substance abuse programming.

Performance Measurements

These programs can be measured in terms of the following:

- Decrease in the time needed to complete the reunification process.
- Improved communication between participating agencies.
- Improvement of parenting skills.
- Increases in child support payments.

The programs can also be effectively evaluated by tracking each client's treatment attendance, clean drug testing, support group attendance, case manger and probation meeting attendance.

Program Accomplishments**County of Durham**

Durham is a 299-square mile single-city county and is home to Research Triangle Park, Duke and North Carolina Central Universities and many City of Medicine, USA medical, diet and fitness centers. It has a current population of 223,314 citizens.

This grant is providing funding for the Durham Reentry Program, implemented by the Durham County Criminal Justice Resource Center (CJRC). The mission of the Durham County Criminal Justice Resource Center is to reduce crime in the community by reducing recidivism through highly structured programs where offenders learn to modify behavior patterns that lead to criminal activity under the advisement of the Criminal Justice Partnership Advisory Board. Service delivery builds upon and is provided in cooperation with various agencies within the Durham County such as the Detention Center, the Judicial System, Community Corrections and other Human Services. The goals of this project were to increase employability of program participants, increase the rate of successful completions of post release and parole cases in Durham County, and assist offenders to remain drug free for three months after treatment.

The CJRC developed and offered vocational training courses with the community college. They contracted with the Chamber of Commerce for job development. CJRC developed and implemented soft skills course to address barriers to employment and established referrals for special needs offenders. Twenty-six (26) offenders received employment services and 24 offenders obtained employment. CJRC implemented policies for violations/sanctions/rewards to address negative behaviors in lieu of violations. Nineteen offenders received sanctions. At this time data was not available in reference to those offenders remaining drug free for three months after the program. CJRC conducted random drug screens and referred 16 offenders to higher levels of treatment due to drug use. Admissions into the program were lower than anticipated due to a low number of referrals from the Department of Corrections.

County of Wake

Though increasingly urbanized, the Wake County of today still bears some resemblance to its past appearance. Many areas near the edges of the county remain rural and family and neighborhood networks are still vital to the social fabric of rural communities. A surprisingly large number of traditional farmhouses and farm buildings and small community churches, schools, and stores still

dot the landscape although they are rapidly being replaced or surrounded by subdivisions and shopping centers. Wake county is 860 square miles and has a population of 660,118.

The Mission House for Women (MHW) of Wake County was established to provide services to women that have been incarcerated or have a history of felonies and drug related charges. While incarcerated many have not received the necessary tools to return to society, such as job skill training or GED. The goal of this funded project was to increase the probability of residents remaining drug and alcohol free, reducing associated criminal behavior and rendering them law-abiding productive members of society.

MHW has been able to initiate and develop an aftercare program. An experienced group facilitator meets with discharged residents on a weekly basis. The groups have been well received and have focused on current difficulties of the participants. All participants maintained employment as well as remaining drug and alcohol free. None have incurred additional criminal charges. Aftercare participants meet with a psychologist several times to discuss difficulties, to secure assistance in logistic situations as well as for monitoring.

MHW continues to provide services for referred participants. They currently collaborate with Wake Alcohol Treatment Center, Vocational Rehabilitation, North Carolina Department of Corrections, Raleigh Correctional Center for Women, Day by Day Treatment Center, Harriet's House, Aura House, Southlight and the Oxford House. They also collaborate with North Carolina State University by providing internships.

Purpose Area 12: Prison industry projects to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that enables them to develop marketable skills. With these skills, inmates are better able to support their families and themselves in the institution and make financial restitution to their victims.

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#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Department of Corrections	Job Preparation of Offenders	\$225,000.00
2	County of New Hanover	New Workforce Program	\$155,337.74
	Grand Total		\$380,337.74

Program Overview

The budget and size of the North Carolina Department of Correction expanded faster than any other agency of state government in the 90's. In turn, because of budget deficits, there has been a complete reversal of fortunes with DOC taking some of the biggest hits in budget reductions in 2001. Amid the public call for more certain punishment for serious offenders, technology is creating new ways to control inmates both inside and outside institutions. Researchers are developing better ways to reduce inmate recidivism and industry is creating new opportunities for inmates to work outside of prison walls.

There are fewer federal funds for prison construction and treatment programs. Structured sentencing has given way to truth in sentencing which has changed how long inmates stay in prison and are creating new challenges for inmate management once they are released back into the general population and job market. All of these factors are creating challenges for correctional

management, which is responsible for planning for the future of prisoners after their release. Such aftercare planning was once considered a luxury but has now become a necessity to assure public safety.

Goals and Objectives and Performance Measures

Goal – To provide a meaningful work and labor environment so that inmates may obtain marketable job skills that can be used to secure viable employment upon their release.

Objective: In order to plan for the mass release of inmates to be released under the current sentencing guidelines, the Department of Correction has had to drastically overhaul its re-education planning. The impact of structured sentencing, the end of parole, decreased use of electronic monitoring, the need for responsible inmate placement back within the community, and the demand to put more inmates to work are key issues facing correctional administrators. The North Carolina Department of Correction is developing the capacity to engage in a long-term strategy to deal with these issues.

Activities: North Carolina's old correctional system was developing a planning capacity using the old SARA planning model beginning in the late 1980's and through much of the 1990's. DOC is now able to scan the environment to assess the nature of the Re-Entry problems, and find out what stakeholders, both civilians and inmates, want from the Department of Corrections in terms of reducing risk factors that surround newly released inmates. The project objectives and activities that were initiated during the 1997 have not changed significantly since the advent of structured sentencing. More emphasis has been placed on providing for need assessments of inmates and developing training services that will aid the offender in moving toward more personal responsibility and away from institutionalized behavior.

Performance Measures:

All projects funded through this program must:

- Document the process used to create the program
- Document participation in planning meetings and keep minutes of meeting and records of contacts with participating agencies.
- Collect and report costs, statistics and anecdotal data on the program
- Keep copies of local media accounts of the program.
- Produce annual reports that include self-assessments as well as summaries of other types of documentation collected.

The data collected for reporting, documentation, and monitoring is used for evaluation purposes. This statistical and anecdotal information compiled and analyzed across the various projects for use as the basis for monitoring and strengthening individual projects on an ongoing basis, as well as to provide a yearly update on progress in implementing and assessing the program worth.

Program Accomplishments

Department of Corrections

The mission of the North Carolina Department of Corrections (DOC) is to promote public safety by the administration of a fair and humane system which provides reasonable opportunities for adjudicated offenders to develop progressively responsible behavior. Currently DOC supervises 33,870 prisoners, 115,183 probationers and 2,407 parolees.

The project funded under this grant, Jobstart-II, is an offender reentry initiative for selected inmates having job ready skills to secure and retain employment matching their skills following reentry into the community. The primary goals of the project were to improve pre-release preparations for selected inmates being released from designated pilot sites in the NC Division of Prisons by strengthening vocational and job-readiness training, by matching inmates with post-

release mentors, by referring inmates to job openings that match their skills, and by monitoring ex-inmate job performance and employer satisfaction.

Due to the freeze on spending in state government, the implementation of the grant was delayed, as key personnel were not hired. The downturn in the local economy also affected job opportunities for inmates which delayed the project as alternative post-release employment strategies and further job training had to be identified. Currently, they are filling the remaining staff positions and collaborating with other agencies in order to provide the needed services.

County of New Hanover

New Hanover is the 2nd smallest of the 100 North Carolina Counties. Although less than 200 square miles, New Hanover is also one of the most densely populated, 163,681. New Hanover County is home to the historically rich city of Wilmington and the relaxing seaside towns of Carolina Beach, Kure Beach and Wrightsville Beach. Tourism, film production, the service and retail sectors are the engines that power their economy.

The New Workforce Program was funded to facilitate the preparation of up to 60 offenders for employment, including vocational training, job training, job seeking, and employment maintenance. This was to be accomplished by meeting the needs of ex-offenders, including transportation, housing, drug, alcohol and mental health treatment and life skills and by providing case management, mentorship and support groups.

Presently, there are 50 active cases being served. Twelve of the clients are working and 12 or in job training and/or GED classes. Twelve clients are receiving drug/alcohol, life skills training, etc. There are 26 inactive cases, representing those who have dropped out of the program. Support groups are being held on a weekly basis. The program is continuing to work with the community to develop their mentorship program. It is too early in the program to provide statistical data on the success of the program.

Purpose Area 13: Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug and alcohol-dependent offenders.

