Missouri Department of Public Safety

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy
FY 2006

FOREWORD

On behalf of the state of Missouri and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, it is my pleasure to present the 2006 Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial State Grant Program continues to be an essential resource in our continuing effort to meet the public safety needs of our states criminal justice community. The Missouri Department of Public Safety remains committed to assisting criminal justice agencies in making Missouri a safer place. The Byrne Program makes it possible for Missouri to aggressively address the many public safety issues associated with illicit drugs and violent crime.

Since the inception of the first statewide drug strategy in 1986, Missouri has implemented many programs focused on drug awareness / education, enforcement, prosecution, detention, and rehabilitation and treatment efforts. These programs have helped improve the quality of life for Missouri's citizens. With the continued funding of the Byrne Grant, the Missouri Department of Public Safety will be able to address the current and future needs of the state relating to drugs and violent crime.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety will continue its commitment to coordinate with federal, state and local criminal justice entities in an effort to combat the drug and crime problem in Missouri. We will continue to fund existing programs that are successful and add new programs that will address the problems and needs identified in the strategic planning process.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety remains committed to our vision, "By embracing the challenges of the future, the Department of Public Safety and the law enforcement community working together will provide the protection and service to create a quality of life in which all people feel safe and secure." The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Formula Block Grant Program helps us realize this vision.

Mark S. James, Director
Missouri Department of Public Safety

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program

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SECTION I. Executive Summary

In 1987, the Missouri Department of Public Safety initiated an administrative section within the Office of the Director, whose primary responsibility was to oversee and coordinate the dissemination of federal funding awards made to Missouri. This administrative section was implemented and titled as the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program (formerly known as the Narcotics Control Assistance Program or NCAP) in response to the establishment of the federal Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program (Byrne Formula Grant Program) authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711 *et seq*. Additionally, the furtherance of the overall mission of the Missouri Department of Public Safety, as defined in Chapter 650 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, became and continues to be the directive for the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program. That mission is to provide a safe and secure environment for all individuals, through efficient and effective law enforcement.

Throughout the years, the Missouri Department of Public Safety, through the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program, has been involved in an on-going effort to identify the criminal justice needs of state and local units of government. As a result of this process, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program has provided the financial and technical assistance required to initiate state and local level responses to crime and drug related issues. This response, which parallels the established objectives of the Byrne program as outlined by the U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Justice Programs, is the foundation for project initiatives within Missouri. It remains the priority of the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program to identify state and local initiatives which assist the state of Missouri in the enforcement of drug control or controlled substance laws, initiatives which emphasize the prevention and control of violent crime and serious offenders, and initiatives which improve the effectiveness of the state and local criminal justice system.

In compliance with section 522(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program FY2005 Byrne State Annual Report (SAR), will outline the impact of Byrne Program funding on the criminal justice system within the jurisdictions of state and local government. During the reporting period covered in this annual report, July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program provided funding assistance in 10 of the 29 authorized purpose areas. The total monetary award for this reporting period was $9,700,842.23, for which the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program was able to provide financial assistance to 52 state and local level projects.

This level of funding provided financial assistance to 2 Demand Reduction Education project (501(1)) 28 Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force projects (501(2)), 2 Community Oriented Policing projects (501(4)), 4 Court Delay Reduction projects (501(10)), 1 Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole project (501(11), 6 Criminal Records Improvement projects (501(15b)), 2 Crime Lab Upgrade projects (501(15a)), 1 Meth Lab Cleanup Assistance project (501(16)), 1 Domestic Violence Investigation project (501(18)), 3 Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation projects (501(28)), and 2 Administrative awards. The total funds expended during this reporting period represents grant awards utilizing Byrne Program money from fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety-Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program continues to be an essential component of the statewide effort to address violent crime and drugs. Through the Byrne Program, Missouri has the financial capability to maintain essential projects that provide needed services for the criminal justice community. In addition to the initiatives previously described, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program places an equally high priority on the development and continuation of projects and partnerships that enhance a state, or local unit of government's ability to implement aggressive responses to the public safety needs of their respective service areas. The Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program strives to implement progressive demand reduction, community, multi-jurisdictional, judicial, correctional, analytical and informational-based response strategies to the public safety threats of crime and drugs

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director manages the distribution of federal funds provided to the state by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Grant Program. The unit responsible for the management of these funds is the Narcotics Control Assistance Program. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program has provided criminal justice agencies with financial resources to confront drugs and violence. The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director is committed to assisting state and local efforts to make Missouri a safer place. Dealing head-on with illicit drugs and violent crime is critical to this effort and Federal grant monies make this possible.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety has undertaken a comprehensive approach to utilizing the Byrne grant dollars. Enforcement/interdiction, prevention/education, treatment, criminal litigation, improving criminal history records, and improving statewide illicit drug and violent crime data are a few of the focus areas for the 2006 Strategy Plan. By addressing these issues, we believe we can receive the most benefit for the citizens of Missouri.

Since the beginning of Byrne funding in 1987, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Narcotics Control Assistance Program (NCAP), has developed a comprehensive strategic approach to the drug and violent crime problems facing Missouri. The 2006 Strategy is an overview of a four-year plan.

The State of Missouri has, and will continue to, build on past years' successes by supporting effective programs, which are committed to the overall objectives of a safer Missouri DPS – NCAP will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of each state and local program receiving federal money, to ensure that the goals and objectives of each program are addressing the needs of Missouri citizens.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety is responsible for development and administration of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program. This responsibility is conducted in accordance with RSMO 650.005, Section 8, which provides all powers, duties, and functions for administering Federal grants, planning, and the like related to public laws 90-351 through 90-455 and related acts of Congress is assumed by the Director of Public Safety. The "Byrne" program, known as the Narcotics Control Assistance Program (NCAP) throughout the State is entering its seventeenth year of funding.

Following is the organizational outline of the DPS-NCAP section and associated financial commitments.

Director of Public Safety: 5% with Byrne funding to provide administrative support to NCAP.

Director Administration of Public Safety: 10% with Byrne funding to supervise NCAP staff and provide administrative support to NCAP.

Program Manager: 90% with Byrne funding to plan, coordinate, and provide oversight for all narcotics-related programs. Responsible for NCAP budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist I: 100% with Byrne funding to assist with planning, coordination, and provide oversight assistance for all narcotics-related programs. Assists with NCAP budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist I: 75% with Byrne Funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

Program Representative II: 100% with Byrne funding to provide assistance and support in administration of NCAP, assists both program specialist.

Administrative Assistant: 100% with Byrne funding to perform administrative, clerical, and computer assistance in administration for the NCAP section.

Accountant II: 23.34% with Byrne funding to assist in financial administration and monthly NCAP draw downs paid to sub grantees.

Accountant I: 12.73% with Byrne funding to assist in financial administration and monthly expenditure reports of sub grantees.

Executive II: 1.63% with Byrne funding to assist in financial administration.

Clerk Typist IV: 1.63% with Byrne funding to assist in financial administration.

Computer Technician III: 15% with Byrne funding to assist in computer support for Byrne Grant Management System.

SECTION II. Data and Analysis

Background

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) has undertaken a comprehensive approach to utilizing Byrne federal grant dollars to address the illicit drug problem in the State. Enforcement / interdiction, prevention / education, treatment, criminal litigation, improving criminal history records, and improving statewide illicit drug and violent crime data are a few of the Department's focus areas. It is believed that Missouri citizens can receive the most benefit by addressing these issues.

Results of an analysis of the illicit drug problem in Missouri are provided in this report. Specifically, the analysis focuses on three primary issues; illicit drug use, impact of drug use, and the drug industry in the State.

Illicit drug use and demand drive the impact of drugs and their industries in Missouri. Because of this relationship, an analysis of illicit drug use is critical for an assessment of Missouri's drug problem. The demographic characteristics, perceived risk, emergency room and treatment trends, regional variance, and prevalence by young persons are assessed for marijuana, cocaine / crack, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, and other illicit drug use.

The impact of drug use in Missouri is manifested in many ways. A significant impact is seen in the resources and effort expended by the criminal justice system to control the problem. To assess this impact, trends and types of drug arrests, criminal laboratory cases, juvenile court referrals, and incarcerated persons are analyzed. Drug use also impacts the health care system in Missouri. To assess this impact, trends and types of hospital admissions, HIV / AIDS cases, and births by drug users are analyzed.

The illicit drug industry has an impact on Missouri's economy and the criminal justice system. An analysis of marijuana cultivation and methamphetamine clandestine laboratories was conducted to determine the trends and extent of the problem production of illicit drugs within the State. An analysis of interstate distribution / trafficking and distribution / point-of-sale trafficking was conducted to determine the trends and extent of the problem of illicit drugs brought into Missouri from outside sources. Seriousness and locations of each industry, demographic characteristics of industry participants, and organization levels were analyzed to assess drug industries in the State.

Data Sources

To provide criminal justice and other public officials with an assessment of the nature, extent, and characteristics of Missouri's illicit drug problems, several sources of data were analyzed. Unfortunately, no single data source or indicator could be relied on to provide a definitive assessment of these problems and their impact on Missouri's citizens. Instead, this study was based on data from existing federal, state, and local information systems, primarily associated with law enforcement, juvenile justice, corrections, and public health agencies.

In order to make a statewide assessment of drug use, several analyses unitized drug treatment data stored in the Client Tracking, Registration, Admission, and Commitment (CTRAC) information system maintained by the Missouri Department of Mental Health. This information system captures data on clients admitted to State-supported treatment facilities for alcohol and drug abuse dependency problems. As part of the data collection effort, drugs which clients abuse (up to three: primary, secondary, tertiary) are captured. Fifty-eight facilities located throughout Missouri participate in the CTRAC system. Patterns of illicit drug use, demographic profiles of users, and trends were analyzed with CTRAC data from 1998 through 2003.

Another information system used to assess illicit drug use was the Patient Abstract Information System maintained by Department of Health and Senior Services. In this information system, data are captured on all patients admitted to licensed hospitals in Missouri, including cases handled through hospital emergency rooms.

Data were obtained on all patients admitted to these facilities from 1998 through 2003 where use of illicit drugs was mentioned as part of their diagnosis.

Several analyses were conducted using data collected from quarterly progress reports submitted to DPS by all multi-jurisdictional task forces supported under the Byrne grant program. These reports request information concerning trends in quantity and estimated street value of drugs seized as well as types of drug cases and arrests processed. Reliance also was placed on information collected in Missouri crime laboratories' quarterly progress reports submitted to DPS. These reports request information related to trends in illicit drug case processing as well as identification of new illicit drug types coming on the scene or older ones experiencing a rejuvenation of use.

This study also utilized data collected in a 2004 survey of Missouri multi-jurisdictional task forces. In this survey, respondents were requested to identify drug industries causing significant problems in their jurisdictions and to provide detailed profiles on those drug industries considered to be major or moderate problems in their operational area.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data were analyzed to assess law enforcements response to illicit drug use in Missouri. The Missouri UCR Program was based on voluntary law enforcement reporting until 2001. In 2001, the Missouri UCR Program was initiated and Missouri law enforcement agencies were mandated by statute to report to this Program. In order to assess law enforcement illicit drug arrest levels prior to 2001, data voluntarily reported to the FBI UCR Program and the MSHP Crime Summary Information System were combined. By merging these arrest data, a more complete picture of Missouri's illicit drug enforcement arrest levels was obtained. A complete picture of drug enforcement arrest levels is available since inception of the state UCR Program.

To complete this assessment, reliance was placed on a number of information sources including, but not limited to: Department of Public Safety Illicit Drug Survey; Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education High School Survey; Juvenile Court Information System; Department of Corrections Offender Management Information System; Missouri Bureau of AIDS / HIV Prevention, and DEA El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Finally, substantial research at both federal and state level was available to provide additional insights into these problem areas.

Missouri's illicit drug problems were analyzed in a number of ways. First, an analysis was conducted assessing the nature and extent of illicit drug use in Missouri. Of special concern were the types of illicit drugs being used including: marijuana, cocaine / crack, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, and others. Special assessments were made related to the adverse impact illicit drug use has on citizens and society. A second analysis was conducted identifying the extent and nature of drug industries in the State. Industry related functions include: manufacturing, cultivating, distributing, and marketing (including point of sale) illicit drugs.

The final level of analysis consisted of viewing illicit drug problems on a regional basis. Results of this analysis were incorporated into both the assessment of the nature and extent of illicit drug use and impact of this use. Reliance was placed on viewing these problem areas based on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). SMSA were developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census and were defined as areas having a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. For this report, SMSA boundaries were modified to include counties within drug task force jurisdictions that cover counties outside of Bureau of Census boundaries. Missouri's six SMSA, modified to include adjoining task force counties, are: St. Louis SMSA which consists of ten counties and the City of St. Louis; the Kansas City SMSA which consists of ten counties; the Columbia SMSA with three counties; the Springfield SMSA consisting of nine counties; the Joplin SMSA consisting of five counties; and the St. Joseph SMSA with twelve counties. For regional analysis, the remaining sixty-four counties were grouped together and entitled Non-SMSA Region. Appendix A identifies specific counties associated with these regional groupings as well as a map displaying their location in the State.

Prior to discussing findings of this assessment, it is worthwhile to describe Missouri's population and geographical characteristics. Missouri covers an area of 68,898 square miles. It is approximately 270 miles

from east to west and 310 miles from north to south. Missouri has two very large urban population centers, a number of smaller urban population centers, and vast rural areas all representing diverse cultures and life-styles.

It is estimated Missouri's 2005 population was over 5.7 million. Of the total population in 2005, over one-half lived in the two largest SMSA (36.7% in the St. Louis SMSA and 20.7% in the Kansas City SMSA). The other five SMSA contain 26.1% of the population while the Non-SMSA regions of the State account for 16.5% of the total.

Illicit Drug Use in Missouri

The illicit drug problem in the State of Missouri is well recognized by its citizens. In a public opinion survey conducted by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in 2005, Missouri citizens were asked to rank, by order of importance, nine social issues facing America. They were: problems relating to the economy; damage to the environment; taking care of the needy and elderly; health care; public education; alcohol abuse; drug abuse; crime; homeland defense and security. The responses were analyzed based on their being ranked as one of the top three problem areas in the nation (i.e., ranked 1, 2, or 3). Of the respondents, 23.5% perceived defense and security to be the most important issue facing the country. Health care was second with 17.1%. The third most important social issue was public education with 15.9% respondents. Crime was the fourth most important social issue as perceived by the respondents with 15.6%.

This section contains an assessment of the major types of illicit drugs currently in use in the State. These include: marijuana, cocaine / crack, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, mescaline, psilocybin, etc.), ecstasy, and other types of drugs.

Marijuana

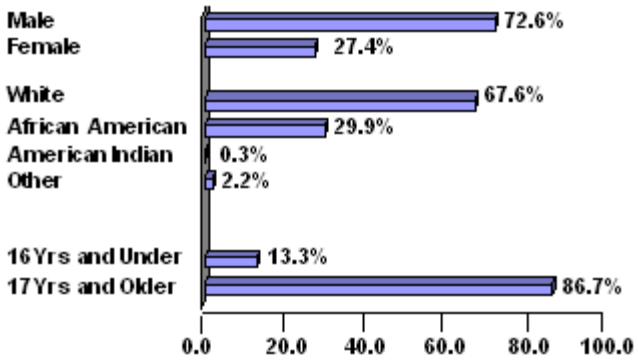
Marijuana is one of the most abused drugs in the State. In 2003, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 21,428 illicit drug mentions during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 3,800 patients, marijuana was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, marijuana accounted for 17.7%. It was the third most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2003.

Marijuana was the greatest contributing factor to people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2003, 24,960 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs, and these clients made 20,194 primary drug mentions. There were 8,906 clients who indicated marijuana contributed to their drug abuse problem. As a result, marijuana accounted for 44.1% of all primary drug mentions.

A greater proportion of marijuana mentions are associated with drug dependency and treatment centers than hospital admissions. This may indicate marijuana has a greater direct effect on a person's socio-psychological well being as compared to their physical health.

All demographic groups in Missouri use marijuana. Of the 8,906 clients in treatment programs who indicated marijuana as a problem, 72.6% were male and 27.4% were female. In addition, 67.6% were white, 29.9% were African American, and 2.5% were either American Indian or another race. The majority of clients were 17 years of age and older (86.7%) while 13.3% were 16 years of age or younger (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Giving Marijuana Mentions During Drug Treatment
2003



Indications are marijuana is a drug of choice by Missouri's youth compared to other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drug use in 2003 was 30.1 years. However, for the 8,912 clients with a marijuana problem, the average age was 24.7 years, substantially lower. Clients with a marijuana problem first used it earlier than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of marijuana was 15.4 years compared to 20.0 years for clients' first use of any illicit drugs.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety in 2001 indicates marijuana is abused more than other illegal drugs. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance whom uses or sells any illegal drugs, 86.1% know they use or sell marijuana. The increased abuse of marijuana compared to other drugs may be due to less perceived risks associated with its use. This survey indicates the majority of Missouri citizens perceive marijuana use as less of a threat, physical or otherwise, compared to use of other illegal drugs. Of those responding, 77.2% think regular marijuana use poses a great risk to users.

Trend analyses were conducted identifying patterns of marijuana use in the State over the past several years. When examining trends in marijuana use, it is apparent this drug's usage has increased. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with marijuana as a contributing factor has been steadily increasing since 1998. Marijuana mentions rose 3.8% between 1998 and 1999 and 9.0% between 1999 and 2000. Marijuana mentions increased from 3,403 in 2000 to 3,559 in 2001, an increase of 4.6%. Mentions increased from 3,559 in 2001 to 3,739 in 2002, a rise of 4.8%. In 2003, there were 3,800 marijuana mentions, a slight increase of 1.6% (Figure 2). An examination of trends of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with marijuana indicate use of this drug has increased substantially. The number of persons admitted for treatment of primary marijuana problems increased from 6,247 in 1998 to 7,835 in 1999, a 23.8% increase. In 2000, the number of people admitted was 8,620, an increase of 11.4%. In 2001, there were 9,705 admissions. This was a 12.6% increase over 2000. The number of persons admitted for treatment in 2002 was 9,169, a decrease of 5.5% and in 2003, 8,912 were admitted, a 2.8% decrease (Figure 3).

Figure 2
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Marijuana
1998 Through 2003

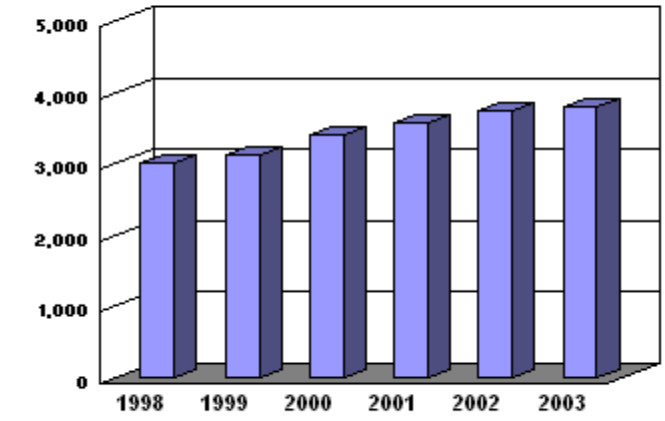
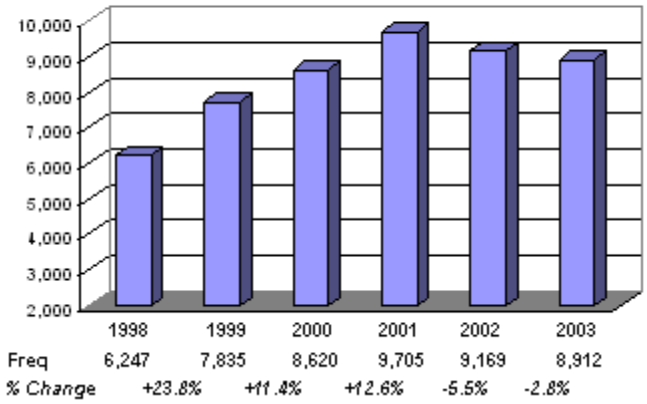


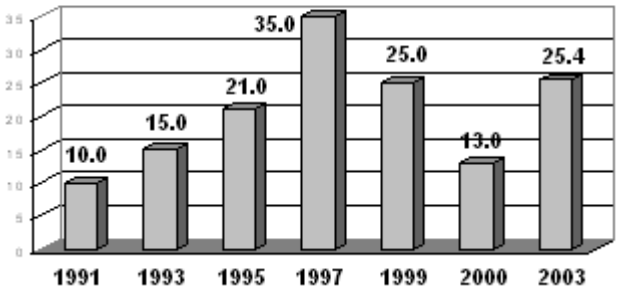
Figure 3
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of Marijuana
At State-Supported Facilities
1998 Through 2003



A regional analysis was conducted based on hospital inpatients and outpatients receiving treatment for drug abuse in 2002. The greatest number of marijuana mentions given in hospital admissions in 2002 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. St. Joseph MSA patients mentioned marijuana most (30.6%). Patients in Springfield MSA and Non-MSA counties were next (tied - 22.1%), followed by Joplin MSA (21.1%), Kansas City MSA (19.1%), St. Louis MSA (14.5%), and Columbia (12.7%).

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education substantiates marijuana use by youth. This survey indicated the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days increased from 10% in 1991 to 15% in 1993, then increased to 21% in 1995, to a high of 35% in 1997, and declined to 25% in 1999. The proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days declined from the high of 35% in 1997 to 13% in 2000 but increased again in 2003 to 25.4% (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Proportion of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Marijuana In Past 30 Days
1991 Through 2003



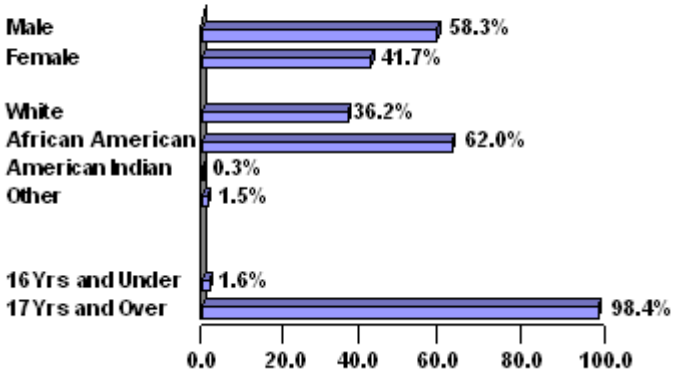
Cocaine

Cocaine is the most abused drug in Missouri. In 2003, the Missouri Department of Health recorded 21,428 illicit drug mentions during admissions for medical treatment of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 7,386 patients, cocaine was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, cocaine accounted for 34.5% of the total. It was the single most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2003.

Cocaine was a substantial contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2003, 24,960 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs and these clients had 20,194 mentions of primary drugs. Of these clients, 5,526 mentioned cocaine as a contributor to their drug abuse problem. As a result, cocaine accounted for 27.4% of all primary drug mentions, second only to marijuana.

A disproportionately high number of females used cocaine compared to other major types of illicit drugs described in this section. In 2003, almost one-half (41.7%) of the 5,526 clients having a cocaine dependency problem admitted to State-supported treatment programs were female. This drug also is used heavily in the black community. Of the 5,526 clients, 62.0% were African American while 36.2% were white. Nearly all clients were 17 years of age or older (98.4%). Only 1.6% were 16 years of age or younger (Figure 5).

Figure 5
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Giving Cocaine Mentions During Drug Treatment
2003



Compared to other illicit drugs, cocaine is a drug of choice by older adults in Missouri. For the 5,526 clients with a cocaine problem, the average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2003 was 37.4 years. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drug use in 2003 was 30.1 years. In addition, clients with a cocaine problem first used it later than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of cocaine was 25.4 years compared to 20.0 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety indicates cocaine is the second most abused illegal drug. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance who uses or sells any illegal drugs, 22.2% know they use or sell cocaine. In addition, 14.0% of the respondents have a friend, relative, or acquaintance that uses or sells crack. This survey also indicates cocaine / crack use is perceived to pose a great risk, physical or otherwise, to users. Of the respondents, 96.2% believe regular cocaine / crack use poses a great risk to users.

Trend analyses were conducted identifying patterns of cocaine use in Missouri over the past several years. When examining these trends, it is apparent use of this drug has fluctuated in recent years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with a cocaine problem decreased from 6,039 in 1998 to 5,685 in 1999, a 5.9% decrease, but then increased to 6,127 in 2000, a 7.8% rise. In 2001, mentions of cocaine increased to 7,046, an increase of 15.0%. In 2002, mentions rose to 7,486, an increase of 6.2% over 2001. Cocaine mentions decreased from 7,486 in 2002 to 7,386 in 2003, an 1.3% decline (Figure 6). The number of people seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with cocaine rose to 5,445 in 1999 from 5,367 in 1998, a 1.5% increase. That number rose slightly in 2000 to 5,476, a 0.6% increase, then increased to 5,667 in 2001. People seeking treatment for cocaine in 2002 decreased to 5,312, a change of 6.3%, and increased 3.8% in 2003 to 5,526 (Figure 7).

Figure 6
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Cocaine
1998 Through 2003

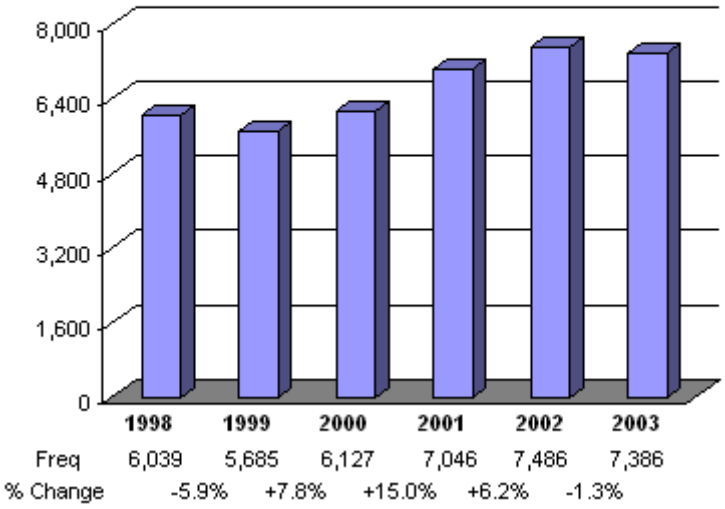
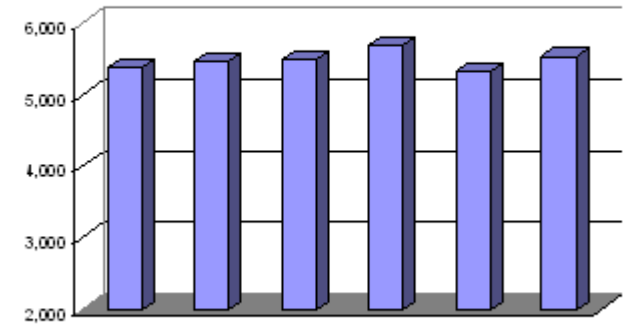


Figure 7
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of Cocaine
At State Supported Facilities
1998 Through 2003



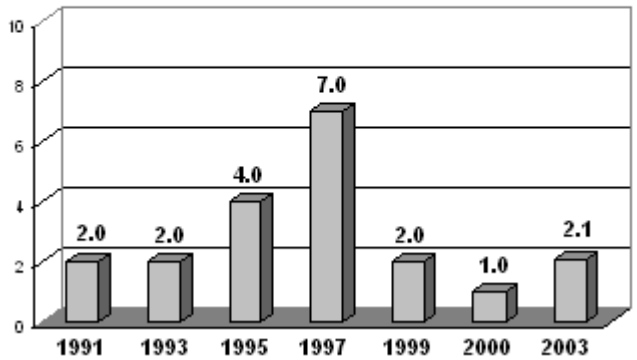
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Freq	5,367	5,445	5,476	5,667	5,312	5,526
% Change		*+1.5%*	*+0.6%*	*+3.5%*	*-6.3%*	*+3.8%*

A regional analysis was conducted based on residence of those clients obtaining treatment for drug abuse in 2001 at State-supported facilities. Of all primary illicit drugs mentioned, cocaine was found to be disproportionately greater in larger, urban SMSA of the State as well as smaller, urban SMSA. St. Louis SMSA residents mentioned cocaine most (38.1%). Clients in the Kansas City SMSA were next (37.8%), followed by Columbia SMSA (27.3%), and St. Joseph SMSA (16.9%).

An analysis was conducted of methods used to ingest cocaine by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2002 at State-supported facilities. Of the 5,667 clients with a cocaine problem in 2002, 83.6% smoked cocaine, 8.8% inhaled it, 2.0% ingested it orally, 3.1% injected it, and 2.4% used other methods. These proportions suggest the most common form of cocaine used by clients in treatment was crack cocaine.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicates cocaine is used by a significant proportion of youth. The survey indicated the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used cocaine in the past 30 days remained the same at 2% from 1991 to 1993. In 1997, the proportion rose significantly to 7%, and in 1999, it decreased substantially to 2%. In 2000, the proportion decreased slightly to 1% and then rose again to 2.1% in 2003 (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Proportion of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Cocaine In Past 30 Days
1991 Through 2003



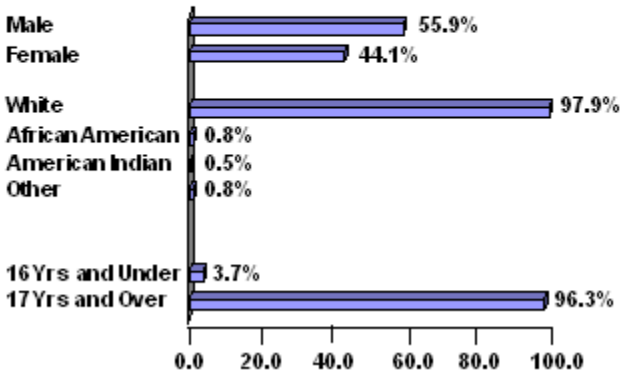
Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine and amphetamines are frequently abused drugs in Missouri. A total of 21,428 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Missouri Department of Health during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment in 2003. In the diagnosis of 2,748 patients, methamphetamine and amphetamines were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, methamphetamine and amphetamines accounted for 12.8% of the total. These drugs were the fourth most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2003.

Methamphetamine and amphetamines were a contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. A total of 24,960 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2003. A total of 20,194 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Methamphetamine and amphetamines contributed to the drug abuse problem of 3,395 clients, or 16.8% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 3,395 clients in treatment programs with methamphetamine or amphetamine problems, 55.9% were male and 44.1% were female. Indications are Missouri's white adult population disproportionately uses methamphetamine and amphetamines. Of the total clients, 97.9% were white, 0.8% were black, and 1.3% were other races. Clients ages 17 years and older accounted for 96.3% of all clients while 3.7% were 16 years or younger (Figure 9).

Figure 9
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Giving Methamphetamine And Amphetamine Mentions During Drug Treatment
2003



The average age of people seeking drug treatment for methamphetamine and amphetamine abuse in 2003 compared closely to the average age of clients receiving treatment for other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2003 was 30.1 years. The average age of the 3,395 clients with a methamphetamine or amphetamine problem was 30.7 years. Also, clients with a methamphetamine or amphetamine problem first used them at a slightly older age than clients first used any illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of methamphetamine or amphetamines is 21.5 years compared to 20.0 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety indicates methamphetamine is a significantly abused illegal drug. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance who uses or sells any illegal drugs, 15.2% know they use or sell methamphetamine. This survey also indicates methamphetamine use is perceived to pose a great risk, physical or otherwise, to users. Of the respondents, 95.0% believe regular methamphetamine use poses a great risk to users.

When examining trends in methamphetamine and amphetamine use between 1998 and 2002, it is apparent use of these drugs increased dramatically. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with methamphetamine or amphetamines as a contributing factor increased dramatically from 1,424 in 1998 to 1,639

in 1999. This is an increase of 15.1%. From 1999 to 2000, methamphetamine mentions rose from 1,639 to 1,973, a 20.4% increase. In 2001, methamphetamine mentions rose to 2,117, an increase of 7.3% from the previous year. The number of mentions increased from 2,117 in 2001 to 2,343 in 2002, an increase of 10.7%. From 2002 to 2003, methamphetamine mentions increased substantially from 2,343 to 2,748, a 17.4% rise (Figure 10). The number of persons seeking primary drug treatment in State-supported facilities also indicates a substantial increase in the use of methamphetamine and amphetamines. From 1998 to 1999, the number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment rose from 2,299 to 2,487, an 8.2% increase. In 2000, the number rose to 2,642, an increase of 6.2%. In 2001, persons admitted to State-supported facilities rose to 3,220, an increase of 21.9%. The number of persons seeking drug treatment in 2002 and 2003 for methamphetamine and amphetamines was 3,306 and 3,395 respectively, and increase in both years of 2.7% (Figure 11).

