

**West Virginia
Drug & Violent Crime Control
Grant Program**

Fiscal Year 2003

(July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003)

Annual Report

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Executive Summary

The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services is pleased to present West Virginia's FY 2003 State Annual Report to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

Fiscal year 2003 has been a productive year for the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and for the recipients of the subgrants it administers. Much has been accomplished in the priority areas of Juvenile Delinquency, Criminal Justice Information Systems, Domestic Violence, Drug Abuse, Drug Trafficking, Crimes involving Weapons, Sexual Assaults and Professionalism, Training and Education within the Criminal Justice System. Collaborative planning and funding has enabled DCJS to achieve a collective impact on the occurrence of crime in West Virginia that could not have been achieved through implementation of any one grant project.

As West Virginia's criminal justice planning agency, the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) of the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs & Public Safety is responsible for administering the West Virginia Drug & Violent Crime Control (DVCC) Grant (Byrne) funds and developing the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services first began developing and implementing a statewide, enhanced drug and violent crime control strategy in 1987, in response to the U.S. Drug Law Enforcement Program, and in later years, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program. Development of this strategy was required to qualify for the Federal formula grant dollars through the U.S. Department of Justice.

The strategy is the framework by which the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board allots and distributes grant funds each year and provides direction to State and local officials in addressing the State's drug and violent crime problem. The West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board is made up of representatives from all aspects of the criminal justice system in West Virginia. (See list of West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board members in Section IV of this document.)

The mission of the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board is to enhance the quality of life in West Virginia by fostering a safe environment within our communities, to ensure a swift, efficient and effective justice system that is reflective of the priorities of the community and to expand public awareness of the government system and the public's rights and responsibilities within the system. The following report documents West Virginia's progress toward this mission and the specific goals outlined in the strategy.

West Virginia funded 49 subgrantee projects during FY 2003 with grant awards totaling \$4,816,696. The grant projects were as follows: DARE, Prevention Resource Officer (PRO), Drug & Violent Crime Control Task Forces, State and Local Community Crime Prevention, State & Local Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders, Criminal History

Records Improvement, Forensic Lab Improvement, Statewide Prosecution, Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention, Child Abuse Prevention, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training, Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence and Day Report Center.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services is pleased with the accomplishments for FY 2003 and continues to be appreciative of the opportunity to receive and administer federal grant funds. It is our sincere desire that the Bureau of Justice Assistance will find this report to be informative and useful in reporting the achievements that have been made possible through implementation of the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program.

This report provides summary information on projects that received funding for fiscal year 2003 (July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003). In addition, this report will show how each funded project applied the FY 2003 West Virginia Multi-year Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy for addressing the drug and violent crime problem in West Virginia.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

In the planning process, the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board adopted a mission statement, goals and objectives. Each program funded through the Drug and Violent Crime Control Grant Program addresses one or more of these goals.

Mission Statement

The mission of the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Grant Program is to enhance the quality of life in West Virginia by fostering a safe environment within our communities, to ensure a swift, efficient and effective justice system that is reflective of the priorities of the community, and to expand public awareness of the government system and the public's rights and responsibilities within the system.

The following are the priority areas identified by the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board and the selected programs to address these problems:

Priority Area 1 – Juvenile Delinquency

The goal of this priority area was to reduce juvenile delinquency in West Virginia by creating an atmosphere where youth are held accountable for their actions through federal, state and local agencies and communities developing cooperative drug, violent crime and chronic offender prevention, intervention, enforcement and treatment programs. Programs funded under this priority area included: DARE, Prevention Resource Officer, Child Abuse Prevention, Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Force, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training, Community Crime Prevention, Forensic Lab Improvement, Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence and Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders. These programs provided prevention, intervention, enforcement and treatment services to reduce juvenile crime throughout the State.

Priority Area 2 - Criminal Justice Information Systems

The goal of this priority area was to continue to develop and improve the criminal justice information systems for the collection, analysis and access of and to all criminal justice agencies. Programs funded under this priority area included: Criminal History Records Improvement. The program supported the goal of operating an accurate, complete and timely criminal history record system that meets the requirements set forth by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance. (See Section IV for CHRI Update Report)

Priority Area 3 – Domestic Violence

The goal of this priority area was to reduce domestic violence in West Virginia by increasing the uniformity of response by law enforcement and the court system and by providing more education and treatment programs for both victims and perpetrators. Programs funded under this priority area included: Community Crime Prevention, Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Force, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training, Forensic Lab Improvement, Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention, Statewide Prosecution, Day Report Center, and Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders. These programs increased the awareness of domestic violence; put strategies in place to combat and reduce domestic violence by providing victim resources, counseling, perpetrator treatment and prosecution services.

Priority Area 4 – Substance Abuse

The goal of this priority area was to reduce illicit drug usage and violence associated with drugs in West Virginia by prevention, intervention and treatment. Programs funded under this priority area included: Community Crime Prevention, DARE, Prevention Resource Officer, Child Abuse Prevention, Drug and Violent Crime Task Force, Statewide Prosecution, Day Report Center, Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders, and Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention. These programs increased West Virginia's ability to reduce substance abuse, which is a major causal factor of many crimes in West Virginia.

Priority Area 5 – Drug Trafficking

The goal of this priority area was to reduce the amount of drugs being brought into and manufactured in West Virginia. This goal was achieved through prevention, interdiction, enforcement and treatment. Programs funded under this priority area included: DARE, Prevention Resource Officer, Community Crime Prevention, Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Force, Day Report Center, Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders, Statewide Prosecution and Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention. These programs increased West Virginia's ability to reduce the amount of drugs being brought into and manufactured in West Virginia.

Priority Area 6 – Crimes involving Weapons

The goal of this priority area was to reduce the availability of weapons to be used in criminal activity and to reduce the violent crime associated with weapon use. Programs funded under this priority area included: DARE, Prevention Resource Officer, Child Abuse Prevention, Community Crime Prevention, Statewide Prosecution, Forensic Lab Improvement, Day Report Center and Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention. These programs reduced criminal activity involving weapons in West Virginia.

Priority Area 7 – Sexual Assault

The goal of this priority area was to reduce sexual assaults through awareness and increased reporting and to lessen the impact of sexual assault through better investigation, prosecution, counseling and treatment. Programs funded under this priority area included: Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence, Community Crime Prevention, Child Abuse Prevention, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training, Forensic Lab Improvement, Statewide Prosecution, Domestic Violence Perpetrator Intervention, Day Report Center, and Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders. These programs helped to reduce sexual assaults in West Virginia.

Priority Area 8 - Professionalism, Training & Education

The goal of this priority area was to maximize the knowledge, professionalism and stability within the criminal justice system by providing appropriate professional education and training programs. Programs funded under this priority area included: Prevention Resource Officer, Community Crime Prevention, Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Force, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training, Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence, Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders, Forensic Laboratory Improvement, Domestic Violence Perpetrators Intervention and Statewide Prosecution. Training and educational programs in priority areas were provided to different segments within the criminal justice system and the State. These programs have proven vital to improving West Virginia's criminal justice system.

All programs funded greatly contributed to the goals of the West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Grant Program and Byrne Formula Grant Program to prevent and control illegal drugs both in West Virginia and the Nation, reduce incidents of violent crime, and improve the overall operation of the criminal justice system.

Summary of Program Coordination

Interagency coordination efforts continue to be stressed. Three forums exist for the coordination of resources in the fight against drugs and violence.

The first effort is CREATE, an acronym, which stands for **C**oordination of **R**ehabilitation, **E**ducation, **A**wareness, **T**reatment and **E**nforcement. This group meets monthly to coordinate federal funding as outlined in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The mission of

C.R.E.A.T.E. for a Drug-Free West Virginia is to promote the health and well being of the citizens of West Virginia by eliminating the unhealthy or illicit use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs among youth and adults. This will result in improved physical and mental functioning of our citizens; increased productivity and economic growth; and a reduction in crime, violence, and human suffering directly associated with tobacco, alcohol, and other drug abuse. This will only be accomplished by achieving the collaborative involvement of various agencies, community groups, and committed volunteers.

This interagency council (C.R.E.A.T.E.) provides the necessary State-level coordination and focus to facilitate and improve networking among all that are working toward the attainment of this mission.

DCJS serves as the focal point for formalized coordinated planning and strategy development efforts in the area of drug enforcement. The West Virginia Department of Health – Division on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Division of Health Promotion, Department of Education – Office of Student Services and Assessment, Library Commission – Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource Network (RADAR), Marshall University Graduate College – WV Prevention Resource Center, Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety - West Virginia State Police, National Guard and the Division of Criminal Justice Services meet monthly to combine efforts and share resources in the area of anti-drug abuse prevention, treatment and education. CREATE also conducts an annual planning retreat to revisit the mission statement, strategic plan and bylaws for the group. It is the group's belief that each element is necessary and plays a vital role in developing drug abuse resistance among all sectors of the state's population.

CREATE recognizes that the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse (or use by youth) cannot be accomplished by any one agency. Just as the problem is multi-faceted, affecting people of all ages and incomes, the solution must be community wide, addressing a multitude of risk factors, as well as improving individual resiliency.

West Virginia uses CREATE to coordinate the programs under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 which provided significant changes in Federal laws relating to the control of narcotics and made funding available to states for four mutually supporting purposes including: enforcement of state narcotics laws, functional improvements within the criminal justice system, treatment of drug abusers, and education targeted to those identified as at risk of becoming drug users.

In West Virginia, the Division of Criminal Justice Services is responsible for the administration of the Drug and Violent Crime Control Grant Program; the Department of Health, Office of Behavioral Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program administers the Treatment component; while the State Department of Education and the Division of Criminal Justice Services administers the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Safe and Drug-Free Communities programs, respectively.

A second effort is the **West Virginia Intelligence Exchange**. WVIX is a pointer-name index intelligence system developed for use by drug and violent crime control task forces. Although originally developed for task force use only, WVIX has quickly developed into a system utilized by all law enforcement agencies. It allows member agencies to coordinate intelligence and investigative status with each other and to arrive at a mutually agreed upon course of action with regard to the violator. In light of the rising drug and violent related crime problems facing law enforcement agencies throughout the State of West Virginia, the search continues for ways to improve interagency cooperation and coordination. The "team" approach remains the crux of successful investigations and prosecutions throughout the State, as well as the nation. In light of the limited resources of individual law enforcement agencies, a "team approach" is the only logical law enforcement approach to address common problems and achieve a common goal. It is a result of this strategy that many of the successful task forces have been formed.

In an effort to further enhance law enforcement's ability to share drug/violent offender related intelligence, the West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX) was formed in August 1995. It is a statewide program through which law enforcement agencies can participate in a computerized intelligence network.

The West Virginia State Police, Bureau of Criminal Investigations, operates this pointer name index. WVIX has the following goals:

- To provide for better coordination of enforcement efforts among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in West Virginia.
- To promote agency cooperation, as well as the development of personal working relationships and cohesiveness among individual members of the organization.
- To prevent jurisdictional disputes, competitiveness and duplication of efforts among members of the organization.
- To promote the exchange of confidential information on individuals and organizations who are identified as significant drug violators or violent offenders. For the purposes of this document a "significant" drug violator is considered to be a person who distributes controlled substances for profit, someone in a position of public trust, or someone whose activities are multi-jurisdictional. A "violent" offender is considered to be a person who commits, or is suspected of committing, any crime by means of physical force or the use of a dangerous or deadly weapon.
- To target individuals and organizations identified as significant drug violators or violent offenders in West Virginia, through a free exchange of intelligence.