Purpose Area 13: Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug and alcohol-dependent offenders.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Administrative Office of the Courts – Mecklenburg Co.	Mecklenburg Co. Family Drug Treatment Court	\$196,449.75
2	Administrative Office of the Courts	Drug Court Evaluation Enhancement	\$147,195.25
3	Administrative Office of the Courts	Mecklenburg co. DTC Case Management	\$243,504.75
4	County of Bertie	Bertie Day Reporting Center	\$33,660.00
5	Department of Corrections	MISA: Mentally Ill substance Abusers	\$226,934.85
6	Northwest Piedmont Council	Dual Diagnosis Services for Offenders	\$76,710.80
7	County of Harnett	ReEntry substance Abuse Services	\$132,244.00
8	County of Hertford	Combat Drug Use	\$49,500.00
9	County of Randolph	Randolph Co. Drug Treatment Court	\$55,082.93
10	Lighthouse of Wayne County	Project Lifestyle Phase III	\$121,110.00
11	County of Durham	Just Us	\$93,003.32

12	County of Buncombe	Buncombe Co. Drug Treatment Court	\$120,561.21
	Administrative Office of the Courts	Family Drug Court – 14 th District	\$124,555.25
	Grand Total		\$1,620,512.11

Program Overview

All parts of the system for delivering substance abuse services to offenders need to be strengthened. Research shows that the most successful substance abuse services for incarcerated inmates involve intensive treatment just prior to release, followed by after care services when they return to the community. For those who are on probation or parole drug testing accompanied by treatment services appears to be more successful than either just testing or just treatment. Adding a substance abuse treatment component appears to improve a wide variety of correctional programs including boot camps, electronic house arrest and intensive probation. This program will work with state and local officials ensure that offenders can be offered the full range of substance abuse services throughout North Carolina.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

Goal 1: Establish a system of substance abuse services for drug and alcohol dependant offenders

Objective 1: Scan the environment to assess the needs of the system

Activities: Disseminate information to opinion leaders about the need for more substance abuse services for convicted offenders, gather information about available resources, especially aftercare services, within the existing system, disseminate information about successful programs in North Carolina and in other states.

Performance Measures:

- Meeting schedules, attendance reports, agendas and minutes of meetings
- Lists of outreach activities
- Planning documents
- Technical assistance contacts
- Evaluation Reports
- Increased favorable media coverage of a substance abuse issues
- Number and type of agencies participating in the process

Objective 2: Create and maintain substance abuse treatment programs

Activities: Provide information and technical support to state and local organization interested in substance abuse programing, develop a target clientele for each new or expanded program, establish a system for aftercare, and help agencies secure funding for programs.

Performance Measures:

- Agreements between agencies about the types of people appropriate for treatment
- A plan for a system of treatment program
- Identification of appropriate programs
- Resources to support programs
- Cooperation agreements between agencies
- Favorable media coverage of programs
- Aftercare agreements

Objective 3: Delivery of unique services to offenders

Activities: Treatment programs will be available to drug and alcohol dependant offenders and those leaving programs will have access to aftercare.

Performance Measures:

- Number of offenders referred to substance abuse programs
- Number of offenders participating in programs
- Number of agencies either referring offenders or providing services
- Range of services offered to clients
- Client demographics
- Separate figures for adults and juveniles
- Percentage of offenders leaving institutions who receive aftercare

Objective 4: Reduced recidivism and drug and alcohol dependency among clients

Activities: Appropriate treatment services will be delivered to clients. Projects will create a system to track the performance of participants. Programs will track and measure appropriate performance measures such as attendance, community service, restitution, rule violations, work performance, recidivism or other appropriate measures. Projects will publicize their results with the goal of restoring community faith in the criminal justice system.

Performance Measures:

- Lists of activities performed by offenders in the programs
- Number of participants in substance abuse treatment, job training, GED and other program activities. Records of those participating in the program.
- Copies of news reports and other publicity generated by the program.
- Anecdotes about the successes and failures of the program.
- Document the process used to create the program
- Document participation in planning meetings and keep minutes of meeting and records of contacts with participating agencies.
- Collect and report statistics and anecdotal data on clients participating in the program
- Keep copies of local media accounts of the program.
- Produce annual reports which include self-assessments ("lessons learned") as well as summaries of other types of documentation collected.
- Develop protocols between agencies involved in community based programs.

Program Accomplishments**Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments**

The Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments (NWPCOG) is a multi-county planning and development agency in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Organized in 1979, the NWPCOG was created to address the individual and regional needs of Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin Counties. The NWPCOG aims to provide a leadership role in regional issues facing communities such as workforce training, emergency medical services, housing assistance, criminal justice, economic development, and technical assistance.

The Dual Diagnosis Services for Offenders was funded to implement the following objectives: screen all participants for dual diagnosis referrals in Davie, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin Counties; obtain valid and timely substance abuse and mental health evaluations; obtain valid and timely results and recommendations for participant evaluations; develop and activate comprehensive treatment plans for dually diagnosed participants; provide specialized treatment services for dually diagnosed participants; maintain coordinated case management and monitoring services; and, conduct regularly scheduled staffing between staff and project providers.

One hundred percent of participants have been screened utilizing a variety of assessment tools. The timeline for evaluations is within two weeks of the referrals. Recommendations of evaluations

are provided within one week of evaluation appointments. Specialized dual diagnosis groups occur on site and case management and staffing occur weekly.

Participants assigned to the program who have dual diagnoses are receiving services that focus on their unique and often overlooked problems. The program has served a variety of cases, including borderline personality disorder, depression, bipolar disorder and anxiety disorders.

Summary of Programs and Strategies

Information Systems Committee

Authorized Purpose Area 15B: Criminal Justice Information Systems

Purpose Area 15B: Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

Purpose Area 15B: Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Town of Haw River Police Department	Haw River Police Communications Program	\$ 6,223.59
2	Administrative Office of the Courts (DA's)	Information and Technology Improvement	\$ 53,097.32
3	Administrative Office of the Courts	Statewide Warrant Repository	\$ 200,000.00
4	Village of Sugar Mountain Police Dept.	Technology Enhancement Project	\$ 11,250.00
5	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office MDT Program	\$ 26,649.75
6	Town of Windsor Police Department	Town of Windsor Information Systems Enhancement	\$ 30,941.25
7	Town of Elizabethtown Police Department	GIS/Crime Mapping for Elizabethtown	\$ 121,822.50
8	Town of Leland Police Department	Mobile Data Terminals	\$ 12,000.00
9	Town of Weaverville Police Department	Information Technology	\$ 11,525.14
10	Town of Biltmore Forest Police Depart.	MDT's for Patrol	\$ 11,330.22
11	Town of Black Mountain Police Dept.	MDT's 2002	\$ 12,081.40
12	City of Morganton Public Safety Depart.	Public Safety Mobile Data Computers	\$ 47,557.50
13	Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Computers	\$ 40,445.16
14	City of Kannapolis Police Department	Mobile Data Information Systems	\$ 42,000.00
15	Camden County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Computer Project	\$ 11,979.00
16	City of Newton Police Department	MDT System Expansion	\$ 19,621.23
17	N.C. Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety (LEDC Division)	Mobile Data Terminal Acquisition and Implementation	\$ 55,990.38
18	N.C. Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety (LEDC Division)	Computer Rehabilitation	\$ 80,475.38
19	N.C. Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety (SHP Division)	CJIN Mobile Data Network Technicians	\$ 111,435.00

20	N.C. Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety (ALE Division)	MDT Acquisition and Implementation	\$ 65,858.01
21	N. C. State Highway Patrol	CJIN – Mobile Data Network – Phase IV	\$ 200,250.00
22	N.C. State Highway Patrol	800 Mhz for Helicopters	\$ 49,995.00
23	N. C. State Highway Patrol	E-Citation for State Troopers	\$ 24,819.00
24	N. C. Alcohol Law Enforcement Division	Mobile Data Terminals and Acquisition	\$ 102,579.89
25	Town of Pittsboro Police Department	Car Computers	\$ 11,227.50
26	Chowan County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Project	\$ 30,000.00
27	Town of Chadburn Police Department	Expanding the Use of Technology	\$ 12,000.00
28	City of New Bern Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Project	\$ 54,000.00
29	Craven County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Terminals 2002	\$ 51,897.00
30	Town of Hope Mills Police Department	Mobile Data Computers I	\$ 18,000.00
31	Cumberland County ABC Board	Mobile Data Computers	\$ 6,120.84
32	City of Fayetteville Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Program	\$ 89,258.02
33	Currituck County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Computer Project	\$ 36,000.00
34	Town of Southern Shores Police Department	Computer Program	\$ 11,625.00
35	City of Thomasville Police Department	Mobile Field Reporting Initiative	\$ 124,560.57
36	Town of Denton Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Project	\$ 11,863.95
37	City of Lexington Police Department	Mobile Data Computer II	\$ 42,000.00
38	Town of Mocksville Police Department	Mocksville Mobile Data Computer	\$ 12,000.00
39	N. C. Marine Patrol Division	MDT Grant Program	\$ 35,982.79
40	N.C. Department of Correction	ACD/OPUS Computer Program Enhancement	\$ 136,476.72
41	N.C. Department of Correction	Data Base Server to Support the CJIN Network	\$ 55,962.76
42	N. C. Department of Insurance, (Investigation Division)	Cyber Sentinel	\$ 75,000.00
43	N. C. State Bureau of Investigation	Mobile Data Terminal Field Project	\$ 140,046.90
44	N. C. Department of Justice	CJIN-NC JOIN Project Manager	\$ 99,935.00
45	N. C. Department of Justice	Refresh CJIN Study	\$ 38,546.36