Figure 10
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals Diagnosed With Mentions Of Methamphetamine And Amphetamines 1998 Through 2003

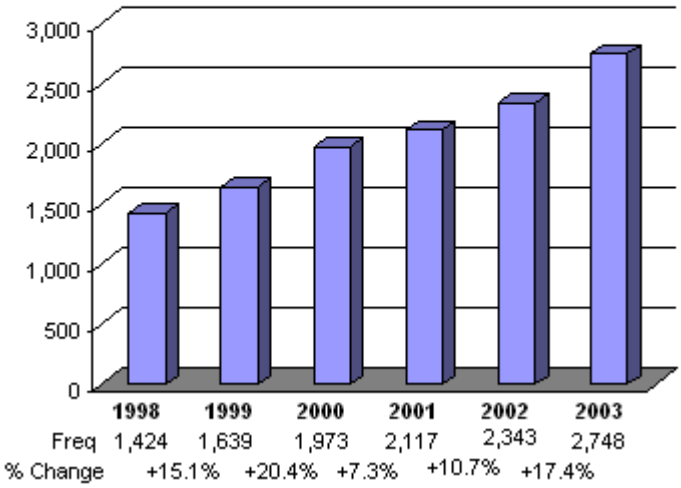
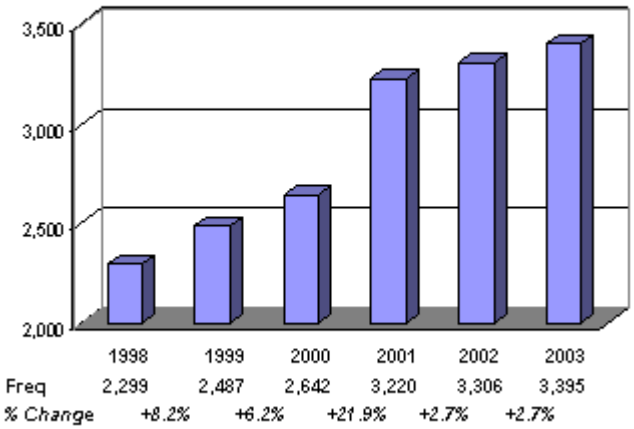


Figure 11
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of Methamphetamine At State Supported Facilities 1998 Through 2003



A regional analysis was conducted based on inpatients and outpatients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2002. The greatest number of methamphetamine mentions given in hospital admissions in 2002 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. Joplin MSA patients sought treatment for methamphetamine most (43.1%). Patients in Springfield MSA were next (23.6%), followed by Non MSAs (20.1%), St. Joseph MSA (12.3%), Kansas City MSA (10.2%), Columbia MSA (6.1%), and St. Louis MSA (4.5%).

An analysis was conducted of methods used to ingest methamphetamine and amphetamines by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2003 at State-supported facilities. Of the 3,395 clients having a problem with these drugs, 38.1% injected methamphetamine or amphetamines, 24.0% inhaled them, 30.3% smoked them, 6.6% took the methamphetamine or amphetamines orally, and 1.0% took them by other methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2003 by DESE indicates 5.0% of Missouri high school seniors have used methamphetamine one or more times during their life.

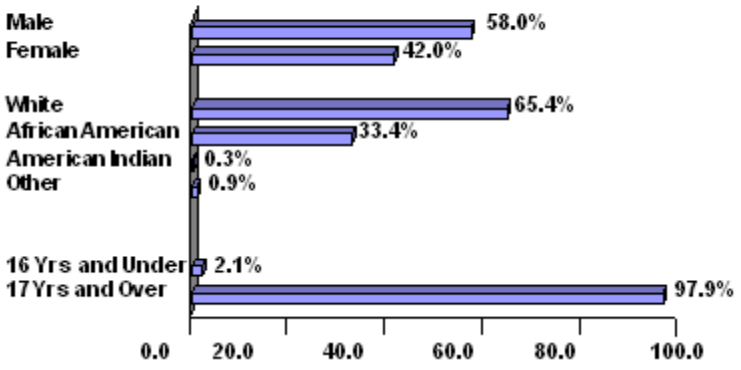
Heroin / Opiates

Heroin and opiate use is a problem in Missouri. In 2003, 21,428 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Missouri Department of Health during hospital admissions of Missouri residents for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 6,500 patients, heroin and opiates were mentioned as factors. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, heroin and opiates accounted for 30.4% of the total. These drugs were the second most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2003.

Heroin and opiates were a significant contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. A total of 24,960 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2003. These clients made a total of 20,194 primary drug mentions. Heroin and opiates contributed to the drug abuse problem of 1,650 clients, or 8.2% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 1,650 clients in treatment programs with a heroin or opiate problem, 58.0% were male and 42.0% were female. In addition, 65.4% were white, 33.4% were African American, and 1.2% were American Indian or another race. Clients ages 17 years and older accounted for 97.9% of all clients while those 16 years or younger accounted for 2.1% (Figure 12).

Figure 12
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Giving Heroin And Opiate Mentions During Drug Treatment
2003



Compared to other illicit drugs, heroin and opiates are used by older adults. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2003 was 30.1 years. For the 1,650 clients with a heroin or opiate problem, the average age was 34.2 years, substantially higher than for all drugs. Clients with a heroin or opiate problem first used it at an older age than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of heroin or opiates is 22.7 years compared to 20.0 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety indicates heroin is a significantly abused illegal drug. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance whom uses or sells any illegal drugs, 4.4% know they use or sell heroin. This survey also indicates heroin use is perceived to pose a great risk, physical or otherwise, to users. Of the respondents, 96.5% believe regular heroin use poses a great risk to users.

When examining trends in heroin and opiate use, it is apparent use of these drugs has increased. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with heroin or opiates as a contributing factor increased from 4,275 in 1998 to 4,583 in 1999. This is an increase of 7.2%. In 2000, the number of heroin mentions rose to 5,438, an increase of 18.7% over 1999. The number of mentions rose from 5,438 in 2000 to 6,284 in 2001, a 15.6% increase. In 2002, the number of mentions rose noticeably to 6,559 an increase of 4.4% compared to 2001. Heroin and Opiates mentions decreased slightly from 6,559 in 2002 to 6,500 in 2003, a decline of 0.9% (Figure 13). The number of persons receiving treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with heroin and opiates rose from 1,184 in 1998 to 1,736 in 1999, a 46.6% increase. In 2000, the number of people admitted declined to 1,652, a 4.8% decrease over the previous year. In 2001, there was another decrease when admissions dropped to 1,476, a 10.7% change. An increase of 11.0% occurred in 2002 with admissions rose to 1,639. Another slight increase of 0.6% occurred in 2003 with admissions rose to 1,650 (Figure 14).

Figure 13
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Heroin And Opiates
1998 Through 2003

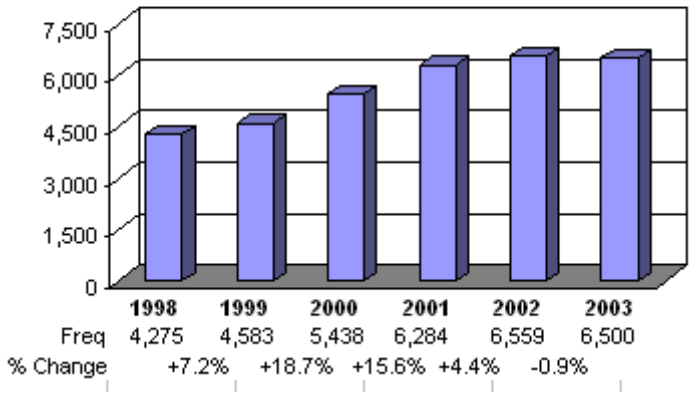
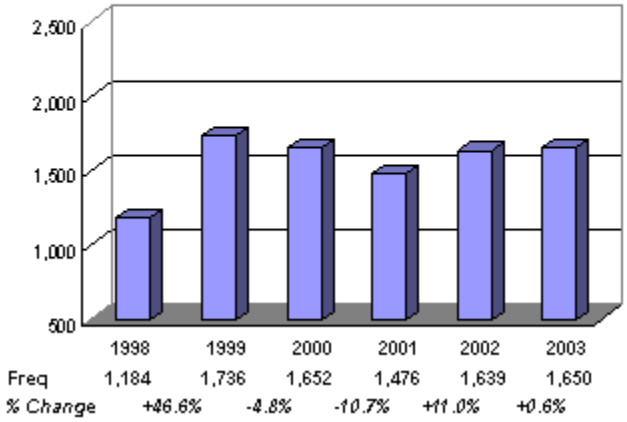


Figure 14
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of
Heroin And Opiates At State-Supported Facilities
1998 Through 2003



A regional analysis was conducted based on persons obtaining treatment for illicit drug abuse in 2002 at Missouri hospitals. The greatest number of heroin / opiate mentions given in hospital admissions in 2002 was found to be disproportionately greater in rural Non-MSAs and smaller, urban MSAs. Non-MSA patients mentioned heroin / opiates most (38.7%). Patients in Springfield MSA were next (37.9%), followed by Columbia MSA (33.8%), St. Louis MSA (30.4%), Joplin MSA (27.1%), St. Joseph MSA (25.0%) and Kansas City MSA (23.1%).

An analysis was conducted of methods of taking heroin and opiates by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2003 at State-supported facilities. Of the 1,650 clients having a problem with these drugs, 54.1% injected heroin or opiates, 32.9% inhaled them, 6.7% took them orally, 3.7% smoked them and 2.5% used other methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2003 by the Missouri DESE indicates 1.0% of Missouri high school seniors have used heroin one or more times during their life.

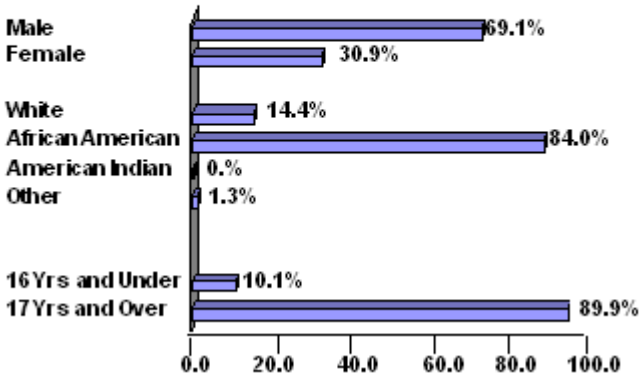
Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are abused to a lesser extent in Missouri than other illicit drugs discussed in this section. In 2003, 21,428 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Missouri Department of Health during medical admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 129 patients, hallucinogens were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, hallucinogens accounted for 0.6% of the total. These drugs were the least diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2003.

Hallucinogens were a minor contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to other drugs. A total of 24,960 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2003. A total of 20,194 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Hallucinogens contributed to the drug abuse problem of 320 clients, or 1.6% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 320 clients in treatment programs with a hallucinogen problem, 69.1% were male and 30.9% were female. In addition, 14.4% were white and 84.0% were African American. Clients ages 17 years and older accounted for 89.9% of all clients while those 16 years or younger accounted for 10.1% (see Figure 15).

Figure 15
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Giving Hallucinogen Mentions During Drug Treatment 2003



Compared to users of other illicit drugs, hallucinogens are used by younger adults. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2003 was 30.1 years. For the 320 clients with a hallucinogen problem, the average age was 27.0 years. The average age of clients' first use of hallucinogens was 19.7 years compared to the average age of clients' first use of other drugs (20.0 years).

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with hallucinogens as a contributing factor increased from 147 in 1998 to 184 in 1999, an increase of 25.2%. The number of hallucinogen mentions increased to 210 in 2000, a 14.1% increase. In 2001, the number declined to 154, a decrease of 26.7%. In 2002, the number of mentions remained the same as the previous year. Hallucinogens mentions decreased slightly from 154 in 2002 to 129 in 2003 (Figure 16). The number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment of primary problems with hallucinogens rose from 99 in 1998 to 133 in 1999, a 34.3% increase. In 2000, the number of persons admitted was 178, a 33.8% increase. In 2001, the number of persons admitted rose to 209, a 17.4% increase. Also, the number of admissions continued to increase in 2002 to 242, a +15.8% change, and in 2003 to 319, an increase of 31.8% (Figure 17).

Figure 16
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Hallucinogens
1998 Through 2003

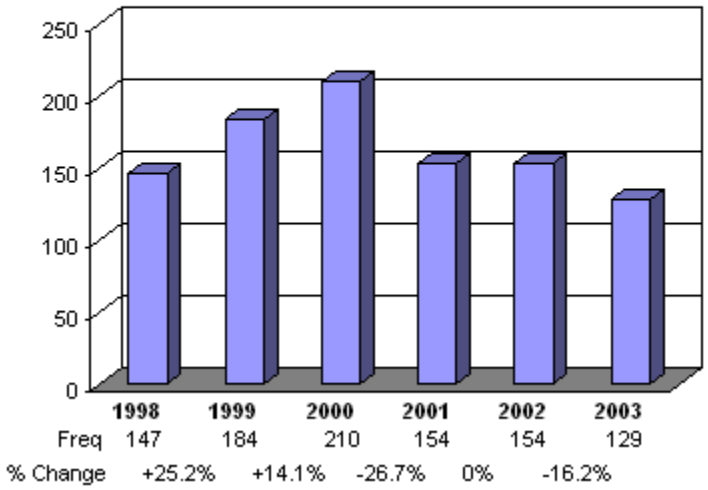
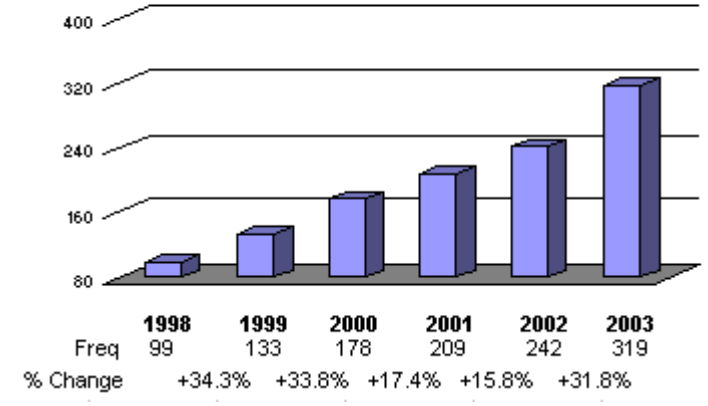


Figure 17
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment Of
Hallucinogens At State Supported Facilities
1998 Through 2003



A regional analysis was conducted based on persons admitted to hospitals for illicit drug problems in 2002. The greatest number of hallucinogen mentions given in hospital admissions in 2002 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. Columbia MSA patients mentioned hallucinogens most (1.3%). Less than 1% of patients admitted to hospitals in all other MSAs mentioned hallucinogens.

An analysis was conducted based on how hallucinogens were ingested by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2003 at State-supported facilities. Of the 209 clients having a problem with these drugs in 2003, 71.8% smoked hallucinogens, 22.0% took them orally, 3.8% inhaled them, 0.5% injected them, and 1.9% administered them by other means.

Other Illicit Drugs

Other specific illicit drugs are abused to a lesser extent in Missouri than those previously discussed. This general group includes: inhalants; sedatives including barbiturates; and tranquilizers including benzodiazepines. In 2003, 21,428 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Missouri Department of Health during medical admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 865 patients, drugs in this group were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2003, these accounted for 4.0% of the total. Barbiturates were mentioned as a factor in the diagnosis of 424 patients, or 49.0%, of all recorded illicit drug mentions in this category.

Drugs in this general group were a minor contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to other illicit drugs. A total of 24,960 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2003. A total of 20,194 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. These drugs contributed to the abuse problem of 391 clients, or 1.9% of all primary drug mentions.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with illicit drugs as a contributing factor increased from 665 in 1998 to 700 in 1999, an increase of 5.3%. The number of illicit drug mentions slightly decreased to 694 in 2000 (-0.9%). In 2001, the number rose to 755, an increase of 8.8%. In 2002, the number of mentions rose to 883, an increase of 17.0% from 2001. Other illicit drug mentions decreased from 883 in 2002 to 865 in 2003, a decrease of 2.1% (Figure 18). The number of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with these drugs indicates a decrease from 378 in 1998 to 315 in 1999, a 16.7% decrease. In 2000, the number rose to 339 (+7.6)%. The number of persons seeking treatment in 2001 significantly increased to 731 (+115.6%). In 2002, persons seeking treatment decreased to 396, a decrease of 45.8%. A decrease occurred again in 2003 to 391, decline of 1.3% (Figure 19).

Figure 18
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Other Illicit Drugs
1998 Through 2003

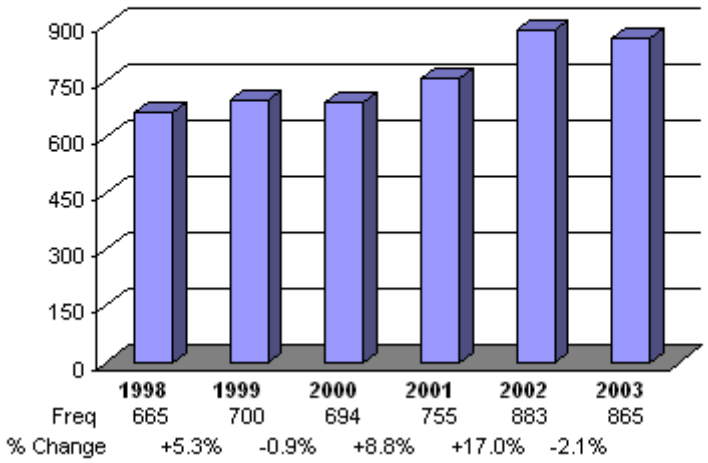
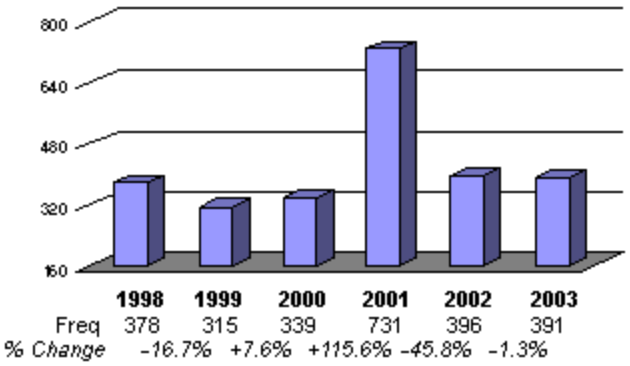


Figure 19
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment Of Other Illicit Drugs At State Supported Facilities 1998 Through 2003



The greatest number of other drug mentions given in hospital admissions in 2002 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. Patients in Columbia MSA mentioned other drugs most (7.9%). St. Joseph and Springfield MSA patients were next (tied - 7.5%), followed by Non-MSA (6.5%), Kansas City MSA (4.3%), Joplin MSAs (3.2%), and St. Louis MSA (2.7%).

A statewide survey conducted in 2003 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicated of all high school seniors, 9.7% had used ecstacy, 3.5% had used illicit steroids, and 6.2% had used inhalants at least once in their lifetime.

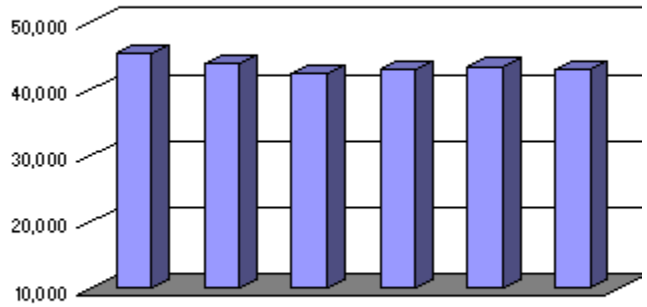
Impact of Illicit Drug Use

Illicit drug use has had a major impact on Missouri's criminal justice system. The enactment of legal sanctions for use of illicit drugs is one of the primary ways society attempts to control and reduce this problem. A substantial amount of resources and effort has been expended by the criminal justice system in detection, apprehension, conviction, and incarceration of illicit drug abusers as well as those associated with illicit drug industries. Illicit drug use also has an impact on the health care system, including hospitals and treatment centers in the State. Serious diseases and complications and can also result from drug use including hepatitis, AIDS, and birth defects.

Criminal Justice System

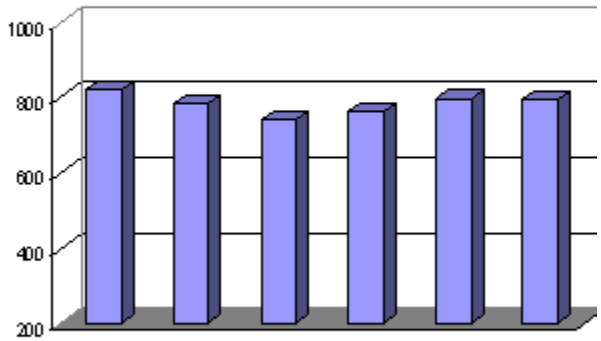
Beginning in 1998 there was a decrease in drug arrests in the State until 2001 when a slight increase was experienced**.** Drug arrests decreased by 6.9% between 1998 and 2000. In 2001, 42,985 drug arrests were reported, an increase of 1.6% over 2000 arrests, followed by a 1.0% increase in 2002. In 2003, 43,060 arrests were made, a decrease of less than 1% from 2002 (Figure 20). In 1998, the drug arrest rate per 100,000 population was 821.1 and in 1999 it decreased to 782.9 (-4.7%). The drug arrest rate continued to decline in 2000 (-5.4%). In 2001 and 2002, the drug arrest rate increased to 763.5 (+3.0%) and 799.0 (+4.6%), respectively. In 2003, the drug arrest rate decreased slightly to 792.5 per 100,000 population, a 0.1% decrease from the previous year (Figure 21).

Figure 20
Number Of Drug Arrests
In Missouri
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Arrests	45,447	43,807	42,325	42,985	43,411	43,060
% Change		-3.6%	-3.4%	+1.6%	+1.0%	-0.8%

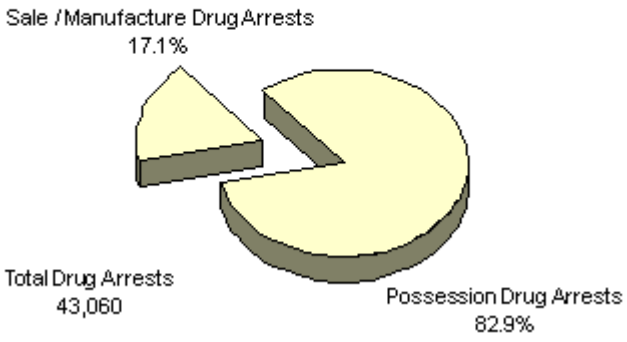
Figure 21
Rate Of Missouri Drug Offense Arrests
Per 100,000 Population
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Arrest	821.1	782.9	741.0	763.5	799.0	792.5
		-4.7%	-5.4%	+3.0%	+4.6%	-0.1%

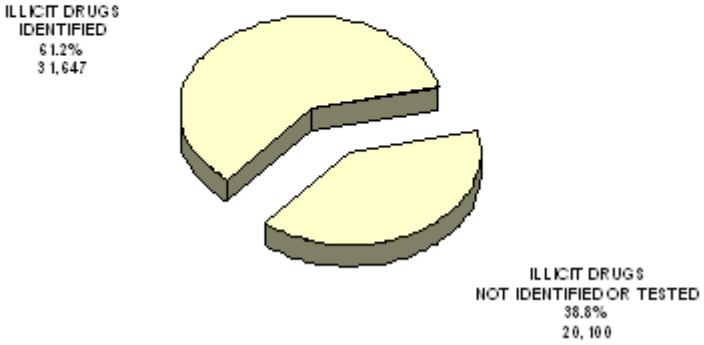
The number of possession and sale /manufacture drug arrests made by law enforcement agencies is indicative of an abundant demand for illicit drugs. In 2003, 43,060 drug arrests were made by Missouri law enforcement agencies. Of these arrests, 35,688, or 82.9%, were for drug possession. Another 7,372 arrests (17.1%) were for sale or manufacture of drugs (Figure 22).

Figure 22
Missouri Drug Arrests By Arrest Type
2003



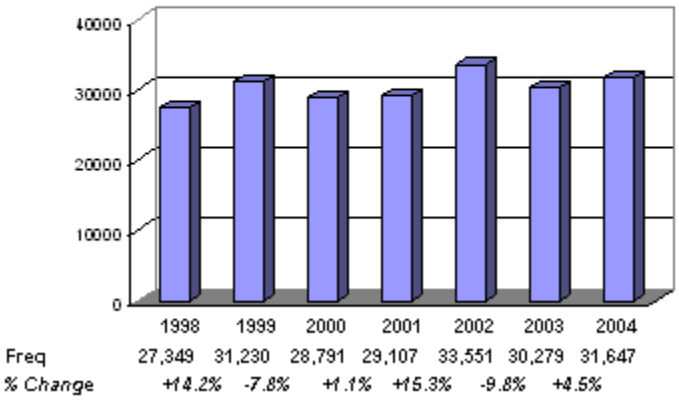
To support drug enforcement by the criminal justice system, a substantial number of cases are processed by crime laboratories in Missouri to identify illicit drugs. An analysis of cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories identifies what proportion of their caseload resulted in detection of illicit drugs. In fiscal year 2004, 51,747 cases were processed in fourteen crime laboratories in the State. Of theses cases, 61.2% resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. In 38.8% of the cases, no tests were made for illicit drugs or, if tests for illicit drugs were performed, none were found (Figure 23).

Figure 23
Cases Processed By
Missouri Crime Laboratories
By Illicit Drug Status
FY 2004



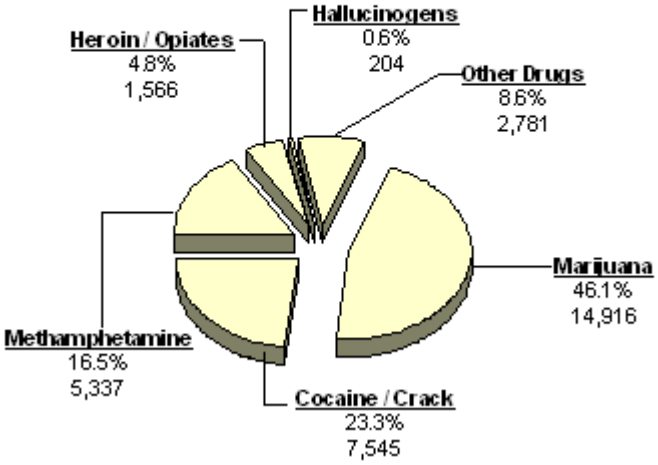
There has been an increase in illicit drug case loads processed by fourteen crime laboratories over the past few years. A significant increase of crime laboratory cases with identified illicit drugs occurred from 1998 to 1999. The number of cases with identified illicit drugs then decreased in 2000 and stabilized in 2001. Another significant increase of 15.3% in cases with identified illicit drugs occurred in 2002 compared to 2001 (Figure 24).

Figure 24
Cases Processed By Missouri Crime Laboratories
With Identified Illicit Drugs
By Fiscal Year



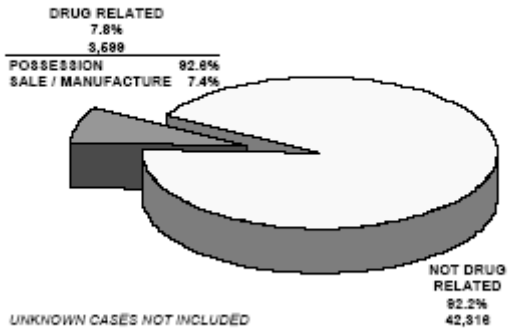
In fiscal year 2004, a total of 32,349 drug mentions were made in the 31,647 crime laboratory cases that resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. Of the illicit drug mentions, marijuana was the most frequent accounting for 46.1% of the total mentions (Figure 25). The next most frequently mentioned illicit drug was cocaine / crack (23.3%), followed by methamphetamine (16.5%).

Figure 25
Illicit Drugs Identified In Missouri Crime Laboratory Cases
By Illicit Drug Type
FY 2004



Youth involvement with drugs is a substantial problem for Missouri's juvenile justice system. Using the Juvenile Court Referral Information System, an analysis was completed on youth who committed law violations, were referred to juvenile court, and received a final disposition within a given year. In 2001, the Missouri juvenile justice court system disposed of 45,915 cases in which a youth committed a law violation. A dangerous drug violation was associated with 3,599 or 7.8% of the cases where the type of violation was known. In analyzing the specific type of dangerous drug law violation, 92.6% of the referrals were associated with possession of dangerous drugs and 7.4% were related to sale and distribution (Figure 26). It is assumed the majority of dangerous drug possession cases involve drug users rather than nonusers participating in the illicit drug industry.

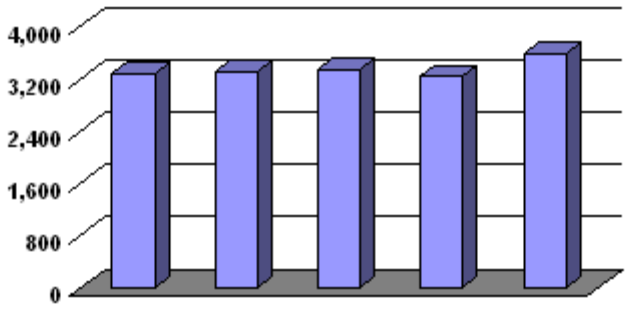
Figure 26
Missouri Juvenile Court
2001 Law Violation Referrals[1]
Case Drug Status



[1] Referrals are cases disposed of by courts in a given year.

Since 2001, dangerous drug referrals handled by the Missouri juvenile court system have slowly increased. The number of 1998 juvenile dangerous drug referrals increased by 0.9% compared to 1997 and the number of 1999 cases increased by 1.0% compared to 1998. In 2000, referrals slightly decreased by 3.3% compared to 1999. In 2001, the number of juvenile dangerous drug referrals rose to 3,599, an increase of 11.0% from 2000 (Figure 27).

Figure 27
Missouri Juvenile Court
Drug-Related Law Violation Referrals[1]
By Year



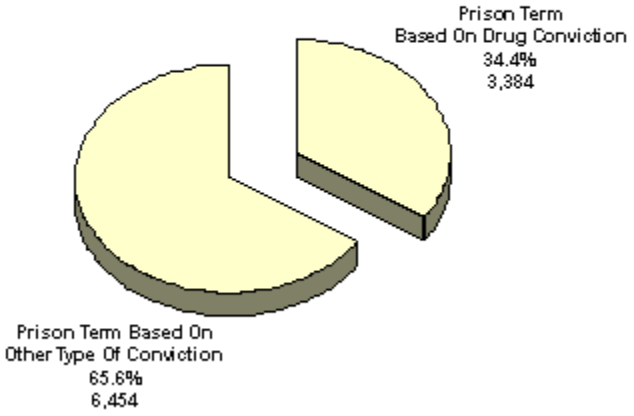
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Referrals	3,292	3,320	3,352	3,242	3,599
% Change		*+0.9%*	*+1.0%*	*-3.3%*	*+11.0%*

[1] Referrals are cases disposed of by courts in a given year.

One of the most severe sanctions that society can impose on illicit drug users and illicit drug industry law violators convicted of such offenses is incarceration in prison. To assess the impact drug law violators have on State penal institutions, an analysis was conducted using data from the Department of Corrections, Offender Management Information System (OMIS).

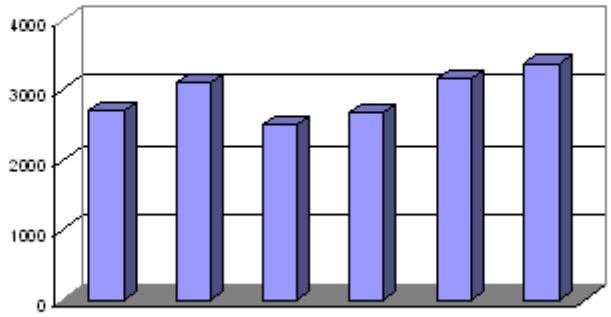
In Missouri, a substantial amount of State penal institutions' resources and facilities have been devoted to incarcerating drug law violators. Of all clients entering DOC custody in 2003, almost one-third (34.4%) were incarcerated as a result of being convicted on one or more drug law violations (Figure 28).

Figure 28
Clients Entering Department Of Corrections Custody
Drug Sentencing Status
2003



When examining trends associated with incarcerating drug law violators, there was an increase (14.5%) in this type of client entering the State system in 1999 compared to 1998. Between 1999 and 2000, a decrease of 19.2% in the number of clients entering DOC custody for drug law violations occurred. In 2001, client numbers showed another increase of 6.8% compared to 2000. The number of clients entering DOC custody for drug violations again increased significantly in 2002 (18.3%) and again in 2003 (+6.7%) (Figure 29).