The third effort is the coordination of all DCJS activities including: planning, policy and procedure development; monitoring, training and technical assistance; research and statistical analysis; and resource allocation of program grant funds. In FY 2003 DCJS administered 19 grant programs totaling over \$20 million. These Federal and State funds

were subgranted to approximately 350 state and local subgrantees in West Virginia through a grant review process that is governed by individuals representing all levels of State and local government, non-profit community groups and the public. These governing boards also provide planning, policy and procedural development. Board efforts are coordinated by DCJS staff to affect the greatest impact on crime and improvements on the criminal justice system in West Virginia.

Overview of Evaluation Activities

The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services has incorporated a multi-faceted process for evaluating the success of programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant. This process includes the following:

- Analysis of monthly narrative project reports.
- Review and analysis of annual project reports.
- Comparisons of individual project outcomes versus stated goals and objectives.
- Regular phone contacts and on-site monitoring and review of individual projects to determine operational effectiveness, as well as fiscal integrity of the project. This allows for additional review of the projects' execution and a comparative analysis of project outcomes, to determine how they interface with the state strategy.
- Surveys of subgrantees and citizen attitude surveys.
- DCJS and subgrantees may complete or subcontract for internal, project-specific process and outcomes research to measure the effectiveness of their own project models.

The submissions of standardized annual reports are required of all Byrne subgrantees. These reports, devised for each program area by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, are designed to capture data necessary to ascertain the degree of progress each project has made in meeting its identified goals and objectives. Additionally, annual reports, completed by each subgrantee project director, enables subgrantees to evaluate their own success through specifically reporting on how their project has achieved its referenced goals and objectives.

Following receipt of individual project reports, DCJS reviews, evaluates, compiles and analyzes submitted information to determine the collective impact of the projects funded in each program area have made in crime reduction and in meeting the program's identified goals and objectives. DCJS shares evaluation results with the WV Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board and other criminal justice professionals, and based on results of analyses conducted, current crime data, and available research information, proposes adjustments to program models and funding activities.

West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services chose to evaluate the Prevention Resource Program in FY 2003. An evaluation of the Prevention Resource Officer (PRO) Program is currently being conducted for FY 2003. Results have yet to be finalized as of the date of this report. This information will be included in FY 2004 Annual Report. An evaluation of the Day Report Project will be implemented during the FY2004 grant cycle.

The following spreadsheet represents a condensed overview of funded program areas coupled with their intended goals in addition to the methodology regarding evaluation processes.

Aggregate Figures for BJA – Required Performance Measures

Program Title: Drug & Violent Crime Control Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces

Number of Projects: 16 (15 Local, 1 Statewide)

Number of Sites: 16

Funding Amount: \$1,932,240

Program Overview:

While drug law violations are one of the single largest crime problems in West Virginia, it is recognized that white-collar crime, organized crime (to include gambling and prostitution enterprises), public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government are also major factors, which significantly impact the quality of life and the fair and efficient administration of government within West Virginia. Although these crimes often do not engender the violence typical of drug crimes and are sometimes considered to be "victimless", the price extracted from society as a whole is beyond calculation.

In many instances, both these and drug related crimes can be traced to the same criminal origins, with these origins often concealed (at least in part) behind a veil of public corruption. The nature and complexity of these crimes often require the investment of extensive amounts of investigative time, and the application of sophisticated techniques, skills, and equipment, all of which are usually in short supply. Further, as noted in the U.S. Department of Justice Program Brief on the Organized Crime/Narcotics Program, "The diffusion of responsibility among local, state, and federal law enforcement jurisdictions works to the advantage of criminal groups. Major criminal conspiracies almost invariably span jurisdictional boundaries to the extent that two or more local or state jurisdictions may be required to respond to the same offense or offenders."

In order to avoid inefficient, ineffective or inappropriate responses to this realm of law enforcement, the Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board has been applying the "Task Force Concept" in this area for some time. This concept results in the **joint** application of talents and resources, both investigative and prosecutorial, from all levels of government, thus ensuring the achievement of maximum enforcement results within the bounds of investigative and prosecutorial resources available.

Multi-jurisdictional task forces have been a pioneering initiative in the battle against violent crime and drug abuse for several years. There were 16 organized task forces funded in part by Drug & Violent Crime Control program in West Virginia. Each local task force has a jurisdiction that ranges from one county to five counties. The task forces are comprised of officers at the local, county, state, and federal levels. This type of representation allows the task forces to put resources together and provide a better and more effective way to fight drugs and violent crime in West Virginia.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal

The goal of the Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Force project is to field joint investigative teams consisting of state, federal and local investigators, which can effectively attack carefully targeted segments of the criminal element, pursuing them to their roots, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. Representatives of the participating law enforcement agencies will jointly control these task forces. This approach will ensure that investigations are properly structured, resulting in maximum enforcement and eliminating waste of enforcement resources.

Objective 1

Direct resources at broad problems, such as violent crime, gang-related crime, weapons, drug trafficking, and drug sales as well as other location specific crime problems identified by each task force.

Objective 2

Target the most significant crime threats, be they individual or organizational and to aggressively investigate and prosecute these targets, thereby enhancing the overall public safety in task force areas.

Objective 3

Elimination of ineffective and/or wasteful investigative efforts so that maximum benefit is derived from resources expended.

Objective 4

Maximum recovery of criminal assets.

Activities

While enforcement resources are always in limited supply, current fiscal conditions in West Virginia have rendered them scarcer than ever. The sharing and efficient management of those resources available is, therefore, critical to the success of this program. Key elements are as follows:

1. The use of clearly defined criteria to identify, select, and prioritize investigative targets.
2. The judicious assignment of cases for initiation of investigation and subsequent prosecution.
3. The use of established interdepartmental mechanisms for identification, acquisition, and assignment of resources and skills required in the investigative and prosecutorial process throughout the duration of cases initiated.
4. Coordination and monitoring of cases initiated to ensure proper timing of investigative and prosecutorial activities, and to facilitate timely decision making concerning case continuance, referrals, refocusing and closure.

5. Each task force has a control board whose membership shall be made up of the head of each agency in the task force or his designee, as well as a federal agency. In those jurisdictions, which have an assistant drug prosecutor, the membership shall include the prosecutor as well.
6. Control boards meet monthly and minutes are kept of these meetings and forwarded to the Division of Criminal Justice Services with the regular monthly grant reports.
7. The task force has a designated location that all members have twenty-four access to the location and equipment.
8. Each task force has an interagency agreement signed by the heads of the departments involved in the task force.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance measures for the Task Force:

- Number of instances of interagency information exchange (WVIX)
- Number of State and Federal arrests
- Number of State and Federal convictions
- Amount of Asset Forfeitures
- Amount of Drugs Seized

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

The following information was obtained from the monthly task force reports as submitted to DCJS:

Table 1 reflects the number of drug charges (1,487) and convictions (429) obtained through task force efforts. The arrest figures compared to the conviction figures show a 28% conviction rate down from 39% last year.

Table 1 - Arrests and Convictions

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

Drug & Violent Crime Control Task Force	Funding	Number of Drug Charges	Number of Convictions/ Pleas
WV State Police - BCI	\$322,287	143	38
Martinsburg/Eastern Panhandle	125,729	157	49
Huntington/Cabell County	118,200	50	18
Hancock / Brooke Counties	95,527	87	60
Harrison/Lewis County	120,966	51	24
Charleston/Kanawha County - M-DENT	222,817	185	29
Logan County/US 119	125,307	63	13
Morgantown/Mon Valley	153,381	100	20
Nicholas County/Central WV	57,360	41	10
Wheeling/Ohio Valley	151,727	167	77
Raleigh County/TRILATERAL	80,770	115	66
Parkersburg / Wood County	148,503	64	7
Putnam County	49,106	35	7
Bluefield/Southern Regional	96,828	75	7
Moorefield/Potomac Highlands	26,732	94	0
Lewisburg/Greenbrier County	37,000	60	4
TOTAL	\$1,932,240	1,487	429

As Table 2 indicates, \$1,475,337.70 was forfeited during the grant cycle, with \$1,304,247.82, or 88%, going directly back into the day-to-day operation of the task forces. This is up from \$615,025.13 been forfeited during the 2001-2002 grant cycle.

Table 2 – Asset Forfeitures

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

Drug & Violent Crime Control Task Force	Total Asset Forfeiture	Total Asset Forfeiture to Task Force
WV State Police - BCI	\$443,331.10	\$443,331.10
Martinsburg/Eastern Panhandle	\$2,514.00	\$2,414.00
Huntington/Cabell County	\$99,926.43	\$99,926.43
Hancock / Brooke Counties	\$58,775.02	\$58,775.02
Harrison/Lewis County	\$30,779.49	\$30,779.49
Charleston/Kanawha County – M-DENT	\$90,093.09	\$53,533.22
Logan County/US 119	\$141,164.31	86,110.22
Morgantown/Mon Valley	\$78,314.07	\$74,077.67
Nicholas County/Central WV	\$7,444.61	\$7,444.61
Wheeling/Ohio Valley	\$36,607.00	\$21,736.62
Raleigh County/TRILATERAL	\$229,175.23	\$224,435.54
Parkersburg / Wood County	\$126,000.26	\$74,227.11

Putnam County	\$481.66	\$481.66
Bluefield/Southern Regional	\$116,017.63	\$112,910.43
Moorefield/Potomac Highlands	\$8,222.80	\$8,222.80
Lewisburg/Greenbrier County	\$6,491.00	\$5,841.90
Total	\$1,475,337.70	\$1,304,247.82

The task forces made 5,809 inquiries into the West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX), down from 9,369 made last year.

Program Title: State Substance Abuse Treatment of Offenders

Number of Projects: 3

Number of Sites: Statewide

Funding Amount: \$450,758

Program Overview:

A large number of the drug offenders who are apprehended, prosecuted and convicted of drug related offenses are themselves drug abusers. Failing to deal with their abuse problems ignores the relationship between their abuse of drugs and their involvement in criminal activity; it also increases the likelihood of the offenders recidivating.

This program is designed to provide drug and alcohol treatment to offenders. This is accomplished through contractual counselors and case management services. The case management services include an assessment of the offender to determine what type of treatment is needed and the skills the individual already has acquired. Case management also includes an aftercare component to assist the individual with the transition back into society.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

To provide effective treatment to drug offenders so they overcome their drug abuse and cease involvement in criminal activities.

Objective 1

To provide effective treatment to drug offenders through counselors and case management services.

Activities

There is ample evidence of the relationship between drug abuse and criminal activity. Also clear is that intervention can make a difference - treatment of offenders can substantially reduce criminal activity. Thus it is desirable to intervene as soon as possible following their incarceration and continue treatment as the offender moves through the system and returns to society.

Critical elements for a drug treatment program include:

1. Sound theoretical and empirical basis for its implementation.
2. Administrative cooperation and support for the program.
3. Clear treatment program design including screening process.
4. Adequate post-release alternatives.
5. Understanding of program limitations.
6. Evaluation of program's effectiveness including criteria for successful termination.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Statewide Treatment Projects:

- Number of clients served - new vs. carryovers - and basic descriptive data for total population (i.e. age, sex, race, and drug history).
- Services provided by type of service and numbers of clients receiving each.
- Number of clients completing the program successfully vs. unsuccessfully.
- Status of clients at one-month, three-month, and six-month intervals.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

Regional Jail Authority

- A total of 1,245 clients were served at six regional jails through Resolutions Aftercare Contractual Program, this includes community service, drug treatment, basic education, and other programs during the grant cycle, with the number of carryovers from a previous year not known. Of the 1,245 clients served, 1,141 completed the program, or 91.6%.
- The number of offenders serving time for drug charges is not known, however 100% of the participants have an underlying drug and/or alcohol problem.
- Fourteen staff members were assigned to this project during the grant cycle.
- No follow-up surveys were completed for the Pre-Post Case Management program.