46	N. C. State Bureau of Investigation	Terrorism Intelligence Management System	\$ 137,199.00
47	N.C.Department of Justice	CCH Technical Migration Requirements	\$ 168,787.50
48	N. C. Department of Justice	CJIN Client Software	\$ 191,250.00
49	N. C. State Bureau of Investigation	Field Technology Program	\$ 247,500.00
50	N. C. Division of Motor Vehicles	800 MHz Enhancements in Hillsborough, NC	\$ 150,786.75
51	N. C. Division of Motor Vehicles	800 MHz Enhancements in Halifax, NC	\$ 137,238.00
52	Town of Beulaville Police Department	Information Systems 2002	\$ 7,540.50
53	Town of Rose Hill Police Department	MDT Software	\$ 2,557.42
54	Town of Tarboro Police Department	2002 MDT Project	\$ 13,221.00
55	City of Winston Salem Police Department	Automated Emergency Notification System	\$ 49,409.29
56	City of Cherryville Police Department	Mobile Computer	\$ 7,852.77
57	Guilford County Sheriff's Office	Forensic Imaging System	\$ 39,020.25
58	City of Dunn Police Department	Safeway Communications 2002	\$ 22,349.76
59	City of Henderson Family Resource Center	Ourkidsonlin.org	\$ 56,250.00
60	Town of Winton Police Department	Winton Police Mobile Terminal Project	\$ 8,100.00
61	Town of Ahoskie Police Department	Ahoskie Police MDT, Phase III	\$ 10,937.55
62	Town of Murfreesboro Police Department	Murfreesboro Police Mobile Terminal Project	\$ 7,307.61
63	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Road Officer Safety Initiative	\$ 24,000.00
64	Town of Selma Police Department	Mobile Data Computer	\$ 17,943.75
65	Lee County Sheriff's Office	WINDOW2WORLD	\$ 30,000.00
66	City of Kinston Police Department	Mobile Computerized Crime Prevention	\$ 47,496.00
67	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Rich Mountain Repeater Site	\$ 29,642.30
68	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	Information System Expansion	\$ 6,395.25
69	Town of Carthage Police Department	Carthage Law Computer System	\$ 10,806.00

70	Moore County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Systems	\$ 42,000.00
71	Village of Pinehurst Police Department	Mobile Data Terminals	\$ 8,448.00
72	Town of Middlesex Police Department	Advanced Technology/More Safety	\$ 35,100.00
73	New Hanover County Sheriff's Office	MDT – Information Facilitation	\$ 73,014.75
74	Town of Rich Square Police Department	Mobile Data Project	\$ 3,662.33
75	Town of Chapel Hill Police Department	GIS at the CHPD	\$ 15,838.59
76	City of Elizabeth City Police Department	Northeast Regional Non-Voice Communications	\$ 10,746.75
77	Town of Surf City Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Project	\$ 11,732.72
78	City of Archdale Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Phase II	\$ 10,791.75
79	City of Randleman Police Department	Mobile Data	\$ 11,775.00
80	Town of Liberty Police Department	MDT 2002	\$ 6,000.00
81	Town of Pembroke Police Department	Mobile Data Terminal Implementation	\$ 12,000.00
82	Town of Rowland Police Department	Rowland Police Department Mobile Data Terminal	\$ 12,000.00
83	Town of Fairmont Police Department	Operation MDT	\$ 12,000.00
84	City of Lumberton Police Department	Mobile Data Computer Implementation	\$ 44,374.13
85	Robeson County Sheriff's Office	Records Management System	\$ 112,209.00
86	City of Reidsville Police Department	Mobile Data Computers	\$ 30,000.00
87	Town of Spencer Police Department	Crime Mapping and Analysis Project	\$ 27,210.75
88	Town of Landis Police Department	Computer Crime Network	\$ 3,065.63
89	Town of Landis Police Department	Mobile Data Network	\$ 6,231.76
90	City of Locust Police Department	Project Loop	\$ 3,105.09
91	City of Mount Airy Police Department	Electronic Reporting	\$ 9,359.38
92	Town of Marshville Police Department	Marshville MDC 2002	\$ 9,381.00

93	Town of Wingate Police Department	Laptop 2002	\$ 11,998.50
94	Town of Wingate Police Department	PD Computer System	\$ 7,444.21
95	UNC – Wilmington Community Outreach	Comm Net	\$ 46,949.00
96	ECU – Criminal Justice Program	Secure Digital Mobile Classroom Pilot	\$ 1,896.61
97	N. C. A&T State University	CJIN – Mobile Data Network Program	\$ 15,527.25
98	Kerr-Tar Regional COG	Regional Mobile Data Computer Project	\$ 174,530.04
99	Town of Zebulon Police Department	Mobile Data Terminals	\$ 12,000.00
100	Washington County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Unit Project	\$ 12,000.00
101	Washington County Sheriff's Office	Office PC Project (Catching Up)	\$ 11,250.00
102	Town of Seven Devils Police Department	Mobile Information Systems Improvement	\$ 11,894.64
103	Town of Boone Police Department	Expansion of Boone Police Laptop Initiative	\$ 33,559.26
104	Town of Seven Devils Police Department	Information Systems Improvements	\$ 2,872.33
105	City of Wilson Police Department	OpenWilson	\$ 223,364.25
106	Town of Yadkinville Police Department	Mobile Data Terminals Grant	\$ 12,000.00
107	Yancey County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Data Computer 2002	\$ 12,000.00
108	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	CJIN Mobile Data Network-Phase IV	\$200,500.00
109	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	N.C. State Highway Patrol 800 MHz Radios for Helicopters	\$ 49,995.00
110	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	N.C. State Highway Patrol eCitation Printers for State Troopers	\$ 24,819.00
111	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	N. C. Alcohol Law Enforcement Mobile Data Terminal Acquisition	\$102,939.92
112	Administrative Office of the Courts	Drug Treatment Court MIS Software	\$120,000.00
113	CCPS-ALE	North Carolina CAN	\$212,447.52
114	Town of Burnsville Police Department	Mobile Data Computers	\$ 11,727.00

	TOTALS		\$5,357,528.07
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Program Overview

Criminal justice information should be available to users when, where, and how it is needed. The Information Systems and Technology Committee seeks data quality and criminal justice agency integration via information and technology that will maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process. The Information Systems and Technology Committee has formulated four program goals to guide the development and implementation of information systems-related projects and programs. These policy and program areas are:

Program Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

(Statewide Infrastructure) Integrated Justice Information Systems

Projects in this area focus on developing systems that are responsive and open to freely disseminate information among state and local criminal justice agencies. Primary impetus is directed toward implementing projects that are compatible with the final recommendations of the Criminal Justice Information Network Study (CJIN), the CJIN Governance Board and Integrated Resource Management Commission (IRMC) Standards. Examples for this priority area include: development of information systems that enable data transmission from one local agency to another or to a centralized state repository, and the implementation of local management information systems in which access is available to all components of the local criminal justice system, i.e., law enforcement, courts, corrections.

Other projects whose goals and objectives are related to initializing, enhancing and/or expanding statewide criminal warrants and records identification indices, centralized data repositories, mobile data and voice transmission, and the automation of juvenile information fall within this program area. Projects involving the formulation of data sharing and security standards are also included. For many years, Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems were a separate program area. As the state of North Carolina has progressed in ensuring that every county has a Livescan machine, these requests fall under this category.

Eighty of the 100 counties now have a Livescan machine in the county booking facility, which allows for quicker fingerprint verification. These systems tie into and are compatible with the SBI's AFIS to produce accurate identification of defendants and reliable person-based criminal justice records. Projects involving LiveScan technology and digitized photography are also relevant for this program area.