Figure 29
Clients Sentenced For Drug Violations
Entering Department Of Corrections Custody
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Freq	2,713	3,107	2,510	2,681	3,171	3,384
% Change		*+14.5%*	*-19.2%*	*+6.8%*	*+18.3%*	*+6.7%*

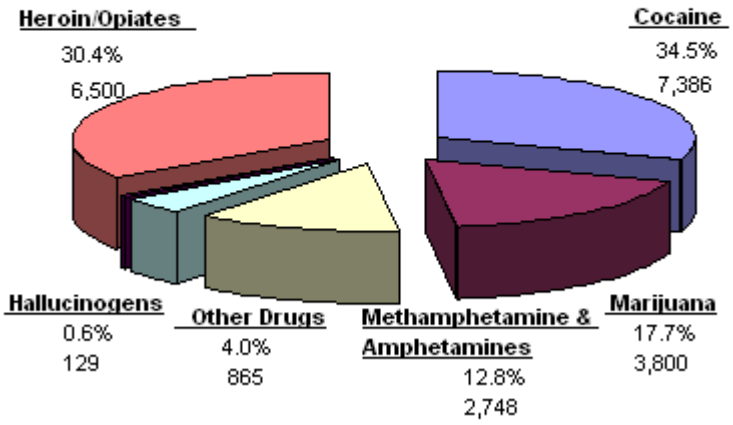
There are definite links between illicit drug use and other types of criminal behavior. In 2002, a study was conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in which inmates of local jails were surveyed. Of all jail inmates, 68.7% stated they had used drugs at least once a week for at least a month. Of all convicted jail inmates, 82.2% indicated they had used drugs at least once in their lifetime. Additionally, 28.8% of convicted jail inmates indicated they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their arrest offense. The most serious offense committed by 43.2% of convicted inmates was a drug offense, 32.5% was a property crime, and 21.8% was a violent crime.

Health Care System

In many cases, illicit drug use results in adverse physical and psychological reactions causing the person to require medical treatment. A substantial amount of medical attention and resources are expended in Missouri treating individuals for illicit drug use. Data were acquired from the Department of Health's Patient Abstract System. In this information system, State-licensed hospitals, the University of Missouri Medical Center, and a number of other hospitals report all inpatients and certain classes of outpatients treated at their facilities.

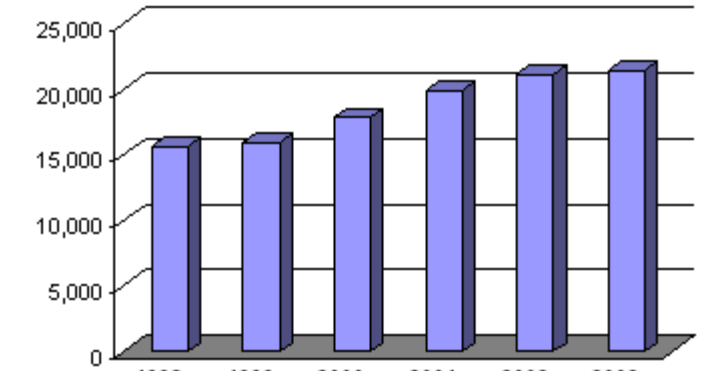
Of all illicit drug mentions in 2003, the most frequent was cocaine / crack accounting for 34.5% of the total. The next most frequently mentioned illicit drugs were heroin / opiates 30.4%, marijuana (17.7%), methamphetamine and amphetamines (12.8%), and hallucinogens (0.6%). Other types of illicit drugs accounted for 4.0% of the total (Figure 30).

Figure 30
2003 Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions
In Patient Diagnosis
By Illicit Drug Type



An analysis was conducted on patients treated at these facilities where illicit drug use was a factor in their diagnosis. In 1999, there were 15,912 mentions, an increase of 1.8% over 1998 mentions. There were 17,845 illicit drug mentions in 2000, an increase of 12.1%. In 2001 mentions rose to 19,915, an increase of 11.6%. There were 21,126 mentions in 2002, an increase of 6.1% over 2001. In 2003 mentions rose to 21,428, an increase of 1.4% (Figure 31).

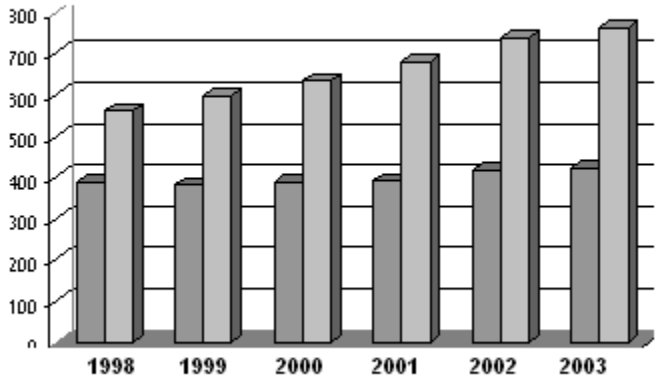
Figure 31
Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions
In Patient Diagnosis
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Freq	15,627	15,912	17,845	19,915	21,126	21,428
% Change		+1.8%	+12.1%	+11.6%	+6.1%	+1.4%

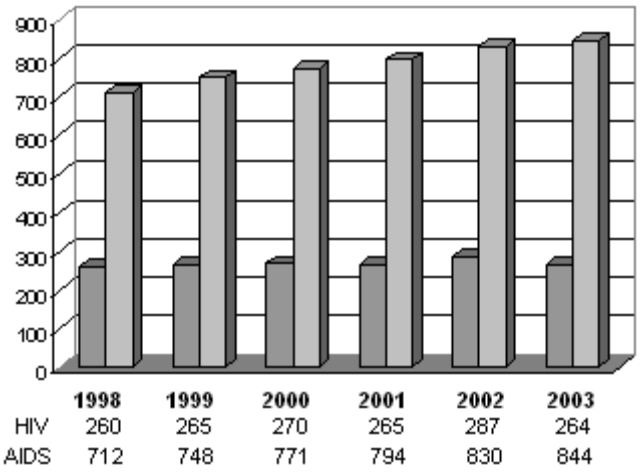
Certain types of illicit drug ingestion practices cause life-threatening consequences to the drug abuser as well as other people they come in contact with. The intravenous injection of illicit drugs is a way HIV and AIDS are transmitted as well as a number of other serious diseases, such as hepatitis. During 2003, 762 AIDS cases and 422 HIV cases were diagnosed in Missouri where intravenous drug use was suspected as the primary means of infection (Figure 32). Another 844 AIDS cases and 264 HIV cases were diagnosed involving both male homosexual activity and drug use via injection (Figure 33). In these instances, intravenous drug use was one of two suspected means of infection. Missouri had 1,606 AIDS cases and 686 HIV cases where illicit drug abuse, no doubt, played a significant role in spreading this deadly disease in 2003.

Figure 32
HIV /AIDS Cases Contracted By IV Drug Use
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HIV	389	381	389	392	418	422
AIDS	560	597	633	680	739	762

Figure 33
HIV / AIDS Cases Contracted By Homosexual IV Drug Use
By Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HIV	260	265	270	265	287	264
AIDS	712	748	771	794	830	844

There also have been serious indirect consequences resulting from the spread of HIV and AIDS through the intravenous use of illicit drugs. A substantial number of women and young men support their illicit drug habits through prostitution. When these persons contract HIV / AIDS through intravenous drug use, they transmit the disease to numerous sex partners they come in contact with. Sexual contact is another way this deadly disease is transmitted. In addition, a number of infected drug dealers who also are intravenous drug users frequently transmit the HIV virus. Persons come to them to acquire drugs and, rather than use money to obtain them, provide them with sexual favors.

Other individuals can be at risk from illicit drug abusers. Some of the most seriously affected are the abuser's children. In a study conducted by Missouri Department of Health in 1997 on the prevalence and implication of prenatal substance use in the State, it was found, in a sample of pregnant women, the weighted prevalence of illicit drug use was 5.2%. The prenatal effects of substance use include: pre-term labor, low birth weight, premature, congenital anomalies, fetal distress, stillbirth, cerebral infarction, mental retardation, and other neurobehavioral effects. Once the child is born, they no doubt face increased chances of physical abuse and/or neglect as a result of the abuser's drug use and dependency problems.

Illicit Drug Industry In Missouri

Missouri has a substantial illicit drug industry. It not only supports the illicit drug using population in the State, but also is involved in exporting and distributing illicit drugs on an interstate basis. Illicit drug industries involve manufacturing, cultivating, distributing, and marketing illicit drugs. In Missouri, a number of specific industries have been identified and will be discussed in this section. These are: marijuana cultivation; methamphetamine clandestine labs; interstate illicit drug distribution trafficking; and distribution / point-of-sale illicit drug trafficking.

A variety of data sources were used to assess Missouri's drug industries. Reliance was placed on existing law enforcement arrest and illicit drug activity information systems and quarterly program monitor reports. Published reports from federal and state law enforcement agencies describing various aspects of Missouri's illicit drug industries were utilized. In addition, results of a drug industry profile survey sent to multi-jurisdictional task forces were used in this analysis.

Marijuana Cultivation

Several varieties of marijuana are grown in Missouri for commercial use. A substantial amount of marijuana, known as "ditchweed" or "volunteer", grows wild in the State. These wild patches are harvested as opportunity presents itself. Normally, wild marijuana has relatively low THC levels and is not extremely potent. A number of trafficking groups operating outside the harvest area purchase or harvest wild marijuana and use it to "cut"

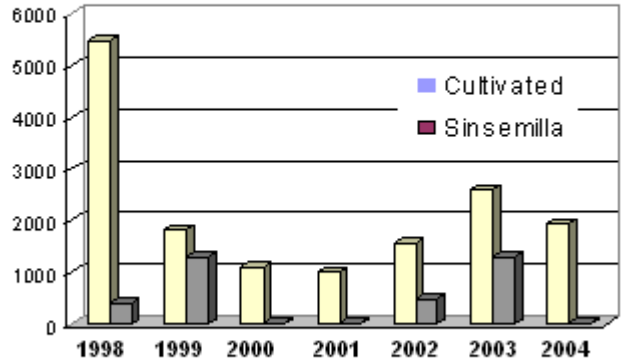
more potent varieties of the plant they are marketing. Wild marijuana is associated only with outside growing operations.

The second type is "cultivated" marijuana. This type is intentionally planted, cultivated, and harvested. Both male and female marijuana plants are grown to maturity and allowed to pollinate. This variety contains moderate levels of THC and is considered fairly potent.

The third type of marijuana is "sinsemilla". This type also is planted, cultivated, and harvested. As part of the cultivation process, male plants are pulled from the patch when they start to mature. As a result, female plants are unable to pollinate and their THC levels dramatically increase. This type of plant is considered very potent and is in high demand. The cultivation of sinsemilla is associated with both outside and inside operations. As far as inside operations are concerned, it is the predominant variety grown.

Production of both cultivated and sinsemilla marijuana has fluctuated in Missouri during the past several years. In 1998, multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (MJTF) destroyed 5,466 cultivated marijuana plants. Since that year, the number of destroyed cultivated plants has declined. In 2004, 1,949 cultivated plants were eradicated. Generally, few sinsemilla plants are destroyed by MJTF. But, in 1999, 1,305 sinsemilla plants were destroyed and in 2003, 1,318 sinsemilla plants were eradicated (Figure 34). Other MJTF data suggest this industry impacts all MSAs. Analyses of fiscal year 2004 Byrne Grant program monitor reports indicate marijuana cultivation is more common in rural parts of the State than urban. Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Non-MSAs eradicated 5,125 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 1,212 cultivated plants, and 18 sinsemilla plants. By comparison, MJTF in large MSAs (St. Louis and Kansas City) eradicated 18 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 443 cultivated plants, and 18 sinsemilla plants. In small MSAs during this same time frame, MJTF destroyed 0 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 312 cultivated plants, and 15 sinsemilla plants.

Figure 34
Eradication Of Cultivated And Sinsemilla Marijuana Plants
By Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
Fiscal Year 1998 - 2004



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cultivated	5,466	1,824	1,109	1,003	1,564	2,606	1,949
Sinsemilla	430	1,305	28	36	504	1,318	51

Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were asked to submit profiles on drug industries that were major or moderate problems in their jurisdiction. Nineteen MJTF responded to the survey. Of these, thirteen (68.4%) multi-jurisdictional task forces indicated marijuana cultivation was either a major or moderate problem (Figure 35). Of the thirteen task forces reporting marijuana cultivation as a major or moderate problem, 76.9% indicated marijuana is grown both indoors and outdoors in their jurisdictional area and 23.1% indicated it was grown only outdoors (Figure 36).

Figure 35
Seriousness Of Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

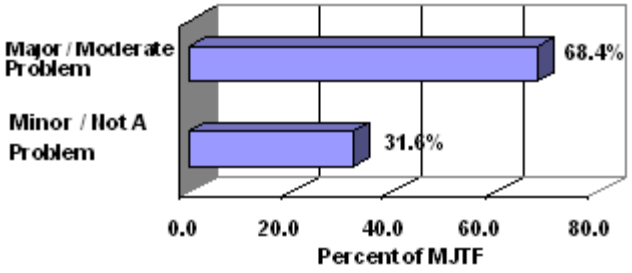
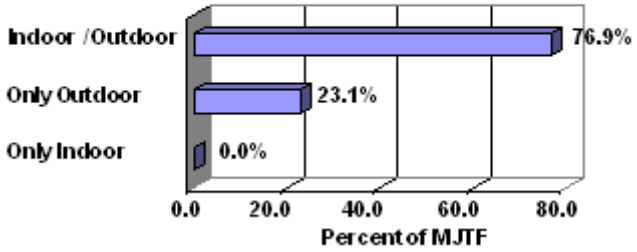
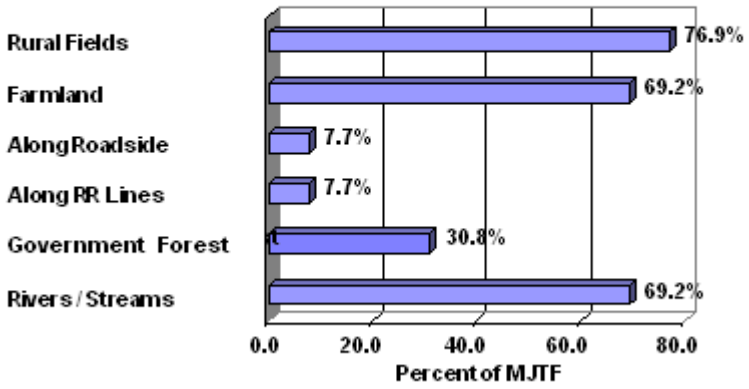


Figure 36
Type Of Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



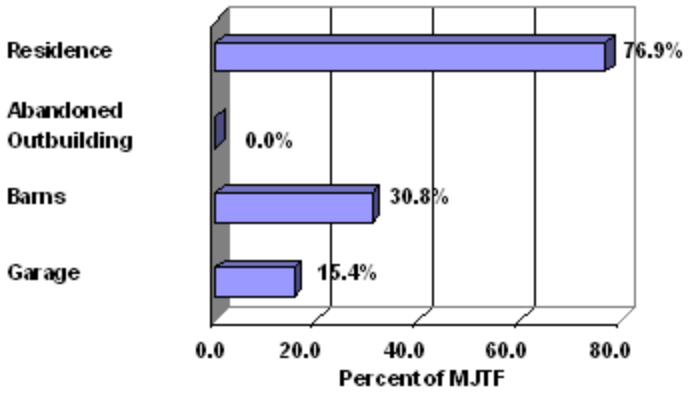
Of the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicating marijuana is cultivated outdoors in their jurisdictions, 76.9% reported marijuana is grown in rural fields, 69.2% reported it is grown on farmland, and 69.2% reported its growth along rivers or streams (Figure 37). Other outdoor cultivation locations reported by these task forces include government forests (30.8%), along railroad lines (7.7%), and along roadsides (7.7%). Of the MJTF indicating marijuana is cultivated indoors in their jurisdictions, 76.9% stated it is grown in residences and 30.8% indicated it is grown inside barns (Figure 38). Garages are another commonly used indoor cultivation area noted by 15.4% of the MJTF.

Figure 37
Location Of Outdoor Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



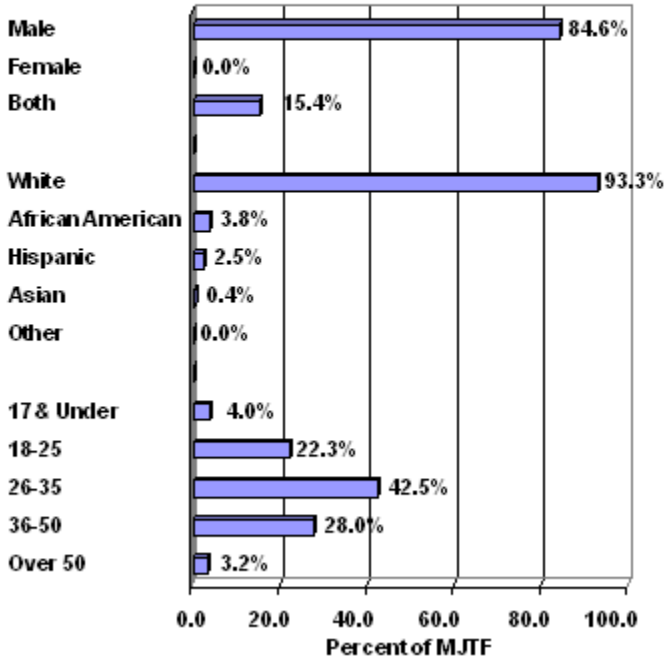
MJTF survey responses indicate marijuana is cultivated predominantly by white males between the ages of 26-35. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 84.6% indicated males were involved in this industry, 93.3% indicated whites were involved, and 42.5% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were involved (Figure 39).

Figure 38
Location Of Indoor Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



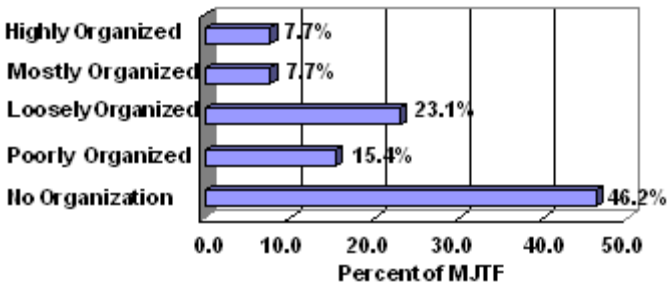
MJTF survey responses indicate marijuana is cultivated predominantly by white males between the ages of 26-35. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 84.6% indicated males were involved in this industry, 93.3% indicated whites were involved, and 42.5% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were involved (Figure 39).

Figure 39
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Marijauna Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



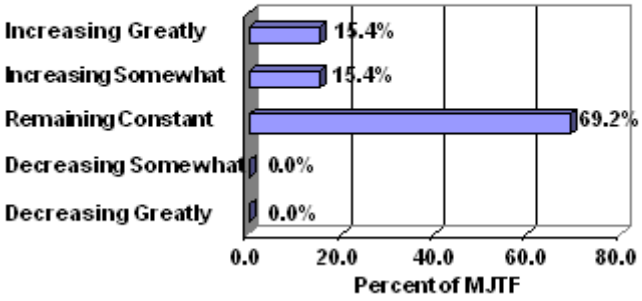
The organization level of marijuana cultivation industry is characterized as mostly no organization to loosely organized levels. Of those MJTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 46.2% indicated this industry is unorganized (Figure 40). Another 23.1% of surveyed MJTFs indicated marijuana cultivation is loosely organized and 15.4% indicated this industry is poorly organized. The surveyed MJTF also indicated gang activity is not associated with marijuana cultivation in Missouri.

Figure 40
Organization Levels Associated With Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Overall, the marijuana cultivation industry in Missouri is remaining constant. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 69.2% indicated the extent of industry is not changing (Figure 41). However, several identified it as greatly increasing (15.4%).

Figure 41
Trends Of Marijuana Cultivation Industry
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Methamphetamine Clandestine Laboratories

Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in methamphetamine clandestine laboratory manufacturing in Missouri. The adoption of new processing methods has, no doubt, played a significant role in this increase. The following discussion of these methods was paraphrased from National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) publications. Five methods are typically used to produce methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Four of these methods involve chemical reduction of ephedrine / pseudoephedrine but uses different precursor chemicals. Mexican methamphetamine trafficking organizations typically utilize hydriodic acid and red phosphorous to reduce ephedrine / pseudoephedrine. When hydriodic acid supplies are limited, high quality dextro (d-) methamphetamine is produced using iodine in its place. The "Hypo" method also uses iodine but with hypophosphorous acid in place of red phosphorous. This method is particularly dangerous, many times resulting in fires and explosions due to the volatility of phosphine gas produced during the reduction process. The "Nazi" or "Birch" method utilizes anhydrous ammonia and sodium or lithium metal to reduce ephedrine or pseudoephedrine to produce high-grade d-methamphetamine. This method can yield a finished product in two hours and requires no sophisticated equipment and many of the ingredients do not arouse suspicion when purchased in small quantities. The "P2P" is the one method of methamphetamine production that does not involve ephedrine / pseudoephedrine reduction. Rather, principal chemicals include phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mecuric acid and the method yields low quality dl-methamphetamine. Outlaw motorcycle gangs have most commonly utilized this method.

Threats posed by methamphetamine exceed those presented to users of this drug. In the production of methamphetamine, fire and explosion hazards typically occur due to the flammability of precursor chemicals. Environmental hazards occur as a result of improper storage or disposal of precursor chemicals in rivers, fields, and forests. Because clandestine laboratories are commonly constructed in private residences, exposure to toxic precursor chemicals can impact the health of family members of methamphetamine cooks.

Nationally, methamphetamine clandestine laboratories are widely found throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and Central (including Missouri) regions of the country. Powdered methamphetamine is the most commonly found form although crystal methamphetamine, known as ice, is increasing in the Kansas City area.

From analyses based on multi-jurisdictional drug task force program monitor reports, it is apparent a substantial portion of this industry is centered in Non-MSA regions of the State and in large, urban MSAs. During fiscal year 2004, multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Missouri destroyed 1,432 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Of these, 50.0% were destroyed in Non-MSA regions. Another 28.3% of the clandestine methamphetamine labs were destroyed in the St. Louis MSA and 1.7% was destroyed in the Kansas City MSA. The Joplin MSA accounted for 14.1% of the total destroyed clandestine methamphetamine labs, followed by Springfield MSA (3.7%), St. Joseph MSA (2.2%), and Columbia MSA (1.0%).

A total of 2,860 methamphetamine clandestine laboratory seizures or dump sites of chemicals, equipment, or glassware were reported to EPIC in 2003. (Figure 42) identifies the areas where most seizures occurred. There has been a high concentration of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the southeast portion of the State as well as in the St. Louis area.

The number of methamphetamine clandestine laboratories seized by the statewide multi-jurisdictional drug task forces increased significantly from 2000 to 2001(57.4%) and continued to rise through 2003. However, the growth trend in methamphetamine lab seizures was reversed in 2004 when the number of labs seized decreased 13.6% from 2003 (Figure 43).

Figure 42
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures
By County And MSHP Troop
2003

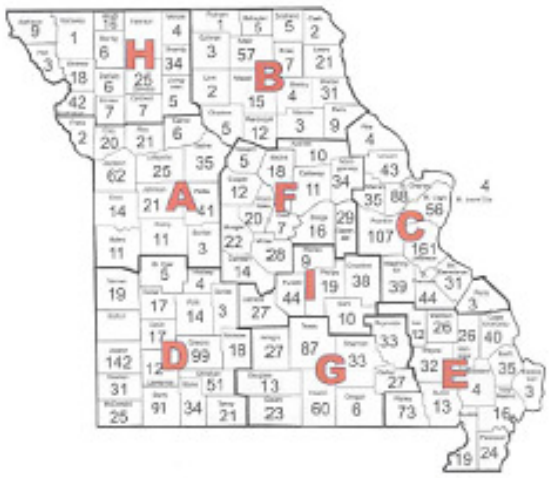
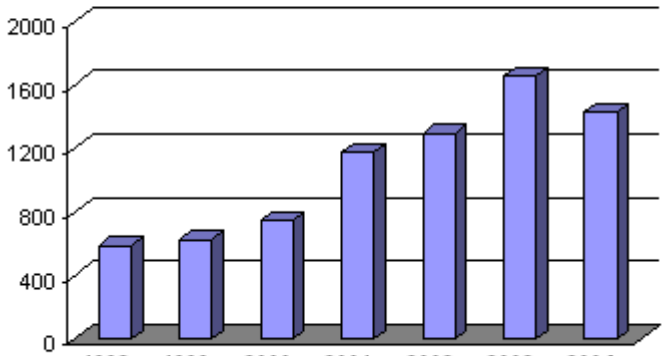


Figure 43
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Seized
By Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 1998 to FY 2004

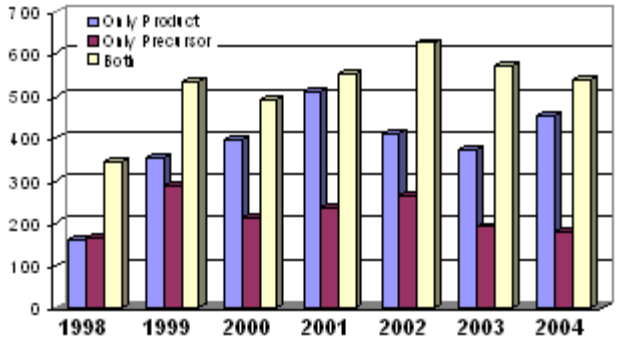


	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Freq	589	628	749	1,179	1,297	1,658	1,432
% Change		+0.0%	+19.3%	+57.4%	+10.0%	+27.8%	-13.6%

An examination of Missouri Crime Laboratory case processing data also indicates the methamphetamine manufacturing industry has increased in the State over the past few years. In fiscal year 2003, Missouri crime laboratories processed 1,133 clandestine lab cases in which methamphetamine final product, methamphetamine precursor chemicals, or both final product and precursor chemicals were detected (Figure 44). In fiscal year 2004, Missouri crime laboratories processed 1,172 clandestine lab cases in which either methamphetamine final product, methamphetamine precursor chemicals, or both final product and precursor chemicals were detected. This is an increase of 3.4% from the previous year.

In a recent survey, multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were asked a series of questions regarding the nature and extent of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in their areas. All nineteen of the responding MJTFs, indicated this industry was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 45). In addition, 78.9% indicated methamphetamine labs are found both indoors and outdoors (Figure 46). Another 21.1% of those responding indicated only indoor clandestine methamphetamine labs are found.

Figure 44
Cases With Methamphetamine Products And Precursors
Detected By Missouri Crime Laboratories
By Fiscal Year



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Only Product	161	354	398	509	414	373	454
Only Precursor	166	288	213	234	266	190	179
Both	346	532	491	554	627	570	539

Figure 45
Seriousness Of Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

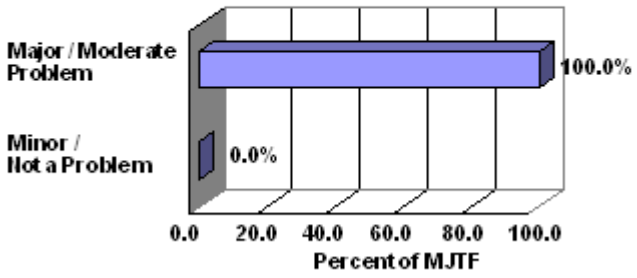
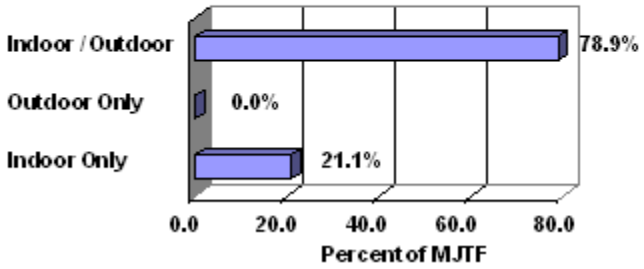


Figure 46
Locations Of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Several outdoor and indoor locations for methamphetamine laboratories were noted by the responding MJTF. Of those MJTF indicating methamphetamine labs are found outdoors, 73.7% indicated vehicles are most commonly used (Figure 47). This was followed by wooded areas (63.2%), farmland (57.9%) and along gravel roads (47.4%). Of the MJTF' indicating methamphetamine labs are found indoors, 94.7% indicated homes are the most common location used (Figure 48). Homes are followed by garages (84.2%), hotels / motels (68.4%), barns / outbuildings (63.2%), and abandoned buildings (57.9%).

Figure 47
Outdoor Locations Used For Clandestine
Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

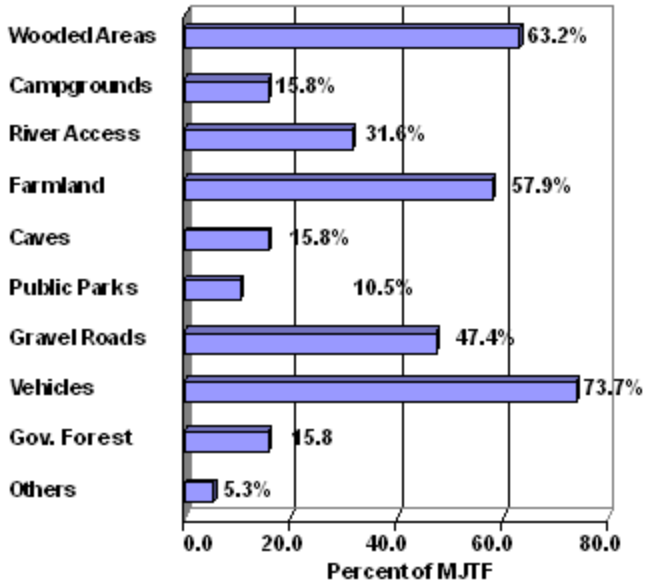
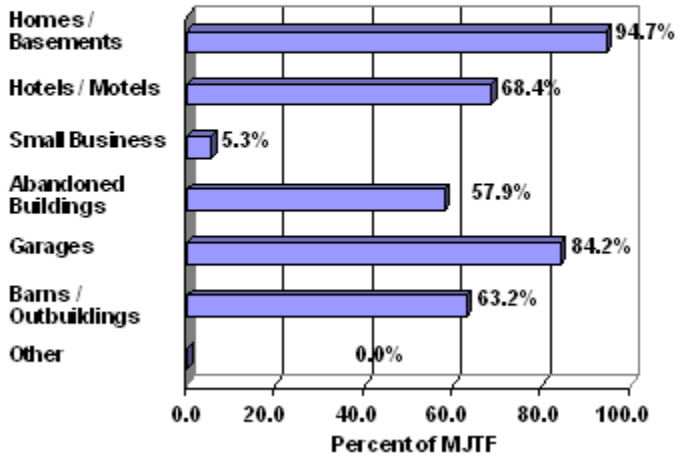
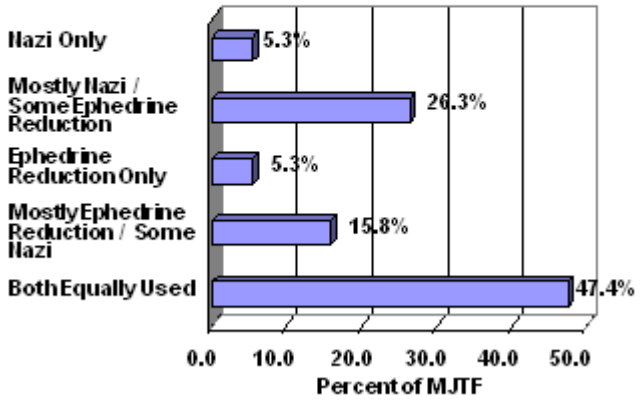


Figure 48
Indoor Locations Used For
Clandestine Methamphetamine La+boratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



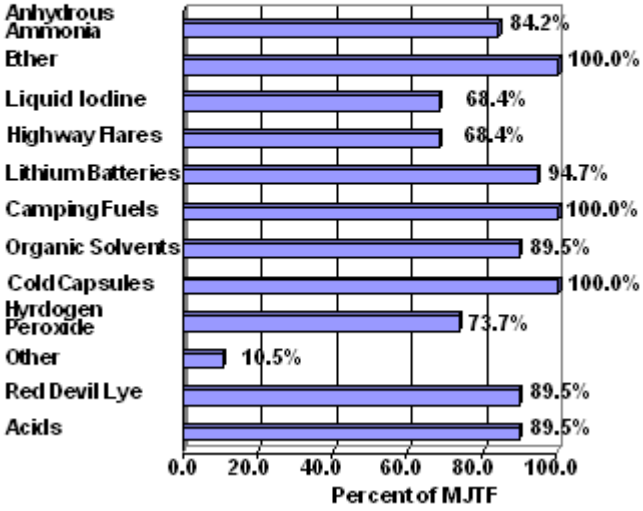
Task forces indicated participants in this industry do not have a preferred method of processing methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Of the MJTF indicating clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are a serious or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 47.4% indicated both ephedrine reduction and the Nazi method are used to process the illicit drug (Figure 49). Another 26.3% indicated the Nazi method and, to a lesser extent, ephedrine reduction is used. 15.8% indicated ephedrine reduction and some Nazi method are used.

Figure 49
Methamphetamine Processing Methods
Used In Clandestine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



In the survey, MJTF also were asked what types of precursor chemicals are used in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in their jurisdictions. Of the respondents indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their area, all indicated ether, camping fuels, and cold capsules are most commonly used to process the drug (Figure 50).