Division of Corrections

- A total of 1,368 clients were served at eleven correctional facilities and 14 parole offices through Unit 19 Treatment Program, Unit 18 Pre-Treatment Program,

Aladrue Phase I, II, III, & IV, Co-Dependency, individual counseling sessions, and AA/NA meetings. The number of carryovers from the following year was not available. One hundred percent of the participants were involved in a drug offense, and twenty-five percent were involved in a violent crime offense.

- Five staff members were assigned to this project during the grant cycle.
- Eight hundred eighty-two offenders successfully completed the program.
- Follow-up surveys were not completed.

Division of Juvenile Services:

- A total of 707 juveniles were served at seven juvenile detention and/or correctional facilities through JASEA Assessments, for identifying substance abuse needs/risks and substance abuse treatment programs. This is up from the 184 from the previous year. Of the population served, 1,376 were white males, or 53%. Only 60 females were served. The number of offenders being detained due to drug related offenses was not available.
- Fifty-six clients began an individual treatment program and 186 clients began group treatment. The number of clients that completed the program was not available due to the fact that the detention centers have the juveniles anywhere from one day to several months.
- No follow-up surveys were conducted.
- Eleven staff members, six contracted therapists and five detention case managers were assigned to this project during the grant cycle.

Program Title:	Local Treatment of Offenders
Number of Projects:	2 (Local)
Number of Sites:	7 (Boone, Ohio, Marshall, Brooke, Hancock, Tyler and Wetzel Counties)
Funding Amount:	\$82,000

Program Overview:

A large number of the drug offenders who are apprehended, prosecuted and convicted of drug related offenses are themselves drug abusers. Failing to deal with their abuse problems ignores the relationship between their abuse of drugs and their involvement in criminal activity; it also increases the likelihood of the offender's recidivating.

This program will provide both assessments and group/individual substance abuse counseling. It is provided to probation, work release and home confinement clients and to a lesser extent to jail inmates. Certified substance abuse counselors perform the assessments and counseling with some assistance from probation officers.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

To provide effective treatment to drug offenders so they can overcome their drug abuse and cease involvement in criminal activities.

Objective 1

To provide effective treatment to drug offenders by providing assessments and group/individual substance abuse counseling.

Activities

There is ample evidence of the relationship between drug abuse and criminal activity. Also clear is that intervention can make a difference - treatment of offenders can substantially reduce criminal activity. Thus, it is desirable to intervene as soon as possible following their incarceration and continue treatment as the offender moves through the system and returns to society.

Critical elements for a drug treatment program include:

1. Sound theoretical and empirical basis for its implementation.
2. Administrative cooperation and support for the program.

3. Clear treatment program design including screening process.
4. Adequate post-release alternatives.
5. Understanding of program limitations.
6. Evaluation of program's effectiveness including criteria for successful termination.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

- Performance Measures for the Local Treatment Programs:
- Number of clients served - new v. carryovers - and basic descriptive data for total population (i.e. age, sex, race, and drug history).
- Services provided by type of service and numbers of clients receiving each.
- Number of clients completing the program successfully vs. unsuccessfully.
- Status of clients at one-month, 3-month, and 6-month intervals.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

Boone County

- A total of 118 offenders were served through the Boone County Probation Department. This is up last year from 74 offenders. The following services were provided: drug/alcohol treatment and violence prevention. The therapist primarily uses Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) and/or Reality Therapy. There were 96 carryovers from the previous year. Of the population served, 95 were males and 23 females. Fifty-nine percent of the offenders have an underlying drug/alcohol problem.
- Fifty-three clients began a treatment program, with forty-nine successfully completing the program.
- Two staff members were assigned to this project.
- The number of clients that completed the programs was not available due to all participants staying in the program until their probation is completed or revoked.

Ohio, Marshall, Brooke, Hancock, Tyler, Wetzel Counties

- A total of 93 offenders were served through this Juvenile Adolescent Intensive Outpatient Program. Eighty-two of the juveniles, or eighty-eight percent, were Caucasian. The services offered were Dependency, Abuse and After-Care Track. The Dependency track served 68 clients, the Abuse Track served 22 clients, and 34 moved into the After-Care Track. Eighty clients had been discharged as of June 30, 2003. Upon discharge 55 of these clients were not using drugs or alcohol.
- Four full-time staff and five contractual staff were assigned to this project.

Program Title: Community Crime Prevention

Number of Projects: 4

Number of Sites: 1 (Statewide)
1 (Countywide)
2 (Local)

Funding Amount: \$114,867

Program Overview:

Local Community Crime Prevention

West Virginia historically has always had a low crime rate statewide; however, many communities believe that any rate of crime within a specific community is not to be tolerated. Many communities in West Virginia have only one or two law enforcement officers for an entire community. On the average there is one law enforcement officer for each 667 residents in the State. Communities are starting to realize that the law enforcement profession needs the help of the communities to combat crime.

The basis for community crime prevention is the formation of structured neighborhood groups and the development of a neighborhood safety awareness program for each group. Law enforcement officers provide technical assistance to these groups as well as provide some patrol/security services to the neighborhoods.

Resources such as educational literature, videos and signs are the basis; however, communities are expected to have a structured program involving such things as citizen patrols with direct communication with law enforcement.

Enhanced Parole Supervision

The West Virginia Division of Corrections Parole Services Section is charged with supervising 1,500 in-state and out-of-state parolees and probationers on any given day. The problem arises with adequate reentry services and supervision after normal office hours and on weekends and holidays. Statistics show that 10 percent of all prison intakes are parolees sent back to prison. Of those returning, 34 percent return for crimes more serious than their original offense. Approximately 75 percent of the violations occur after regular parole officer work hours when there is little or no supervision.

In order to reduce recidivism of parolees, an enhanced supervision program of offenders as well as facilitation of reentry social services was provided. Two parole officers were hired to target the northern and southern districts of the state.

Community Courts

For many years an important element has been missing from the criminal justice system. Although courts, police and prosecutors have become increasingly modernized in recent years, they still often fail to meet the needs of the justice system's primary consumers: the neighborhoods that experience the crime and its consequences every day.

Community Courts began out of the frustration of quality-of-life crimes in the neighborhood going unpunished. Community Courts are effective tools to combat these types of low-level offenses that often slip through the cracks of a busy docket.

The Community Court concept focuses on community-oriented justice. It will eventually be an expansion of the current magistrate court and will be presided over by a magistrate(s). This will occur during the next phase. The current phase is to restore the community as well as begin to bridge the gap between communities and courts. This phase deals more with quality-of-life misdemeanors and crimes that affect neighborhood life. Offenders were sentenced to make restitution to the communities as well as to various other treatment and social service programs.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Local Community Crime Prevention

Goal 1

Create a structured Crime Prevention program to be implemented within specific communities.

Objective 1

Create and maintain a unified Crime Prevention citizen group with law enforcement assistance.

Activities

Convene community, religious and civic leaders, school personnel, parents, law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals to form a cohesive, diverse, and talented group. The unified team will be responsible for conducting a needs and resources assessment and developing a comprehensive plan or strategy for establishing an effective community crime prevention program. The team must meet regularly and will also hold meetings open to the community. The program the team develops should integrate resources, groups, and programs already operating in the community.

Goal 2

Reduce and/or eliminate the fear of crime from residents in a community, as well as the crime rate itself.

Objective 1

Educate residents and form a cohesive bond between the neighborhoods and law enforcement so residents believe that they are part of a team, which protect each other.

Activities

Law enforcement will consistently patrol the neighborhood and let their presence be known and also provide a direct link of communication with the neighborhood. In addition, informational brochures will be distributed to educate the community about crime and how to react to it. A survey will also be conducted to see if attitudes are changing and whether or not the "fear" of crime is being eliminated.

Enhanced Parole Supervision

Goal 1

Reduce recidivism rates for parolees by enhancing supervision and social services made available to likely repeat offenders.

Objective 1

Identification of high risk offenders, negotiating personal contracts with these parolees after regular office hours and on weekends and holidays, and sharing information with local law enforcement agencies including local Drug & Violent Crime Task Forces.

Activities

Enhanced Supervision Officers will:

- Work with other law enforcement agencies, including local Drug & Violent Crime Task Forces,
- Make home, job and social gathering place visits with parolees,
- Seek out information with other agencies for purposes of better supervision, and
- Offer transports on emergency basis to job contacts and social services.

Community Courts

Goal 1

To restore the community and bridge the gap between communities and courts.

Objective 1

- Recognize that the communities are often the victims.
- Compensate communities through community service.
- Combine punishment with social service programs.
- Give the community a voice in shaping restorative sanctions.
- Make justice visible, accessible and prompt.

Activities

- Require offenders to compensate neighborhoods through community service.
- Permanently altering behavior of chronic offenders through social service programs.
- Open a dialog with neighbors, seeking their input in developing appropriate community service projects.
- Put offenders to work promptly in places where communities can view their punishment, and outfit them in ways to identify them as offenders.
- Welcome observers and visitors from the community.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Local Community Crime Prevention Projects:

- Organization Meetings

- Written, documented, structured program developed
- Number of meetings held
- Number of attendees
- Minutes of meetings
- Amount of time law enforcement actually spends within the community.
- Survey results concerning attitudes and the fear of crime.
- Actual crime statistics for a specific community.
- Number of signs appearing throughout the community.

Performance Measures for the Enhanced Parole Supervision Project:

- Written rules and reporting requirements for supervision visits.
- Problem offenders identified from each covered area.
- Plan of enhanced supervision.
- Number of contacts made.
- Number and types of transports.
- Number of activities directly related to offender supervision.
- Number of parole violations.

Performance Measures for the Community Court Project:

- Number of offenders that are processed through the Community Court System.
- Number of offenders that complete restitution.
- Number of offenders that are assigned and/or complete social service programs.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

Local Community Crime Prevention

Two communities were served through the Local Community Crime Prevention Projects. Of these communities served, two have structured Neighborhood Watch Programs that met a total of 8 times during the grant cycle. Of the two projects funded, one project reported 168 hours of additional patrol resulting in 115 arrests, up from nine last year.

Enhanced Parole Supervision

A uniform set of rules was put into place for the parole officers providing Enhanced Parole Supervision to offenders. The Enhanced Parole Supervision project has expanded and is now statewide which resulted in 645 visits being made to the offender's residence, place

of employment and/or the field. West Virginia Parole Services has been able to transport offenders when violating their Conditions of Supervision without calling upon law enforcement, as well as being able to transport offenders to treatment and other appointments that are vital to assisting the offender with their rehabilitation. The parole officer transported an offender on forty-six occasions during the grant cycle. Eleven of these occasions were for Shock Incarceration or revocation in the jail. Thirty-eight offenders were re-incarcerated during the grant period for various violations, down from fifty-eight the previous year. Eighteen offenders tested positive for drugs and twenty-one offenders tested positive for alcohol. The Enhanced Parole Supervisors captured thirteen parole absconders during the grant cycle.