Criminal History Records Improvement

Projects under this program area should involve effective and efficient strategies that enable the state to comply with federal criteria for improving its criminal history records. They also implement mandates of the new sentencing structure, the Brady Bill and the National Child Protection Act. Project examples include the implementation of various components, which further the establishment of firearms-related background checks and background inquiries for individuals seeking employment in the child care industry. Projects that enhance the quality, availability, and completeness of all relevant criminal justice records, such as arrest histories, warrant information, court disposition data, and correctional supervision records are included in this program area. Projects that involve the conversion from paper to automated record entry and management, as well as projects involving emerging automated crime reporting technologies such as IBRS qualify in this area.

IBASE Reporting Software

These projects address development and establishment of systems that put technology to work. The technology used should improve the justice process and/or target specific crime problems and issues confronting the community. Examples of projects in this program area include the implementation of a narcotics management information system, the utilization of geographic information systems to identify high crime areas and the use of computer technology to enhance community-policing efforts. The Committee had placed a high priority on projects, which sought and established incident-based crime reporting as the State's centralized criminal history records repository began making electronic reporting mandatory in the fall of 1999. The Committee has been very successful in assisting local departments in converting from paper to electronic reporting. The Committee will continue to work in this area on an as needed basis.

Program Activities and Components **Justice Information Systems**

The majority of the Byrne grants fall within this category and have significantly advanced the state's effort to design, develop and implement an integrated, statewide criminal justice information network (CJIN). Three very significant statewide projects best exemplify the intent of this purpose area. The State Highway Patrol's on-going Mobile Data Networking Project is designed to ensure that all counties have Mobile Data Computers in as many of the patrol cars as one such effort. The other part of the Mobile Data Network Project is to ensure that the entire state has coverage for the Mobile Data Computer Units. This part of the project has now been completed with the completion of Phase 5, which ensured that statewide coverage is now available for the entire state. There are now over 8500 users on the network, representing over 250 various agencies in North Carolina. The Department of Corrections is also working on a Crime Trax Program, which will utilize Global Positioning Systems (GPS) technology to help track and maintain the status of offenders on parole and probation. This project was on a pilot basis this year and was utilized in one urban county and one rural county in North Carolina. An additional grant that was awarded in this year's cycle was to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the Statewide Warrant Repository. This project is a follow-up to the Statewide Magistrate System, which allows Magistrates to access information in their field offices on an electronic basis.

One of the most successful programs has been the North Carolina Mobile Data Network. This program has proliferated in the number of Mobile Data Terminals that are accessible by state and local law enforcement agencies and has greatly increased the amount of communication across the state. The Mobile Data Network will be accessible in all 100 counties and has made a routine procedure such as traffic stops a much safer activity for law enforcement.

The goal of these projects collectively is to continue to build the information highway infrastructure that will enable the entire state to communicate with each other. The end goal is to have all local, state, and federal public safety agencies that operate and work within the state of North Carolina.

Program Accomplishments

Criminal History Records Improvement

The majority of the information systems projects discussed in this activity report involve activities, which seek to improve the quality of criminal history and other administrative records. Several new projects in this category were awarded during the 2002 grant cycle. All of these projects contribute to the CJIN endeavor. The conversion from paper-based to computerized record keeping systems is a vital prerequisite for implementing the state's integrated criminal justice information network. These projects were awarded to both local departments as well as state agencies. The majority of the local awards went toward

improving individual department's Mobile Data Networks to tie into the state system. One state award that demonstrated this is a grant to the N.C. Department of Corrections to increase the capacity in their Data Base Server to help support the CJIN Network. This ensured more accuracy in the Corrections data that officers use to know who is currently incarcerated and who has recently been released.

Geographic Information Systems and General System Improvements

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

This category has allowed for a wide array of projects, which have proven to be valuable to both state and local law enforcement agencies across North Carolina.

Three years ago was the first time the Information Systems and Technology Committee made Geographic Information Systems one of its priorities. The focus of this priority is to ensure good quality projects that will help local and state law enforcement with crime mapping technologies and allow for collaborative efforts among agencies and service providers. A good example of this type of program is in the Town of Chapel Hill where the city is involved in a project to allow all departments access to this crime mapping information.

Since this topic became a priority area two years ago, approximately 20 grants have been awarded to local agencies. The North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center, housed in the Governor's Crime Commission, also completed a joint study with North Carolina State University, titled "GIS for Small and Medium Law Enforcement Jurisdictions: Strategies and Effective Practices". This document now serves as an effective practice model for any agency looking to implement a GIS Project and is used as a required document for all GIS grantees.

This program area is still a relatively new area for the Committee to focus on with an emphasis on the hardware components needed to make a good GIS program succeed. Projects in this program area should put technology to work for crime mapping purposes, should emphasize collaboration between agencies and service providers, and integrate incident, arrests, summons, recovery, parole/probation, and suspect databases. There is a special emphasis on developing more regionalization of small departments working together.

New Issue: Cyber Crime

The Information Systems and Technology Committee added the topic of Cyber Crime as a priority in the 2002 Funding Cycle. This issue is now a concern for all law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina. Law Enforcement officials on all levels; federal, state, and local are looking at procedures and practices that will help implement programs that will help capture offenders of these crimes and prevent more in the future. One of the more successful grants was issued to the State Bureau of Investigation for their Computer Crimes Initiative. This grant created a specialized unit within the SBI to address these issues. Since their inception, this unit has been very successful in both analyzing cyber crime cases as well as helping provide training to local law enforcement agencies across North Carolina.

Purpose Area 16: Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

Purpose Area 16: Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Administrative Office of the Courts	Mecklenburg County DTC Residential Treatment	\$101,501.75
2	Administrative Office of the Courts	NC Actual Innocence Commission	\$27,937.50
3	County of Alexander	Mobile Crime Lab	\$75,358.00
4	County of Avery	Special Tactical Response Team	\$27,633.00

5	City of Kannapolis	Special Response Vehicle	\$38,550.00
6	CCPS-NCSHP	Non Lethal Weapons	\$81,520.50
7	County of Cleveland	Mobile Crime Lab	\$54,447.75
8	County of Cleveland	Special Response Team	\$67,845.22
9	Town of Davidson	Tactical Safety Gear	\$47,175.00
10	County of Macon	Mobile Crime Lab	\$55,502.99
11	Town of Hot Springs	Crime Scene Evidence Vehicle	\$17,647.22
12	County of Northampton	NCDRC Combat Drug Abuse	\$31,237.50
13	Town of Hillsborough	Evidence Collection Van	\$48,205.83
14	Town of Elkin	Special Response Team	\$32,082.05
15	Town of Boone	Regional Response Team	\$39,734.61
16	County of Yancey	Special Operations Enhancement	\$24,881.60
17	County of Yancey	Special Tactics Response Team	\$49,950.00
18	CCPS–Civil Air Patrol	CAP Cadet Program	\$72,438.82
19	Town of Burnsville	Special Crime Investigation Equipment	\$12,312.89
	Grand Total		\$1,164,962.23

Program Overview

The present environment that places more demands on police services, increased community involvement, and limited resources has been weakened. Law enforcement's ability to help aid prosecutors in targeting priorities is hampered. An increased emphasis on combating drug violations, violent offenders, and the rapid increase in juvenile crime have forced agencies to look at creating mechanisms to address problems and to organize its investigative activities.

Crime statistics shows repeat offenders perpetuate 80% of crime. Police intelligence, information gathering, and tracking mechanisms need to be developed to target these individuals and their operations. Most major crime is readily identifiable but investigations are taken most often on a "first come, first served" basis.

The intensity level of violence in our schools has reached the point of putting every student, teacher, and parent in reasonable doubt of the nation's school systems' ability to educate students and provide them with a safe environment. It is suggested that violence in our schools is largely a reflection of our lack of sensitivity to violence in our general society.

With traditional methods of motor patrols, crimes often go unreported and out of view of authorities. The main effort has been directed toward apprehension of the criminal rather than deterrents. Communities and neighborhoods are changing with economic challenges, changes in ethnic makeup, fear of retaliation from criminals, and a lack of communication within neighborhoods.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal - The major goal of this purpose area within this state's overall strategy calls for the establishment of new ideas and methods through research and development so there can be clearer identification of both old and new problems.

Activities:

- Provisions for the selection of successful community based pilot programs that communities that they themselves can count on as being effective in meeting their own specific needs.
- Coordination and monitoring of programs to ensure efficient activities and prosecutorial assistance.

- Reduction in the duplication of services and to enhance the chances for collaboration and partnerships between both diverse and like minded organizations.

Anytime the term "*innovation*" arises, a new norm is set for determining what activities and components are applicable to that particular project. The designs will vary, the concepts may be untested, and the objectives may change as the program develops, and desired results are not guaranteed.

Taking all of these facts into consideration, there are a few generic factors than can be used in designing *innovative* programs. All programs have certain characteristics regarding the recognition and the defining of the problem. The problem must be identified and the goals and objectives set in attempting to solve it sought must be attainable and realistic.