Figure 50
Precursor Chemicals Used In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



The sources of precursor chemicals used to process methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories varies. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 89.5% indicated retail stores are a source of precursor chemicals (Figure 51). This source is followed by drug stores (73.7%), and convenience stores (68.4%). The source of anhydrous ammonia was specifically queried from the MJTF. Of those task forces indicating clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are a major or moderate problem, over two-thirds (78.9%) indicated anhydrous ammonia is obtained from portable field tanks (Figure 52). MJTF also indicated anhydrous ammonia is obtained from farm co-ops (52.6%) and bulk fertilizer plants (36.8%).

Figure 51
Sources Of Precursor Chemicals Used In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

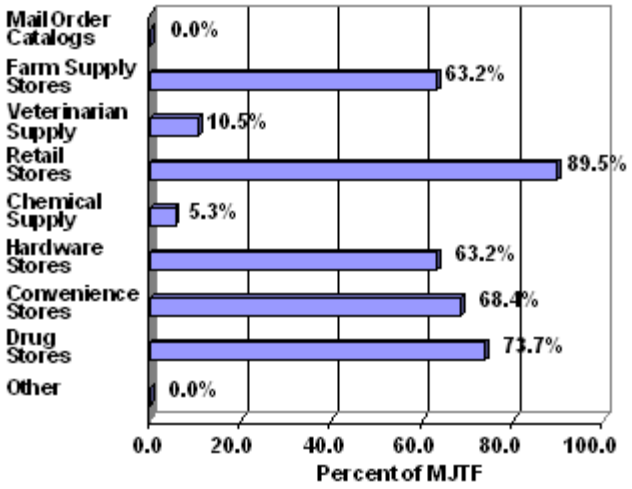
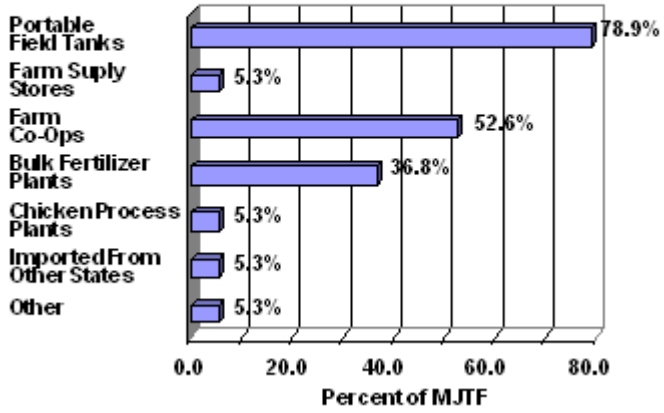


Figure 52
Sources Of Anhydrous Ammonia Used In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived by Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Persons involved in producing methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories are predominately white males between the ages of 18 and 35. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 63.2% indicated participants are male, 97.7% indicated participants are white, and 76.2% indicated their ages range from 18 through 35 (Figure 53). Persons in this industry are somewhat organized and may share processing techniques or equipment. Of the respondent MJTF, 63.2% indicated participants in this industry are loosely organized and 21.1% indicated they are mostly to highly organized (Figure 54). No MJTF indicated gang activity is associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Figure 53
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

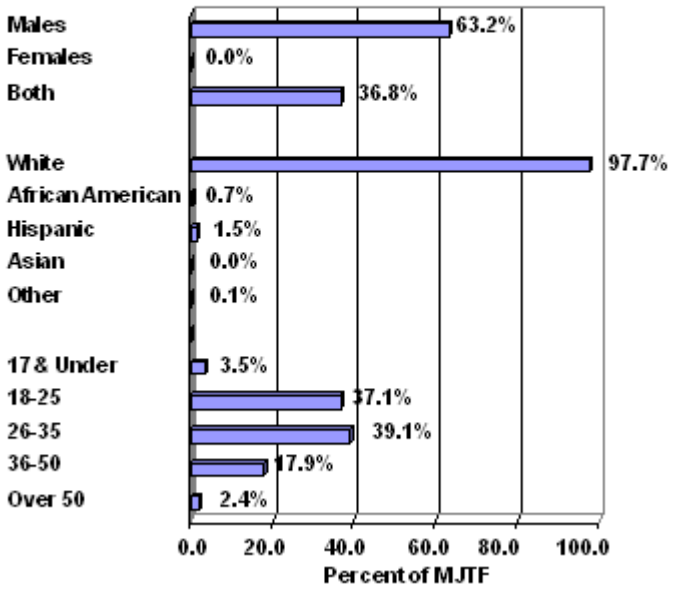
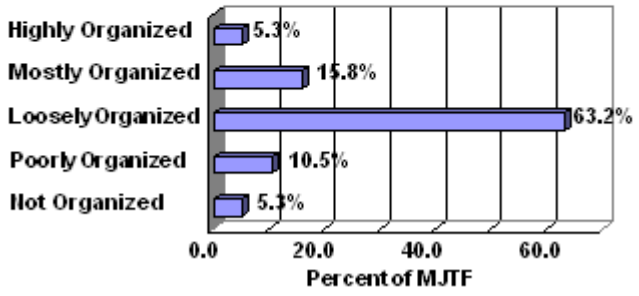
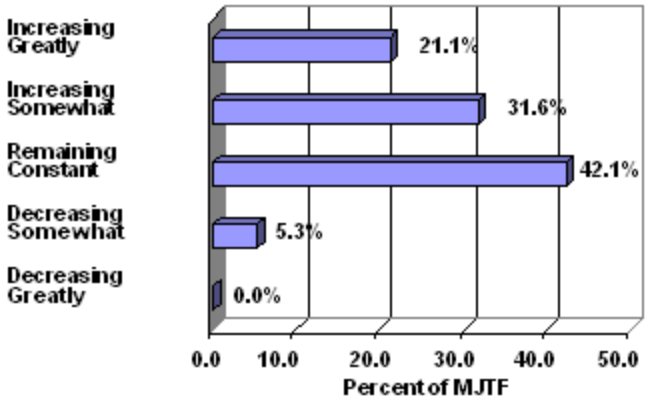


Figure 54
Organization Levels Associated With
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



The clandestine methamphetamine laboratory industry continues to expand in the State. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 52.7% indicated it is greatly increasing or increasing somewhat (Figure 55). Almost one-half of the MJTF (42.1%) indicated this industry's growth is remaining constant their jurisdiction.

Figure 55
Trends Of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Industry
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Missouri Interstate Distribution Trafficking

Missouri serves as a conduit for transportation of significant amounts of illicit drugs between out-state points of origin and destination. Missouri's central location in the nation and extensive interstate roadway system increases its likelihood of being involved in illicit interstate drug trafficking.

Different transportation methods are used to move illicit drugs through Missouri. Illicit drugs primarily are moved by land and air. Roadways are utilized for interstate drug trafficking more extensively than other transportation systems. Both private individuals and commercial operators transport illicit drugs, sometimes knowingly and other times unknowingly. Of the nineteen multi-jurisdictional drug task forces surveyed, sixteen (84.2%) indicated interstate distribution / trafficking of drugs was a moderate or major problem (Figure 56). All of these MJTF indicated both marijuana and cocaine / crack cocaine are being transported across Missouri (Figure 57). In addition, 81.3% of the MJTF indicated methamphetamine is being transported across the State and 50.0% indicated ecstasy is being transported.

Figure 56
Seriousness Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

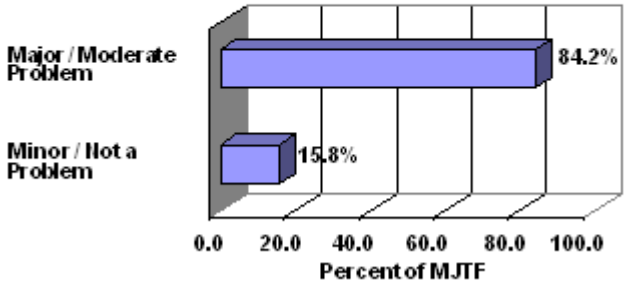
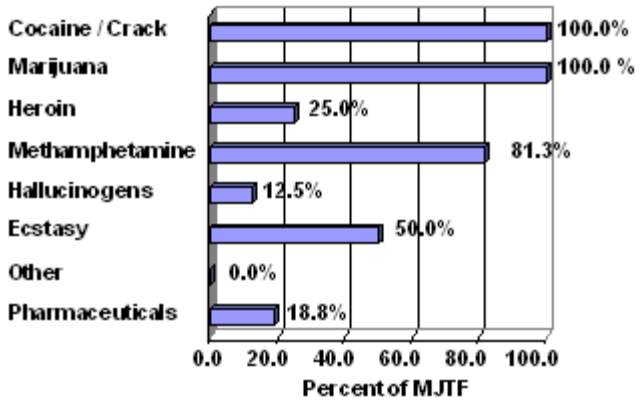
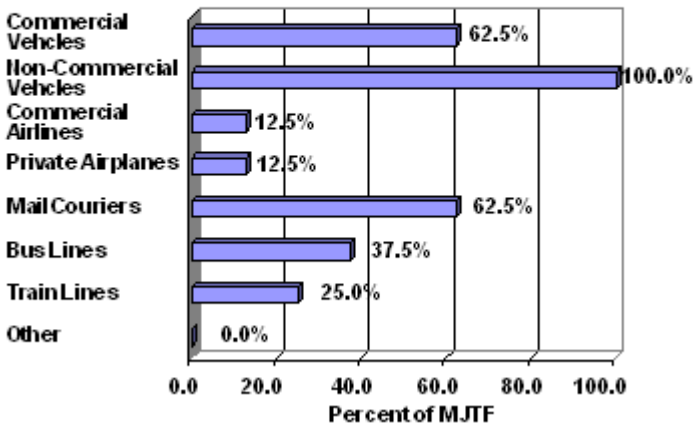


Figure 57
Types Of Drugs Being Transported Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



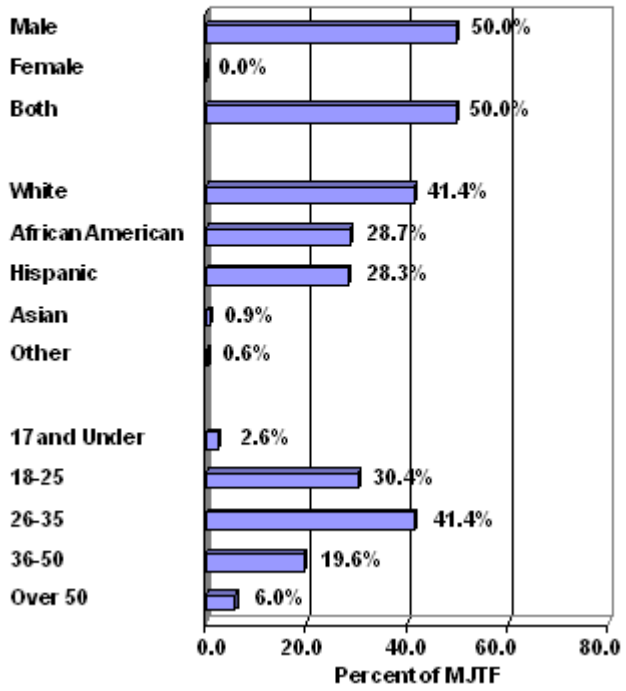
MJTF were asked to identify vehicle types and transportation systems commonly used to transport illicit drugs across the State. Of the MJTF indicating interstate drug distribution / trafficking is a major moderate problem, all indicated drugs are transported by noncommercial vehicles on interstate roadways (Figure 58). This vehicle type and transportation system was followed by commercial vehicles (62.5%) and mail couriers (62.5%), bus lines (37.5%), and train lines (25.0%).

Figure 58
Vehicle Types Used To Transport Drugs Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



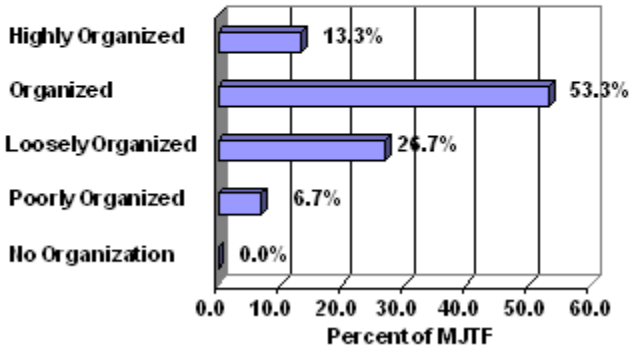
Interstate drug distribution / trafficking is generally conducted by both males and females of most races and age groups. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated it involves only males and another 50% indicated it involves both males and females (Figure 59). In addition, 41.4% indicated whites are involved, followed by African Americans (28.7%), and Hispanics (28.3%). Of the responding MJTFs, 41.4% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were most commonly involved in this industry. This age group was followed by persons aged 18 through 25 (30.4%) and those aged 36 through 50 (19.6%).

Figure 59
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved in
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Interstate drug distribution is a loosely organized to organized industry. Of the MJTF indicating interstate drug distribution is a major or moderate problem, the majority indicated this industry is organized more than other industries. Over one-half (53.3%) indicated the industry is organized, 13.3% indicated it is highly organized, and 26.7% indicated it is loosely organized (Figure 60).

Figure 60
Organization Levels Associated With
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



The interstate drug distribution / trafficking industry is increasing. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 68.8% responded it is increasing somewhat or greatly (Figure 61). However, 31.3% of the MJTF indicated interstate drug distribution / trafficking is remaining constant. The purity of drugs transported across the State is not changing or increasing slightly. Of the MJTF indicating interstate drug distribution / trafficking is a major or moderate problem, 62.5% indicated purities of transported drugs are remaining constant while 31.3% indicated purities are somewhat increasing or greatly increasing (Figure 62).

Figure 61
Trends Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

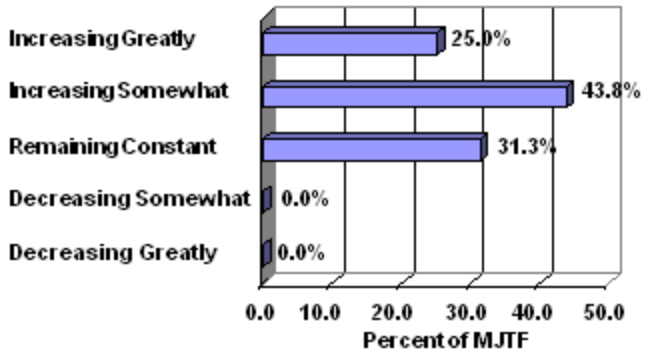
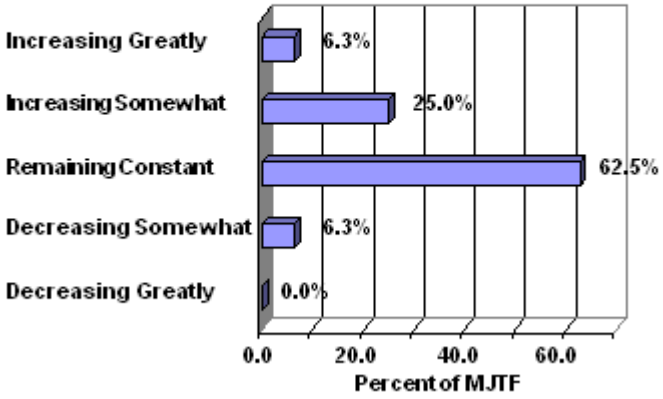


Figure 62
Purity Trends Of Drugs Transported Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Distribution and Point-of-Sale Drug Trafficking

A large portion of Missouri's illicit drug industry is devoted to distributing and selling these products to individuals who intend to use them for their own consumption. Distribution and point-of-sale trafficking patterns vary depending on the type of illicit drug involved. Due to that fact, distribution and point-of-sale patterns for each major illicit drug used in Missouri are presented separately.

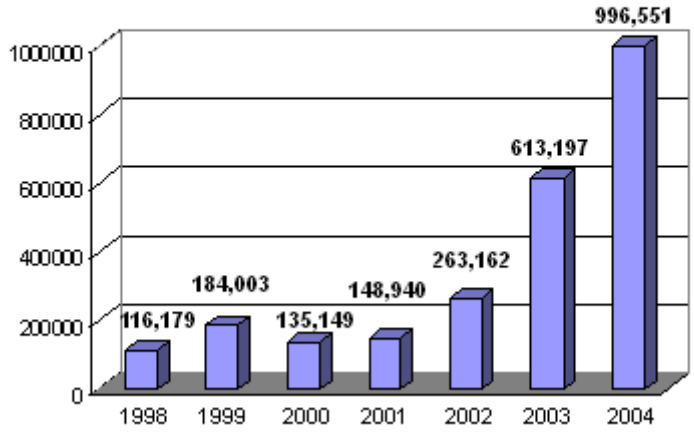
Marijuana

Marijuana is one of the most widely distributed and sold drugs in Missouri. According to DEA, locally cultivated marijuana provides the bulk of the drug distributed and sold in the State. Most traffickers prefer to distribute and sell cultivated marijuana, especially sinsemilla, although they do distribute wild marijuana.

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) reports marijuana traffickers also distribute and sell bulk quantities of foreign marijuana, especially that grown in Mexico, Colombia, and Jamaica and transported from the southwestern United States. Mexican and Colombian marijuana entering southwestern U.S. cities (San Diego and Phoenix) is trafficked to Kansas City and on to other Missouri areas as well as Chicago to be distributed throughout the U.S. St. Louis is one destination city for Jamaican marijuana trafficked through Miami.

Analyses of marijuana quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate this industry is substantial but law enforcement efforts to remove the drug available are increasing dramatically (Figure 63). In fiscal year 2003, 613,197 ounces of marijuana were seized compared to 263,162 ounces in fiscal year 2002. This is an increase of 133%. In fiscal year 2004, 996,551 ounces of marijuana were seized which is an increase 62.5% from the previous year.

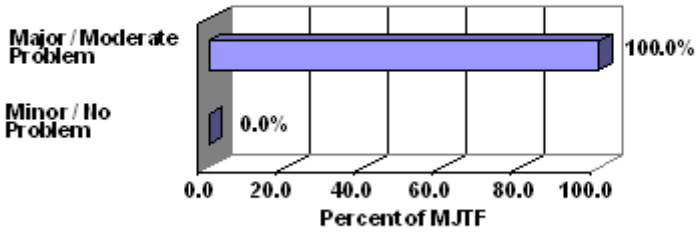
Figure 63
Ounces Of Marijuana Seized By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY1998 Through FY2004



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional task force program monitor reports indicates marijuana distribution and point-of-sale trafficking occurs in all regions of Missouri. Sale of marijuana charges accounted for 24.7% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the Columbia MSA, 21.4% of all sale charges filed in the St. Louis MSA, and 21.1% of all sale charges filed in Non-MSA counties. The Springfield / Joplin MSA and St. Joseph MSA were ranked next, where 15.9% of all sale charges filed by task forces in these areas were for sale of marijuana. This was followed by the Kansas City MSA (14.1%).

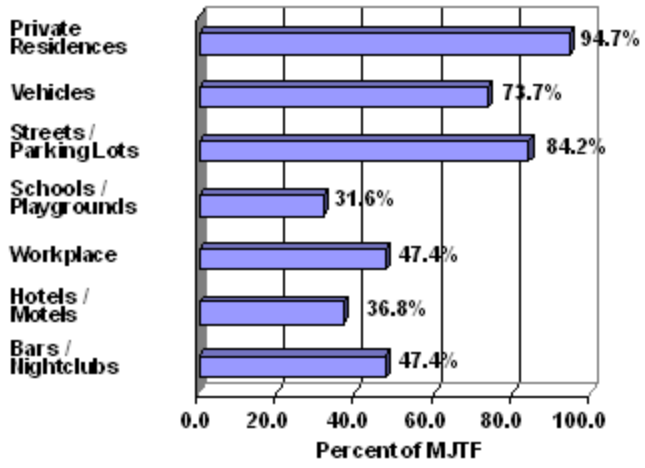
Point-of-sale marijuana is a major or moderate problem throughout Missouri. Of the nineteen multi-jurisdictional drug task forces responding to an industry profile survey, all indicated marijuana distribution and point-of-sale was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 64).

Figure 64
Seriousness Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



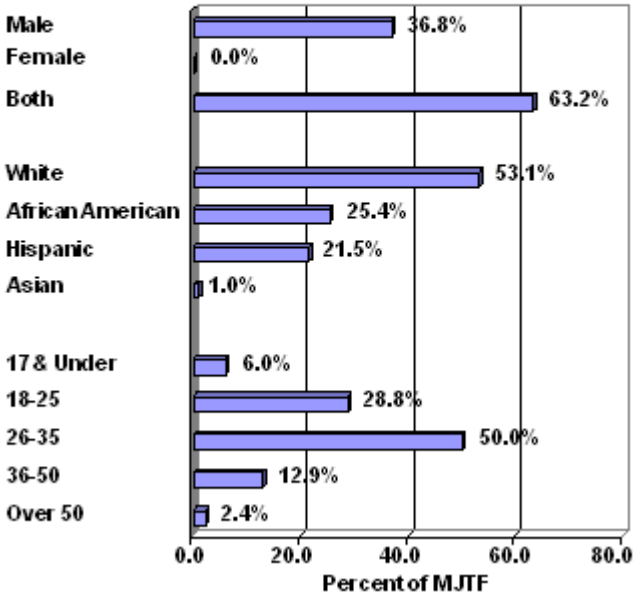
In this survey, MJTF also indicated marijuana was sold primarily from private homes and residences or from vehicles. Of the MJTF indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 94.7% identified private residences as locations of marijuana sales and 84.2% identified streets or parking lots as sale locations (Figure 65). Sale of marijuana from vehicles was noted by 73.7% of the MJTF.

Figure 65
Location Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Marijuana point-of-sale distribution is conducted by persons of both sexes, all races, and all age groups. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 63.2% indicated persons of both sexes are involved while 36.8% indicated only males were involved (Figure 66). These MJTF also indicated whites are most commonly involved (53.1%) followed by African Americans (25.4%) and Hispanics (21.5%). One half of the responding MJTF identified persons aged 26 through 35 as participating in this industry and 28.8% stated persons aged 18 through 25 are involved.

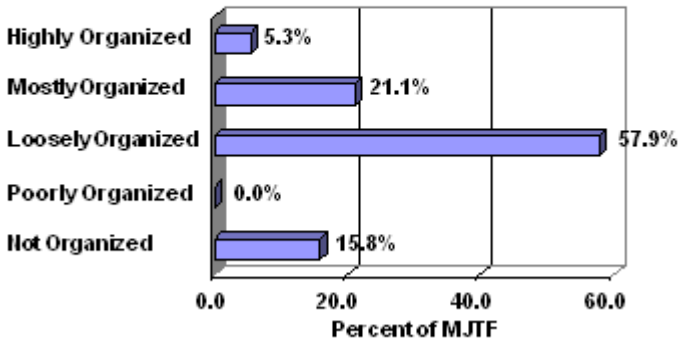
Figure 66
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



The extent of organization of marijuana distributors / sellers varies from individuals acting completely on their own to loosely organized groups. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, over one-half (57.9%) indicated sellers were loosely organized. Another quarter (26.4%) perceived marijuana sellers as mostly or highly organized (Figure 67). MJTF indicated that gangs are associated with sale of marijuana and 42.9% specified organized crime as a gang type involved in marijuana point-of-

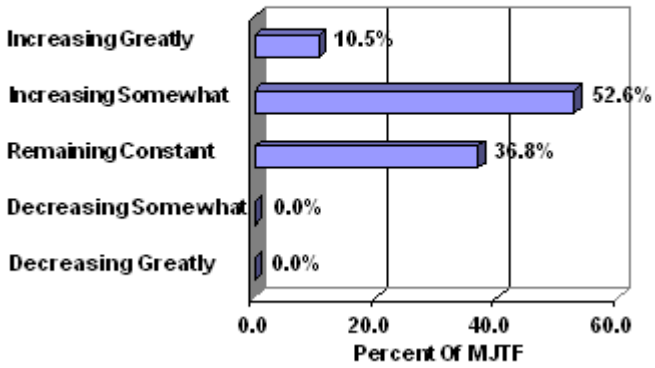
contact sale. Street gangs were indicated by 14.3% of the MJTF as being associated with marijuana point-of-contact sales.

Figure 67
Organization Levels Associated With
Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Growth of this industry remains constant in most of the State but is increasing in some areas. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, over one-half (52.6%) responded marijuana point-of-sale distribution is increasing somewhat (Figure 68). Another 36.8% of these MJTFs indicated this industry is remaining constant.

Figure 68
Trends of Marijuana Point-of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Cocaine / Crack

Cocaine is not produced to any significant degree in the United States. Instead, cocaine is produced in remote laboratories in Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia and smuggled overland through Mexico or by sea and air transport along eastern Pacific and western Caribbean maritime routes. According to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), cocaine smuggled overland through Mexico enters the U.S. through Texas, California, and Arizona ports of entry (POE).

From these POE, cocaine then is transported to Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, and New York. Cocaine smuggled via Caribbean maritime routes enters the U.S. in Miami and is transported to Atlanta, New York, and Philadelphia. Cocaine is smuggled throughout the U.S. from various distribution cities. According to NDIC, a large portion of powder cocaine ending up in the Midwest, including Missouri, is distributed from Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix.

Analyses of cocaine and crack quantities seized in multi-jurisdictional drug task force investigations or purchased in sting operations indicate distribution of these drugs is second only to marijuana. In Fiscal Year

2002, task forces seized 14,168 ounces of cocaine (Figure 69) and 962 ounces of crack cocaine (Figure 70). Compared to fiscal year 2001, the amount of seized cocaine increased by 285.1% and seized crack cocaine increased 126.9%. Cocaine and crack cocaine seizures continued to increase through Fiscal Year 2004. In that year, 17,194 ounces of cocaine and 2,524 ounces of crack cocaine were seized, and increase of 90.2% and 125.4%, respectively, from fiscal year 2003.

Figure 69
Ounces of Cocaine Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY1998 Through FY2004

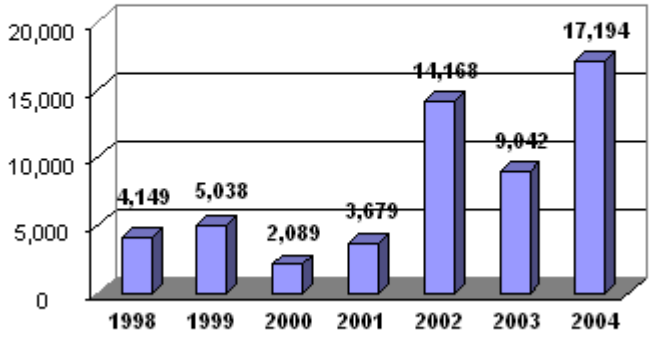
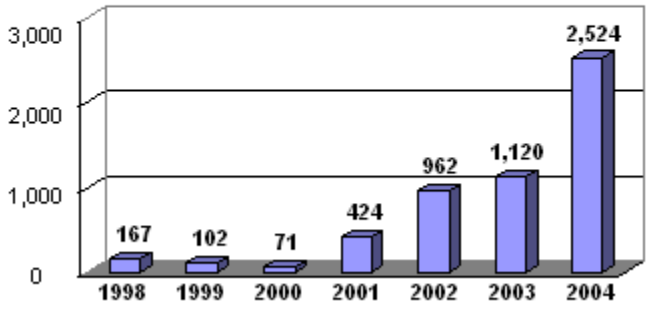


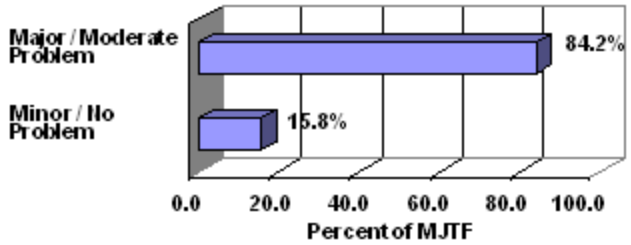
Figure 70
Ounces of Crack Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY1998 Through FY2004



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional task force data indicates cocaine and crack cocaine point-of-sale trafficking equally impacts large and small MSAs in Missouri. Cocaine sale charges accounted for 13.1% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the Columbia MSA. The Kansas City MSA region was next, where 9.7% of all sale charges filed were for sale of cocaine. This was followed by Springfield MSA (5.6%), St. Joseph MSA (5.3%), St. Louis MSA (2.5%), and Non MSA counties (1.5%). Crack cocaine sale charges accounted for 21.4% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the St. Louis MSA. The Non MSA counties were next, where 19.0% of all sale charges filed were for sale of crack cocaine. This was followed by Columbia MSA (17.7%), St. Joseph MSA (14.2%), Kansas City MSA (98.4%), and Springfield MSA (2.3%).

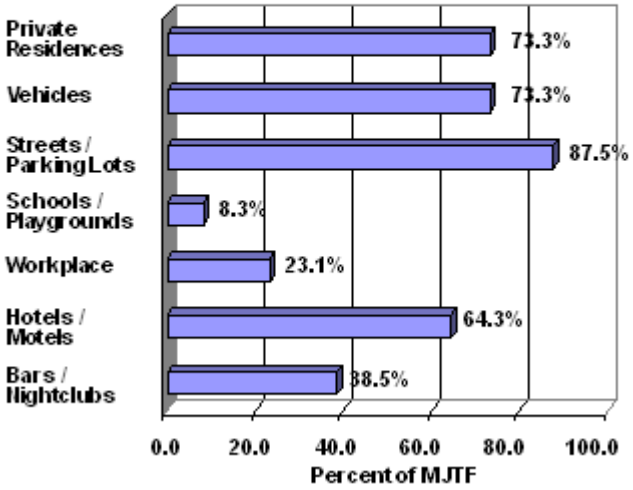
In an industry profile survey completed by nineteen multi-jurisdictional task forces, 84.2% reported cocaine distribution / point-of-sale of cocaine / crack was a moderate or major problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 71). Only 15.8% of the MJTF perceived this industry as a minor problem or entirely not a problem. From these results it is evident that distribution and sale of cocaine / crack is widespread throughout the State.

Figure 71
Seriousness of Cocaine / Crack Point-of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



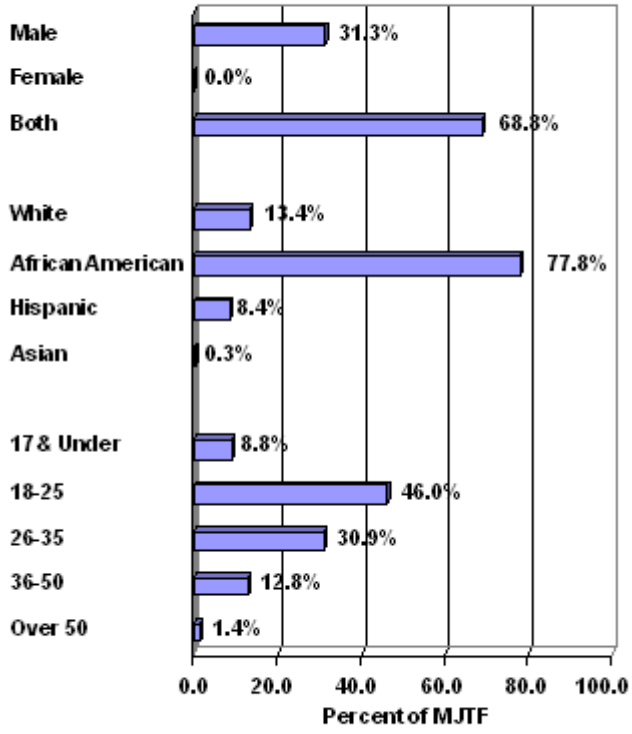
In the survey, MJTF also indicated cocaine / crack was sold at many different locations. Of the MJTF indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 87.5% identified cocaine / crack sales occur on streets or parking lots (Figure 72). This location was followed by private residences (73.3%), from vehicles (73.3%), and hotels / motels (64.3%).

Figure 72
Locations Of Cocaine / Crack Distribution And
Point-Of-Sale Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



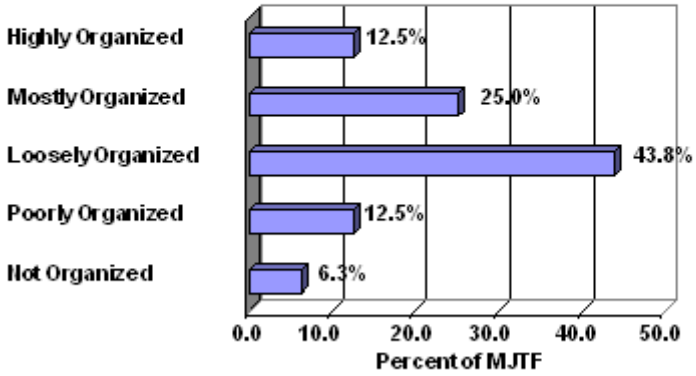
African Americans of both sexes between the ages of 18 and 35 more commonly distribute cocaine and crack cocaine. Over three-fourths (77.8%) of the MJTF reported African Americans participate in this industry (Figure 73). Over two-thirds (68.8%) of the MJTF indicated both males and females are involved in cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution and nearly one-third (31.3%) indicated only males participate. Nearly half (46.0%) of the MJTF identified participants in this industry between the ages of 18 and 25. Another 30.9% of the MJTF indicated persons aged 26 through 35 participate.