Community Courts

The Community Court Project met with various people related to the criminal justice system and explained the concept of community courts. They met with people such as the Chief Circuit Judge, Chief Probation Officer, local police agencies and public defenders. A total of thirty-seven offenders entered the Community Court Program with thirteen completing restitution. No offenders were returned to the criminal justice system while enrolled in the Community Court Project.

Program Title: Perpetrators Intervention Program

Number of Projects: 1 (Statewide)

Number of Sites: 1

Funding Amount: \$124,634

Program Overview:

The prevalence of domestic violence and abuse is a tragic reflection of how profoundly interpersonal violence penetrates our society. National statistics demonstrate that the home is more dangerous place for women than the streets, that battering is a major threat to the health of American women, that as many as three million are beaten each year in this country, and that approximately 1,500 women die each year at the hands of their husbands or partners. Domestic violence and abuse in West Virginia is similar to that throughout the nation, but it also has characteristics unique to rural Appalachian culture. Foremost, among these are geographic isolation and the lack of economic resources. While public transportation is available in the most urbanized areas of the State, it is virtually non-existent in the more rural areas of the State. The same holds true for other services and resources, which are quite accessible in the more urbanized areas. The reality imposed by economic survival, cultural traditions, and inadequate resources from the criminal justice system often force victims of domestic violence and abuse to use desperate efforts to free themselves and their children from the cycle of violence. Tragically when this does happen, violence in the home can become fatal. While the homicide rate in West Virginia has declined in recent years, the percentage of homicides attributable to domestic violence has remained consistent at an average of thirty-four percent (34%) between 1992 and 1998.

The West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WVCADV) assembles data each year from each of its thirteen (13) direct service programs, and while this data is particularly focused on levels of service delivery, it is quite descriptive of the growing problem posed by domestic violence and abuse in West Virginia. During the most recent data collection period from July 1, 2001, and ending on June 30, 2002, the direct services programs provided domestic violence services to 18,201 people according to the following schedule:

	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shelter Residents (%)	903 (53)	812 (47)	1,715 (100)
Non-Residents	<u>14,926 (86)</u>	<u>2,421 (14)</u>	<u>17,347 (100)</u>
Totals	15,829 (83)	3,233 (17)	19,062 (100)

The number of domestic violence and abuse services has been on a steady rise since 1992 when 15,306 people sought some form of assistance. The current level of 19,062 represents a twenty-five percent (25%) increase since 1992. This is a most significant figure in that only a minority of domestic violence and abuse victims seeks formal assistance. However, this number takes on an ominous significance when compared to the State's estimated population of 1,828,000 (1995 Census). This equates to over one percent (1%) of the State's entire population seeking some form of domestic violence assistance during a single year.

A critical factor that is not measured in the above discussion of domestic violence data is that all of these contacts with and service providers on the part of the direct service programs were the result of a violent and abusive act on the part of a perpetrator. This data confirms that in a single year period 20,340 adults, the vast majority of whom were women, sought some form of advise, assistance, service, or safe shelter because of the behavior of a perpetrator of domestic violence. This data strongly indicates that there are over 20,000 perpetrators of domestic violence in West Virginia, the vast majority of who are men, and who are in need of intervention education so that they can understand that their abusive and violent behavior is their choice and their responsibility.

The WVCADV is a statewide, non-profit organization dedicated to the elimination of domestic violence and the provision of direct services to victims. The WVCADV is composed of thirteen (13) licensed domestic violence programs which respond to the needs of domestic violence victims on a twenty-four hour basis and provide the following services: safe emergency housing, case management, peer counseling and group support, information and referral, various forms of advocacy, information and referral services, and victims rights information. Each program serves a catchment area that varies from two to eight counties. Within these areas are forty (40) outreach offices that, except for emergency housing, provide services similar to the licensed programs.

The WVCADV established a Central Service Office (CSO) in 1988 to assist member programs by working in the areas of public policy, legislative advocacy, resource development, public information, the development of statewide training programs, and collection and storage of domestic violence data. During the past decade, the CSO has developed strong alliances with state, regional, and national groups working on issues of family and domestic violence and is recognized as the central domestic violence resource center and clearinghouse in West Virginia.

An overriding principle of the WVCADV in developing and implementing domestic violence programs is that domestic violence is, at its core, a method to gain and maintain control in an intimate relationship. The responsibility for the abuse and violence rests directly and solely with the perpetrator or batterer. It is not the fault of either the partner victim or the child victim. Thus, it is a primary principle of the WVCADV that all perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse must be held accountable for their actions and behavior.

The primary mission of the WVCADV is to end domestic violence and violence in the home. And, since its inception, it has been quite successful at developing a comprehensive range of victim services. However, if this effort is to be completed in a truly comprehensive manner, coordinated effort is required in the area of perpetrator or batterer intervention activities and programs. The WVCADV intends to implement a

comprehensive and statewide initiative to address perpetrator intervention and prevention. Since the responsibility for domestic violence resides with the perpetrators, violence will not end until perpetrators are provided with the proper education to understand that their violent behavior is the result of their decisions, that they are alone responsible for their behavior, and that they must stop their violence and abuse.

The WVCADV coordinates a statewide network of Perpetrator Intervention Programs (PIP). The statewide approach is based upon the Coalition's long history of designing and implementing successful domestic violence programs. This particular program design calls for the placement of a PIP Facilitator in each of the thirteen (13) direct service programs and a statewide coordinator in the WVCADV's Central Service Office (COS).

All of the licensed domestic violence programs have identified PIPs as a priority service delivery area. A recent survey conducted by the CSO found that all thirteen (13) programs are ready to and are interested in developing intervention programs in their service areas. All reported that, at a minimum, they would need to hire one full-time or two part-time facilitators to implement an effective program.

Recent state legislation has mandated the development of intervention programs for the perpetrators of domestic violence. Emergency rules regarding program standards have been developed and are now pending final approval by the West Virginia Legislature. All PIP Facilitators will receive the appropriate training required by the Family Protection Services Board. Currently, the emergency rules call for a minimum of thirty (30) hours of training that shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- The dynamics of domestic violence within the context of power and control,
- The effects of domestic violence on victims and their children, and the critical nature of victim contacts and safety planning,
- The understanding that domestic violence is deeply rooted in historical attitudes toward women and is intergenerational,
- Lethality assessment for risks of homicide, suicide, further domestic violence, or other violent aggressive behaviors, and the access to or use of weapons,
- Information on state and federal laws pertaining to domestic violence, including the policies affecting treatment of court-ordered program participants, child abuse, divorce, and custody matters,
- The role of the facilitator within the group and in the context of a coordinated community response to domestic violence, and
- Teaching non-controlling alternatives to violent and controlling behaviors and understanding and preventing collusion.
- Dynamics involved in interpersonal relationships and knowledge of human behavior development.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:**Goal 1**

The goal of this program is to coordinate training for and development of perpetrators intervention programs (PIP) on a statewide basis involving the WVCADV's Central Service Office (CSO), six of WVCADV's community based programs, and personnel from the West Virginia Division of Corrections and the West Virginia Regional Jail & Correctional Facility Authority.

Objective 1

Hire a PIP and Criminal Justice Specialist in the Central Service Office of WVCADV to coordinate the overall PIP program design. The PIP Specialist will work with personnel from the Division of Corrections, Regional Jail Authority and in the local, direct service programs for victims of domestic violence.

Objective 2

Conduct two three-day statewide trainings on PIPs, which will include such topics as: Title 191, dynamics of domestic violence, intervention strategies with perpetrators of domestic violence crimes, facilitation skills, community relations, domestic violence civil and criminal law of West Virginia, etc.

Objective 3

Coordinate the development, implementation, and training of those involved with PIP programs by conducting three statewide meetings/trainings on a variety of issues the PIP programs are addressing.

Objective 4

Provide the general public and others with a better understanding of the PIPs program, through the development and distribution of public education and information materials.

Activities

A PIP Coordinator will be located in the CSO and will have the primary duty to coordinate the overall program design within the context of the State's current standards which includes the following:

- A perpetrator intervention class shall last for a period of at least thirty-two weeks and will include, but not be limited to, the following topics:
- A model that depicts an overall system of physical and tactics of abuse where the perpetrator uses methods and tactics of power and control over a victim,
- The nature and affects of domestic violence,

- The work that is necessary to bring about changes in the attitudes and beliefs that promote domestic and family violence,
- The necessity for the maintenance of non-abusive behavior which includes learning non-violence conflict resolution, non-aggressive communication, and maintaining positive, healthy partnerships,
- The importance of community services which allow perpetrators to give something of themselves back to the community and contribute to changing the climate that condones domestic and family violence, and
- Information about state and federal laws and practices regarding domestic violence and legal/social consequences for perpetrators of domestic violence.
- The PIP Coordinator will coordinate the training of the local PIP Facilitators.
- The PIP Coordinator will organize and facilitate quarterly meetings of the local PIP Facilitators.
- The PIP Coordinator will work with other state and regional groups and organizations to promote PIPs and will provide technical assistance and information services where and when needed.
- The PIP Coordinator will assist other CSO staff in evaluating and advocating public policy and legislative activities.
- The PIP Coordinator will develop a database tracking perpetrator services to enable a more current and on-going evaluation of PIP activities.
- The PIP Facilitators will be located in the thirteen- (13) local, domestic violence service programs.
- The PIP Facilitators will provide direct intervention services to perpetrators of domestic violence.
- The PIP Facilitators will work with other local organizations and agencies which are involved in the problem of domestic violence and deal with perpetrators, e.g.: law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys, magistrates, judges, adult probation officers, local mental health organizations, local and regional jails, and private and religious counseling groups.
- The PIP Facilitators will be involved in public awareness, education activities, and events aimed at putting an end to violence against women.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

This project was evaluated for the completion of the stated activities and the impact of the project on providing perpetrators intervention activities and services. To evaluate the completion of the PIP Coordinator's activities, the CSO completed monthly progress reports detailing project progress, achievements, and difficulties in achieving and completing the program activities. The PIP Facilitators working in the local, direct service programs and their direct supervisor performed a similar reporting responsibility.

The PIP Coordinator developed and maintained a database of service, education, and related intervention activities to enable a more current and on-going evaluation of the project. This data can be used to adjust and fine-tune the program's operations and activities.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- The West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence hired a PIP Statewide Coordinator in January 2001.
- The Perpetrators Intervention Program coordinated a two-day statewide training on Batterer Intervention Prevention issues to PIP facilitators, law enforcement, judicial officials, probation and parole, victim advocates, service providers, social workers, attorneys, medical professionals, and child and adult protective services. The training was held May 20-21, 2003 with a total of 120 persons attending.
- One new PIPs were established during the grant cycle.
- The 32-week perpetrator intervention class is to be instituted at all 13 sites.
- PIP facilitators were located in 8 out of 13 domestic violence service programs.
- Four Law Enforcement Training Committee Meetings and one Partnership Meeting with Regional Jail Authority, Division of Corrections, and West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence were held during the grant cycle.
- The following education and informational material regarding batterer intervention were made available: sixteen articles on batterer related topics, four program manuals with CD ROMS, video cassettes and bumper stickers. A database is maintained with all statistics related to domestic violence/batterer intervention information.
- Four statewide meetings/trainings on a variety of issues the PIPs program are addressing were held pm September 23, 2002, December 9, 2002, March 25, 2003 and June 24, 2003.
- Statewide database was developed and made available in June 2002. There were some initial problems with the database, however most were resolved after the

April 2003 BIPPs Database Training.