Performance Measures :

There are many ways to measure results and this too will depend on what the project is seeking to accomplish. The standard statistical data such as number have people contacted and or who participated in the project, service calls, arrests, and etc. are easily obtained by simple record keeping.

More subjective analysis is harder to measure because of the internal pressures of human nature to view any program efforts in the most favorable light possible to the stewards of that project. New programs must seek consultation with evaluative resources outside of the organization to get an impartial critique of their efforts that will not be skewered by their own self-interest.

Program Accomplishments

Administrative Office of the Courts

The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the administrative arm of the Judicial Branch. The AOC provides statewide support services for the courts, including information, technology, personnel, financial, legal, research and purchasing services. The North Carolina Actual Innocence Commission is a working commission of AOC made up of representatives from areas of law enforcement, prosecution, defense, judiciary, and academia.

Currently, the commission meets approximately every 6 weeks to discuss the causes of wrongful conviction of the innocent, identify system changes that may eliminate or reduce those causes without negatively impacting the ability to convict the guilty, discuss potential implementation plans for suggested changes, discuss the feasibility of implementing changes, and where possible, assist in the implementation of system improvements. At the time of the grant, it was anticipated that it would take a minimum of two years to completely identify and implement potential system improvements resulting from the ongoing meetings. Therefore, at this time, the commission under an active grant is still in the early stages and as such have not been able to implement any plans or changes.

County of Alexander

Alexander County is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and bordered on the south by the Catawba River. In 2003, the county celebrates its 156th birthday. The county is 260 square miles and the population estimate is 34,034. Primary industry includes agriculture, furniture, and textiles.

This grant funded a mobile crime laboratory for the Alexander County Sheriff's Office in order for them to become as self sufficient as possible. Personnel attended specialized training on the vehicle and associated equipment. Within the first month of obtaining the mobile crime laboratory, the Sheriff's Office responded to 2 homicides, 3 rapes, 1 armed robbery and numerous burglaries.

The Sheriff's Office has come to rely on the mobile crime laboratory as an invaluable piece of equipment in the battle against crime. Several neighboring agencies have contacted them inquiring about the unit and its effectiveness.

County of Northampton

Northampton County, 536 square miles, is located in Northeastern North Carolina, bordered on the North by the Virginia and the South by the Roanoke River. Her agricultural lands are nestled in the fertile Roanoke River Basin. The western portion of the county borders Lake Gaston where young families and retirees alike enjoy a peaceful and restful rural setting. Principle industries include agriculture production, textiles, lumber, chemical, and manufacturing businesses. The current population is 22,052.

The Northampton County Day Reporting Center's (DRC) mission is to increase accountability and control over offenders on supervised probation while providing the necessary services to make them productive citizens. The DRC is a non-resident facility, which is designed to serve a targeted population of non-violent offenders with an offense and prior record of conviction level that authorize an intermediate punishment. The Combat Drug Abuse Program was funded to offer substance abuse counseling services to the offender population.

Twenty-six (26) offenders were referred to the program through the court system and probation department. Twenty-two (22) completed the substance abuse assessments. Eighteen were referred for treatment according to the assessments. The counseling was provided to them free of charge.

Purpose Area 18: Programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse.

Purpose Area 18: Programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Administrative Office of the Courts	Mecklenburg Co. Family Drug Treatment Court	\$261,488.85
2	City of Charlotte	Social Work and Police Partnership	\$101,540.40
3	City of Reidsville	Keeping Seniors and Children Safe	\$79,907.13
4	County of Union	Human Services Partnership	\$104,552.25
5	Shaw University	Domestic Violence Prevention	\$157,111.41
6	County of Cleveland	Domestic Violence	\$38,080.71
7	City of Fayetteville	Cyber Crimes Against Children	\$28,358.79
8	Wake Forest University	Forensic Test for Rape and child Abuse	\$129,381.02
9	County of Chatham	Youth Victim Services	\$13,770.00
10	County of Jackson	Healthy Families Initiative	\$257,914.81
11	County of Mecklenburg	Youth Alternative to Abusive Relationships	\$103,646.08
12	Town of Manteo	F-COP	\$63,925.91
	Grand Total		\$1,339,677.36

Program Overview

Domestic violence programs will often try to cover as many areas as possible without concentrating on specific needs. North Carolina seeks to include some very basic elements for a more effective overall strategy. Providing counseling and educational services to promote awareness is a key part of such programs. There also needs to be a coordinated effort between

law enforcement, victim advocate programs, district attorneys and referral agencies to assist victims in every facet of their case. The needs of the victims will have to be addressed at every level from emergency shelter, treatment, counseling, education, court advocacy, to long-term tracking and after-care.

Proper evaluation during counseling and the progress toward successful resolution of domestic problems must insured in each program's design. Professional training of counselors, advisors, and staff involved with domestic violence victims should be provided from the outset and developed on an ongoing basis. As much emphasis that is placed on victim assistance, a like amount of attention should be placed on offender treatment and rehabilitation so they will be able to deal with their aggression and the factors that fostered it.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

GOAL - To reduce the incidence of domestic and family violence.

Objective 1: Provide crisis intervention tools in domestic and family violence issues.

Activities: The programs will provide immediate shelter, medical and child care for family crises.

Performance Measures:

- number of admissions to shelters
- number of victims served/referred
- number of children of victims admitted
- number of victims receiving immediate medical or psychological treatment
- length of time of stay for victims
- rate of admissions over a comparative period
- number of links available for immediate counseling and subsistence help

Objective 2: Provide assistance and advocacy through the legal process.

Activities: These programs will coordinate legal representation for the victim with the district attorney, advocacy groups, and victim rights organizations.

Performance Measures:

- provisions for the security of the victim/witness from retaliation
- number of cases brought to court for prosecution
- numbers of victims willing to follow through and cooperate with the prosecution
- increased rate of convictions/ decrease in incident rate
- rate on repeat offenders/ and red flagging each for possible additional sanctions
- rate of backlog cases reduced
- rate of time between the arrest date and trial
- number of activist groups associated with program

Objective 3: Provide victim's with education and rehabilitative opportunities.

Activities: Programs will provide for continuing education for victims and their families, assessments for job training, occupational placement, and child development.

Performance Measures:

- number of both public and private training programs made available for referrals
- number of clients interviewed and screened
- number children placed in educational system by referral
- numbers involved with job training
- numbers of clients relocated/reestablished with employment
- number of area employers who participate in partnerships with programs to provide assistance

Objective 4: Provide victims with treatment services and referrals as needed.

Activities: Programs will provide primary source referrals for treatment and support to victims as well as secondary referrals for offenders.

Performance Measures:

- numbers of clients placed in substance abuse treatment programs
- number of treatment programs available both public and private
- availability of residential treatment for victims
- numbers of children placed in similar programs or mental health counseling
- number of offenders ordered by the court or through voluntary referrals to substance treatment centers
- numbers of victims who successfully complete and offenders who comply with treatment alternatives

Objective 5: Education of the public as well as criminal justice professionals.

Activities: Provide structured educational awareness programs, and materials regarding domestic violence and family crisis intervention.

Performance Measures:

- provide staff with professional training opportunities
- establishment of creditable curriculum for training of law enforcement and other pertinent agency personnel
- number of educational presentations on domestic violence given & to whom
- numbers of criminal justice personnel educated, and type of training they received
- amount of training materials made available in local sectors.

Program Accomplishments

City of Reidsville

Reidsville is located near the center of Rockingham County, North Carolina. The Southern Railroad passes through the center of the city from north to south. The town was incorporated in 1873 by the Legislature. Tobacco was a mainstay of the local economy for many years, with the history of the city tightly woven with that of American Tobacco Company. With the sale of American Tobacco in 1994, city leaders have diversified the local economy and established Reidsville as a city that lives up to its motto, "Focused on a better tomorrow." Reidsville is 15.72 square miles and has a population of 14,485.

The Reidsville Police Department's Program Keeping Our Seniors and Children Safe (KOSACS) was funded to: enhance the quality of investigations of crimes related to the youth and elderly; increase awareness among the citizens of Reidsville regarding services available for the elderly and the youth; to provide specialized training to officers in the department in recognizing signs of elder and child abuse; to increase referrals by officers for child and elder abuse; and, to strengthen working relationships with community agencies.

During the two years of the grant, the investigator received 297 cases and made 64 arrests. The investigator sent letters and spoke to numerous organizations and community and civic groups informing them of the investigation unit. KOSACS received media attention in the local newspaper and county publications. Officers of the police department received specialized training in detecting and reporting child abuse cases and they were instructed and encouraged to submit referrals in possible abuse cases. The investigator has collaborated with Department of Social Services, Council on Aging, and HELP, Inc Center for Domestic Violence.