Figure 73
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



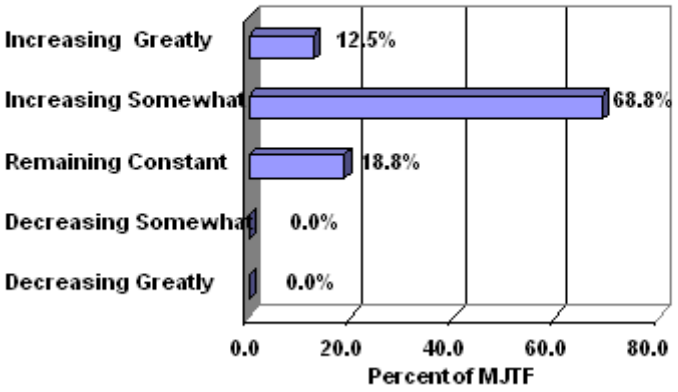
Cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is an organized industry to some degree. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 43.8% indicated participants are loosely organized (Figure 74). One-fourth of the MJTF indicated industry participants are mostly organized and 12.5% perceived it as a highly organized industry.

Figure 74
Organization Levels Associated With
Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Over three-fourths of MJTF respondents to the drug industry survey indicated cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is slightly increasing in their jurisdictions. Of the respondent MJTFs, 81.3% indicated this industry is increasing somewhat or increasing greatly. Another 18.8% perceived this industry as remaining constant (Figure 75).

Figure 75
Trends Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Crack cocaine is produced using an ingredient such as baking powder to "cut" cocaine. It is heat processed, usually on a stovetop or in a microwave oven. Normally, crack processing is conducted late in distribution. Of the nineteen MJTF indicating cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution was a major or moderate problem, 78.9% indicated crack processing also was a problem. These MJTF perceived powder cocaine and to a lesser extent rock cocaine as being commonly processed into crack cocaine. Of the MJTF indicating crack processing is a major or moderate problem, one-third identified only powder cocaine as its source (Figure 76). Another one-third of these MJTF identified powder cocaine and some rock cocaine is processed into crack cocaine. Crack cocaine processing is commonly conducted in apartments or private residences. All of the MJTF that identified crack cocaine processing as a major or moderate problem also indicated this activity is conducted in homes or mobile homes (Figure 77). Another 73.3% of the MJTF identified apartments or public housing as locations where cocaine is processed into crack cocaine.

Figure 76
Precursor Drugs Used To Process Crack Cocaine
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

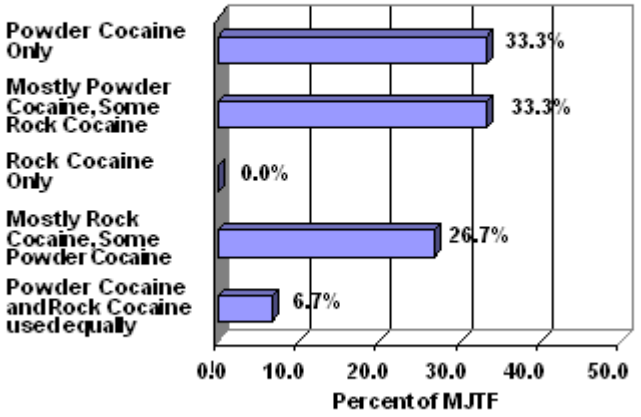
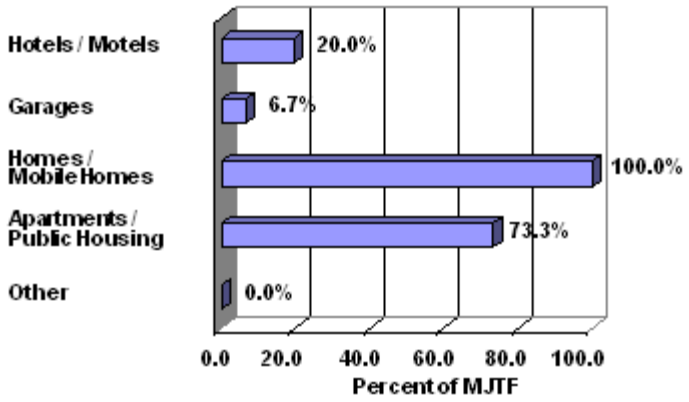
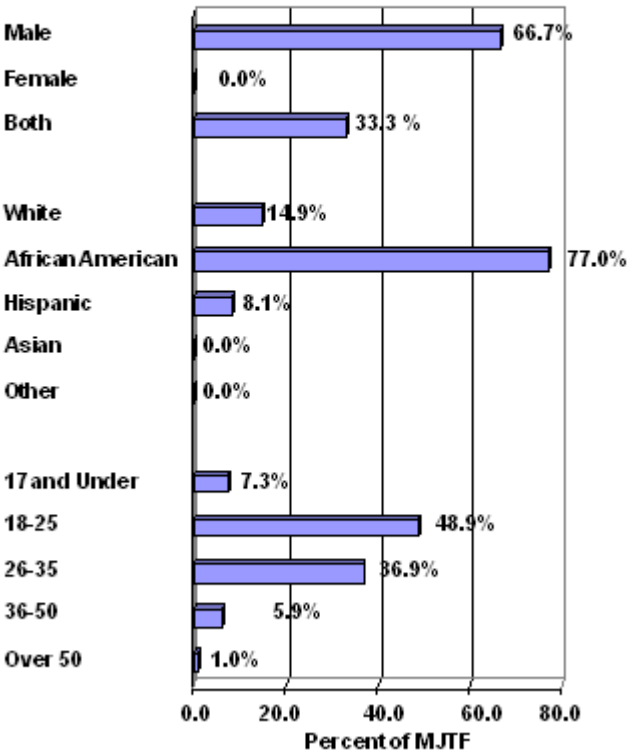


Figure 77
Locations Used For Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



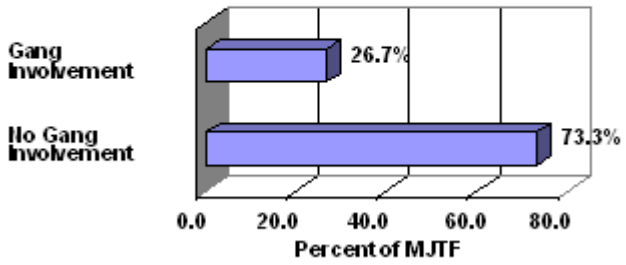
In Missouri, young to middle-aged African Americans of both sexes process cocaine into crack cocaine. Of the MJTF indicating this industry as a major or moderate problem, 66.7% identified males as participants in crack cocaine processing and 33.3% indicated both males and females process crack cocaine (Figure 78). Of the respondent MJTF, 77.0% identified African Americans participants, and 48.9% indicated persons aged 18 through 25 are involved.

Figure 78
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



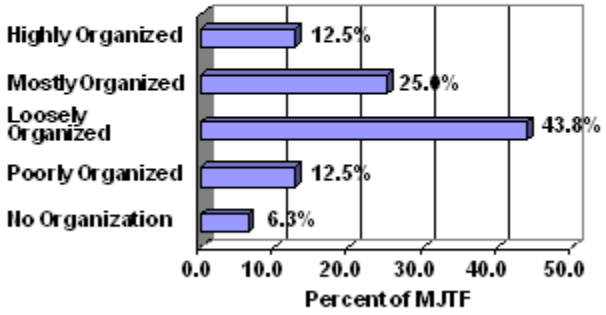
Generally, individuals process cocaine into crack although some gangs are associated with this industry in Missouri. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, over one-fourth (26.7%) stated gangs are involved in crack processing (Figure 79).

Figure 79
Gang Involvement In Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



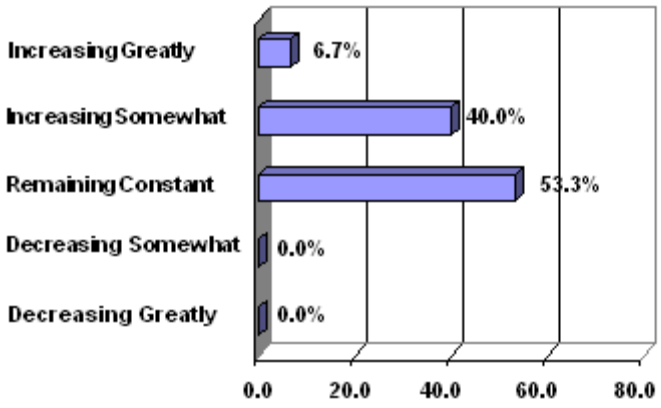
The responding MJTF also indicated participants in crack processing are organized to some degree. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 43.8% responded that participants were loosely organized and 25.0% responded this industry is mostly organized (Figure 80).

Figure 80
Organization Levels Associated With
Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Crack cocaine processing is increasing in some parts of the State. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 40.0% responded it is increasing somewhat (Figure 81). However, 53.3% of the MJTF indicated the industry is not changing in their jurisdictions.

Figure 81
Trends Of Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

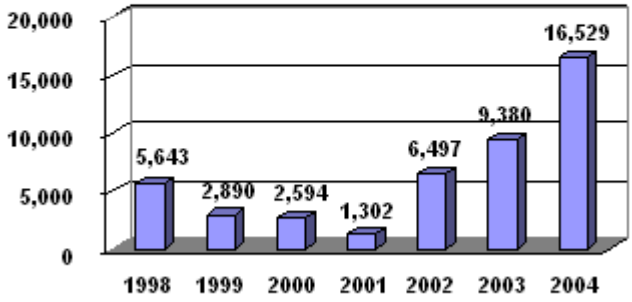


Methamphetamine

The distribution and point-of-sale of methamphetamine, along with its related industry (methamphetamine clandestine laboratories), are two of the most widespread illicit drug industries in the State. According to the NDIC, Missouri is one of several central U.S. states that are a primary market area for the drug and methamphetamine manufactured in Missouri is distributed regionally and to other parts of the country. Also, the NDIC has reported increasing trafficking of methamphetamine produced in Southern California and Mexico to Kansas City and St. Louis by Mexican criminal groups.

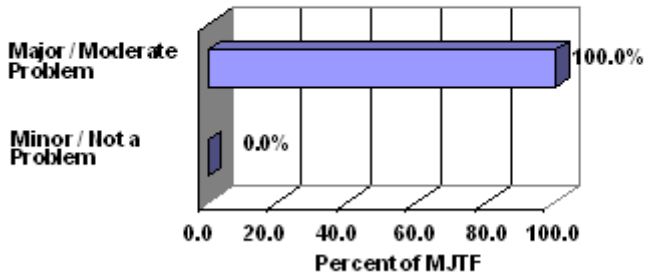
Analyses of methamphetamine seized by multi-jurisdictional task drug force investigations indicate distribution of this drug is significant in Missouri and has grown rapidly in the past several years. From Fiscal Year 1998 through fiscal year 2001, methamphetamine seizures decreased. However, in fiscal year 2002 this trend reversed and multi-jurisdictional drug task forces seized 6,497 ounces of methamphetamine (Figure 82). This was an increase of nearly 400%. Seizures of methamphetamine continued to increase through fiscal year 2004 when 16,529 ounces of methamphetamine were seized. This was an increase of 76.2% compared to the 9,380 ounces seized in fiscal year 2003.

Figure 82
Ounces Of Methamphetamine Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY1998 Through FY2004



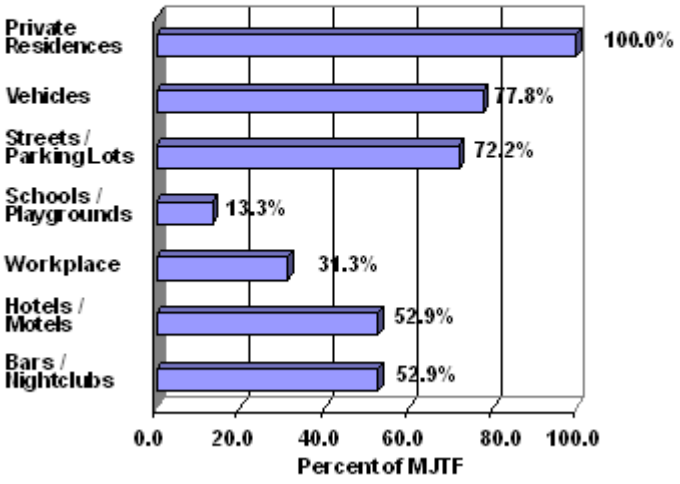
A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicates methamphetamine distribution and point-of-sale trafficking is most common in Western and Southwestern counties of the State. Methamphetamine sale charges accounted for 76.2% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the Springfield / Joplin MSA. This was followed by Kansas City MSA (67.4%) and St. Joseph MSA (64.6%). Ranked next were Non-MSAs (58.1%), St. Louis MSA (52.4%), and Columbia MSA (44.4%). In a drug industry profile survey of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, all nineteen respondent MJTF indicated methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdiction (Figure 83).

Figure 83
Seriousness Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



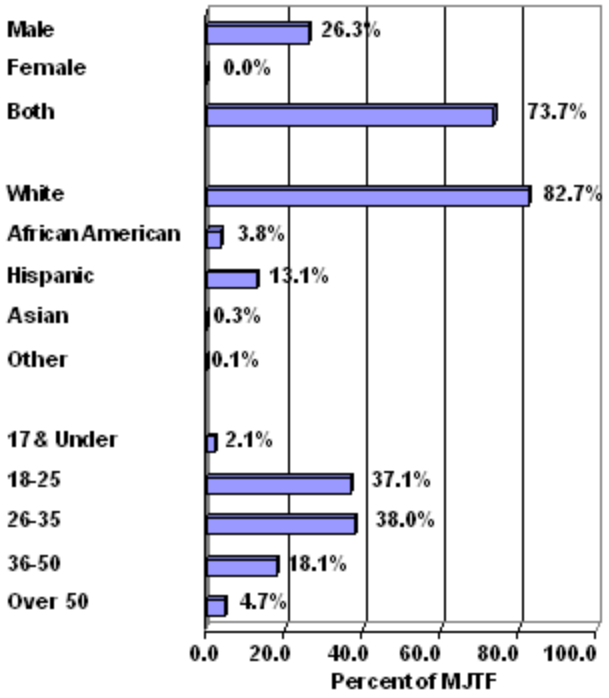
These data identify the widespread problem of this industry in Missouri. An analysis of responses from the surveyed MJTFs indicates methamphetamine is distributed in many locations. All of the respondents identified private residences as point-of-sale locations for this drug (Figure 84). MJTFs also perceived methamphetamine sales are commonly made from vehicles (77.8%) and streets / parking lots (72.2%).

Figure 84
Locations Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



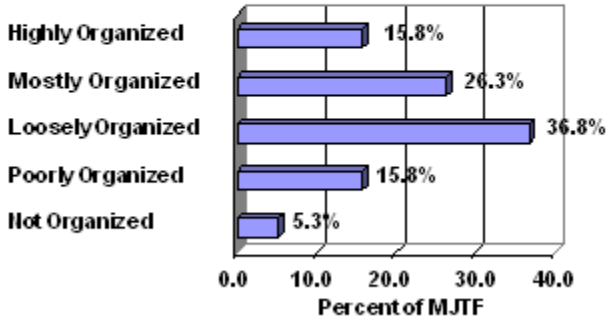
The industry survey also indicates both males and females are involved in distributing and selling methamphetamine. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 73.7% stated participants are of both sexes (Figure 85). The respondents also indicated whites (82.7%) are the primary group involved in this industry. However, several respondents reported involvement by Hispanics (13.1%) and African Americans (3.8%). All age groups are involved in this industry although most participants are between the ages of 18 and 35. Young adults between the ages of 26 and 35 were the most frequently mentioned group (38.0%) followed by persons aged 18 through 25 (37.1%).

Figure 85
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



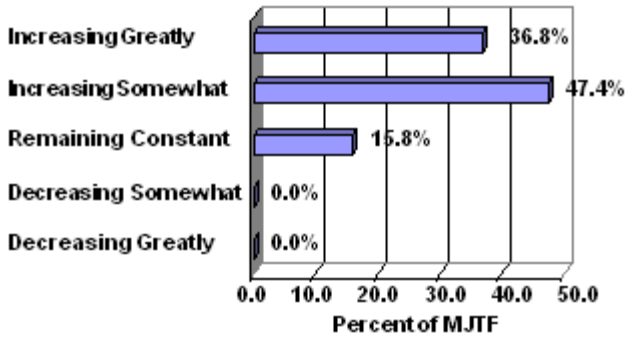
The level of organization associated with this industry probably reflects that methamphetamine originates from loosely to highly organized clandestine laboratory operators. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, over three-fourths (78.9%) indicated participants loosely organized to highly organized. Only 5.3% of the respondent MJTF perceived this industry as unorganized (Figure 86).

Figure 86
Organization Levels Associated With
Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Point-of-sale distribution of methamphetamine is increasing throughout the State. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 84.2% responded it is increasing somewhat or greatly (Figure 87). Another 15.8% do not see any changes in this industry.

Figure 87
Trends Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



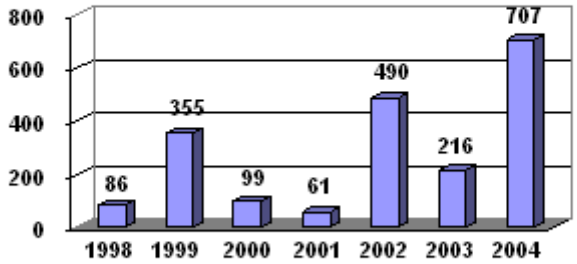
Heroin / Opiates

Like cocaine, heroin and its derivatives are imported into Missouri and distribution / point-of-sale is limited to specific regions of the State. Most heroin entering the U.S. originates from South America and Mexico, but it also is from Southwestern and Southeastern Asia. The NDIC reports points of entry (POE) on the U.S. and Mexican border are most commonly used to smuggle heroin into the U.S. Mexican and South American produced heroin is transported directly to other states, including Missouri, or to Los Angeles for additional distribution. Asian heroin is usually smuggled into the U.S. via eastern seaboard or west coast cities via commercial air carriers. It is then transported to regional distribution centers. Asian heroin entering Missouri generally is distributed from Chicago.

A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicated heroin distribution and point-of-sale trafficking mostly impacts the St. Louis MSA. Heroin sale charges accounted for 0.7% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in that MSA. Multi-jurisdictional task forces in other MSAs filed no heroin sale charges.

Analyses of heroin / opiate quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate distribution of these drugs is limited in Missouri compared to marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, or methamphetamine. In Fiscal Year 2001, task forces seized a seven year low amount of 61 ounces of heroin / opiates (Figure 88). From Fiscal Years 2002 through 2004, the amount of seized heroin increased sporadically. The greatest amount of heroin was seized in fiscal year 2004 when 707 ounces of heroin / opiates were seized.

Figure 88
Ounces Of Heroin /Opiates Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
Fiscal Year 1998 Through Fiscal Year 2004



An analysis of industry profiles conducted by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicates heroin distribution and point-of-sale is a problem in only parts of the State. Of the surveyed MJTF, less than one-fourth (21.1%) responded this industry is a major or moderate problem (Figure 89). The surveyed MJTF also indicated sales of these illicit drugs are limited to several common locations. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 80.0% indicate sales of heroin / opiates are conducted primarily on streets or parking lots (Figure 90).

Figure 89
Seriousness Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

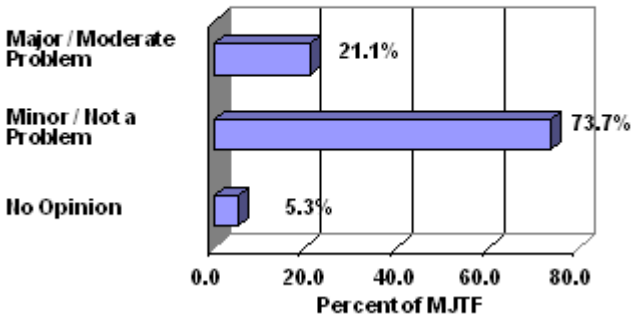
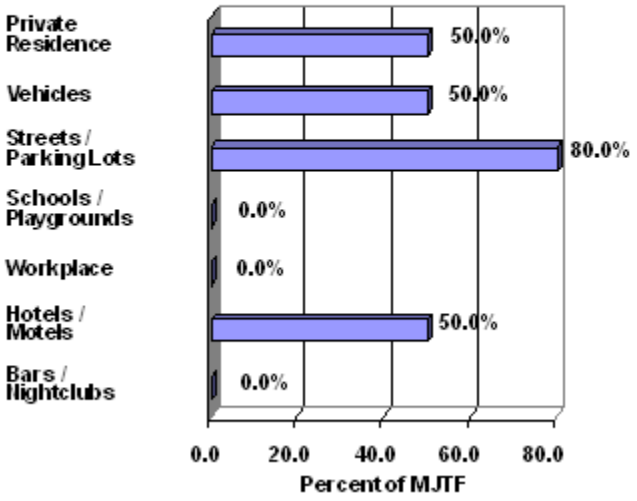


Figure 90
Locations Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Persons involved with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution are young adults or middle aged, white or African American males and, to lesser extent, females. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 75.0% indicated only males are involved in heroin trafficking (Figure 91). In addition, 52.5% indicated African Americans are involved in this industry and 37.5% indicated whites are involved. Persons aged 18 through 25 were identified as industry participants by 41.7% of the MJTF and persons aged 26 through 35 were identified as participants by 30.0% of the task forces.

Multiple levels of organization are associated with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is loosely organized (Figure 92). Another 25.0%, of the MJTF stated this industry is mostly organized.

Figure 91
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Heroin /Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

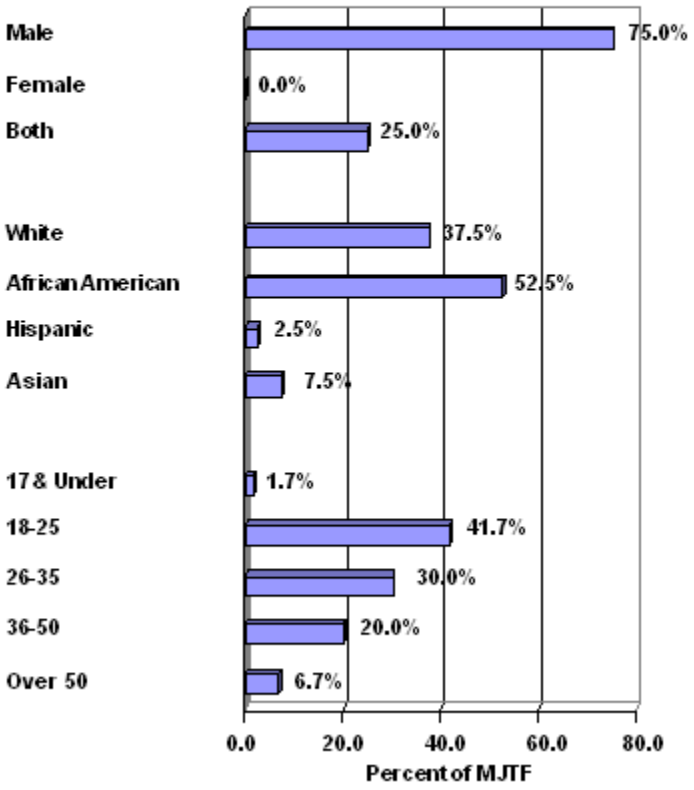
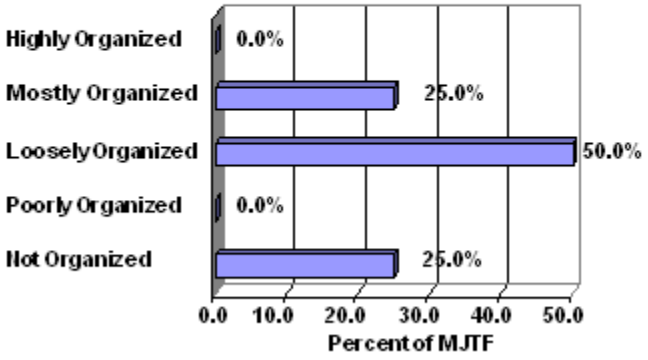
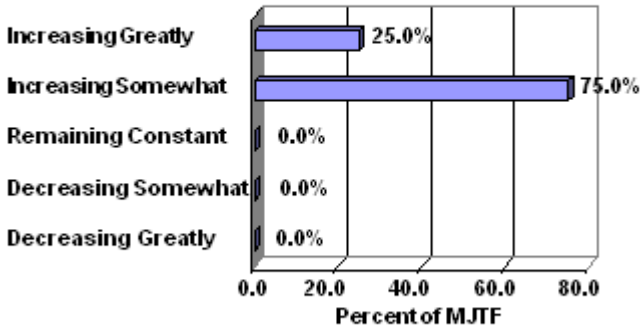


Figure 92
Organization Level Associated With
Heroin /Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



While heroin / opiates point-of-sale / distribution is limited regionally, this industry is increasing in some regions and remaining constant in others. Of the MJTF indicating heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 75.0% have experienced some increases in the industry in their jurisdictions (Figure 93). However, 25.0% of the MJTF indicated the industry is increasing greatly in their jurisdictions.

Figure 93
Trends Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

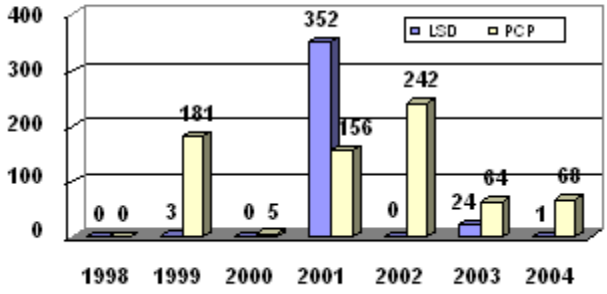


Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) and PCP (phencyclidine) are the more commonly abused hallucinogens in Missouri. The NDIC reports that a small network of chemists located in California and the Pacific Northwest produce LSD. To a lesser extent, individuals produce LSD throughout the country. It typically is sold in crystal, tablet, or liquid forms. Liquid LSD is ingested in sugar cubes, gelatin squares, or blotter paper available in single to multi-thousand dosage units. The NDIC reports California street gangs produce PCP. PCP encountered in Missouri is sold as PCP laced cigarettes, cigars, or marijuana. It also is found in liquid, tablet, and powder forms in the State.

Analyses of LSD and PCP quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate distribution of these drugs is not a significant industry in Missouri. In fiscal year 2001, task forces seized 352 ounces of LSD and 156 ounces of PCP (Figure 94). Since that year, hallucinogen seizures have decreased and only in Fiscal Year 2002 was a significant seizure of 242 ounces of PCP reported.

Figure 94
Ounces Of LSD And PCP Seized By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 1998 Through FY 2004



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data also indicates hallucinogen distribution and point-of-sale trafficking impacts few MSAs. Only in the Kansas City MSA did hallucinogen sale charges account for a proportion of all arrest sale charges filed (0.4%) in fiscal year 2004. Hallucinogen sale charges were not filed by any other multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in that fiscal year.

The point-of-sale distribution of hallucinogens was perceived as a problem only in several regions of Missouri. Of the MJTF responding to the drug industry survey, only 15.8% identified this industry as a major or moderate

problem (Figure 95). Another 73.7% of the task forces reported hallucinogen distribution and point-of-sale was a minor or not a problem in their jurisdictions.

Hallucinogens are sold primarily from individual residences or at bars / nightclubs. Of the MJTF having a problem with this industry, one-third stated hallucinogens are sold out of private residences (Figure 96). In addition, two-thirds of the MJTF identified bars and nightclubs as sale locations for these drugs.

Figure 95
Seriousness Of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

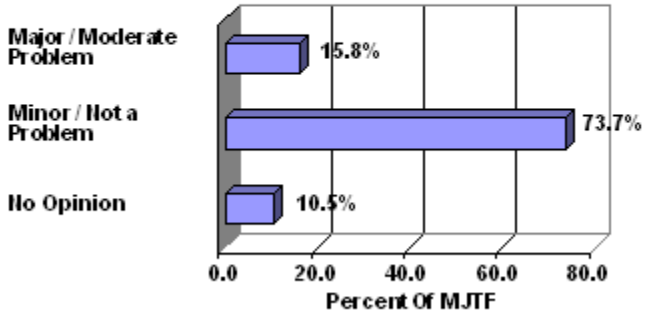
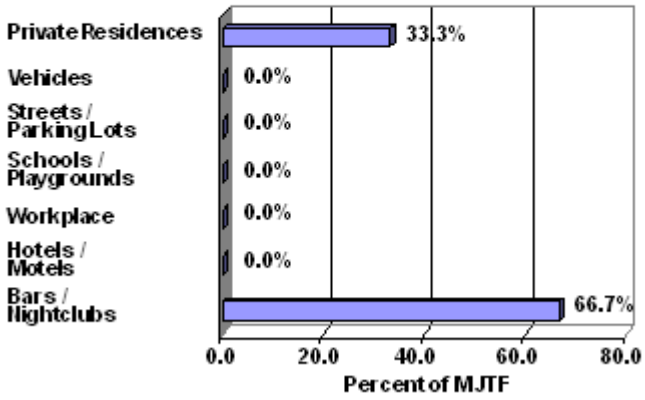
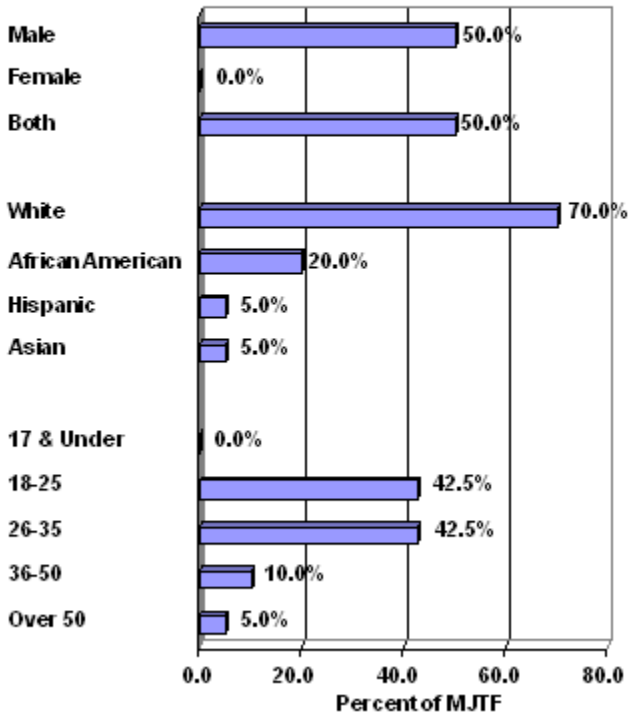


Figure 96
Locations Of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



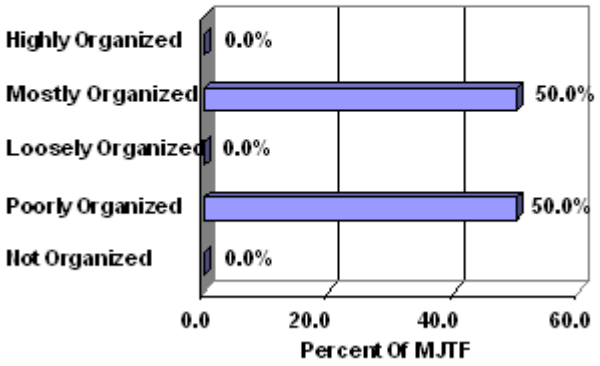
Hallucinogen dealers are commonly white, young to middle aged adults. Of the MJTF indicating hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem, one-half said both males and females participate in this industry and one-half indicated only males participate (Figure 97). Nearly three-quarters (70.0%) of the MJTF indicated participants are white and over three-fourths (85.0%) indicated participants are between the ages of 18 and 35. Several MJTF (20.0%) also noted participation by African Americans in hallucinogen point-of-sale distributions.

Figure 97
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved
In Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



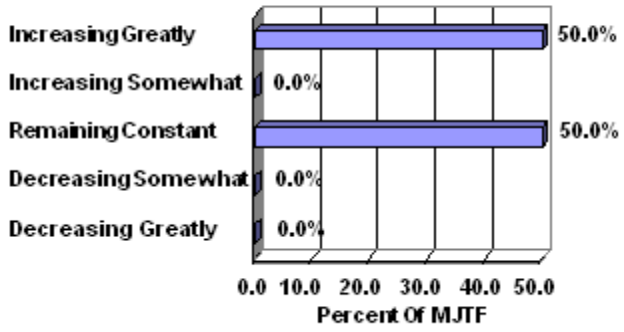
Task forces noted two distinct levels of organization for hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution. One-half of the MJTF indicated this industry is mostly organized and the other one-half responded the industry is poorly organized (Figure 98). Although it is not known if organization patterns are drug specific, it is conceivable that one organizational level is found for LSD sale and one for PCP sale.

Figure 98
Organization Levels Associated With
Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Two distinct trends are apparent for hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution in Missouri. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, one-half responded it is increasing greatly (Figure 99). However, the other one-half of the MJTF indicated hallucinogen sales are remaining constant. Although not known empirically, this bimodal distribution may reflect point-of-sale trends of LSD compared to PCP.