Program Title: **Child Abuse Prevention**

Number of Projects: 2

Number of Sites: 2

Funding Amount: \$50,000

Program Overview:

Child abuse in all its forms – physical, emotional, sexual and neglect – has reached epidemic proportions in West Virginia and across the country. According to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System in 1999 in West Virginia there were 23,065 referrals of suspected child abuse to the WV Department of Health and Human Services – these referrals represent 36,142 children. About 44% of the referrals involved neglect, 25% involved physical abuse, and 8% involved sexual abuse. If the cycle of violence is not interrupted, child abuse will be perpetuated for generations. The human, social and financial costs of child abuse are tremendous. Even among children with no lasting physical scars, maltreatment often leaves a legacy of emotional/behavioral problems that are devastating. We can no longer afford to tolerate child abuse. Since treatment and prosecution alone cannot break the cycle of abuse, we must be creative in using a variety of strategies to prevent child abuse. Victims of child abuse are more likely to engage in criminality later in life. Over two-thirds of youths arrested have a prior history of abuse and neglect. Childhood abuse increases the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality overall by 40%. Girls who were abused in childhood are 77% more likely to be arrested as juveniles. Effective prevention programs that promote the safety and well being of children and families hold potential for lessening the suffering and trauma experienced by children and greatly reducing the costs of child abuse.

Two models of child abuse prevention programs will be described – Healthy Families America and Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Project:

Healthy Families America Project

Healthy Families America (HFA) is a nationwide family support initiative by Ronald McDonald Children's Charities and Prevent Child Abuse America to establish a universal, voluntary home visitor system for all new parents to help them get off to a good start. Healthy Families America is an initiative to prevent child abuse and other poor childhood outcomes, this based on two decades of research and the experiences of Hawaii's Healthy Start, a statewide home visitor program, as well as ongoing evaluations by programs around the country. Healthy Families America is based on the fact that home visiting services, beginning at the time of birth or earlier and lasting for up to five years, can be the gateway for all families, especially high-risk families, to get the services and support to ensure the health, safety and successful emotional and intellectual development of a child. Healthy Families programs collaborate with other community organizations and agencies in order to maximize scarce resources, provide a comprehensive array of services to families, and avoid duplication of services.

Healthy Families America provides long-term, intensive home visitation services (on average once a week) to high-risk parents, beginning while the mother is still pregnant or no later than two weeks after the birth of the baby. Each Healthy Families home visitor works with an average of 15 families at one time. Each community decides, based on need, what target population they wish to serve (i.e., first-time parents, teen parents, single mothers, families in particular geographic locations, substance-abusing mothers, etc.) These families are then identified through some screening and assessment mechanism (such as a form to be completed by all pregnant mothers at their obstetrician's office, followed by an assessment interview). If, based on the assessment interview, the family has high risk factors and is deemed to be appropriate for the intensity of Healthy Families services; the family is offered the option of participating on a voluntary basis with the Healthy Families Project. ("High risk" is defined as having a history of abuse as a child, significant life stresses such as inadequate housing or finances, substance abuse, mental illness, and/or a history of violence.)

Healthy Families America incorporates the critical elements, as identified through research, for effective home visitor services. We know that to successfully reduce child abuse, programs must be **intensive** (meet with families on a regular basis), **comprehensive** (address a range of issues related to parenting and other stressful issues), **long-term** (over a three-to-five year period), **flexible** (in responding to families needs) and **culturally appropriate** (understand and work within a family's cultural norms). In order to use the name of Healthy Families America, a project must grow out of a community collaborative effort and within three years meet standards for credentialing.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Project

Each year in West Virginia, victims of child abuse are thrust into court through no fault of their own. These children become victims of an overburdened court system - a complex legal network of judges, lawyers, and social workers who frequently do not have time to give detailed attention to each child who comes before them. These children need not only a "legal" voice but also a "social" voice. The judges often find that no one has truly presented specialized, independent and well-researched information or has made recommendations that are in the best interests of the child abuse victim. Sometimes these children fall through the cracks of the system that was designed to help them, and they remain "in limbo" in foster care.

In 1977, the concept of the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) was created by Judge David Soukup in Seattle, Washington to insure that the best interests of abused children were being presented in court. The CASA is a trained community volunteer,

appointed by a judge, who provides the court with full knowledge of the child's circumstances and makes certain that the child is moved through the child welfare and court systems in a sensitive and expedient manner. Once appointed by a circuit court judge, the CASA volunteer fully researches the situation, makes a recommendation to the judge on services needed and on permanent placement for the child, and monitors progress of the case for its life in court.

Currently, there are eleven CASA programs serving twenty-five of West Virginia's 55 counties. In the fall of 2002, there were 225 CASA volunteers advocating for approximately 720 abused and neglected children in West Virginia. This represents a very small percentage of the children in the state who could benefit from a CASA volunteer. On any given day in the state there are about 3,000 children in the state foster care system, many of which have entered the system as a result of abuse and neglect.

The WV Supreme Court of Appeals promulgated rules on CASA that were effective in January 1997 and the Court's Advisory Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect recommended that "the CASA system should be expanded to all 55 counties."

Additional programs are needed to ensure that all of the abused children in West Virginia courts have the best possible chance to be placed in a safe, permanent home. Because of shrinking financial resources, existing CASA programs also need support to maintain their current level of service. The continuation and growth of CASA in West Virginia is needed not only to support the children but also for the goodwill generated in communities when citizens are made aware that CASA programs are providing much needed advocacy for children.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Healthy Families America Project

Goal 1

To enhance family functioning through linkage of expectant families to needed community resources.

Objective 1

To systematically assess families for strengths and needs and provide appropriate information and referral.

Activities

1. Collaborate with other community groups to plan and implement project.
2. Develop and implement a process for screening potential families.

3. Develop and implement a process for assessing the needs of families at-risk.
4. Share knowledge of appropriate community services with families and make linkages as desired by the family.

Goal 2

To reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect and promote positive outcomes for children.

Objective 2

To promote positive parent-child interaction.

Activities

1. Provide long-term intensive home visitation to families at-risk who agree to participate.
2. Teach positive parenting techniques through modeling and sharing information using various curricula.

Objective 3

To promote healthy childhood growth and development.

Activities

1. Share health and development information during home visits, using various curricula.
2. Encourage pre-natal care and well-baby care.
3. Encourage immunizations on schedule.
4. Conduct developmental assessments with parents at various stages of baby's development.

Objective 4

To enhance family functioning by: building trusting, nurturing relationships; teaching problem solving skills; and improving the family's support system.

Activities

1. Develop an individual plan with each family of their goals and steps to achieve these goals.
2. Conduct group activities for participants.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly project reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports are issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Healthy Families Project:

- Number of screens completed
- Number of assessments completed
- Number of referrals made
- Minutes of collaborative
- Memos of understanding between agencies
- Number of services successfully accessed by families
- Progress with attainment of goals as set by the family
- Increase in number of high school graduates or GED recipients
- Listing of group activities and attendance Increase in bonding and attachment between parent(s) and child
- Decrease in number of child abuse referrals with serious injury
- Increase in use of positive, effective discipline techniques
- Increase in understanding of child development
- Number of immunizations
- Number of well-baby visits
- Number of established medical homes
- Number of low-birth weight babies
- Number of referrals for children identified with developmental delays

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

Healthy Families America Project

- Six hundred forty-one potential families screened for NEW STEPS Program in Cabell & Wayne counties, down from 961 the previous year.
- Two hundred four assessments for strengths and needs completed.
- Seventy-four referrals were made during the grant cycle for the 24 families participating.
- Twenty-four at risk families participated in the NEW STEPS program, up from fourteen last year.
- Sixteen more children were immunized as well as six more women having well

baby visits.

- Two referrals were made for families with a child that has a developmental delay.
- No one completed high school or obtained a GED.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Project

Goal 1

To promote and protect the best interests of abused children in court to ensure their placement in a safe, permanent home and to prevent further abuse.

Objective 1

To increase the number of child abuse victims in court who have a "voice in court" through CASA.

Activities

1. Ensure appointment of CASAs to abused and neglected children in court.
2. Interact with judge(s) as needed.
3. Hold regular meetings of advisory board.
4. Participate in multi-disciplinary treatment team meetings for each CASA case.
5. Attend court hearings for each CASA case.

Objective 2

To increase the number of volunteers available for appointment by judge(s).

Activities

1. Develop and implement a recruitment plan.
2. Screen volunteers, using applications, interviews, criminal background checks and personal references.
3. Hold training classes for new recruits.
4. Provide staff supervision and case management with CASA cases.
5. Conduct volunteer performance evaluations.
6. Provide in-service training opportunities for veteran CASAs.

Objective 3

To strive for a high level of program excellence.

Activities

1. Complete self-assessment tool, using the National CASA Standards Self-Assessment for CASA Programs instrument, if an existing program or complete the NCASA Checklist for New Program Development, if a start-up program.
2. Develop and implement plan to reach compliance with those areas that are weak.
3. Participate in meetings of the WV CASA Network Advisory Council to get new ideas for program improvement and problem resolution.
4. Keep WV CASA Network informed of progress.

Objective 4

To increase community awareness regarding child abuse and CASA.

Activities

1. Publicize availability of CASA staff and volunteers to speak.
2. Send out public service announcements and news releases about CASA.

Objective 5

To develop and maintain accurate data collection and record keeping.

Activities

1. Make use of COMET, the National CASA software program or some other data tracking system.
2. Talk with active CASA volunteers regularly to get update on cases and record in case files.
3. Complete surveys from the WV CASA Network and the National CASA Association.
4. Maintain confidentiality of individual case files and CASA volunteer files.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly project reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance measures for the CASA program:

- Number of children with an active CASA volunteer advocating for them
- Number of meetings with judge(s) and outcomes

- Number of meetings with advisory board and outcomes
- Number of multi-disciplinary treatment team meetings attended
- Number of court hearings attended
- Copy of recruitment plan and dates of action taken
- CASA volunteer files with completed screening materials
- Attendance sheets from training classes
- Review of case files
- CASA volunteer files with completed performance evaluation forms
- List of in-service opportunities and attendance sheet
- Copy of completed self-assessment tool
- Copy of plan to achieve compliance with timelines for action
- Attendance at meetings of WV CASA Network Advisory Council
- Number of contacts with WV CASA Network
- Copies of publicity materials
- Copies of materials
- Review output from database system
- Review individual case files
- Completed survey results
- Number of referrals of child abuse reported to WV Department of Health and Human Resources.
- Number of children for whom the allegation of maltreatment was substantiated.
- Rate of youths arrested that have a prior history of abuse and neglect.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results

Court Appointed Special Advocate

- One hundred eighty eight children had an active CASA volunteer advocating for them during the grant cycle, down from 202 the previous year.
- CASA staff had four meetings with judges to resolve conflict over refusal to honor CASA court order. All of these meetings were successful.
- Regular meetings with the advisory board and multi-disciplinary treatment team were held.
- CASA volunteers attended 252 court hearings, down from 326.
- Four volunteer recruitment classes with eleven sessions each were held.
- The CASA Staff reviewed every case file during the grant cycle and volunteer performance evaluations were completed.
- Seventeen WV CASA Network Advisory Council meetings were held and

approximately 200 contacts were made with the WV CASA network.

- Flyers, brochures, and information letters were distributed during the grant cycle.
- Sixty-two children with CASA volunteers were permanently placed during the grant cycle, up from 55. Sixteen were adopted, forty-five reunited with the parent, and one placed in legal guardianship.