County of Union

Established in 1842, Union County, North Carolina provides a unique blend of rural and metropolitan lifestyles. While having vast areas of nature untouched by development, it also has areas flourishing in suburban and industrial growth. The primary factors contributing to Union's economic growth are agriculture, business and industry. Situated in the south central piedmont area of North Carolina the population is estimated at 120,000 with approximately 643 square miles of land.

This grant funded the Union County Sheriff's Office's Human Services Partnership (HaSP) project. HaSP was implemented to: decrease repetitive domestic violence related calls in Zone 1; implement a referral system to aid the Sheriff's Office social worker in assisting victims and families impacted by domestic violence; familiarize deputies with the referral process; and, to increase the services provided to the victims and offenders of domestic violence.

A referral system was implemented within the Sheriff's Office. The social worker served as an advocate for families to assure that they received all needed services. The deputies were trained on the referral progress. The social worker completed follow-ups on 75% of the domestic violence calls in Zone 1 and made referrals to appropriate service providers. This led to a 10% reduction in domestic violence calls in Zone 1.

City of Fayetteville

With a population of 132,000, the All-America City of Fayetteville ranks as the sixth largest municipality in North Carolina. It is the home of the U.S. Army's Fort Bragg, from where thousands of elite paratroopers deploy on missions to the world's hot spots. Fayetteville was one of only 10 cities in the United States in 2001 to receive the coveted "All-America City" award from the National Civic League.

This grant funded the Fayetteville Police Department's Cyber Crimes Against Children Project which was to enhance the department's ability to identify, track and arrest sexual predators who use the internet as their point of contact with children and adolescents. The goals of the project were to: provide the necessary equipment, resources and training to designated investigators to conduct pro-active investigations to identify and prosecute internet predators and child pornography traffickers; to develop and maintain a computer based case management system; to ensure that law enforcement members receive specialized training pertaining to the investigation of cyber crimes committed against children; and, to develop and implement a prevention program on safe usage of the internet by children.

The Cyber Crimes Unit was developed and a forensic computer, laptop computer and other equipment were purchased. Specialized training, such as Investigation of Online Child Exploitation and Internet Analysis and Reporting, was completed. EnCase, a forensic program to process seized computers and has tracking capabilities was purchased. Roll call training to all patrol officers was conducted. The Cyber Crime Unit developed a program "Safeguarding Children Online" and presented it at police assemblies, community watch meetings and at the NC Justice Academy. The Unit did not report on any investigations that were conducted, therefore, no arrest data is available.

Purpose Area 19: Programs with which states and local units of government can evaluate state drug control projects.

Purpose Area 19: Programs with which states and local units of government can evaluate state drug control projects.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	AOC – N. C. Sentencing and Policy Advisory	Pilot Study of Sentencing Disparities	\$ 49,721

	Committee		
2	Office of the Governor	Criminal Justice Policy analysis	\$119,740.00
3	Department of Corrections	Cognitive Behavior Intervention	\$63,443.41
	Grand Total		\$232,904.41

Program Overview

The Governor's Crime Commission is involved in the development of research grants that seek to educate and enlighten the various funding committees regarding the most efficient and effective allocation of federal moneys. Several projects of past years have been instrumental in developing positive legislation with the General Assembly, providing direction on policy initiatives for various criminal justice agencies and creating a data resource for the public on a myriad of issues that affect the public safety and welfare.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goal – Determine forecasting trends from data gathered in experimental and pilot programs.

Objective - The overall objective in fostering research projects is to move the Crime Commission toward total research-based planning mechanism.

Activities: In 1999, the commission membership decided to shelve the Ad Hoc research committee made up of members of each of the standing issue committees. It became very clear early on that this joint committee had many conflicting viewpoints as to which research proposal should receive priority. In response, each committee now reviews research proposals unique to their area and recommends one each to the full Commission for consideration as group consensus based upon merit and not self-interest.

Performance Measurements

- The following points should stand as the basis for the selection of these projects and serves as the expected basic questions to be answered at the completion of each study:
- Is the issue of substantial merit to our client base?
- Why it should be studied?
- What should be studied?
- How could this information be put into a useful form for practitioners?
- How should the research be conducted?
- Who is best suited to do the research?

Program Accomplishments

Office of the Governor

Governor's Policy Office is responsible for developing Governor Easley's key policy initiatives, including those presented to the General Assembly for enactment or funding and those implemented by executive action or in Cabinet agencies. The Policy Office seeks to work with state agencies, interest groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others in an effort to develop initiatives that reflect Governor Easley's philosophy and specific campaign promises. An emphasis is placed on public-private partnerships, with a focus on community-based solutions to North Carolina's problems.

This grant funded a Criminal and Juvenile Justice policy analyst to act as liaison between the Governor's Office and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and the Department of Corrections. The PA is to address policy issues relating to crime control, corrections, juvenile justice and homeland security. Priorities included: addressing alternative learning programs for suspended or expelled youth and

advancing the state's homeland security plan by coordinating agencies and working to secure federal funding from the Department of Homeland Security.

The PA has focused on building knowledge base of policy areas, current issues, and organizations. He has met with Secretaries and other agency leaders to begin establishing relationships and understanding of problems, needs, and backgrounds of agencies. The PA has contributed to letters of support and recommendations for the Governor, as well as written correspondence with constituents and agencies on the Governor's behalf. The PA has not addressed or initiated any policy issues or changes, but expects productivity and effectiveness to increase as he becomes more integrated and engaged in the decision-making process.

Purpose Area 20: Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

Purpose Area 20: Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	County Of Johnston	Family Pride Program	\$88,415.00
2	City of Wilson	Carolina Day Transitions	\$142,206.44
3	County of Mecklenburg	Summit House Transitional Housing	31,198.45
	Grand Total		\$261,819.89

Program Overview

Over the years, a great many of North Carolina's alternative programs have moved off the state sponsored stage to a more localized venue within the individual judicial districts that have been tailored to meet the everyday needs of the local court system. In 2000, the state dissolved the community service program under the Department of Crime control and Public Safety by moving it to under the auspices of the Department of Corrections (DOC). This move moved many of the first time offender diversion programs into many of the local district attorney's offices rather than having a general state bureaucracy which had overseen those operations since the early 1980's. The concentration of that program now focuses on non-violent probationers, which DOC has direct responsibility over.

District Attorneys and their colleagues on the other side of the bar both understand that a gap still exist for programs that allow for the chance for a great many first time offenders who pose no real threat of violent crime or re-offending because of the nature of their charges and their lack of a criminal history to maintain a clean record and rectify their behavior and improve their decision-making process.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

Goals – To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of North Carolina's criminal justice system and its ability to protect its citizens from crime and illegal drugs in dealing with low risk offenders.

Objective: To provide consistent sentencing patterns and alternatives to incarceration for non-violent, low risk offenders across each judicial district.

Activities: District Attorneys and criminal defendants agree to an equitable adjudication diversion program that is relative to the seriousness of the offense and commensurate with a person's criminal history. This program allows for prosecutors to reduce their case loads of

relatively minor offenses while allowing offenders, usually adolescents and young adults the opportunity to avoid having a permanent mark in public record.

Performance Measures:

- Number of misdemeanants that are deferred from prosecution.
- Number of offenders who complete the diversion program.
- A study of numbers regarding recidivism among diversion graduates.
- Amount of time and manpower saved by the Administrative Office of courts in not having to process these cases.

Program Accomplishments

County of Wilson

Wilson County is centrally located on the Eastern seaboard, halfway between New York and Florida along Interstate 95. Wilson is located 45 miles east of Raleigh, North Carolina and the Research Triangle Park. After World War II, Wilson County diversified its economy and is now home to large tire and pharmaceutical manufacturers, an array of smaller manufacturers, antique stores, and other commercial and tourist activities as well as tobacco marketing firms. Wilson is 371 square miles and has a population of 74,496.

The Carolina New Day Transitions project was funded to provide intervention, prevention, treatment and transition services for Wilson County school students who are involved with the local Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office, and/or at high risk of entering the system. The program set a goal to identify and target at least 50 juveniles who meet the program's eligibility criteria and provide services to those juveniles. By providing services they hoped to return 75% of these juveniles to their schools, reduce the number of delinquent acts committed by this group by 25%, and increase the number of alternative placements by 20% over the next 12 months.

As of this date, over 50 individuals have been identified and are receiving services. It is early in the implementation stage, therefore, it cannot be determined if targeting these individuals delinquent acts have been reduced, they have returned and stayed in school, or if alternative placements have increased.