Figure 99
Trends of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

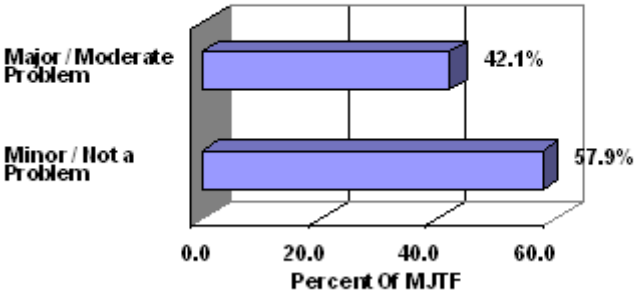


Ecstasy

MDMA (3,4 methylenedioxmethamphetamine) or Ecstasy has been on the increase for the past few years. As noted by the National Drug Intelligence Center, ecstasy is a stimulant with mild hallucinogenic properties taken orally in tablet or capsule form. The emergence of high-energy, all-night dance clubs known as raves has increased use of ecstasy because the drug provides users with energy and heightened sensory perception to enhance their rave experience. These clubs are becoming increasingly popular with teenagers and young adults. According to the DEA, clandestine laboratories in rural areas of the Netherlands and Belgium produce approximately 80 percent of this drug consumed worldwide. Other countries where MDMA laboratories have been found include Canada, Australia, Germany, and several Eastern European countries. Ecstasy is smuggled into New York, Los Angeles, and Miami on commercial airline carriers from Europe, Canada, and Mexico. From these U.S. cities, it is distributed to other states, including Missouri, by couriers on domestic commercial flights or mail / packages services.

In an industry profile survey completed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, 42.1% of the respondents reported ecstasy was a major or moderate problem (Figure 100). Another 57.9% of the MJTF indicated this industry was a minor problem or not a problem. From these results, it is evident distribution and sale of ecstasy is restricted to certain areas of the State.

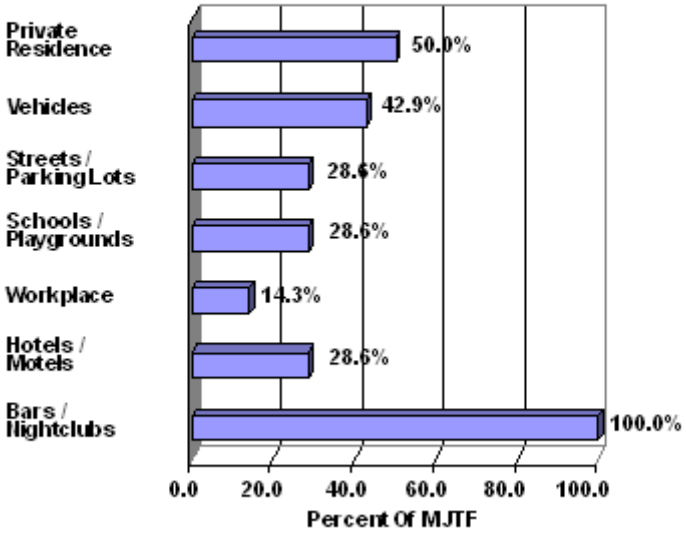
Figure 100
Seriousness Of Ecstasy Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data also indicates ecstasy point-of-sale trafficking impacts few MSAs. Only in the St. Louis MSA (1.6%) and Non MSA counties (0.3%) did ecstasy sale charges account for a proportion of all arrest sale charges filed in fiscal year 2004.

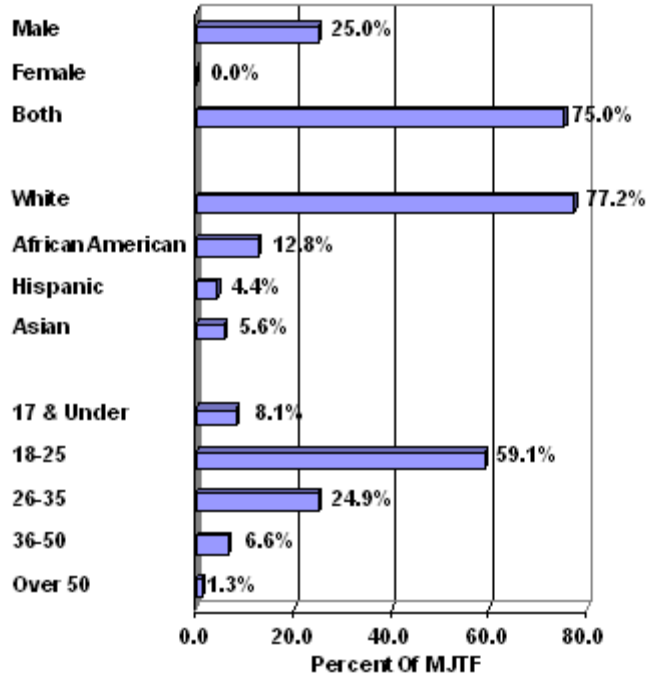
Ecstasy is most commonly sold in bars and nightclubs, reflecting the use of ecstasy at rave clubs. Of the MJTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, all identified bars and nightclubs as common locations used for ecstasy sales (Figure 101). Following bars and nightclub locations are private residences (50.0%) and vehicles (42.9%).

Figure 101
Locations Of Ecstasy Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Not surprisingly because of ecstasy's use in rave clubs, the majority of MJTF survey respondents reported ecstasy is predominately distributed by white young adults between the ages of 18-25. Of the MJTFs indicating ecstasy point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, three-quarters identified both males and females as industry participants, 77.2% identified whites as participants, and 59.1% identified persons aged 18 through 25 as persons involved (Figure 102). It is noteworthy that nearly one-fourth (24.9%) of respondent MJTFs identified persons aged 26 through 35 as ecstasy distributors.

Figure 102
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved
In Ecstasy Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Organization levels of ecstasy point-of-sale distribution vary across the State. Of the MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated the industry is loosely or poorly organized and conducted by individuals acting alone (Figure 103). However, the other one-half (50%) of the MJTF respondents noted ecstasy sale is a mostly organized industry. One half of the MJTF perceived this ecstasy is trafficked by organized crime members. Over one-half, (62.5%), of the MJTF respondents indicated ecstasy distribution / point of sale is increasing somewhat or greatly (Figure 104). This industry is perceived as remaining constant by 37.5% of the MJTF that have a major or moderate problem with ecstasy point-of-sale distribution.

Figure 103
Organization Levels Associated With
Ecstasy Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

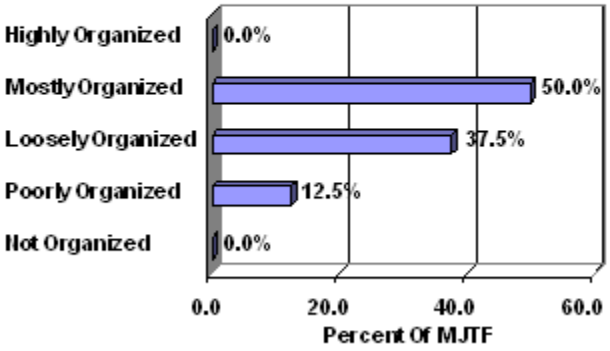
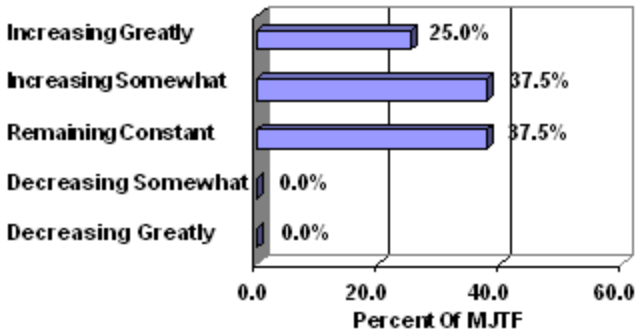


Figure 104
Trends Of Ecstasy Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

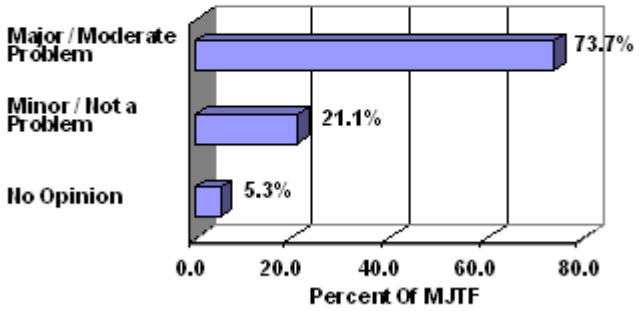


Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical drugs include narcotics, depressants, and stimulants that are available by medical prescription. Illicit use and distribution and point-of-sale of pharmaceuticals is becoming a problem in some parts of the State. The NDIC reports most abused pharmaceutical drugs are illegally obtained by forged prescriptions, improper prescribing, and theft. However, pharmaceuticals are increasingly being obtained from Mexico or Internet pharmacies supplied by sources in Mexico or other foreign countries.

Nearly three-fourths (73.7%) the MJTF responding to a drug industry survey indicated point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 105). All but one of the MJTF identified pharmaceutical drugs and Oxycontin as the drugs being illegally distributed.

Figure 105
Seriousness Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Narcotic pharmaceuticals more commonly abused in the State include hydrocodone (e.g., Lorcet, Lortab, Tussionex, Vicodin), OxyCodone (e.g., Oxycontin, Percocet, Percodan), hydromorphone (e.g., Dilaudid), and codeine. Of the MJTF indicating point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceuticals as a problem, 68.4% perceived Oxycontin as the most common illegally distributed narcotic (Figure 106). As reported by the NDIC, Oxycontin is frequently abused as a heroin substitute because it offers a reliable strength and dosage level. The drug has euphoric effects, mitigates pain, and decreases withdrawal effects associated with heroin abstinence. Oxycontin is produced to be taken orally in tablet form but, abusers often chew the tablets or crush tablets and inhale the powder. It also is dissolved in water and injected by abusers.

Commonly abused depressants include benzodiazepines alprazolam (i.e., Xanax), benzodiazepine diazepam (i.e. Valium). The euphoric effects of depressants and countering stimulant effects are the primary reasons for illicit use of these drugs. Of the MJTF that perceived pharmaceutical point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem, 63.2% indicated Xanax is the most common depressant illegally distributed. Stimulants are legitimately prescribed to treat attention disorders, obesity, and narcolepsy. Because these drugs increase users' concentration, alertness, and energy, they are commonly misused. Dextroamphetamine (eg., Adderall, Dexedrine) and methyphenidate (eg., Ritalin, Methylin, Concerta) are the more commonly abused stimulants. Over one-fourth (26.3%) of the MJTF that perceived point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs as a major or moderate problem indicated Ritalin is the most common stimulant illegally distributed (Figure 107). Over one-third (36.8%) of the MJTF also indicated anabolic steroids are illegally distributed.

Figure 106
Types Of Illegal Narcotics Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

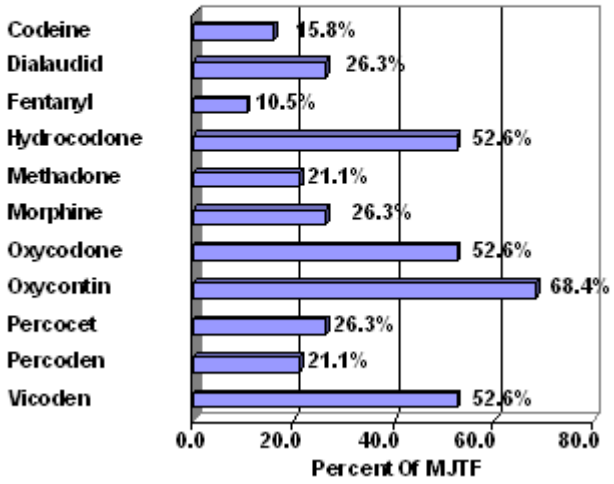
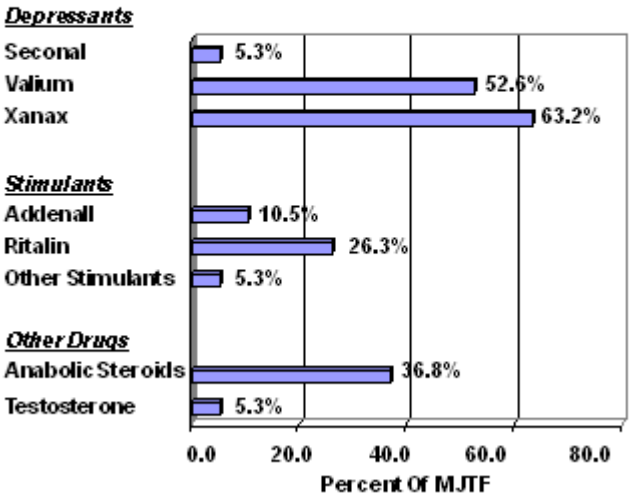
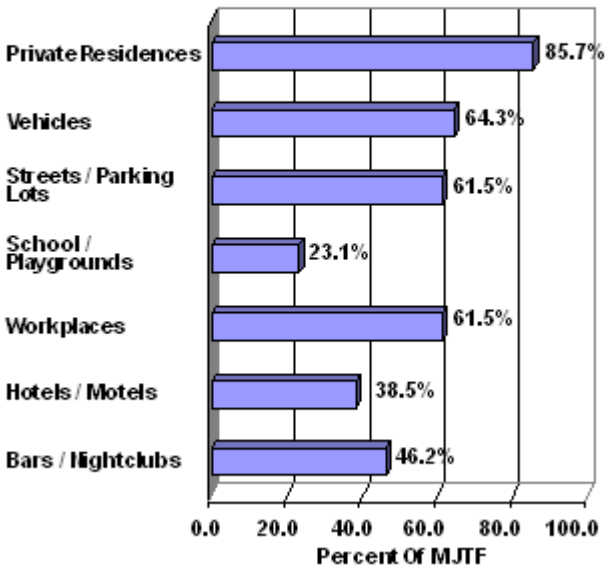


Figure 107
Types Of Illegal Depressants, Stimulants, And Other Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Locations of point-of-sale of pharmaceuticals occur primarily in individual's homes. Of the MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 85.7% identified residences as locations for sale of pharmaceuticals (Figure 108). Other pharmaceutical point-of-sale locations perceived by MJTF include vehicles (64.3%), on streets / parking lots (61.5%), and at workplaces (61.5%).

Figure 108
Locations Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Most distributors of illegal pharmaceutical drugs are white males and females aged 18 and older. Of the MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 71.4% identified both males and females participate in point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs (Figure 109). In addition, 80.0% noted whites are involved in the industry. 62.6% of the respondent MJTF perceived persons aged 18 through 35 illegally distribute pharmaceuticals drugs.

Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is not a very organized industry. Of the respondent MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 46.2% indicated industry participants are loosely organized (Figure 110). Another 30.8% of the MJTF indicated the industry is poorly organized or completely unorganized.

Figure 109
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Illegal Pharmaceutical Drugs Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

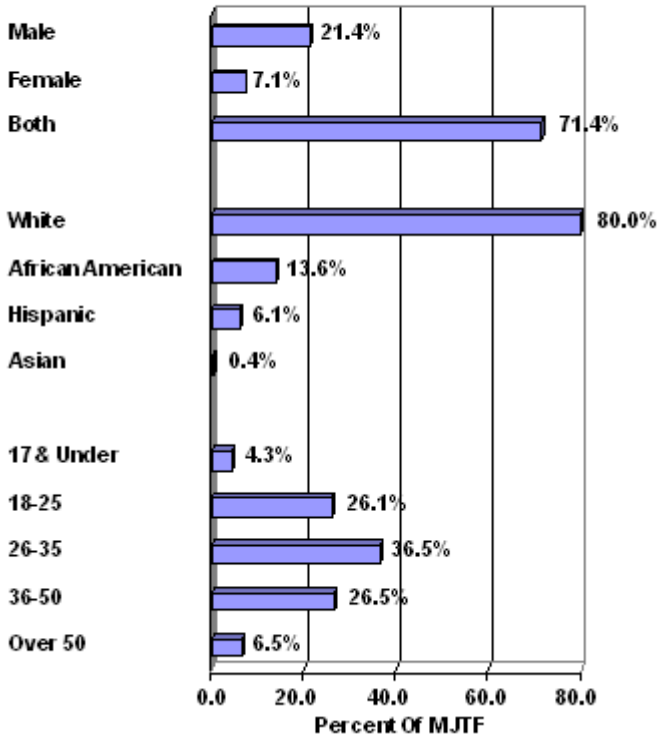
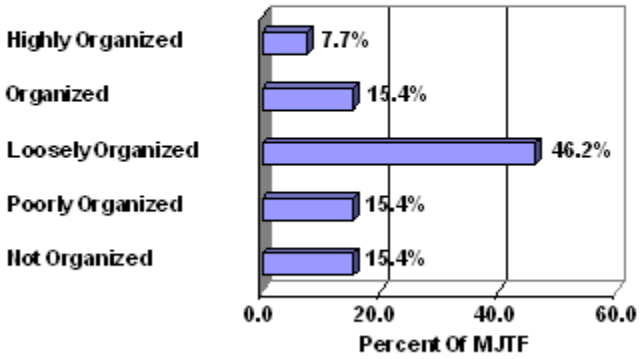
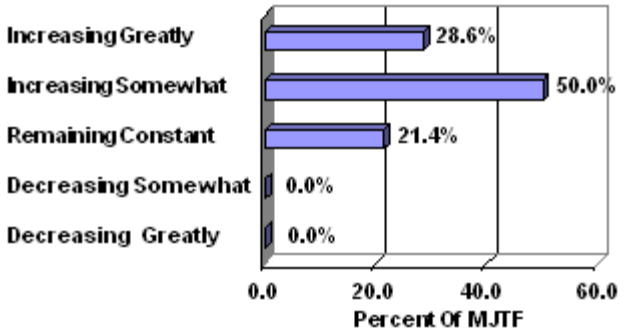


Figure 110
Organization Levels Assoicated With Illegal Pharmaceutical Drugs Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is increasing to some degree throughout Missouri. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, one half noted it is increasing somewhat a 28.6% said it is increasing greatly (Figure 111).

Figure 111
Trends Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



New Illicit Drugs

Over time, new illicit drugs and support industries appear in Missouri. State crime laboratories were asked to identify new illicit drugs found in cases they processed. A discussion of the top three new drugs identified by crime laboratories in fiscal years 2003 and 2004 follows.

Club Drugs

Club drugs are commonly sold and abused at dance clubs and raves by adolescents and young adults. Included in this new group of drugs are GHB (gamma-hyrdoxybutyrate), ketamine, Rohypnol, BZP (N-benzylpiperazine), MDMA (discussed in Ecstasy section), and TFMPP (1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl) piperazine).

Because GHB and Rohypnol have sedative properties, they have been used to facilitate sexual assaults. Victims are quickly rendered unconscious when they unknowingly ingest GHB or Rohypnol that has been added to their drinks by an offender. Once consciousness is regained, victims have no memory of assault and only a sense they were sexually violated.

With the exception of Xyrem, the prescription form of GHB, GHB is an illegal substance produced in domestic and foreign laboratories. The NDIC reports GHB is known to be produced in parts of Florida, Nevada, Texas, Oregon, and the Midwest. Foreign produced GHB is produced in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Israel. Rohypnol is sold legally in several foreign countries but not the U.S. The drug is commonly smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico where prescriptions are not required to buy it. Rohypnol is taken orally as tablets or crushed into powder and snorted or dissolved in liquid for injection or oral ingestion.

Ketamine is legally used as a preoperative anesthetic and for emergency surgeries. In addition to its analgesic properties, ketamine is known to affect users as a stimulant, depressant, and hallucinogenic. It is produced legally in the U.S. as well as Belgium, China, Colombia, Germany, and Mexico. Because it is very difficult to produce in clandestine laboratories, ketamine is illicitly obtained by theft from domestic and foreign veterinary offices or smuggled from Mexico.

Cathinone (Khat)

Cathinone is a Schedule 1 substance obtained from the fresh leaves of a flowering shrub native to Northeast Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Leaves are chewed quickly, usually within 48 hours following harvest because of the limited shelf life of the plant. Ingestion of the drug affects users by increasing their heart rate and blood pressure and reportedly sharpens their concentration and increases their energy.

Khat users in the U.S. are typically immigrants from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Yemen. Khat is used casually and as part of religious ceremonies. Other demographic groups have been reported to use Khat and it is expected to

become increasingly available. Due to the less appealing nature of its effects and short period of potency, Khat's popularity will be limited.

Salvia

Salvinorin A is a hallucinogen derived from the perennial herb Salvia Divinorum of the mint family native to Oaxaca, Mexico. While not native to the U.S., it has been grown indoors as well as outdoors in Hawaii and California. Salvinorin A is administered by smoking or chewing the plant or by ingesting tea brewed from Salvia Divinorum. The plant is typically purchased on the Internet from "head shops" in California, Hawaii, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. Although the drug is widely available, its popularity is not expected to significantly increase because of its antisocial hallucinogen effect on users.

Violent Crime In Missouri

Crime and the threat of being victimized have a continuing impact on Missouri citizens. In a public opinion survey conducted by the MSHP in 2005, Missouri citizens were asked to rank nine social issues facing America in order of importance. These issues were analyzed based on their being ranked as one of the top three problem areas in the nation (i.e., ranked 1, 2, or 3). Homeland Defense & Security was considered the most important social issue followed by Health Care Concerns and Public Education.

In this survey respondents also were asked the extent to which they were concerned about being victimized by crime. Of the respondents 40.2% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned about being victimized by crime in their residence or neighborhood. Also, respondents were concerned about being victimized by crime while traveling Missouri roadways. Of the total, 51.5% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned. An even higher proportion were concerned about being involved in a traffic accident while traveling on Missouri roadways. Of the total, 51.5% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned.

One of the primary sources of data related to the occurrence of violent crime in Missouri is the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. This information system contains data on the number of violent crimes reported to police as well as arrests made for violent crime incidents. In 2001, reporting to the UCR Program became mandatory for all Missouri law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies' compliance to this mandate is nearly 100%. Prior to 2001, UCR statistics were based on a voluntary reporting standard and, as a result, did not contain complete statewide violent crime data. However, computational techniques were employed to *estimate* the actual amount of violent crime in Missouri. In addition, rates per 100,000 populations were used based on reporting agency crime and population data only. Caution is recommended when comparing UCR statistics from years before and after the mandate was initiated.

In the UCR Program, eight major offenses are used to measure the magnitude of crime. These offenses are included because of their frequency of occurrence and the fact they are most likely to be reported to law enforcement agencies. These eight offenses are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four make up the Violent Crime Index.

Violent Crime

In 2003, 26,975 violent crime index offenses occurred in the State of Missouri. In other words, one violent crime was committed every 19.5 minutes.

On a per 100,000 population basis, 482.4 violent crime index offenses were committed in 2003. Over the past three years, violent crimes have decreased in the State. When comparing the 2002 violent crime rate with 2003 (553.5 vs. 482.4), Missouri experienced a 12.8% decline (Figure 112). Comparing annual rates of change in violent crime since 1994, Missouri has experienced a 35.0% decrease in violent crime on a per 100,000 population basis (Figure 113). Although there is a decrease, this critical social issue must continue to remain in focus of the public and private sector.

Figure 112
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
1994 - 2003

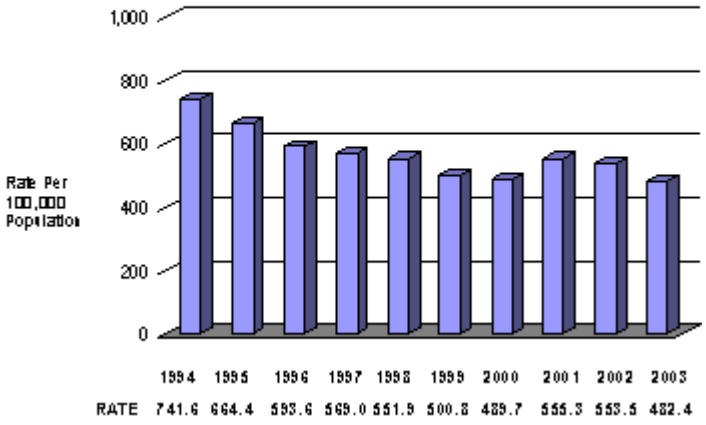
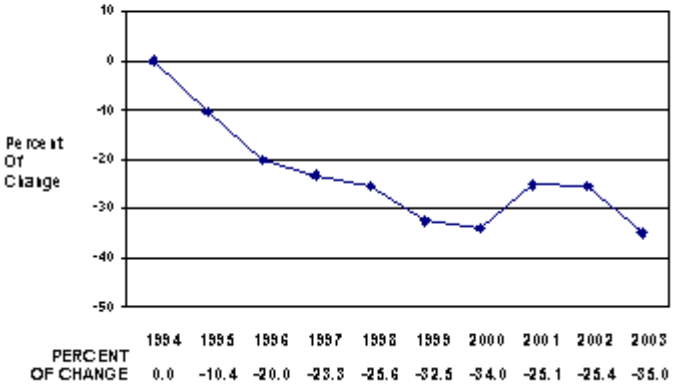


Figure 113
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2003



Murder

Although murder is the least frequently occurring violent index offense, it is the most important since loss of life is involved. Since 1994, the murder rate has continued a declining trend through 2000. But in 2001 the murder rate slightly increased. Then continued a declining trend through 2003 (Figure 114). The murder rate decreased from 6.2 in 2002 to 5.7 in 2003, an 8.1% decline. Comparing annual percents of change for this offense since base year 1994, Missouri has experienced a 46.2% decline (Figure 115).

Figure 114
Missouri Murder Rate
1994 - 2003

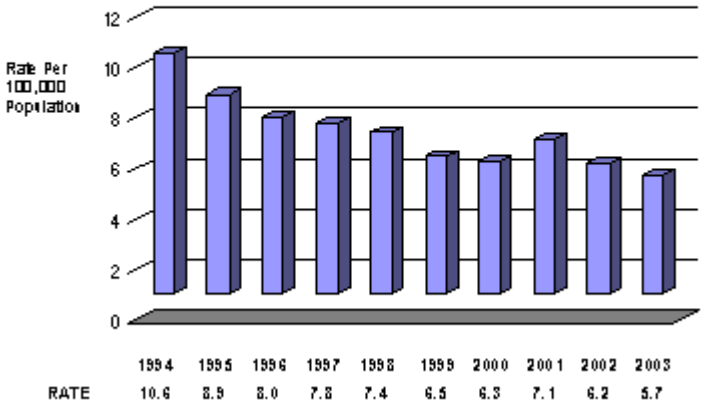
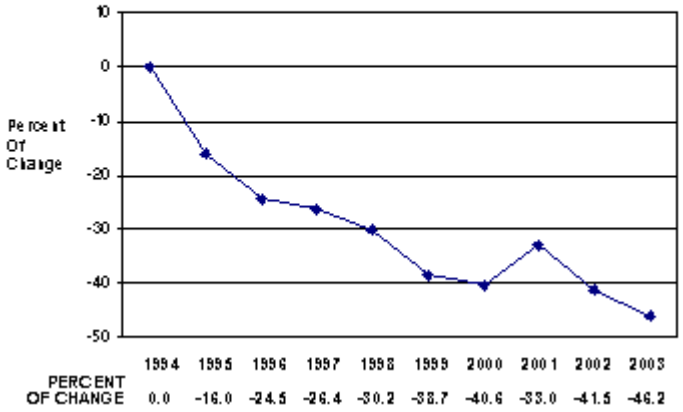


Figure 115
Missouri Murder Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2003



Rape

In 1994, the rape offense rate per 100,000 populations was 37.1 (Figure 116). An examination of the long-term trends associated with this offense shows a steady decrease since that year, except for a small increase in 2002. In 2003 Missouri experienced a decline in rape offenses compared to 2002, realizing a 5.3% decrease. When examining annual rape percents of change since base year 1994, Missouri experienced an overall 32.9% decrease in 2003 (Figure 117).

Figure 116
Missouri Rape Rate
1994 - 2003

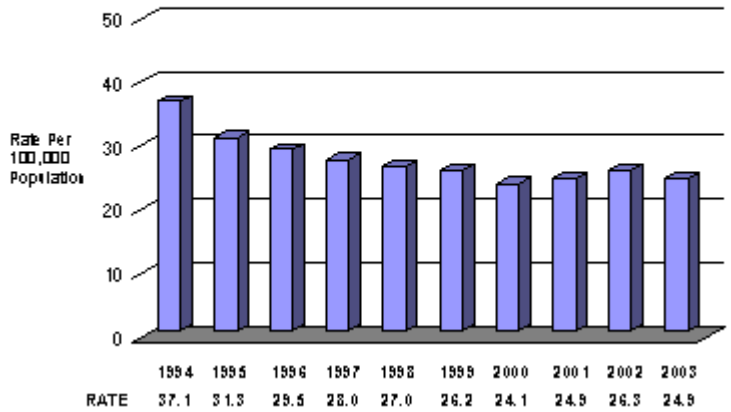
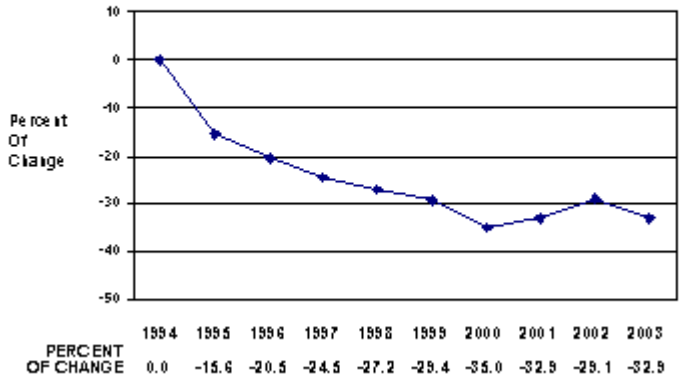


Figure 117
Missouri Rape Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 20003



Robbery

The robbery offense rate per 100,000 population was 217.0 in 1994 (Figure 118). It is apparent from examination of the long-term trends of robbery offense rates per 100,000 population that this offense continually decreased since that year, except for a slight increase in 2001. In 2003, Missouri experienced a decline in robbery offenses compared to 2002, and realized a 12.4% decrease. When compared to base year 1994, Missouri has experienced an overall 39.7% decrease in 2003 (Figure 119).

Figure 118
Missouri Robbery Rate
1994 - 2003

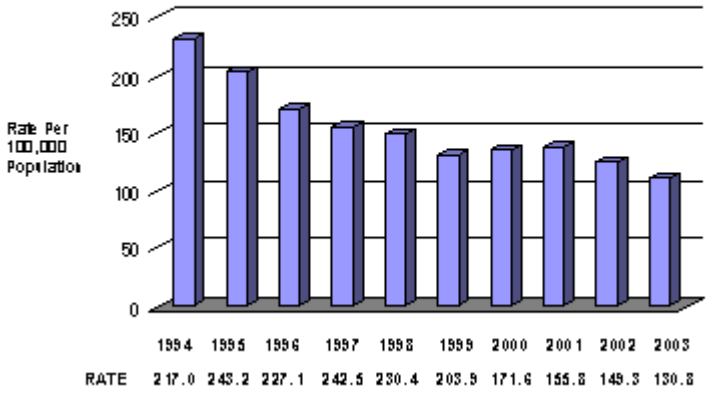
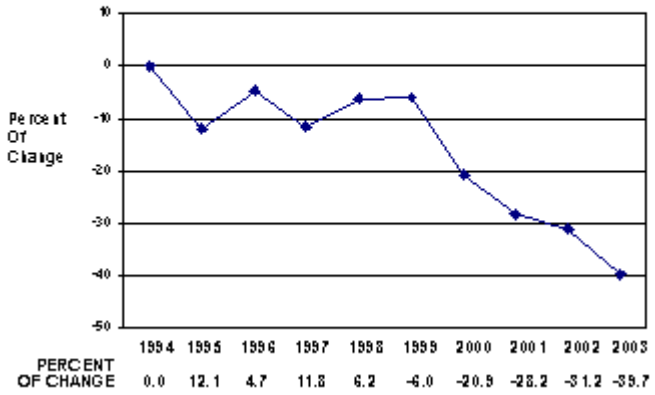


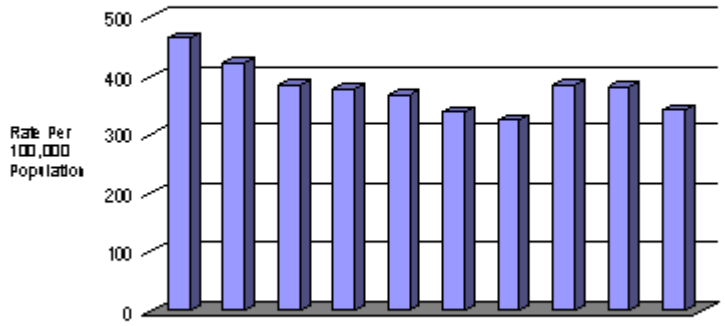
Figure 119
Missouri Robbery Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2003



Assault

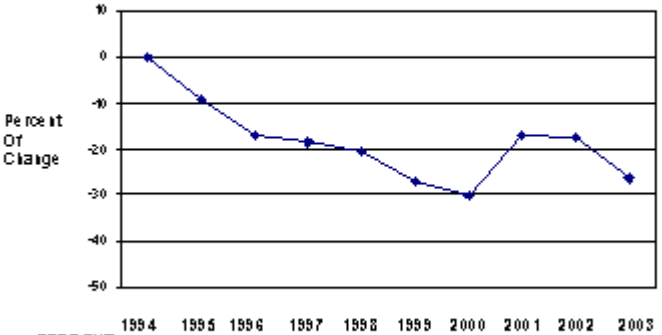
On a 100,000 populations base, Missouri experienced 341.0 aggravated assaults in 2003 (Figure 120). When examining long-term trends using 1994 as a base year, assaults decreased through 2000 and then increased in 2001 and 2002. The aggravated assault rate has since decreased through 2003. In 2003, Missouri experienced a decrease in aggravated assaults compared to 2002, realizing a 10.7% decrease. However, compared to 1994, Missouri had a 26.4% decrease in this offense type in 2003 (Figure 121).