Program Title: WV SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Training

Number of Projects: 1 (Statewide)

Number of Sites: 1

Funding Amount: \$12,000

Program Overview:

Since the late 1970's Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Programs (SANEs) have provided high quality care in cities and counties across the US dramatically increasing the conviction rate of perpetrators and reducing the post traumatic consequences for victims of sexual assault.

With the victim's permission, the SANEs collect evidence using special equipment housed in private areas of the emergency department or health care facility. They observe patterns of injury and amount of force, which they describe in writing and with photographs.

Because of their special training and skills in collecting evidence and documenting injuries, it is often that a SANE is required to give further testimony in a criminal case. Many SANE programs report alleged perpetrators are more likely to plead guilty before trial with the prosecution presenting evidence collected by SANEs, saving enormous prosecution costs. In Hennepin County, Minnesota only fifteen (15) adult sexual assault cases were tried of the 627 evidentiary examinations completed by SANEs in 1997. Most offenders entered a guilty plea prior to the trial date.

A SANE program in Wisconsin reports 100% conviction rate in cases where a SANE testified during a trial. A SANE program in Santa Cruz, CA reports doubling the number of cases prosecuted since the program began 10 years ago with a conviction rate of 80%. Evidence collected by SANEs as well as their expert testimony is important elements in achieving convictions in these cases.

Developments in DNA testing mandate a higher level of expertise and consistency in the collection of evidence for sexual assault cases. A SANE is certified and skilled in performing these forensic medical exams, as well as being able to provide expert testimony when needed in court.

The West Virginia SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Board is working to develop SANE programs to provide the highest level of care to sexual assault victims accessing hospital emergency departments in West Virginia.

A sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) is a registered nurse who has been specially trained to provide comprehensive care for sexual assault victims. The nurse is certified after completing a 40-hour training covering such topics as collection of forensic evidence and proper chain of evidence; treatment and documentation of injuries; treatment and evaluation of sexually transmitted diseases, and crisis intervention and follow-up.

The WV SANE Training would provide 5 days (40 hours) of comprehensive training according to the SANE model for nurses interested in being certified as SANEs. This statewide training would be provided by a nationally recognized SANE trainer, who would provide comprehensive education in the complete assessment, evaluation, and treatment of the adult sexual assault survivor.

Anyone with the desire to improve the care of sexual assault victims would benefit from this training including physicians, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and victim advocates.

Goals, Objectives & Activities

Goal

Increase the conviction rate of sexual assault perpetrators by developing SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) programs in West Virginia.

Objective 1

Coordinate a 5-day (40 hour) statewide SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) training for nurses, physicians, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocates and others interested in improving the care of the sexual assault victim.

Activities

Make all necessary arrangements and plans for West Virginia SANE training. This would include selecting a nationally recognized trainer, securing a training site, developing an informational brochure, handling all aspects of registration, training materials, etc.

Objective 2

To provide an affordable, comprehensive SANE training and education in the complete assessment, evaluation and treatment of the adult sexual assault survivor with a minimum of three hospitals participating in this training.

Activities

To encourage participation in the 5 day (40 hour) SANE training by contacting all hospitals in West Virginia and providing them with information about the opportunity to participate in the SANE training. Networking with the West Virginia Hospital Association to help inform hospitals about the benefits of a SANE program. Providing an affordable SANE training at a significantly reduced cost to the participants.

Objective 3

To provide technical assistance to any hospital or medical facility in the state that is

interested in establishing a SANE program.

Activities

To meet with hospital representatives upon request to assist them by providing them with resources regarding the process of establishing a SANE program.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the SANE Program:

- Number of victims served by SANE.
- Conviction rate of sexual assault perpetrators.
- Number of hospitals participating in SANE/SANE Training.
- Number of nurses completing the SANE Training.
- Number of physicians, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocates and others completing the SANE Training.
- Number of hospitals receiving technical assistance about the development of a SANE program.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- Two Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training sessions were held during the grant cycle resulting in twenty additional nurses trained, five victim advocates and five others completed the SANE training. Eleven hospitals participated in the SANE training. To date this program has trained 52 nurses at 16 different medical facilities.
- The grantee also presented information on SANE to approximately 700 nurses at Legislative Day for nurses in Charleston.
- The number of victims served and the conviction rate of the sexual assault perpetrators is unknown, however the West Virginia State Police Crime Lab and the SANE programs are reviewing a preliminary evaluative tool.
- Four hospitals received technical assistance about the development of a SANE program.

Program Title: D.A.R.E.
Number of Projects: 4
Number of Sites: 6
Funding Amount: \$22,220

Program Overview:

West Virginia has a drug problem that exacts an enormous toll in human suffering, in the expenditure of public monies, and, more importantly, in the enormous waste of human potential.

Despite urgent warnings from parents, educators, and the mass media, many of our nations youth experiment with and use a variety of harmful substances, including tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. In 1999, about 14.8 million Americans were current users of illicit drugs according to the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an annual nationwide survey among Americans age 12 and older. About 3.5 million were dependent on illicit drugs; an additional 8.2 million were dependent on alcohol.

Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is a substance use prevention education program designed to equip elementary/middle school children with skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. This unique program, which was developed in 1985 as a cooperative effort by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, uses uniformed law enforcement officers to teach a formal curriculum to students in a classroom setting. Project DARE gives special attention to fifth and sixth-grade to prepare students for entry into junior high/middle school, and again in middle school before they enter high school, where they are most likely to encounter pressures to use drugs.

The DARE Program provides law enforcement and teachers with an exciting approach for working together to prevent drug use among school children. DARE is a positive program through which uniformed police officers function as classroom instructors to deliver a 17 part curriculum. This semester-long effort equips students with drug information, methods to enhance self-esteem, specific analytical and decision-making skills, and the motivation to employ the skills learned.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

To prevent substance use among school children. The DARE Program targets children before they are likely to have been led by their peers to experiment with tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. By reaching children at an age when they are most receptive to drug prevention education, project DARE seeks to prevent adolescent drug use and to reduce drug trafficking by eliminating the demand for drugs.

Objective 1

To equip elementary and junior high/middle school students with the skills for recognizing and resisting social pressures to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

Objective 2

To help students develop self-esteem.

Objective 3

To teach positive alternatives to substance use.

Objective 4

To develop students skills in risk assessment and decision-making.

Objective 5

To build students interpersonal and communication skills.

ActivitiesJoint Planning:

DARE requires the collaboration of both law enforcement and education agencies. The initiative may be taken by either agency or by a third party; however, both education and law enforcement agencies must be involved early in planning for implementation. Issues likely to arise:

- Will school and police administrations have difficulty working together?
- Will there be resistance in the education community to a law enforcement presence in the classroom?
- Are there other school-based programs currently in use or being introduced to combat adolescent drug use?
- How can Project DARE fit into an already full classroom schedule?
- Can the law enforcement department afford to reassign officers to classroom duty?

Written Agreement:

DARE requires a partnership between law enforcement and education systems.

Officer Selection:

The high quality of the officer instructors is the keystone of the DARE Program.

Officer Training:

Training for DARE consists of an intensive two-week (80-hour) seminar jointly presented by law enforcement and education agencies. It is mandatory that officers be trained by certified agencies.

Core Curriculum:

The DARE core curriculum targets fifth and sixth grade elementary school and junior high/middle school students. The curriculum consists of seventeen 45 to 60 minute lessons to be conducted on a weekly basis.

Classroom Instruction:

Typically, officers are assigned to each school for a full day. Officers are regarded as members of the school faculty and while in that capacity can be called upon to act in a law enforcement role only in an emergency.

Teacher Orientation:

The officer needs the support and understanding of classroom teachers to function effectively in the classroom. In-service orientation for teachers at the beginning of the school year to familiarize them with the DARE curriculum is necessary.

Parent Education Evening:

During the semester, parents are invited to an evening session at which the DARE officer explains the DARE Program, describes ways to improve family communication and to recognize and respond to symptoms of substance use in their children.

Community Presentations:

Meeting with groups representing all segments of the community, including parents and civic groups, community-based organizations, housing projects, and local businesses, promotes the level of community understanding and support that is essential for DARE's successful implementation.

DARE Academy:

West Virginia developed its own training academy, which provided its student officers 80 hours of training in order to certify them as classroom instructors. However, DARE America has taken over the DARE training.

Parent Program:

The DARE Parent Program is intended for families of children who are presently in the DARE Program and other interested adults. The focus is on developing better skills to interact with children, learning about peer pressures and identifying signs and reducing risks of potential substance abuse.

The program consists of four or five, 2-hour sessions generally held in the evening. Session topics include:

- Building self-esteem
- Listening skills
- Communication skills
- Risk factors
- Peer pressure
- Resistance skills
- Media messages
- Drug recognition
- Reasons for drug use
- Phases of chemical dependency
- Resources and referrals

Upon completion of the five sessions, the officer will write a final evaluation of the program. The officer's report and copies of the participants' evaluations will be forwarded to their Regional Training Center. These evaluations will be used to enhance the curriculum and expand on the areas of particular interest to families.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for DARE:

- Number of children beginning the DARE program
- Number of children graduating from the DARE program
- Survey of children to determine attitudes of children
- Follow-up on graduates to see if there has been drug use etc.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- The DARE Curriculum was taught in 6 schools to 793 children. Of the 793 children starting the 17- week DARE curriculum, 786 completed the program, or 99%. A total of 179 classes were facilitated during the grant period.
- One follow-up survey was conducted during the grant cycle with DARE graduates to determine their involvement, if any, with drugs or violence. The results were not available.

Program Title: Day Report Center

Number of Projects: 2 (Local)

Number of Sites: 3

Funding Amount: \$154,595

Program Overview:

West Virginia has one of the lowest crime rates in the nation; however, the jails and prisons remain overcrowded and the correctional system is having difficulty finding room for the more violent and dangerous offenders. In some instances, violent offenders normally housed in prison are being released early because of the limited prison space; thus, the communities are faced with the possible danger of violent offenders living among the law-abiding citizens of West Virginia.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) is an intermediate sanction that blends high levels of control with intensive delivery of services needed by offenders. DRC programs accept offenders from several referral services, pre-trial release, direct sentence/intermediate sanctions, and halfway back sanctions for probation. Offenders must report on a regular and frequent basis as a condition of release or supervision in order to account for the presence of movements or to participate in programs, services, or activities offered at the DRC.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

To furlough selected offenders from incarceration into a program of strict community supervision and structured reintegration services, helping to ensure there is space available in the local/regional jails and prisons for the more violent offenders.

Objective 1

Expand the continuum of community-based sanctions and various treatment options available to the court.

Objective 2

Provide a safe and cost effective method of reintegrating non-violent offenders into the community.

Objective 3

Provide a broad spectrum of structured reintegration services to non-violent offenders serving commitments in the jails.

Objective 4

Reduce the daily census of pre-trial inmates in the jails.

Objective 5

Provide highly structured supervision, sanction, and services coordinated from a central location.

Objective 6

Serve as a clearinghouse for offenders treatment programs and services.

Activities

Daily operation of centers using probation officers, counselors, court personnel, law enforcement and community professionals.