County of Mecklenburg

The County of Mecklenburg is 562 square miles and has a county population 746,427. The two government organizations of Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte joined together to provide one source of local government information for their citizens. Charlotte-Mecklenburg is physically located in the piedmont region on the boundary of North and South Carolina. It is the center of manufacturing, health care, education, transportation, culture and entertainment and finance for a metro of 1.35 million.

The Summit House Transitional Housing Program was funded to provide transitional housing for non-violent female offenders with small children who are completing the residential program of Summit House Charlotte. Summit House evolved from the efforts of a group of dedicated community volunteers who were concerned about the detrimental effects on children whose mothers were incarcerated. With a goal of keeping such families together while working to rehabilitate the mothers, the plan for a highly structured residential program took shape. For mothers and children who are accepted, Summit House offers close supervision and a strong treatment approach that includes group and individual counseling, vocational training, substance abuse counseling and 12-step programs.

The Transitional Housing Program will provide case management to enable the clients to succeed in breaking the multigenerational cycle of criminal activity, drug and alcohol abuse and poverty through rehabilitation and providing a safe and wholesome environment. The client will develop

money management skills, skills to maintain a household that is safe and nurturing for children, maintain sobriety, develop a support network separate from Summit House, and become aware of the resources in the community.

Purpose Area 24: Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs and youth that are involved or are at risk of gang involvement.

Purpose Area 24: Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs and youth that are involved or are at risk of gang involvement.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Ashe Co. Schools	PASS – Positive Alternatives to School Suspension	\$107,687.25
2	City of High Point	Hope: Nuestra Vida	\$65,266.23
Grand Total			\$172,953.48

Program Overview

The first step in combating a problem of an unknown extent is to collect as much data as possible on about the subject. Law enforcement must identify the different gang sects, determine its membership levels, types of illegal activities in which it may be involved in and pinpoint the specific individuals who are leaders and recruiters for this gangs. Secondly, vigorous surveillance, arrest, and prosecution of gang members must be pursued righteously.

Thirdly, these are prevention and educational programs that alert both young people and the general population of the danger of gangs in their communities. The proper and intensive training of officers in gang culture and investigative techniques is imperative for effective implementation of these measures. The North Carolina Justice Academy presently offers gang training as part of its curriculum for expert certification purposes. And fourth on the list but no less important is working with community activists, civic organizations, schools and churches in finding reasonable and workable alternatives for youngsters to turn to instead of gangs. Programs that early on identify at risk youth can be used to steer problem families to proper group counseling, improving academic skills, parenting classes, and other intervention tools available to neighborhoods in a self help approach.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

GOAL - Provide law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth that are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.

Objective 1: Reduce the number of gang related crimes in neighborhoods.

Activities: Gather intelligence information on the sects, identify activities and members, increased arrest of gang members, and coordinating their prosecution with district attorney offices.

Performance Measures:

- establish tracking/data base of gang information.
- conduct surveillance operations routinely.
- identify sects and territories methods of operation.
- identify and track activities of gang members.
- number of arrests.
- number of weapons and drugs seized.
- number of gang related cases cleared.
- Number of special prosecutors and procedures for same.

Objective 2: Establish prevention and intervention program alternatives to gang membership

Activities: Meet with public and private resource centers for ideas and participation in prevention programs, gather support for intervention/educational awareness through schools and other public sector sources, and provide alternatives for youth.

Performance Measures:

- Meet with civic and community leadership to help set up after school and summer youth alternatives
- Attend gang training modules available through the North Carolina Justice Academy
- Work with the school systems and social service departments to identify at risk youth and families for referral to help resources
- Sponsor and facilitate presentations in the community about gangs and their associated warning signs

Program Accomplishments

Ashe County Schools

Nestled in the northwestern corner of North Carolina in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Ashe County comprises approximately 427 square miles of land area and has a population of 24,384. At a steady rate, levels of high school enrollment and graduation increase locally, as do the statistics of those enrolling and completing collegiate careers. Local policy makers continue to allocate resources to insure the highest quality education possible, building cutting edge school facilities for all ages of students, in order to offer the very best curriculum and social development for the County's future leaders.

Positive Alternative to School (PASS) was funded to provide academic instruction, counseling and community service opportunities to 50 youths, ages 12-17, who are suspended from Ashe County School system. The goals of PASS were to reduce the number of reported criminal offenses, reduce the number of reported substance abuse offenses, reduce the number of suspendable violent behavior incidents, reduce truancies, reduce the number of out of school suspensions and increase the participating students grade point averages.

PASS served 71 students that were enrolled in the program from 1 to 10 days. Out of school suspensions decreased from 122 to 57. All other objectives are not measurable until the end of the full school year.

PASS experienced difficulty in getting parents and guardians to attend parent education meetings and programs. They will continue their efforts to get parents and guardians involved by encouraging participation through letters and telephone calls.

Purpose Area 25: Programs to develop or improve forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes

Purpose Area 25: Programs to develop or improve forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	NCDOJ-SBI	Automation of the DNA Database	\$450,015.00
	Grand Total		\$450,015.00

Program Overview

The percentage of crimes unsolvable through conventional methods seemingly leveled off. Since 2000, the percentage of violent crimes cleared by arrest in North Carolina rose just a mere 2.3 percent, comparable to the national average. For assault, North Carolina's clearance rate remained relatively unchanged from 59.7 in 2000 to 59.3 in 2001. "Stranger murders," in which there is no apparent connection between victim and perpetrator, have fell at nine times the

rate of murders in which a connection can be made. Murders with no link of suspect and victim are very difficult to solve, and even more so without DNA analysis. Referring cases to outside laboratories is very time-consuming and expensive, especially for smaller local departments. The results are that crucial evidence goes unanalyzed, and/or cases are backlogged for lack of sufficient capabilities by the State Bureau of Investigation.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

GOAL: Develop or improve the state's forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes.

OBJECTIVE: To increase the number of cases solved using DNA analysis and the upgrading of the process and cataloging of samples of convicted felons.

Activities: Projects funded under this strategy will secure the personnel, equipment and supplies necessary to implement DNA testing and building of databases. As soon as the project is completely operational, local agencies will be notified of the availability of services, and training or protocols necessary for preserving and presentation of evidence will be made available.

Performance Measures:

- increase database by providing larger pool of felons' samples.
- reduce backlogged cases by use of faster, more advanced technology.
- increase educational opportunities for agents and examiners.

- number of samples in database.
- number of cases cleared compared to submissions.
- amount and quality of educational opportunities taken.

Program Accomplishments

North Carolina Department of Justice

The State Bureau of Identification and Investigation was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1937 and placed under the control of the Governor. In 1939, the General Assembly changed the name to the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) and placed it within the newly created Department of Justice under the North Carolina Attorney General. As an assisting agency, the SBI provides support to city and county law enforcement agencies primarily through the scientific analysis of evidence, case analysis, and the investigation and preparation of evidence to be used in criminal courts.

The Automation of the DNA Database Unit was funded to purchase automated equipment and supplies, to provide training, to obtain a service contract on the ABI 3100 units and to complete validation studies on the units. A grant adjustment allowed for planning and design of additional lab space needed by the DNA section. All objectives were completed and the service contract was secured.

To date the DNA database has aided in the investigation of 124 cases. In June 2003, the lab obtained hits in 7 unsolved cases, including 5 rapes, a robbery/homicide and a homicide that occurred in another state.

Purpose Area 26: Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	CCPS-NCNG	WMD CST – Special Operations	\$281,376.00
2	CCPS – GCC	Academy of Counter-Terrorism (ACT)	\$139,912.00
3	CCPS - NCNG	Academy of Counter-Terrorism (ACT)	\$908,000.00

Total			\$1,329,288.00
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Program Overview

The events of September 11, 2001 have put this nation on a war footing, unseen in this country since the War of 1812, in which there have been direct foreign attacks and acts of terrorism committed on American soil and against the United States civilian population. The suicide high jacked airline attacks on New York and Washington along with the aborted high jacking of a third airline that resulted in the deaths of nearly 7,000 Americans has destroyed the notion that America's borders are immune from attack by terrorist factions or third world countries who seek to disrupt both our economic and political influence throughout the Middle East. President George W. Bush has laid out an extensive plan of "Homeland Defense" that is intended to seriously undermine terrorists and their ability to carry out the kind of massive destruction like that of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Former Pennsylvania Governor Tom Rich has been recently given cabinet level status as Secretary of Homeland Defense. He is charged with the task of organizing and coordinating the various federal, state, and local agencies to work together effectively in order to prevent future mass attacks of this sort along with the possible threat of biological attacks from extremist Islamic terrorist cells already located in both the U. S. and Canada.