Figure 120
Missouri Aggravated Assault Rate
1994 - 2003



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
RATE	463.5	420.4	384.5	377.3	368.3	337.2	323.7	384.7	382.0	341.0

Figure 121
Missouri Aggravated Assault Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2003



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PERCENT OF CHANGE	0.0	-9.3	-17.0	-18.6	-20.5	-27.2	-30.2	-17.0	-17.6	-26.4

SECTION III. Resource Needs

Problem Areas and Responses

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force

Problem

- Decreasing budgets and an increasing demand for law enforcement agency services cause adequately resources for illicit drug and violent crime problems throughout the State of Missouri
- Increase in Methamphetamine Laboratory discoveries
- Increase Drug arrests
- Increase drug seizures
- Transportation of illicit drugs throughout the State of Missouri

Proposed Response

- Maintain and develop programs to provide resources and manpower for Law Enforcement efforts supporting Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces, street level drug enforcement, Marijuana eradication and sting operations
- Implement and maintain current programs providing equipment to Law Enforcement
- Upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Implement specialized training programs for informant handling, drug investigations, and evidence processing
- Promote cooperation between Federal, State and Local agencies to address the problems
- Focus and enhance multi-Jurisdictional drug Task Force programs, Interdiction programs, and single agency units to address the illicit drug problem in Missouri
- Implement specialized training programs for Officer safety when encountering Methamphetamine Labs, including protective clothing and equipment
- Implement specialized training for handling and disposal of hazardous substances from Meth Labs
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration
- Continue efforts to upgrade criminal information systems to capture data needed to perform illicit drug and violent crime strategic planning

Community Oriented Policing/Crime Prevention

Problem

- The top two social concerns of Missouri citizens are drug abuse and crime
- Decreasing budgets and increased demand for Law Enforcement services

Proposed Response

- Maintain and enhance current community policing programs in Missouri designed to increase community and law Enforcement partnerships
- Develop and Implement new public awareness and crime prevention programs targeting drug abuse and crime
- Continue to implement Community Oriented Programs across the state of Missouri
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration
- Promote cooperation and communication between Law Enforcement and communities

Intense Supervision, Probation and Parole

Problem

- Increased arrests and Prosecution arising from increased use of illicit drugs and violent crime
- Increased youth participation in the use and sale of illicit drugs
- Increased youth participation in the use of alcohol

Proposed Response

- Develop and continue juvenile treatment and intensive supervision programs within the Missouri Division of Youth Services
- Develop and continue adult drug treatment programs with the Missouri Department of Corrections
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration
- Address defendant's needs through effective case management
- Implement court supervised drug treatment programs which would be alternatives to incarceration

Criminal Records Improvement

Problem

- Untimely, inadequate, and incomplete reporting of criminal histories due to current reporting methods
- A need for uniform reporting standards

Proposed Response

- Continue efforts to upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration.
- Upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

Problem

- Increased youth participation in the use and sale of illicit drugs
- Increased youth participation in the use of alcohol

Proposed Response

- Continue with current drug education programs
- Enhance current drug education programs for elementary, middle and high school students
- Continue to promote and enhance community programs such as Safe haven, School Resource Officers, and Summer Job programs
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration.
- Provide substance abuse prevention education to Missouri youth and increase community awareness about drug and alcohol related problems in an effort to reduce the number of youth involved in drug and alcohol abuse.

Crime laboratory Upgrade Programs

Problem

- Increase in drug arrests throughout Missouri causing back log for crime laboratories
- Inadequate manpower and resources

Proposed Response

- Provide resources and equipment for the enhancement of over burdened crime laboratories throughout the state of Missouri to expedite the prosecution of drug offenders
- Provide funding for state-of –the-art equipment and supplies for analysis for narcotic and violent crime evidence
- Increase support, training, and technology for prosecution of drug cases
- Promote innovative analysis techniques
- Maintain an acceptable turn around time for evidence processing
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration.

Court Delay Reduction Program

Problem

- Increased filing of drug related charges throughout Missouri state court systems
- Increase in enforcement and prosecution programs resulting in an increase of drug related charges
- Proposed Response
- Continue efforts to upgrade state and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Address defendant's needs through effective case management
- Develop and continue current court delay reduction programs to relieve the back log of court cases and expedite court process.
- Implement court supervised drug treatment programs which would be alternatives to incarceration
- Continue to provide alternative sentencing programs
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration.

Career Criminal Prosecution

Problem

- Increased arrests and Prosecution arising from increased use of illicit drugs
- Increase demand for manpower and resources

Proposed response

- Continue efforts to upgrade state and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Increase support, training and technology for court services
- Promote the enhancement of Prosecutorial and defense programs state wide
- Provide offender based education, and life skills training
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for NCAP strategic planning and contract administration.

Innovative Programs

Problem

- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues to address crime and related issues in a "Reactive manner"
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues it's reactive response in a status quo fashion
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system has not adopted an innovative and aggressive philosophy in their approach to crime and drug related issues
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system is not global in their project vision

Problem response

- Promote a criminal justice philosophy that's far reaching and global in perspective

- Promote inner agency and other organizational partnerships
- Promote innovative "outside the box" thinking
- Promote new strategies and methodologies in dealing with drug and crime related problems

Enforcing Child Abuse and Neglect Laws

Problem

- Child abuse has been increasing at an alarming rate
- Missouri was ranked 8th in child abuse and neglect fatalities in the United States in 1997
- Funding is limited for specialized investigators and prosecutors
- Funding is limited for specialized training for investigators and prosecutors
- Funding is limited for specialized equipment needed for child abuse and neglect investigations

Problem response

- Promote specialized investigative and prosecutorial units to investigate child abuse and neglect cases
- Promote and increase specialized training for child abuse and neglect investigations and prosecution
- Increase specialized equipment available for investigating and prosecuting child abuse and neglect cases
- Promote new strategies and methodologies in dealing with child abuse and neglect related problems

SECTION IV. Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Strategic Plan Implementation Status

Following is an overview of the 2005/2006 four-year Strategic Plan.

Implementation of the 2005/2006 funding year began with the review of project applications by a grant review committee consisting of the DPS - CJ/LE Program staff and individuals from the criminal justice and private sector. Approximately 76 requests for funding were reviewed within the approved project categories as described below. The grant evaluation process was competitive in nature, and only those grant applications determined to coordinate with the goals and objectives of the statewide strategy were considered for funding. Forty-five grant awards were made to state and local recipients. The federal award to the State of Missouri, during this report period, was $6,819,432.00. Following is a brief summary on each category funded through the DPS - CJ/LE Program during the 2005/2006 funding cycle.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force - 501(02)

Funding for the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force projects was the largest funding category for the DPS - CJ/LE Program during funding year 2005/2006. The DPS - CJ/LE Program awarded $6,890,789.00 to 29 multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency enforcement groups throughout the state. Of the 114 counties in the state of Missouri, 93 are active participants/members of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement effort.

The focus of this category is the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency counter-drug enforcement effort. During this reporting period, the DPS - CJ/LE Program began placing more emphasis on the collaboration and partnerships required to breed success within the multi-jurisdictional approach to drug enforcement. By placing greater emphasis on the establishment of a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement between all partners of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement group, a more comprehensive understanding of responsibilities and expectations exist. Additionally, greater emphasis is now placed on the establishment of a Board of Directors, responsible for the collective decision making process of each multi-jurisdictional enforcement group.

During 2005/2006, the illicit drug methamphetamine continued to be a priority for an aggressive law enforcement strategy, designed to slow or halt the spread of this drug. As the scope of the methamphetamine problem extends beyond the capabilities of a single entity, many partnerships have been forged in response to this threat to public safety, public health and the environmental sovereignty of our state. Through local, state and federal collaborations and a continued aggressive response, we anticipate the rise in methamphetamine related activity to peak and eventually decline.

During the past three fiscal years, the following statistics were collected for the 29 DPS - CJ/LE Program funded Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Task Forces in the State of Missouri. The following statistics are an example of the data collected through the Quarterly Report. More detailed information can be reviewed in Section III and IV of this report.

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Arrested with one or more drug charges:	6,525	6,389	7,670
Arrested with no drug charges:	1,004	1,095	1,374
Total drug arrests:	7,529	7,484	9,044
Search warrants served:	1,114	1,164	1,254
Consent searches performed:	3,716	4,046	4,452
Meth labs seized/destroyed:	1,658	1,432	1,827
New drug distribution Organizations identified:	89	128	148

OUNCES OF DRUGS SEIZED	FY 2003	FY2004	FY 2005
Marijuana:	613,196.93	996,372.85	195,159.02
Methamphetamine:	9,379.62	16,527.60	4,121.92
Cocaine:	9,041.81	17,194.20	15,141.40
Crack:	1,120.00	2,523.66	1,960.59
Heroin:	216.49	706.99	649.38
LSD:	24.25	1.06	3.18
PCP:	63.99	67.90	9.75
Ecstasy:	0.70	129.44	36,613.40
Pseudoephedrine	28,530.20	39,480.60	8,839.74
Anhydrous Ammonia	584.00	8,252.44	501.00
Other Drugs:	2,832.62	916.02	1,584.30
Total value of all drugs seized:	$128,893,408	$228,379,665	$91,713,484

Top five drug arrest charge codes:

FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Sale/Methamphetamine	Poss/Marijuana	Sale/Methamphetamine
Poss/Marijuana	Sale/Methamphetamine	Poss/Marijuana
Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine
Poss/Psuedoephedrine	Poss/Paraphernalia	Poss/Crack
Poss/Paraphernalia	Poss/Crack	Sale/Paraphernalia

***The above statistical data is obtained from the Quarterly Reports submitted by the multi-jurisdictional enforcement groups receiving Byrne Program funding between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2005.**

Court Delay Reduction 501(10)

During the 2005/2006 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to seven (7) projects for an award of $1,255,861.50. The purpose of these projects is to improve the case flow management of the court system and aid in balancing all components of the justice system in Missouri.

Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole - 501 (11)

During the 2005/2006 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to (1) project for an award of $165,819.00. These programs are designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-rang corrections and sentencing strategies.

Criminal Records Improvement - 501 (15B)

During 2005/2006 funding period, the Criminal Records Improvement project received funding in the amount of $558,978.25. This approved purpose area provided financial assistance to four (4) projects. The enhancement of the states ability to collect accurate criminal history record information, in a timely manner, remains a top priority for the state of Missouri. The ultimate goal of this approved purpose area is to provide the financial mechanism that will enable the State to collect the required criminal records data from all criminal justice entities and provide the appropriate storage mechanism within the Missouri Criminal Records Repository. In addition, local criminal justice agencies must be automated for criminal justice reporting to the state central repository if the reports are to be timely, accurate and complete.

Meth Lab Cleanup Assistance - 501 (16)

During the 2005/2006 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to (1) project for an award of $116,862.00. These innovate programs demonstrate new and innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

Domestic Violence Investigation - 501 (18)

During the 2005/2006 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to (2) projects for an award of $36,320.40. These programs are designed to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

Enforcing Child Abuse and Neglect Laws - 501 (28):

During 2005/2006 funding period, the Enforcing Child Abuse and Neglect Laws projects received funding in the amount of $141,999.08. This approved purpose area provided financial assistance to three (3) projects. This purpose area provided support to implement and enhance the response of criminal justice agencies to child abuse and neglect crimes. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial, and medical staff on proper handling / processing of these cases as well as establishment of communication lines between involved criminal justice agencies leads to effective resolution of this problem.

Missouri Department of Public Safety – Administration

During the 2005/2006 funding cycle, the Missouri Department of Public Safety utilized $949,123.20 of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program for administrative cost associated with the management and coordination of the Byrne Program. This approved purpose area provided financial assistance to two (2) administrative projects. The Missouri Department of Public Safety is able to support, in part or in whole, the Ten Print Matchers (V3 TP and TPLC), the DPS CJ/LE Program staff and supporting DPS staff.

SECTION V. Selected Programs

Program Description and Evaluation Methods

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Block Grant Program provides criminal justice authorities with substantial support in their endeavors to address Missouri's illicit drug and violent crime problems. This U.S. Department Justice, Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA) administers this program at the federal level and the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) administers it at the state level. In Missouri, this program is known as the Narcotics Control and Assistance Program (NCAP) and will be referred to as NCAP throughout this report.

Program evaluation is an essential NCAP responsibility required by its enabling legislation. To meet this responsibility, BJA has provided states with guidelines, technical training, and support for assessing NCAP projects. In Missouri, the DPS has contracted with the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to administer the evaluation component of the NCAP program and play a major role in development of Missouri's drug and violent crime strategy.

The following is a description of the 2005 - 2006 Evaluation plan developed by SAC and approved by DPS. These evaluations are mostly administrative or process in nature.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING / CRIME PREVENTION

Community Oriented Policing (COP) is a problem-oriented policing concept to analyze criminal activity and work with citizens, business, youth, clergy, and civic groups in their communities to provide solutions to crime problems.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

Barry County Special Investigator
Washington / Ste. Genevieve County Special Investigator

BARRY COUNTY SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR PROGRAM: This continuing project supports a commissioned Sheriff's Deputy to serve as a Special Investigator for cases involving sexually and / or physically abused children in Barry and Lawrence counties. The project has two goals: 1) Meet the immediate safety needs of the victim by preventing the alleged perpetrator further access to the victim; and 2) Provide an expedited investigation and immediate arrest of the perpetrator, if warranted. The special investigator will collaborate on a daily basis with law enforcement, social services, mental health, prosecutors, local organizations, and other entities to meet these goals. Specific objectives are: 1) Provide assistance, shelter, and counseling to the victim and family; 2) Utilize local facilities to provide safe areas for case interviews and documentation; 3) Respond in timely fashion to assure comprehensive case management and evidence collection to pursue criminal charges; and 4) Develop local support infrastructure through monthly meetings with multidisciplinary team representing law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies, social services, schools, and health providers.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Number of attending representatives and agencies to multidisciplinary meetings.
- Number of Abuse Hot Line contacts and case referrals from other entities.
- Number of cases handled by Special Investigator and number of references made by agency type.
- Number of victim interviews conducted at law enforcement facilities or Child Advocacy Center.
- Number of child sexual / physical assault offenders arrested and charges filed.
- Number of contacts made with law enforcement agencies, other criminal justice agencies, state and local medical or social services providers, and school administrators and counselors.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi- and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

WASHINGTON AND STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR PROGRAM: This program continues support of a special investigator to collaborate with the Washington County Prosecutor, Washington County Sheriff's Office, Ste. Genevieve Sheriff's Office, and East Central Missouri Children's Advocacy Center to investigate crimes involving children in these two counties. The goals of the program are: 1) Improve the criminal justice system's response to serious child abuse cases and domestic violence incidents through collaborative agency efforts; and 2) Increase prosecution rates of child abuse and domestic violence offenders. The objectives of the program are: 1) Coordinate a multidisciplinary team investigating child abuse cases; 2) Increase training of child abuse protocol to county criminal justice agencies.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Hours expended by Special Investigator on child abuse and child involved domestic violence cases.

- Hours expended by team agencies on child abuse and child involved domestic violence incidents involving children.
- Conviction rate of serious child abuse cases and domestic violence incidents involving children.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi- and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

CAREER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Many prosecutors in Missouri cannot keep up with the caseload as a result of drug enforcement efforts, thus creating a backlog in the legal system. Prosecution programs provide additional manpower and resources to effectively prosecute those arrested for illegal narcotics.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

St. Louis City Crime Community Strike Force
St. Louis City Circuit Attorney's Office Drug Prosecution Unit
St. Louis County Child Protective Services Prosecutor Program

ST. LOUIS CITY COMMUNITY CRIME STRIKE FORCE: This project will support a special unit with the St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office to focus on suppression, law enforcement activities, and crime prevention techniques in areas with specific crime problems, known as "Hot Blocks". The goal of the project is to increase community safety and reduce criminal activity. This goal will be achieved by: 1) Effectively utilize Circuit Attorney's Office resources to make greatest impact on residents' safety; 2) Collaborate with St. Louis Metro Police Department with response and prevention of crime in areas with specific crime problems; 3) Enhance prosecution and implement deterrence strategies; 4) Establish strong law enforcement presence in high crime rate areas; and 5) Provide community education and foster communication with residents.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of "Hot Block" areas identified in city of St. Louis and number of offenders prosecuted for crimes in these areas.
- Number of collaborative responses made by St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office and St. Louis Police Department.
- Number of prosecution enhancement and deterrence strategies implemented.
- Number of law enforcement responses made to "Hot Block" neighborhoods.
- Pre- and post program comparative crime rates for "Hot Block" areas.
- Number of community crime education activities performed.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semiannual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

ST. LOUIS CITY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATOR: This project supports a misdemeanor domestic violence investigator to work with the St. Louis Attorney's Office domestic violence attorney. The goal of this project is to increase community safety and reduce domestic violence in the City of St. Louis. This goal will be achieved by three objectives: 1) Decrease number of prosecute failures on misdemeanor domestic violence cases; 2) Increase domestic violence victims awareness of support services; and 3) Develop a plan to evaluate prosecution processes of domestic violence cases.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of domestic violence cases prosecuted by the St. Louis City Attorney's Prosecutor's Office. At the end of the contract period, the rate of change in domestic violence cases prosecuted compared to a like period prior to the grant project.
- Number of domestic violence cases investigated and directly prosecuted by the domestic violence team.
- Number of non-domestic violence cases investigated and prosecuted by the domestic violence team.
- Number of domestic violence victims provided information of support services available to them.
- Hours expended towards development of evaluation plan and collection of

baseline data.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROSECUTOR PROGRAM: This project continues support for a St. Louis County Family Court attorney trained to prosecute child abuse / neglect cases. This Child Protective Services (CPS) attorney will be responsible for: 1) Review of child abuse / neglect cases to determine for sufficient evidence and file appropriate cases; 2) Team with St. Louis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office to prosecute child abuse / neglect or endangerment of child welfare cases; 3) Train police, hospital, school, and Missouri Children's Division on processing child abuse / neglect cases; and 4) Expedite permanency of children removal from unfit parents.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of child abuse or neglect referrals screened and prosecuted by the St. Louis County Family Court CPS attorney.
- Number of parental rights cases directly prosecuted by the Family Court CPS attorney and number of other cases that advise was provided to other attorneys.
- Number of contacts made by CPS attorney with DFS, area police departments, schools, and hospitals regarding child abuse or neglect cases.
- Hours of training provided by CPS attorney to DFS staff, police officers, hospital staff, and school personnel as set by developed training plan.
- Number of clinical interviews conducted by CPS with children allegedly sexually abused.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

COURT DELAY REDUCTION PROGRAM

Increased filings of drug related charges throughout he state court system has resulted in delays in hearing and trial dates for drug cases. Improvements of case flow management in the criminal justice system are designed to relieve the crowded felony dockets, reduce case processing time, and establish mechanisms for creative and effective dispositions.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

State of Missouri Drug Court Diversion

STATE OF MISSOURI DRUG COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM: This project continues support to the Missouri Drug Court Coordinating Commission (DCCC) that can be used with other allocations for drug treatment service contracts requested by Missouri drug courts. The goals of this program are: 1) Increase the number of drug courts in Missouri by five; 2) Increase adult drug court participation by 53%; 3) Increase by ten the number of drug free babies born by drug court participants; 4) Improve drug courts' success rates; and 5) Reduce the drug arrest recidivism rate of drug court graduates.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Number of operational adult drug courts added through Program.
- Number of adult drug defendants accepted to participate in Program.
- Number of drug court participants scheduled for substance abuse treatment by level of treatment.
- Number of adult drug defendants successfully and unsuccessfully completing Program.
- Number of babies with and without drug dependency born to drug court defendants.
- Recidivism rate of successful and unsuccessful drug court participants.
- Number of successful and unsuccessful drug court participants with active employment.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION, PROBATION, AND PAROLE

These include programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including juvenile and adult treatment in prisons, treatment for offenders on probation or parole, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Greene County CRISP Court Operational Improvement
Missouri State Sentencing Advisory Commission

GREENE COUNTY CRISP COURT OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM: This project continues support to OSCA case management, criminal justice processing, and outcome evaluation of participants in the Greene County Court Reporting Intensive Supervision Program (CRISP) drug court. Three positions or services are funded for this program: a case manager / boundary Spanner; off-duty law enforcement trackers; and an administrative assistant. Goals of the program are: 1) Improve success rate of CRISP drug court; 2) Improve and increase number of case management and outcome evaluation tools; 3) Reduce drug case processing time; and 4) Increase number of services available to CRISP drug court graduates. The objectives of this program are: 1) Use off-duty law enforcement officers to monitor CRISP court participants' drug or alcohol use through random tests for alcohol and report law violations or illegal activity; 2) Use case manager to provide intensive management and to establish links between CRISP court and community service programs; 3) Use administrative assistant for data entry and file management, case / jail detainee monitoring, and work with prosecutor to identify new CRISP drug court candidates.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of CRISP drug defendants accepted to participate and monitored in program.
- Number of off-duty law enforcement officers used to monitor CRISP drug court participants.
- Number of adult drug defendants successfully and unsuccessfully completing the program.
- Hours of individual counseling and case management functions as well as expended by intensive case managers.
- Number of CRISP drug court candidates reviewed with prosecuting attorney.
- Number of community services available to unsupervised and supervised CRISP court participants.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above

MISSOURI STATE SENTENCING ADVISORY COMMISSION: This project funds administrative functions of the Missouri Sentencing Advisory Commission including meetings, training sessions, sentencing evaluations, as well as statistical support, as referred by SB5. The goals of this project are: 1) Improve the corrections system through review and analysis of sentences; and 2) Recommend sentencing guidelines as determined by focus groups comprised of court staff, prosecutors, public defenders, defense attorneys, probation and parole officers, and state legislators.

These goals will be accomplished through these objectives: 1) Fund administrative staff of Commission; 2) Contract statistical support and sentencing evaluations; 3) Conduct training on sentencing recommendations; and 4) Promote use of sentencing evaluations.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of staff members providing administrative support and their combined salaries.
- Number of contracts let for statistical support and evaluation of sentencing.
- Number of statistical evaluations completed and initiated.
- Hours expended in training on sentencing recommendations by target audiences.

- Hours expended to promote the use of the sentencing recommendations.
- Number of sentencing recommendations identified and implemented.
- Number of statistical evaluations completed and initiated.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

CRIMINAL RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

Local criminal justice agencies must be automated if their reporting to the State Central Repository is to be timely, accurate, and complete. When local agencies are automated and linked to the State Repository, they are able to search federal criminal files, state and federal wanted files, and other databases. Criminal justice databases are important tools when fighting crime and protecting citizens. A grant task force has been assigned to provide guidance and advice in administration of the Criminal Records Improvement Project. It is comprised of representatives from Department of Public Safety, Office of State Courts Administrator, Missouri Department of Corrections, Office of Prosecution Services, Sheriff's Association, Police Chief's Association, and Missouri State Highway Patrol Criminal Records and Identification Division.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

MSHP Missouri Criminal History Improvement
MSHP Administrative Data Analysis And Problem Identification
Blue Springs Automated Fingerprint Identification
Buchanan County Video Arraignment System
Hannibal Police Department Domestic Violence Digital Photo System
Lincoln County Conference Network
Ripley County Information Systems Upgrade
Shrewsbury Police Evidence and Property Management Information System

MSHP MISSOURI CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM: This continuing project is designed to enhance the capabilities of Missouri's Criminal History Records System (CHRS) and coordinate efficient reporting to CHRS by responsible criminal justice agencies. This program is part of the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) who's goal is to assist states with improving criminal history record completeness, automation, and accuracy, and development of programs to support the National Instant Check System (NICS). The goal of the Missouri program is to enhance CHRS and coordinate efficient reporting of criminal history record information by responsible criminal justice agencies to the criminal history repository. Program objectives are: 1) Continue integration of criminal justice agencies, including the Department of Corrections, through enhancements and modifications to the CHRS; 2) Provide software, training, technical support, and software updates of Prosecutor Dialog system and convert Prosecutor Dialog counties from Access to Sequel; 3) Continue roll out of Justice Integration System (JIS) case management software as part of the Missouri Court Automation project; and 4) Provide fingerprint card scans to local police departments.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Number of system enhancements and / or modifications made to CHRS interfaces between criminal justice agencies, including MSHP, MOPS, OSCA, and MPCA.
- Number of user-group meetings and presentations made by MSHP personnel at prosecutor conferences.
- Number of county offices converted from Prosecutor Dialog utilizing Access to SQL databases.
- Number of Prosecutor Dialog helpdesk calls responded to and associated trips.
- Number of maintenance service calls made by OSCA personnel to support MOCIS, ACMS, and JIS users and number of associated trips.
- Proportion of State court caseload managed by JIS as compared to historic proportions.
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of fingerprint card scanners and operating software at 4 local police departments, and number of fingerprint cards electronically submitted to State criminal history repository from these devices.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

MSHP ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM: This project involves establishing a series of policies, procedures, systems, and reporting recommendations allowing the State of Missouri to more effectively manage the Byrne Formula Grant Program by analyzing drug and violent crime environment in the State; assessing effectiveness of existing programs; and offering data and interpretive analysis support for development of new programs. The Missouri State Highway Patrol, coordinating their activities with Department of Public Safety's State Administrative Agency program staff, will complete the following project goals: 1) Provide base-line information to properly assess Missouri's illicit drug and violent crime problems; 2) Support successful administration of Missouri's Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program by providing needed research, evaluation, and data processing services; 3) Enhance capabilities of Missouri's criminal justice information systems deemed mission critical in supporting statewide illicit drug and violent crime problem analysis as well as for grant administration; and 4)Develop web-based UCR standard repository tool to provide state and local criminal justice agencies with UCR operational, administrative, and statistical reports.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the project.
- Assistance provided in successful development and / or modification of Missouri's drug and violent crime strategy required under the Byrne Formula Grant Program including, but not limited to, conducting a statewide illicit drug and violent crime problem analysis.
- Number of research services provided to DPS, Missouri criminal justice authorities, and other public officials.
- Assistance provided in development and implementation of evaluation criteria and information systems for programs supported under the Byrne Program. Publication of a report describing all approved research designs.
- Technical assistance provided in maintenance of UCR summary-based information system input, file maintenance, and output software.
- Technical assistance provided for UCR training and report requirements, quality assurance reviews / audits, and assistance to local agencies in reporting procedures.
- Number of CHRS training programs developed on CHRS fingerprint and case disposition processing.
- Quality control procedures and programs developed and employed to monitor CHRS fingerprint and case disposition reporting compliance.
- Number of seminars and conferences attended in support of the Byrne Program.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

BLUE SPRINGS AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: This project provides a Live Scan Device to the Blue Springs Police Department. With this equipment, access to criminal history information maintained by the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Automatic Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) will be seamless and in real time. This equipment will allow electronic submission of ten fingerprint cards and reduce the return of rejected ten print cards. The electronic submission of palm prints to AFIS also will be allowed with this equipment. The goals of this project are: 1) Improve fingerprint quality; 2) Eliminate time delay in submission of fingerprint cards; and 3) Assist with expansion of state and federal fingerprint database repositories.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Timely acquisition, distribution, and implementation of Livescan device and operating software.
- Amount and type of equipment / software permanently installed and office supplies / training manuals provided to agencies utilizing Livescan equipment.
- Number of fingerprint cards electronically submitted to State criminal history repository.
- Number of rejected fingerprint cards processed by Livescan compared to human processed fingerprint cards for similar time period.

- Time saved by Livescan fingerprint card processing compared to human fingerprint card processing.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

BUCHANAN COUNTY VIDEO ARRAIGNMENT SYSTEM: This project provides video equipment to improve the criminal arraignment processes of the Buchanan County Sheriff's Office, Buchanan County Prosecutor's Office, and the Fifth Judicial Circuit. The purchase of a video arraignment system will greatly enhance the processing speed of criminal arraignments for all arrested persons in Buchanan County. This equipment also will decrease escape opportunities for dangerous offenders as their transportation to and appearances in courtrooms will be eliminated. The video arraignment system also increases safety of victims and witnesses required to appear in court. Because offenders are not present in court, victims and witnesses will not be as likely to be subjected to hostilities of friends, relatives, and associates of the accused.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Timely acquisition, distribution, and implementation of video arraignment system device.
- Number of county jail inmates interviewed with video system by court officers, judges, public defenders, and probation / parole officers.
- Average number of days spent in custody by non-violent and indigent offenders before and after implementation of video system.
- Number of courtroom appearances made by jail inmates and hours expended by deputies and court bailiffs for their transportation prior to and after implementation of program.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

HANNIBAL POLICE DEPARTMENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DIGITAL PHOTO PROJECT: This project partially funds the purchase of digital photographic equipment for Hannibal Police officers to use in domestic violence investigations and purchase of a computer system and software to prepare photographic evidence for courtroom presentations. The goals of this project are: 1) Improve processing and investigation of domestic violence crime; and 2) Lessen domestic violence victims' burden by reducing investigation time. Objectives to these goals are: 1) Increase control of photographic evidence; 2) Streamline storage of evidentiary photographs into a records management system; 3) Incorporate digital photographic evidence into court presentations for violent crime cases; and 4) Integrate digital photography with present computer network and computerized criminal records system.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Timely acquisition, distribution, and implementation of domestic violence digital photo-system, record management system, and associated software.
- Hours expended in training officers on use of digital photographic equipment and record management system.
- Number of digital photographs stored in record management system
- Number of domestic violence, child abuse, and elderly abuse investigations conducted and associated number of evidentiary photographs collected.
- Hours expended in domestic violence, child abuse, and elderly abuse investigations prior to and after implementation of digital photograph system.
- Number of court presentations conducted that utilized digital photographic evidence.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

LINCOLN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT 45TH CIRCUIT CONFERENCE NETWORK: This program funds a regional video network system for the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department. This system will provide video conferencing capabilities to public defenders, judges, and probation officers to interview and arraign inmates without vacating their offices. The project goals are: 1) Improve processing of inmates through 45th Circuit Court; 2) Improve security of court staff, public defenders, probation officers, and general public; and 3) Improve cost effectiveness of inmate arraignment and interviews. Objectives to these goals are: 1) Decrease defendant incarceration period by 28 days; 2) Decrease public defenders' travel times for client interviews; and 3) Remove inmates from jail less frequently.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Number of county jail inmate interviews conducted with video network system by court officers, judges, public defenders, and probation / parole officers.
- Average number of days required to process inmates before and after implementation of video network system.
- Average number of days spent in custody by offenders before and after implementation of video network system.
- Number of courtroom appearances made by jail inmates and hours expended by deputies and court bailiffs for their transportation prior to and after implementation of program.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

RIPLEY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS UPGRADE: This program funds the purchase of an enterprise records management system by the Ripley County Sheriff's Office. This computer system will replace the manual processing of files currently conducted by the

Ripley County Sheriff's Office and decrease its dependence on the Doniphan Police Department for call dispatching and jail services. The goals of this project are: 1) Enhance police services to all Ripley County residents; and 2) Allow both the sheriff's department and police department to work more effectively, providing better utilization of manpower. With the purchase of an enterprise records management system and four additional modules including civil process, duty roster, policy manual and regional data sharing capabilities, the Ripley County Sheriff's Office could accurately track calls for service and civil process, as well as integrate with the Doniphan Police Department's system.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Timely acquisition, distribution, and implementation of enterprise records management system.
- Technical assistance and training provided in maintenance of the enterprise records management system.
- Number of calls for service dispatched by Ripley County Sheriff's Office before and after implementation of records management system.
- Number of files processed with records management system.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

SHREWSBURY POLICE DEPARTMENT EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM: This program funds the automation and enhancement of evidence and property tracking system for the Shrewsbury Police Department. This will improve the Shrewsbury Police Department's evidence handling capabilities by improving evidence collection and tracking, management of evidence and records, and allow evidence processing at crime / incident locations. The goals of this program are: 1) Increase evidence collection; 2) improve officers' efficiency of processing evidence / property records; and 2) Improve accuracy of evidence and property records. These goals will be accomplished by: 1) Utilization of a bar code scanner to mark evidence and property records; 2) Automate management, receipts, and purges of records to ensure proper tracking and timely destruction of evidence; and 3) Photograph evidence to document physical changes that occur due to storage or lab analyses.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Timely acquisition, distribution, and implementation of evidence property management information system.
- Technical assistance and training provided in maintenance of the evidence and property management system.
- Number of evidence and property records maintained in evidence and property tracking system.
- Number of crime scenes and incident locations processed before and after implementation of evidence and property tracking system.
- Number of records automatically purged by evidence and property tracking system.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

These programs utilize new or experimental equipment, techniques, or methodologies to address various safety problems in the state.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

NO PROGRAMS THIS FISCAL YEAR

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE PROJECTS AND
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Program continues to be a critical component to drug enforcement efforts throughout the State. This concept takes a multi-agency approach where resources and manpower can be combined to cover a larger geographic area. Agents working for the task force are commissioned to work within any jurisdiction participating in the program. Cooperation and communication within these units are the key to being successful in their enforcement efforts. Cooperative agreements are developed for all agencies involved in the task force as well as entering into agreements with federal agencies.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Jackson County Drug Abatement Response Team (DART)

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Bootheel Drug Task Force
Buchanan County Drug Strike Force
East Central Drug Task Force
Lake Area Narcotics Enforcement Group
Combined Ozarks Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Team
Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Jasper County Drug Task Force
Jefferson County Municipal Enforcement Group
Kansas City Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Lafayette County Narcotics Unit Task Force
Mid-Missouri Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Mid-Missouri Unified Strike Team and Narcotics Unit
Mineral Area Drug Task Force
North Central Missouri Drug Task Force
North Kansas City Metro Drug and Gang Task Force
North Missouri Drug Task Force
Northeast Missouri Narcotics Task Force
North County MEG Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Platte County Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Group
Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force
South Central Drug Task Force
Southwest Missouri Drug Task Force
St. Charles County Regional Drug Task Force
St. Louis County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
St. Louis City Metro Multi-Jurisdictional Undercover Drug Program
West Central Missouri Drug Task Force
Cameron Missouri NITRO Drug Task Force
Union Missouri Franklin County Drug Task Force

JACKSON COUNTY DRUG ABATEMENT RESPONSE TEAM (DART): This project continues support to the DART team, a multi-jurisdictional initiative to identify and shut down drug houses and street level narcotics operations in the thirteen municipal jurisdictions in Jackson County. The goal of this program is to eliminate illegal drug activity in the Jackson County community by coordinating and utilizing several sources. Through these efforts, the quality of life in the target area is restored and protected. Suspected drug activity can be anonymously reported to DART team members who then communicate the information to law enforcement for investigation. DART also coordinates street level investigations, buy / bust and reverse sting operations, property fire and housing code inspections of suspected drug houses, and notification of drug activity and its consequences to property owners. Property owner seminars, community presentations, and citizen training given on recognition of drug activities are provided by DART team members.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project.
- Number of citizen reports of drug activity received by DART.
- Number of drug houses and drug distribution operations closed.
- Number of property owners trained on drug activity recognition.
- Number of buy / bust / reverse sting operations coordinated with Patrol officers, community police and prosecutors.
- Number of property fire hazard and building code inspections completed, and number of notifications of drug activity made to property owners.
- Number of community organizations given drug awareness presentations or training.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semiannual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

Instructions for completing:

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Multijurisdictional Task Force
Quarterly Progress Report

This instruction sheet is to aid Multijurisdictional Task Force (MJTF) grantees in completing the required quarterly progress report for the Missouri Department of Public Safety.