Implementation of programs such as: anger management groups, intense substance abuse treatment, regular drug screening, employment program, cognitive restructuring, academic instruction, domestic violence program, bad check program, child support program and many more.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Day Report Center:

- Establishment and operation of DRC
- Number of offenders served
- Number and kinds of programs offered
- Number of DRC offenders committing new crimes
- Number of violent offenders being released early from local jails and prisons.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

The West Virginia Community Corrections Act passed the West Virginia Legislature during the 2001 session. Special revenue funds are made available to support this Act through fees/fines imposed on home incarceration and probation sentences, as well as, court cost fees and felony conviction fees. An estimated \$2 million is potentially expected annually. This funding allows for local communities to develop, establish and maintain community-based corrections programs which provide the judicial system with sentencing alternatives for those offenders who may require less than institutional custody.

Ohio County Commission

- The first West Virginia Day Report Center site located in Weirton, WV opened its doors on January 18, 2001 followed by a second site in Wheeling on July 2001.
- One hundred twenty-three offenders entered the DRC from 7-1-02/6-30-03. Fifty-three completed the program, or 43%. Twenty-three are active clients, or 19%, and twenty-three clients were revoked, or 19%.
- Programs offered were Substance Abuse Group and Individual Therapy, Rational Cognitive Therapy, Life Skills Component, Domestic Violence Component, Education Component, Parenting Group, Job Skills Training, AA & NA.
- Five offenders committed new crimes during the grant cycle.

Harrison County Commission

- The third West Virginia Day Report Center site located in Harrison County opened on April 17, 2002.
- Thirty-two offenders were processed through the DRC during the grant cycle.
- Programs offered were Intensive Substance Abuse Program, Cognitive Restructuring, Anger Management, Life Skills, Employment & Vocational Program, NA, AA, and Court Ordered Evaluations.
- Two offenders committed new crimes during the grant cycle.
- Two violent offenders were released early from jails and prisons due to services offered by DRC.

Program Title: Forensic Laboratory

Number of Projects: 1 (Statewide)

Number of Sites: 1

Funding Amount: \$234,723

Program Overview:

The West Virginia State Police operates the only forensic laboratory in the State. The laboratory serves approximately 300 law enforcement agencies and works on thousands of cases each year. Even though the lab is accredited, equipment and resources in the lab are scarce and some of the equipment currently used is getting old and the effectiveness is questionable.

This program involves the concept of the laboratory remaining accredited by obtaining new state-of-the-art equipment as well as ensuring that staff receives the necessary training to properly operate the equipment.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

Ensure that the forensic laboratory remains on the current edge of technology, which ensures that court presentations are trustworthy as well as, professional and accurate.

Objective 1

Purchase needed and necessary laboratory equipment.

Objective 2

Provide training to laboratory employees.

Objective 3

Maintain laboratory accreditation.

Objective 4

Implement procedural improvements on casework.

Activities

Daily operation of laboratory by trained professionals using the new state-of-the-art equipment.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Forensic Laboratory Improvement Project:

- Operation of laboratory
- Maintaining of accreditation
- Number of cases processed
- Survey of law enforcement agencies concerning the lab performance

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- The West Virginia State Police Forensic Laboratory expanded the capability of the LIMS by purchasing eight additional Sapphire licenses and twenty-three additional Oracle licenses. The Questioned Document Section was able to purchase a new Video Spectral Comporator (VSC), camera filters, specialized light sources and printer. The Trace Evidence Section purchased a much-needed Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FTIR) and up-to-date paint and polymer software library. The Latent Print Section upgraded its "More Hits" image capture and analysis station. This included both hardware and software. A new uninterruptible power supply was purchased. The Firearms/Tool marks Section purchased a restoration kit. Additional items purchased were Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectaphotometer software upgrade, six stereomicroscopes, twenty Fix-Pax-It software licenses, and Thermo-Hybaid Instrumentation System.

- The forensic laboratory was operated daily by trained professionals and has maintained its national accreditation.
- Approximately 5,084 cases were processed during the grant cycle, up from 4,889.
- No surveys were administered to law enforcement agencies regarding lab performance.
- Eleven laboratory personnel received basic and advanced training.

Program Title: Prosecution Coordination

Number of Projects: 1 (Statewide)

Number of Sites: 1

Funding Amount: \$195,000

Program Overview

The State of West Virginia is divided into 55 counties, which range in population from 5,300 residents to 210,000 residents. Each county has one elected prosecutor and approximately two-thirds of the counties have one or more assistant prosecutors. However, 17 counties have no assistant prosecutor and in most instances, only a part-time prosecutor. The State funds the entire cost of indigent defense representation, which is estimated to cover approximately 90% of the total costs of defense representation in West Virginia. The prosecution function is borne solely by the various counties in the State and the counties are financially unable to provide, in many cases, adequate funds and resources for prosecutors to adequately handle the many responsibilities assigned to them.

Prosecutors in West Virginia are, by statute, required to perform a wide range of duties. The most important duties and responsibilities surround the conducting of the criminal business of the respective counties. In addition to serious felony trials in Circuit Court,

involving violent offenses, drug cases, sexual offenses and other types of serious violent offenses, prosecutors are also required to handle many violent offenses which are handled in Magistrate Court, such as domestic violence, domestic batter, assault with battery which are likewise crimes of violence.

Another important area of responsibility for prosecutors in West Virginia is in the arena of juvenile delinquency and related matters, such as child abuse and neglect and child sexual assault. The responsibility for conducting and handling these serious cases often involving violence to the victim also lies with the prosecutor.

It is well known to all in the criminal justice system that violent crime is on the upswing in West Virginia, as well as across the nation. Cases involving domestic violence, child abuse and neglect and other types of similar crimes are likewise increasing at a rapid rate. West Virginia is experiencing an increase higher than national average rate of overall violent criminal activity. Many of the instances that are being seen by prosecutors in West Virginia are also related to ever increasing drug-related activity.

The specific problem addressed by this project deals with the need for a core of expertise for use by prosecutors around the State in this emerging and highly complex area of the criminal justice system. Domestic violence cases, sexual assault cases, and juvenile delinquency cases are increasingly complex and with the lack of resources that are available in many counties in West Virginia there is a great need to provide expertise to local prosecutors. This project addresses the problem by providing highly experienced prosecutors to travel statewide to both assist in the trial of complex criminal cases and to develop and implement training for existing prosecutors, law enforcement officers, criminal justice professionals, and community leaders.

This project is a natural expansion and improvement of services for prosecuting attorneys, and prosecutors statewide believe that this is one of the most beneficial projects to emerge in West Virginia.

Trial attorneys with experience in prosecuting all types of crimes including domestic violence, sexual assault and juvenile delinquency will provide assistance to prosecutors across the State of West Virginia both in the area of actually handling trials as well as providing assistance when needed during a trial.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

Improve the quality of prosecutions of domestic violence, sexual assaults, and juvenile delinquency. By improving the quality and professional levels of prosecution, the entire

criminal justice system will benefit.

Objective 1

Hire special prosecutors to provide assistance to prosecutors across the State, both in the actual handling of trials, as well as assisting prosecutors in preparation for trials in domestic violence, sexual assault and juvenile delinquency cases.

Objective 2

Develop training curriculum and provide training in areas requiring special expertise in various types of criminal cases.

Objective 3

Assist in the development, implementation and training for prosecutors, law enforcement officers, criminal justice professionals, and community leaders.

Activities

The first aspect of implementation will be to employ highly qualified and trained trial attorneys, with knowledge and expertise in the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, and juvenile delinquency and to employ staff to assist the attorneys in the handling and preparation of legal documents, correspondence, etc.

The West Virginia Prosecuting Attorneys Institute will provide space, utilities and equipment for the project personnel. The Executive Director and staff of the Institute will likewise provide all necessary supervision and accounting/payroll services needed for the everyday operation of the project.

The West Virginia Prosecuting Attorney's Institute will provide five, one day, no cost training seminars for all West Virginia law enforcement officers in five different locations throughout the state on all aspects of law enforcement, including domestic violence.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Prosecution Coordination Program:

- An annual assessment will be made by the Executive Council of the WV

Prosecuting Attorneys Institute, as well as an assessment by the prosecutors receiving the service from the project attorneys. Each prosecutor that requests services will be required to fill out an assessment of the services which were rendered. The Institute will also maintain logs and ledgers of the following to assess the performance of the project attorneys, the project paralegal, and statewide training.

- Number of cases and convictions prosecuted by the special prosecutors.
- Number of cases and convictions assisted by the special prosecutors.
- Number of law enforcement training sessions conducted.
- Number of attendees of training sessions.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- An annual assessment was not completed, nor was assessments by prosecutors in the counties that received the services, but the Executive Council reviewed this project at its quarterly meetings.
- The two assistant prosecutors handled a total of fifty-six cases during the grant cycle, up from forty-two last year. These cases were broken down as follows: three domestic violence cases, ten sexual assault cases and forty-three juvenile delinquency cases. The conviction rates were 66%, 70% and 88% respectively. A total conviction rate of 82% was achieved, down slightly from 92.8% last year.
- All fifty-five counties received the special prosecutors services.
- Seven law enforcement-training sessions were conducted during the grant cycle. Approximately 750 criminal justice professionals attended these training sessions. Three prosecutor trainings were conducted with 175 persons attending.

Program Title: **Prevention Resource Officer**

Number of Projects: 6 (Local)

Number of Sites: 7

Funding Amount: \$194,687

Program Overview:

Recent incidents of school shootings such as those that occurred in Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Colorado have focused local, state, and national attention on school violence. These tragic events have received massive amounts of

national media attention and raised a number of questions about the safety of students and faculty in the public school system.

While statistics compiled by the WV Department of Education show a three-year drop in reported incidents involving weapons in school, the number of actual reported injuries has risen steadily. With bomb-threats marring the mountain state's commencement exercises and final weeks of school in 1998 and 1999, our schools can no longer serve as the traditional sanctuary of safety without significant programs that increase the level of safety in our schools and prevent juvenile crime. The PRO program is one of those programs.

The PRO program puts certified West Virginia police officers who are also certified Prevention Resource Officers in local middle and high schools. The officers maintain an office in one school for 35-40 hours per week, attend extra-curricular activities, facilitate classes on non-traditional educational topics such as: juvenile law, domestic violence, underage drinking, drug and alcohol prevention, and child abuse and neglect. The officers work on safety issues, prevention, and learning more about youth and interaction with them.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal 1

To provide funding to implement the PRO (Prevention Resource Officer) program. These officers will adhere to community policing principles, provide education in all areas of juvenile law, act as a deterrent to crime and be a positive role model and mentor for the youth in that community and school.

Objective 1

To educate students on juvenile crime and juvenile issues as well as providing instruction on non-traditional educational topics.

Objective 2

To provide assistance to students who are at risk of becoming involved in juvenile crime.

Objective 3

To inform students of problems which lead to truancy, poor grades, drugs, and crime.

Objective 4

To increase awareness to at-risk youth concerning problems and consequences.

Objective 5

To act as a deterrent to juvenile crime in the school and in the community.

Objective 6

To act as a positive role model and mentor in the school and in the community. Therefore, minimizing negative stereotypes and allowing the officer to be known as an individual, rather than by their role.

Objective 7

Increase DUI awareness through the Fatal Vision Program.