Despite the traditional perception of being primarily a southern agrarian state, North Carolina is much different than the public may be aware. Anti-terrorism experts will concur that North Carolina provides a wealth of potential rich military and domestic terrorist targets for destruction. The City of Charlotte is the third largest banking center in the United States behind New York City and Dallas, TX. Huge North Carolina based banks and trading firms such a Bank of America, First Union Corporation, and BB&T are all members of the nation's top ten banks in both assets and investment services.

North Carolina is also the home to some of the largest and most important military bases in the United States. These include Fort Bragg, home of the revered 82nd Airborne and All Special Forces Units (the Green Berets and Delta Force), and Pope Air Force Base, both located in Fayetteville, NC. The world's largest ground force post is located at Camp Lejeune, N.C., in Onslow County, which is the home of the United States Marine Corps. North Carolina also is home to the Marine Air Corp Station in Havelock, N. C. also located central Atlantic coastline in Carteret County and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, NC which is the home of the U.S. Air Forces top fighter squadron, "The Black Aces."

This state also provides a great many utility targets as well including four nuclear power plants either within its borders or directly adjacent to both the Virginia and South Carolina state lines, hundreds of dams, lakes, and rivers that provide both drinking water and commercial use water for over seven million people, three international airports that receive travelers directly from outside the United States, the largest jet fuel tank farm, oil depository and pipeline on the east coast located at the Piedmont International Airport located in Greensboro. Also there are the Port Authority Shipping centers located in Wilmington in the south and Morehead City in the north along the Carolina coastline.

North Carolina is target rich and is vulnerable to such attacks by possible terrorist cells who may have kept a very low profile in the past but may seek to emerge in light of the U. S. Afghanistan military operations. Because of that, Governor Michael F. Easley has appointed a statewide Counter-Terrorism Task Force chaired by the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, Bryan E. Beatty. This task force will convene for the first time in mid-October with state agency heads in

attendance, and a joint meeting is scheduled in November with both state and federal officials with the Governor's Crime Commission acting as the catalyst for action in the following areas:

- Airports and other transportation modes
- Chemical and Biological Weapons Response
- Medical and Emergency Response Planning
- Communications Systems and Backup Systems
- Security of Government and Public Buildings
- Law Enforcement Surveillance and Tracking Capabilities of Known Undesirables/Safe Havens within the state.

In the coming months planning and implementation of the key elements must be accomplished by using the following methods:

- Complete a total risk assessment on vulnerability within the State.
- Develop a viable Short Term Response
- Viable Long Term Response
- Identify the roles and information sharing between the Federal, State, Local Law Enforcement and define the GCC role within the Counter-Terrorism Response.
- Make the appropriate recommendations to the Governor and Lead Federal authorities and implement the actions to be taken as quickly as possible.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

GOAL - The development and implementation of counter-terrorism programs aimed at intercepting and preventing terrorist attacks.

Objective 1 – Provide a much protection possible for North Carolina's most vulnerable potential targets.

Activities: Identify targets and assets through a thorough risk assessment (real and personal). Acquire, maintain, catalog, and share information regarding the movement of foreign nationals with ties to the FBI's Top Twenty Listing and with nations listed by the State Department as supporters of state sponsored terrorism.

- Assist both federal and state agents in investigating unusual movements of large amounts of money or other assets to and from foreign nations or banking institutions through local banks, money laundering operations, acquisition of legal wiretaps and search warrants, and provide training to local authorities to recognize possible terrorist type behavior and unusual local transactions of suspicious material(s) that could be used in a potential attack scenario.
- Provide extensive training for local law enforcement in counter-terrorism tactics, first response, surveillance, and evidence gathering. Develop a comprehensive emergency management and medical response for large casualty type disaster or attack by conventional or biological weapons.
- Develop an alternate communications linkup for all law enforcement agencies in case of attack.
- Procure the necessary equipment for protecting the public transportation system and key public buildings from terrorist threats that are not covered by federal anti-terrorist funding.

Performance Measures:

- Review of arrests, numbers of new case leads, and reports from federal agencies
- Review of arrests, numbers of new case leads, and reports from state and local agencies
- Review of bank records, verifying of identification documents, and comparison of all information from all sources involving suspects, acquaintances, their movements, and assets identified by investigators.
- Interviews with federal and state agents to identify and evaluate level of assistance quality and electronic linkage for information sharing between all agencies within the investigation.

Program Accomplishments

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The North Carolina Counterdrug Task Force was created by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. After the events of September 11, 2001 and with the current and future threats of terrorism in the United States, it was demonstrated that there is a need for Counter Terrorism Training for local and state law enforcement agencies in North Carolina. North Carolina has numerous high visibility targets within its borders, such as, Ports of Wilmington and Morehead, five major military installations, nuclear power plants, and Sunny Point Military Terminal.

The goal of this grant was to train as many personnel as possible with funds provided, free of cost to law enforcement agencies across the state. The areas of training were to concentrate, but not limited to: Threat Assessment, Overview of International and Domestic Terrorist Threats, How to Prevent Terrorist Acts, Methods of Operations and Interdiction, Overview of Terrorism, Community Threat Assessment, Immigration Issues, Anti-Terrorism Task Force Coordination and Training Issues in the Middle East. This project, originally to be implemented by the NC National Guard provided training to over 3,000 law enforcement officers in North Carolina. The training is currently being provided by the Governor's Crime Commission, which will continue to train the approximately 50,000 law enforcement officers in North Carolina.

Crime Control and Public Safety

The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (CCPS) was created in 1977 when the General Assembly passed legislation to restructure the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. The department serves as the state's chief protector and defender of the general public. Agencies of the department enforce state laws, assist local agencies in preventing crime, and work to maintain an effective criminal justice system, and provide aid to crime victims.

The North Carolina National Guard is an agency of CCPS. The National Guard's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST) was established to respond to terrorist incidents that pertain to biological, chemical and nuclear threats against the citizens of North Carolina. It has a supporting role and exists to support state law enforcement, emergency management and local responders in the case of a WMD incident. The team also supports FEMA and the FBI at crime scenes.

This grant allowed the Unit to purchase equipment that would enable them to respond to any crisis event in the state and perform its intended mission as a first responder. The grant also allowed them to improve training, participate in WMD events statewide, and establish full time terrorism planning position for interaction directly with State Emergency Management Anti-Terrorism (SERT) personnel.

Purpose Area 27: Improving the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

Purpose Area 27: Improving the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.			
#	Applicant	Program Title	Amount
1	Department of Health and Human Resources	Intensive Home Visiting Training and Support	\$168,796.50
	Grand Total		\$168,796.50

Program Accomplishments

Department of Health and Human Resources

The NC Department of Health and Human Services protects the public health, fosters self-reliance and helps the vulnerable. They work in local offices, schools and hospitals, building a stronger

North Carolina by strengthening our citizens in all 100 counties. Women's and Children's Health Section (WCH) is to assure, promote and protect the health and development of families with emphasis on women, infants, children and youth. WCH programs place a major emphasis on the provision of preventive health services beginning in the pre-pregnancy period and extending throughout childhood.

In the 2001 Child Health Report Card, North Carolina received poor grades on child abuse and neglect. There are few programs in the State that focus on prevention of child abuse and neglect. Intensive Home Visiting (IHV) services help families develop and enhance protective factors that increase their resiliency, such as healthy prenatal behaviors, strong and effective parenting skills, and positive parent-child bonding. Existing state funds were insufficient to cover training and technical assistance required to achieve the desired outcomes that national research has shown these programs can achieve, that is reductions in child maltreatment and later, juvenile crime.

The objectives of this funded project were: increase access to appropriate training for IHV staff in order to increase the knowledge base and skill level; increase access to update protocol and criteria that have been researched and proven effective; increase the knowledge base and skill level of IHV site supervisors; increase the number of IHV sites that use data effectively in program and quality improvement strategies; and, increase the number of ongoing contacts between sites and technical assistance staff.

All sites completed a training survey and all staff received training suitable to their skill level with an average of 85% satisfaction. Assessment of existing protocols for client recruitment, retention, and service provision, research and assessment of national training curricula, model programs and best practices for use in NC were completed. Documentation of protocols is currently in use at each site. Training of supervisors was completed and technical assistance was provided to all sites regarding use of evaluation data.

The program got a late start due to a delay in processing of the contract. There were concerns about the continuation of IHV projects given the uncertainty of state funding for FY 2003. The contract is now in the final stages of completion and there is no anticipation of further problems.

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The Governor's Crime Commission would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge all the state and local agencies that have programs featured in this report and to thank the many dedicated Criminal Justice practitioners throughout the North Carolina Criminal Justice System for making North Carolina one of the best places in America in which to live.