These programs will be required to follow the established PRO guidelines and activities:

- PRO must be a current, state certified police officer and be employed by a county or city law enforcement agency.
- PRO must complete required DCJS training and be certified as a PRO before entering the school.
- PRO must adhere to all established PRO guidelines.
- DCJS requires sub-grantee to employ one, full-time PRO officer per school.
- PRO must maintain an office in the assigned school and be present in that school at least 35 hours per week.
- PRO must be available to facilitate non-traditional educational classes as requested.
- Sub-grantee must submit to DCJS at time of application an Agreement between the Law Enforcement Agency and the County Board of Education.
- PRO must be aware of and adhere to all school policies and school laws.
- PRO must maintain a resource list containing the names and numbers of services available to youth, the school and community.
- PRO will directly report to the principal of the school the PRO is stationed in as well as their law enforcement supervisor.
- PRO must submit classroom topics to the county school board, school principal and classroom teacher for approval.

- PRO must attend Faculty Senate Meetings on a regular basis.
- PRO must be familiar with and adhere to confidentiality requirements.
- PRO must maintain and update annually a copy of the blueprints to the school they are stationed in. These current blueprints must be in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employees the PRO.
- PRO must have a copy, be familiar with, and participate in the execution of the school crisis plan. This plan must be updated annually and kept in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employees the PRO.
- PRO must maintain a written evacuation plan. This plan must be updated annually and kept in a secure area in the office of the PRO as well as on file with the head of the law enforcement department which employees the PRO.
- PRO must follow the Law Enforcement Code of Conduct as well as the Teacher's Code of Conduct at all times.
- PRO must maintain individual and/or group files representing every student reported on the monthly demographic report. These files must be kept in a locked and secure manner in order to protect the confidentiality of all juveniles involved in this program.
- PRO must maintain facilitation resources, materials and lesson plans for chosen core curriculum.
- PRO must maintain annually required baseline data, which is to be submitted to DCJS with the Annual Progress Report.
- PRO must in cooperation with the Planning and Evaluation team maintain a copy of the evaluation plan for the program and update it annually.
- Grantee must include at least one parent and at least one student on the Planning and Evaluation Team, Policy Board, or Task Team.
- PRO must be certified or receive a training certificate before entering the school, in one of the following instructional curriculums: Increasing Your Causative Powers,

DARE, Life Skills, Keys to Inner-visions or Get Real About Violence. The PRO must choose one of the above-approved instructional curriculums as the core curriculum for their program, but can be trained and use the other approved curriculums.

- PRO must complete or have completed the required Conflict Resolution training within 12 months from PRO certification.
- PRO must have at least one-year field experience as a police officer.
- PRO must be a child advocate, must enjoy working with youth and be willing to do so.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the Prevention Resource Officer Project:

- Reduction of juvenile crime in the community and in the school.
- Reduction in first time juvenile offenders, and re-offenders.
- Increase in school attendance.
- Decrease in truancy.
- Increase in student acceptance and value of the program (determined by student surveys).
- Decrease in DUI arrest of juveniles in the community.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- Two Prevention Resource Officer Projects reported a decrease in juvenile delinquency within the community. Two projects reported an increase while two projects did not keep records of this type.
- Two projects reported a reduction in first-time juvenile offenders and re-offenders, while two projects reported an increase. Two projects did not keep records of this type.
- Two projects reported an increase in school attendance while one project reported

a decrease. Two projects reported school attendance staying the same and one project did not keep records of this type.

- Two projects reported an increase in truancy while one project reported a decrease. Two projects reported truancy rates staying the same and project did not keep records of this type.
- Two projects reported an increase in DUI juvenile arrests in the community during the grant cycle. Two projects reported a decrease, and two projects did not keep records of this type.
- Two of the six projects developed student surveys but the results were not available.
- A few of the classes facilitated by the Prevention Resource Officers were as follows: Get Real About Violence, Fatal Vision, Drug Law & DUI Law, Constitutional Law, Conflict Resolution, Tobacco Prevention, Date Rape, ATV Safety, and Sexual Harassment.

Program Title: WV Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence

Number of Projects: 1

Number of Sites: Statewide

Funding Amount: \$48,246

Program Overview:

National statistics show that a high percentage of rapes occur on college campuses (20-38% of female students), yet most are unreported (4-5% report). National statistics substantiate that alcohol and drugs are involved in most incidents of rape among college students (55-75% of the incidents). [Sources include *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation.*]

A statewide intercollegiate council against sexual violence will be established for statewide colleges and universities. Through quarterly meetings and technical assistance, participating colleges will review and assess policies and procedures and develop awareness and prevention programs for their campuses. Trainings will be developed, both for individual campuses and statewide; to increase awareness about rape and drug facilitated rape in the college communities.

Goals, Objectives, Activities:

Goal 1

To reduce the number of rapes and drug facilitated rapes on West Virginia college campuses.

Objective 1

Develop and promote policies, protocols and procedures that clearly indicate that sexual violence will not be tolerated.

Objective 2

Make each campus a safe environment by evaluating the safety and security of the campus and the quality and availability of resources.

Goal 2

To increase awareness of rape and drug facilitated rape and develop strategies to address the problem.

Objective 1

Address specific populations (e.g. new students, fraternities, sororities, athletes), by developing specialized programs and resources.

Objective 2

Increase awareness and safety by educating students, faculty and staff about the problems of sexual violence on campus.

Objective 3

Create an opportunity to collaborate with other campuses to share and develop ways to prevent and control sexual violence.

Goal 3

To improve reporting of sexual violence on campuses and identify/develop resources for victims that do report.

Objective 1

Encourage students, faculty and staff to report incidents of sexual violence through orientation and awareness programs.

Objective 2

Develop effective links between campus and community law enforcement personnel.

Objective 3

Identify current resources addressing sexual violence on campus and create collaborative education efforts with local community service providers.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

All projects submitted monthly progress reports detailing progress and activities during the month; submitted monthly financial reports detailing expenditures during the month; and submitted annual progress reports summarizing the overall achievements of the project.

The SAA conducted at least two on-site monitoring visits to examine overall activities and reports were issued on the findings/recommendations. Projects are monitored more often if problems develop.

Performance Measures for the West Virginia Intercollegiate Council Against Sexual Violence Project:

- A minimum of 15 colleges will participate in this coalition, with Memorandums of Understanding signed with each of the colleges.
- Four quarterly meetings will be held, with at least 2/3 of the colleges represented. A baseline number of reported rapes on campuses will be acquired, with a plan developed to monitor the number of rapes on each campus.
- Sample protocols for reporting assaults on campuses will be acquired and shared/discussed at a quarterly meeting and a prototype developed.
- A prototype training for resident assistants will be developed for use on the campuses, with at least 4 campuses implementing the training during the year.
- A statewide training will be held with a minimum of 75 people in attendance.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

- Nineteen (100%) of the State's residential colleges/universities are participating.
- Four quarterly meetings were held. At these meetings priorities for intervention and established committees to address these priorities were formed.
- Baseline data was not collected as it became evident early in the formation of the coalition that there needed to be additional preparation and training before this could be accomplished. This is a priority issue for the coming grant year with added impetus of providing a "report card" type evaluation tool to measure progress since the campuses have been involved in implementing recommendations.
- A prototype for reporting assaults on campuses was not developed, but a committee was formed to begin a framework for such a protocol based on guidelines presented by Brett Sokolow and the National Center for Higher Education Risk Management. Our largest campus, West Virginia University, is already using this format and several other campuses are in various stages of utilization.
- Two statewide trainings were held during the grant cycle featuring nationally known consultants who provided much needed information and technical assistance. A total of 83 people attended these trainings.
- The ICASV developed an orientation tool kit from which colleges can get ideas for use in providing a consistent statewide educational format. In addition, this group developed a standardized "Welcome to College" brochure that can be used on all campuses to inform incoming students about the facts related to

incidences of sexual assault, the relationship between alcohol and other drug abuse and the increase of sexual assaults, etc. The brochure also provides the National Sexual Assault Hotline Number and provides a place for the local colleges and universities to provide their local number. Colleges and universities printed approximately 20,000 of these brochures.

Program Title: Criminal History Records Improvement

Number of Projects: 5

Number of Sites: Statewide

Funding Amount: \$752,500

Program Overview:

West Virginia has enjoyed a long period of relative peace and stability concerning reported crime among its citizens. With a large non-urban population, West Virginians have developed a culture of looking out for one's neighbors, which has served as a unique, cultural form of crime prevention. Nevertheless, crime does exist in West Virginia.

The "criminal history record" is one key element to continuing West Virginia's low crime rate. A record of this nature is the compilation of an individual's identifiable description together with all notations of arrest, court disposition and correctional status as of the current date resulting from that individual's encounters with the criminal justice system. The ideal criminal history record database for a state should include the defined information on all persons- resident and non-resident- who have been arrested and adjudicated by the state's courts from the present and back to a defined beginning date. Query access to this information should be automated and accessible through indices that

assure connection between the individual and his or her record to the exclusion of all records of persons whose descriptions may be similar but not identical. This type of system requires fingerprint or other biometric measurement tools to assure specific identification. Name searches, even when combined with other descriptive identifiers ordinarily cannot assure the level of accuracy necessary to protect the individual's right to his name and society's right to maintain information concerning persons who have committed offenses against it.

The increased emphasis on the usefulness of criminal history records make it imperative that West Virginia maintain a system of accurate, complete and timely records that are accessible to appropriate authorities here and throughout the nation. As a state we need to assure our citizens that we will maintain a complete set of records that identifies all wrongdoers, while assuring that innocent parties do not wrongly get their names or identities caught up in the system.

Goals, Objectives & Activities:

Goal

To establish and maintain a criminal history record system that will accurately and completely collect information on all criminal charges, dispositions and the correctional status of all persons processed by the Criminal Justice System; to keep the information current; and to make it conveniently and instantly available to all legal inquiries.

Objective 1

To review all elements and operations of the current criminal history record system, and to re-engineer that system to achieve comprehensive records submissions with the least intrusion into primary operational functions.

Objective 2

To make maximum use of electronic technology as the most effective and cost efficient means of collecting, maintaining and disseminating required information.

Objective 3

To meet or exceed federal standards for the collection, maintenance and dissemination of this information with other states and with the Federal Government.

Objective 4

To participate, where appropriate, with Federal criminal record keeping activities such as the interstate identification index for the enhanced utilization of records by West Virginia decision-makers.

Activities

The activities are outlined in much more detail in the West Virginia Criminal History Records Improvement Plan and annual updates. The six basic activities are as follows:

1. Acquisition and implementation of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
2. Automation of Disposition Reporting
3. Inmate Tracking System for Division of Corrections
4. Inmate Tracking System for Regional Jail Authority
5. Inmate Tracking System for Division of Juvenile Services
6. Live-scan Units at all ten Regional Jails

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods:

Performance measures were established by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. These guidelines for accuracy, completeness and timeliness are found in the Byrne Formula Guidance Manual.

data quality audit determines progress for meeting the established measures of BJA. West Virginia conducted an audit in 1997 but has not implemented another audit as of this date.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results:

The latest data quality audit (DQA) was completed in 1997. This audit found that the submission rate of arrest cards was only 40% and the disposition-reporting rate was 31.1%. The Bureau of Justice Assistance received a complete copy of the DQA in 1997. The CJIS Committee doesn't anticipate another DQA until the Regional Jail Authority and Division of Corrections are automated and ready to report correctional status information. Nevertheless, with the ongoing improvements thus far, it can safely be assumed that progress is being achieved and that another data quality audit will show this improvement.

Supplementary Information on Programs

- **West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board Members – Fiscal Year 2003**
- **West Virginia Drug and Violent Crime Control Task Forces - Narcotics Arrest Survey Report 2002**
- **West Virginia Criminal History Records Improvement Update Project Report – 2003**