1. **Date Submitted** Self-explanatory
2. **Grant Name**
3. **Contact Person** As designated in MJTF contract with the Dept. of Public Safety
4. **Contact Person's Agency Name**
5. **E-Mail Address**
6. **Phone No.** Self-explanatory
7. **Quarterly Reporting Period**
8. **Number of law enforcement agencies involved in multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) work activities**

The total number of law enforcement agencies comprising the MJTF as well as any others participating in MJTF work activities during the reporting period. **(DO NOT duplicate statistical data that has been reported by another participating agency.)**

9. **Number of law enforcement officers participating in MJTF work activities**

A) and B): Self explanatory.

10. **Investigations/Cases**

A) The number of MJTF investigations/cases *active* at the start of the quarter. For the second and subsequent quarters, the number of "carried in" active cases should match those reported in Question 10 E) on the previous quarter's report. **Investigations/Cases** should be counted as those incidents involving task force action resulting in **post-response reports being written**. Until this occurs, tips and information received should be considered gathered intelligence, not individual cases.

B) The number of *new* investigations/cases initiated during the quarter.

C) The *total* number of MJTF cases active during the quarter. This number should be the sum of item A and item B.

D) The number of cases disposed of by the MJTF during the quarter.

E) The *total* number of cases *remaining active* at the end of the quarter. (Subtract item D from item C.)
NOTE: Enter this number on line **10.** A) of the next Quarterly Progress Report.

F) The number of MJTF cases with evidence submitted this quarter to a State crime lab.

11. **Arrest Activity**

A) The number of people arrested and charged with one or more *drug* offenses.

B) The number of people arrested and charged with other criminal offenses *not* involving drugs.

For the *total* number of people arrested through MJTF actions during the quarter, add items A and B and enter the sum on the appropriate line.

C) All law enforcement charges associated with offenders arrested through MJTF actions during the quarter. All charges proffered against offenders are to be listed. Total *charges* must equal or exceed the total number of persons arrested. For example, a drug user is arrested for possession of crack. After arrest, he assaults an

officer. The quarterly report should indicate a charge for crack *possession* listed under 1) Drug Paraphernalia/Possession and a charge for resisting arrest/assault against police listed under 3) Other Charges. Result: One arrested person is reported with two charges (illicit drug possession and assault) from this single incident.

(NOTE: There is no longer a need to total the charges by category at the top of each column.)

1) The number and type of charges related to drug *paraphernalia/possession* during the reporting period.
2) The number and type of charges related to drug *sales and/or manufacturing* during the reporting period.
3) The number and type of *non-drug* charges during the reporting period.

12. Informant Expenses, Drug Purchases and Free Samples

A) The number of drug buys made through MJTF activities during the reporting period.

B) Dollar value of drugs purchased through drug buys during the reporting period.

C) The number of reverse drug buys made through MJTF activities during the reporting period.

D) Dollar value of reverse drug buys during the reporting period.

E) The number of free drug samples received during the reporting period.

F) The *estimated* dollar value of drugs received through free samples during the reporting period. Use the local street value of the drugs at the time they were received to make the estimate.

G) The quantities and type of drugs acquired through drug buys, reverse drug buys, *and* free samples received during the reporting period. Enter the suspected drug type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Drug weights may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, two kilos of cocaine are purchased from one distributor, another kilo is purchased from a second distributor in another case, five ounces are acquired through free samples, and eight grams are obtained from street buys during the quarter. In Section **12.** E) 2) Cocaine, enter **3** in the "Kilograms" column, **5** in the "Ounces" column, and **8** in the "Grams" column.

H) The total number of active informants paid during the reporting period.

I) The total dollar amount expended acquiring information from active informants during the reporting period.

13. Tracking Drug Trafficking Organizations

A) The number of new Drug Trafficking Organizational and/or Link Analysis Charts completed during the period through MJTF work activities.

B) The number of new drug trafficking organizations identified through MJTF operations during the reporting period.

14. Search Warrants

A) The number of search warrants *applied for* by the MJTF during the reporting period.

B) The number of search warrants *authorized for service* by the MJTF during the reporting period.

C) The number of search warrants *served* by the MJTF during the reporting period.

In the narrative (item #18), please indicate the number of warrants served in each county of your jurisdiction.

D) The number of search warrants served by the MJTF during the reporting period *which resulted in drug and/or paraphernalia seizures*.

E) The number of consent searches and "knock and talk" incidents involving the MJTF during the reporting period.

15. Marijuana Eradicated and Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed

A) The quantities of marijuana destroyed *through eradication operations* during the reporting period. Enter the suspected marijuana type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Marijuana weight may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, 50 lbs. of wild "ditchweed", 32 kilos of cultivated marijuana, and 10 sinsemilla plants are destroyed through eradication during the quarter. In Section

15. A) 1) Wild, enter **50** in the "Pounds" column. On line 2) Cultivated, enter **32** in the "Kilograms" column. On line 3) Sinsemilla, enter **10** in the "Plants" column.

NOTE: If a quantity of marijuana is seized for evidence and *not destroyed*, enter it in Section **16.**

B) The number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed during the reporting period. Please indicate the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county (see question 18). NOTE: If there is some question as to whether or not the destroyed lab is a methamphetamine lab, please contact Mr. Eric Shepherd, Missouri Department of Public Safety, at (573) 751-5997.

16. Drug Seizures

A) The estimated *dollar value* of all drugs *seized* during the quarter. Use the local street value of the drugs at the time they were seized. NOTE: Do not include marijuana destroyed through eradication operations as reported in Section **15.**

B) The *quantities and type* of drugs *seized* during the reporting period. Enter the suspected drug type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Drug weights may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, five kilos of cocaine are seized in three investigations/cases and 10 grams are seized in another during the quarter. In Section **16.** B) 2) Cocaine, enter **5** in the "Kilograms" column and **10** in the "Grams" column.

17. Property Seizures/Forfeitures

The *number* and *estimated dollar value* of property *seized or forfeited* during the quarter by type. Enter seizures and forfeitures separately. If property is seized and forfeited during the same reporting period, enter the quantity and dollar value of the property under both the "Seized during reporting period" and "Forfeited during reporting period" columns.

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above. Also, please indicate the number of search warrants served and the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction:

Indicate any other activity or information not reported elsewhere on this form that directly addresses any action and/or condition specified in your MJTF contract. In addition, include a description of any other activities that will assist the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate the program. For example, it might be appropriate to describe (without *confidential* information or details) a lengthy intelligence operation which has not yet resulted in arrests or significant drug/asset seizures. Describe all special training programs completed by MJTF officers (SERT, polygraph, or criminal prosecution classes, for example). Please mention topics and areas of concern you would like to discuss at the next Dept. of Public Safety Task Force quarterly meeting. Also indicate the number of search warrants served and methamphetamine labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction for the reporting period.

19. Signature of Officer in Charge and 20. Date:

Sections 19 and 20 are self explanatory.

Note: When completed, please return the original along with a copy to:

Narcotics Control Assistance Program
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

If you have any questions on how to complete this form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler at (573) 751-9000 ext. 2218

Multijurisdictional Task Force
Quarterly Progress Report

1. Date Submitted _____ **2. Grant Name** _____
mo. day yr.

3. Contact Person _____ **4. Agency Name** _____

5. E-Mail Address _____ **6. Phone Number** ( ) _____

7. Quarterly Reporting Period _____ **to**_____ **Circle Quarter Number** **Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4**
mo. yr. mo. yr.

8. No. of law enforcement agencies involved in multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) work activities _____

9. No. of law enforcement officers participating in MJTF work activities

A) Assigned Part Time _____ B) Assigned Full Time _____

10. Investigations/Cases

A) No. of active investigations/cases carried in from last quarter _____
B) No. of new investigations/cases initiated this quarter +_____
C) Total No. of cases active during this quarter (Add item A to item B) =_____
D) No. of cases disposed of this quarter - _____
E) No. of cases carried into next quarter (Subtract item D from item C) =
F) No. cases with evidence submitted this quarter to a State crime lab _____

11. Arrest Activity

A) No. of persons arrested for one or more drug offenses _____
B) No. of persons arrested for other types of criminal offenses (no drug charges) + _____

Total No. of persons arrested (Add item A to item B) =

C) Total No. of charges associated with arrests:

1) Drug Paraphernalia/Possession
   a) Marijuana _____
   b) Cocaine _____
   c) Crack _____
   e) Heroin/Opiates _____
   f) Hallucinogens – LSD _____
   g) Hallucinogens – PCP _____
   h) Paraphernalia _____
   i) Ecstasy _____
   j) Pseudoephedrine/ Ephedrine _____
   k) Anhydrous Ammonia _____
   l) Other illicit drugs _____

2) Drug Sales/Manufacture
   a) Marijuana____
   b) Cocaine_____
   c) Crack_____
   e) Heroin/Opiates_____
   f) Hallucinogens – LSD_____
   g) Hallucinogens – PCP_____
   h) Ecstasy_____
   i) Pseudoephedrine/ Ephedrine_____
   j) Anhydrous Ammonia_____
   k) Other illicit drugs_____

3)Other Charges
   a) Resisting Arrest/ Assault against Police _____
   c) Assault_____
   d) Child Endange_____
   e) Kidnapping_____
   f) Weapons_____
   g) Other_____

12. Informant Expenses, Drug Purchases and Free Samples

A) No. of drug buys made: __ _____

B) Dollar value of drug buys during this period: $ _ _____

C) No. of reverse drug buys made: __ _____

D) Dollar value of reverse drug buys during this period: $ _ _____

E) No. of free samples received: __ _____

F) Estimated dollar value of drugs received from free samples during this period: $ _ _____

G) Drugs purchased and/or received from drug buys, reverse drug buys, and free samples (**Enter quantities at time of receipt)**:

	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills
1) Marijuana	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Cocaine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Crack	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Methamphetamine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Heroin/Opiates	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Hallucinogens - LSD	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Hallucinogens - PCP	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Ecstasy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) Anhydrous Ammonia	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11)Other illicit drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

H) No. of active informants paid _____

I) Total dollars expended on active informants $_____

13. Tracking Drug Trafficking Organizations

No. of <u>new</u> Drug Trafficking Organization Charts and/or Link Analysis Charts completed this identified this quarter___

- No. of <u>new</u> Drug Trafficking Organizations quarter _____

14. Search Warrants

A) No. of search warrants applied for during this period: _____

B) No. of search warrants authorized during this period: _____

C) No. of search warrants served during this period:* _____

D) No. of search warrants served resulting in drug and/or paraphernalia seizures: _____

E) No. of <u>consent</u> searches conducted during this period: _____

*** Please indicate (in the narrative) the number of warrants served in each county of your jurisdiction.**

15. Marijuana Eradicated and Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed - Indicate the types of marijuana destroyed through eradication operations. Indicate the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed as a result of search warrants, consent searches, arrests, and/or other multijurisdictional task force actions.

(**Enter quantities at time of incident**):

A) Marijuana destroyed:	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Plant
1) Wild	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

B) No. of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed: _____

In the narrative, please indicate the county (or counties) the methamphetamine drug labs were destroyed and the number of labs destroyed in each county.

16. Drug Seizures - Describe the types of drugs seized as a result of search warrants, consent searches, and arrests. (Exclude drug buys and free samples):

A) Estimated dollar value of all drugs seized, based on local street cost: $_____

B) Drugs seized (**Enter quantities at time of seizure**):

	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills
1) Marijuana	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Cocaine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Crack	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Methamphetamine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Heroin/Opiates	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Hallucinogens - LSD	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Hallucinogens - PCP	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Ecstasy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)Anhydrous Ammonia	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11)Other illicit drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

17. Property Seizures/Forfeitures:

	Seized during reporting period		Forfeited during reporting period	
	Quantity	**Est. Value**	**Quantity**	**Est. Value**
A) Real Estate/Buildings and Homes	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Real Estate/Land	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Personal Property (Collector's items, stamp/coin collections, jewelry, etc.)				
	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Motor Vehicles	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Weapons	_____	_____	_____	_____
F) Currency ($)		_____		_____
G) Other Assets - Describe:				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above. Also, please indicate the number search warrants served and the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

19. Signature of Officer in Charge_____**20. Date** _____

Rev. 6/01

Instructions For Completing

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces

Tally Sheets

These instructions are designed to aid you in filling out the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTF) tally sheets. Data entered then can be used to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report required by Department of Public Safety. **Use of these tally sheets is strictly optional**. If you currently have manual and/or automated systems available to complete the quarterly progress report, the tally sheets should not be used. However, if you do not, use of one or more, if not all, of the tally forms is recommended.

1. Case Log Tally Sheet (used to complete question 10 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

At the start of the reporting period, list all active investigations/cases carried in. As new investigations/cases are initiated, add them to this tally sheet. As investigations/cases are disposed of, annotate the appropriate entries on this sheet.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Date initiated: Enter month, day, and year investigation/case was originally initiated.

Status: Indicate whether case was carried in from a previous quarter or initiated in this quarter.

Disposed of in Quarter: Indicate whether or not case was disposed of this quarter.

Date of Disposal: If case was disposed of during this quarter, enter month, day and year of disposal.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

10A Sum number of investigations/cases identified as carry-ins on tally sheet.
10B Sum number of investigations/cases identified as initiated on tally sheet.
10C Sum items 10A and 10B.
10D Sum number of investigations/cases identified as being disposed of on tally sheet.
10E Subtract 10D from 10C to arrive at number of investigations/cases carried out.

2. Drug Acquisition Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 12, 15A, and 16 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

As drugs are acquired during reporting period as a result of MJTF work activities, they should be added to the tally sheet. If more than one type of drug is acquired in an investigation/case, they should all be listed.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly progress report.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day, and year of drug acquisition.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Type of Acquisition: Indicate under what circumstances the drug was acquired. In marijuana eradication operations, if the marijuana is immediately destroyed, circle **4** for eradicated. If some marijuana is held for evidence, make a separate line entry using the same date of activity and case number and update the type of acquisition field with a **3** (seized).

Drug Type: Enter suspected drug type. Do not wait for scientific examination results. If drug type is marijuana, indicate if it was wild, cultivated, or sinsemilla.

Quantity: Indicate quantity of the drug acquired.

Measure: Indicate measure used to classify the quantity, such as kilograms, pounds, plants, etc.

Est. $ Value: Indicate actual or estimated dollar value of drugs acquired.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

12A Sum number of drug buys by examining "Type of Acquisition" field on tally sheet.
12B Of those identified as drug buys, sum estimated dollar values.
12C Sum number of reverse drug buys by examining "Type of Acquisition" field on tally sheet.
12D Of those identified as reverse drug buys, sum estimated dollar values.
12E Sum number of free samples by examining type of acquisition field on tally sheet.
12F Of those identified as free samples, sum estimated dollar values.
12G Of those identified as drug buys, reverse drug buys, or free samples, identify quantities by drug type.
15A Of those identified as eradicated, sum quantities by marijuana type.
16A Of those identified as seized, sum estimated dollar values.
16B Of those identified as seized, identify quantities by drug type.

3. Informant Expenditure Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 12H and 12I on MJTF quarterly progress report)

As informants are paid for services rendered as a result of MJTF work activities, they should be added to the tally sheet. At the end of the reporting period, sum the total number of informants being paid to answer question 12H. Please note, if an informant is paid on three separate occasions, count that informant only once. Sum total amount of money expended to answer question 12I.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day and year of transaction with informant.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Officer No.: Enter identification number of officer involved in transaction.

Informant Name/Alias: Enter name or alias of informant involved in transaction.

Informant Number: Enter a number assigned by the MJTF to each individual informant.

NOTE: Because the names or aliases of informants are listed on this tally sheet, it should be considered confidential material. Access to it should be limited, and it should be stored in a secure location.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

12H Using MJTF-assigned Informant Numbers, determine how many informants were utilized during reporting period and enter that number on question 12H.
12I Sum total amount of money provided to informants during reporting period.

4. Property Seizures/Forfeitures Tally Sheet (used to complete question 17 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

*** THE USE OF THIS TALLY SHEET IS MANDATORY AND IT MUST BE TURNED IN WITH THE QUARTERLY REPORT.**

As property is seized/forfeited during reporting period as a result of MJTF work activities, it should be added to the tally sheet. If more than one type of property is seized/forfeited in an investigation/case, they should be listed separately. If a piece of property is seized **and** forfeited during the same quarter, two separate entries should be made on the tally sheet based on date of activity.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day, and year that seizure/forfeiture took place.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Type of Acquisition: Indicate type of acquisition (seizure or forfeiture).

Type of Forfeiture: Indicate type of forfeiture

Property Type: Indicate type of property acquired.

Quantity: Indicate estimated quantity of acquisition.

Estimated $ Value: Indicate estimated dollar value of acquisition.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

17A-17F Examine "Type of Acquisition" field and identify property seized. Sum quantity and estimated dollar values by property type.
17A-17F Examine "Type of acquisition" field and identify property forfeited. Sum quantity and estimated dollar values by property type.
17G If property type seized or forfeited does not fit into 17A-17F property type categories, list and describe property, quantity, and estimated dollar value.

5. Work Productivity Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 11, 13, 14, and 15B on MJTF quarterly progress report)

Enter data on all arrests, drug trafficking analysis, search warrants, consent searches, and methamphetamine drug labs destroyed as a result of MJTF work activities on this tally sheet. On this tally sheet you have the choice of entering activity by numbers (i.e., eight arrests would be entered using the value "8"), or by hash marks (i.e., eight arrests would be entered "IIII lll"). At the end of the reporting period, sum numbers or hash marks and enter total number in the "Quarterly Total" block.
Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

11. No. of Persons Arrested: Track number of persons arrested through MJTF operations.
*Note: Track persons arrested by MJTF and law enforcement charges made at time of arrest — **not** the prosecutor's or court's later charges or arrest results.*

A) **For DRUG Offenses**: Track number of persons arrested for one or more **drug** offenses.

B) **For OTHER Offenses**: Track number of persons arrested for **other** types of offenses (i.e., no drug charges).

NOTE: Sum of subcategories A) and B) under **11.** should equal number entered on **the line for "Total No. of persons arrested"** on MJTF Quarterly Progress Report.

C) **Arrest Charges**: More than one charge may be associated with a given arrestee. List all charges associated with arrestees.

1) **Drug Paraphernalia/Possession -** Track all **drug paraphernalia/possession** *charges* by type of drug or paraphernalia.

2) **Drug Sales/Manufacture -** Track all **drug sales/manufacturing** *charges* by type of drug.

3) **Other Charges -** Track all **other** (non drug-related) *charges* by charge type.

Drug Trafficking Organizations: Enter number of new organizational and link analysis charts completed and number of new drug organizations discovered during reporting period.

A) Track number of new organizational and link analysis charts completed by MJTF.

B) Track number of new drug trafficking organizations identified through MJTF activities.

14. Search Warrants: Enter the following search-related activity resulting from MJTF operations:

A) Track number of search warrants *applied for*.

B) Track number of search warrants *authorized* for service.

C) Track number of search warrants *actually served* ***and in what county they were served.***

D) Track number of search warrants served resulting in *drugs and/or paraphernalia seized*.

E) Track number of *consent searches* (or "knock and talk" incidents) conducted.

17. B) **Number of Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed**: Track number of meth labs discovered and destroyed through MJTF operations.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

11A Enter "Quarterly Total" number of persons arrested for drug-related offenses.
11B Enter "Quarterly Total" number of persons arrested for non drug-related offenses.
Enter "Quarterly Total" number of persons arrested.
11C1a -11C1l Enter "Quarterly Total" number of drug paraphernalia/possession charges by drug type.
11C2a - 11C2k Enter "Quarterly Total" number of sales/manufacturing charges by drug type.
11C3a - 11C3g Enter "Quarterly Total" number of other (nondrug-related) charges by charge type.
13A Enter "Quarterly Total" number of Drug Trafficking Organizational and Link Analysis Charts completed.
13B Enter "Quarterly Total" number of Drug Trafficking Organizations identified.
14A Enter "Quarterly Total" number of search warrants applied for.
14B Enter "Quarterly Total" number of search warrants authorized for use.
14C Enter "Quarterly Total" number of search warrants actually served.
14D Enter "Quarterly Total" number of search warrants served resulting in drugs seized.
14E Enter "Quarterly Total" number of consent searches conducted.
15B Enter "Quarterly Total" number of meth labs destroyed through MJTF operations.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces
Case Log Tally Sheet
(refers to question 10)

Quarter _____ _____ to _____ _____
mo yr mo yr

Case No. (month, day, year)	Date Initiated In	Status: Carried Quarter	Status: Initiated in	Disposed of in Quarter: Yes	Disposed of in Quarter: No	Date of Disposal (month, day, year)
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	2	

*** Use of this form is optional**

Rev. 7/01

Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Drug Acquisition Tally Sheet
(refers to questions 12, 15a, and 16)

Quarter _____ _____ to _____ _____
mo yr mo yr

Date of Activity (month, day, year)	Case No. (if available)	Type of Acquisition: Drug Buy	Rev. Buy	Free Sample	Seized	Eradi-cated	Other	Drug Type (If marijuana:wild,cultivated,or sinsemilla?)	Quantity	Measure (kilos,lbs,plants,etc.)	Est. $ Value
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	_____	_____	_____	

***Use of this form is optional**

CONFIDENTIAL
Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Informant Expenditure Tally Sheet
(refers to questions 12f and 12g)

Quarter _____ _____ to _____ _____
mo yr mo yr

Date of Activity (month,day,year)	**Case No.** (if available)	**Officer No.** (assigned by task force)	**Informant Name/Alias**	**Informant Number**	**Money provided**

Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Property Seizures/Forfeitures Tally Sheet
(refers to question 17)

Quarter _____ _____ to _____ _____
mo yr mo yr

Date of Activity (month, day, year)	Case No. (if available)	Type of Acquisition Seizure	Type of Acquisition Forfeiture	Property Type	Quantity	Estimated Value
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	1	1	_____	_____	_____

*** Use of this form is mandatory**

Multijurisdictional Task Force
Work Productivity Tally Sheet
(Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to where data would be entered on the Quarterly Report)

Quarter _____ to _____ **Quarterly**
mo. yr. mo. yr.

Total

(11.) No. of Persons Arrested

A) For DRUG offenses

B) For OTHER offenses

(11.C) **Arrest Charges:**

1) **Drug Paraphernalia/Possession -**

a) Marijuana
b) Cocaine
c) Crack
d) Methamphetamine
e) Heroin/Opiates
f) LSD
g) PCP
h) Paraphernalia
i) Ecstasy
j) Psuedoep/ephedrine
k) Anhydrous Ammonia
l) Other Illicit Drugs

2) **Drug Sales/Manufacture -**

a) Marijuana
b) Cocaine
c) Crack
d) Methamphetamine
e) Heroin/Opiates
f) Hallucinogens-LSD
g) Hallucinogens-PCP
h) Ecstasy
i) Psuedoep/ephedrine
j) Anhydrous Ammonia
k) Other Illicit Drugs

Multijurisdictional Task Force
Work Productivity Tally Sheet (Con.)
(Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to where data would be entered on the Quarterly Report)

Quarter _____ to _____ **Quarterly**

mo. yr. mo. yr. **Total**

(13. C) **Arrest Charges (con.):**
3) **Other Charges -**

a) Resisting Arrest/
Assault against Police

b) Murder

c) Assault

d) Child Endangerment

e) Kidnapping

f) Weapons

g) Other

(13.) Drug Trafficking Organizations:
A) Number of new Organization and/or Link Analysis Charts completed
B) Number of new Drug Trafficking Organizations identified

(14.) Search Warrants:
A) Number Applied for

B) Number Authorized

C) Number Served

D) No. Served with Drugs/ Par. Seized

E) No. of Consent Searches Made

(15. B) **No. of Meth. Drug Labs Destroyed:**

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CRIME LABORATORY PROJECTS AND
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

A key to successful prosecution of drug offenders is analysis of evidence. Crime Laboratory Upgrade Programs provide state-of-the-art equipment, supplies, and manpower to regional crime labs throughout the State to reduce backlogs and increase turnaround in the analysis of evidence. This year this information system has been expanded so all Missouri crime laboratories report their activity regardless of whether they receive NCAP funding support. Data collected from all crime laboratories will be of invaluable assistance in conducting Missouri's problem analysis supporting development of its illicit drug and violent crime strategy.

Lab NCAP Crime Laboratory Recipients FY04

Independence Crime Laboratory Upgrade
St. Charles County Criminalistics Laboratory – Equipment Upgrade

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:
Non- Recipients

Independence Regional Crime Laboratory
Kansas City Police Department Meth Lab Response
Missouri Southern State College Regional Crime Laboratory
St. Louis County Police Crime Laboratory
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Crime Laboratory
Southeast Missouri Regional Crime Laboratory
St. Charles County Crime Laboratory
Truman State University Crime Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol GHQ Technical Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop B Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop C Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop G Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop H Satellite Laboratory

INDEPENDENCE REGIONAL CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project continues support of a chemist and equipment for the Independence Regional Crime Laboratory maintained by the Independence Police Department to assist with traffic offense blood alcohol and urine analysis tests. This project also provides laboratory supplies, including alcohol standards, reagents, gases, glassware, refrigerator, and freezer required for blood alcohol and urine analyzes. These supplies will allow batch processing of samples compared to single test processing currently available to the chemist. Completion of 550 blood alcohol and urine tests during the grant period is anticipated. This service will be provided to the Independence Police Department and twelve other Eastern Jackson County police agencies. Reliance on the MSHP Criminal Laboratory in Jefferson City will be reduced for conducting these tests. By conducting these tests at the Independence Regional Crime Laboratory, turnaround time will be reduced and traffic offenses will be timely filed as test results are available to prosecutors much sooner. Local testing of blood alcohol and urinalysis also will eliminate the need to mail blood and urine samples to the MSHP Crime Laboratory, removing the possible evidence compromise when samples are out of police control. The supported chemist also will be available to testify in local court proceedings requiring an expert witness.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase of a state-of-the-art Fourier-Transform Infrared spectrometer and a dual column gas chromatograph to expand the existing services provided by the St. Charles County Criminalistics Laboratory (SCCCL). With this equipment, the Laboratory will decrease the processing time for drug, DWI and alcohol involved cases. The law enforcement community served by the SCCCL will better served with improved quality analytical results.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

Instructions for completing:

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Crime Laboratory

Quarterly Progress Report

This instruction sheet is to aid the Crime Laboratory grantees in completing the required quarterly progress report for the Department of Public Safety.

1. **Date Submitted** Self-explanatory
2. **Grant Number**
3. **Grant Name**
4. **Project Director** As designated in Crime Lab contract with Dept. of Public Safety
5. **Program Agency Name**
6. **ORI**
7. **Person Completing Form**
8. **Phone No.** Self-explanatory
9. **Quarterly Reporting Period**

10. Indicate the appropriate number of completed cases for the reporting period a), b), and c). The total number of these three subcategories should equal to the number placed in **10**. For example: If you have 35 completed cases for the period, you would put "35" in **10**. Of those cases, 12 did not involve any tests for suspected illicit drugs (i.e. blood splatter analysis, ballistics test, latent print analysis, etc.), 6 were tested for suspected illicit drugs and none were found, and 17 were tested for suspected illicit drugs and some were detected. You would put "12" in **10a**, "6" in **10b**, and "17" in **10c**. The sum of these is equal to 35, and should be entered in **10**.

11. Self-explanatory

12. Of those completed cases in which one or more illicit drugs and/or precursors were identified through examinations, indicate the number of cases directly involving a clandestine laboratory where they were being produced. If more than one type of illicit drug was being produced, enter the case in all appropriate lab type subcategories. For instance, if a lab produced PCP and LSD, enter the case in both **12d** and **12e**. If other illicit drugs are found at the scene, but not produced by the clandestine laboratory, enter that activity in **13** under the appropriate drug type subcategory.

13. Of those completed cases in which one or more illicit drugs were identified through examinations, and did not involve clandestine laboratory production, list the cases by specific drug type. If more than one type of illicit drug was

identified, enter the case in all appropriate drug type subcategories. For instance, if in a possession case, marijuana and methamphetamine were detected, enter the case in both **13a** and **13d**.

14. Refer to the total number of completed cases involving the examination for one or more illicit drugs (sum of cases listed in **10b** and **10c**). Compute and enter the average amount of time it took to process these cases based on the date the case was received to the date it was considered completed.

15. Indicate any new illicit drugs identified through examinations. List the name of the new drug, the number of cases where it was detected, and a description of the new drug. The description should include the classification the drug falls into, such as hallucinogen, inhalant, etc.

16. Indicate any resurgence of older type drugs identified through examinations. List the name of the older drug, the number of cases where it was detected, and a description of the older drug. The description should include the classification the drug falls into, such as hallucinogen, inhalant, etc.

17. Indicate any grant fund equipment acquisition activity in the reporting period. Acquisition activity is defined as ordering, receiving, or making the equipment operational. List the date this activity took place. Also list the dates of the prior activity associated with the equipment acquisition, even though it may have been reported in a prior quarter. For instance, the equipment became operational in this quarter. List the date it became operational, as well as the dates ordered and received, even though they happened in a different quarter.

18. Indicate any other activity or information not reported elsewhere in this form which directly addresses any action and/or condition specified in your Crime Lab contract. In addition, include a description of any other activities which will assist the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate your program.

19. Signature of Project Officer Self-explanatory

20. Date

NOTE: When completing this form, please make a copy for your records and return the original to:

Narcotics Control Assistance Program
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

If you have any questions on how to complete this form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler at (573) 751-9000 ext. 2218.

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Crime Laboratory

Quarterly Progress Report

1. Date Submitted _____ _ **2. Grant Number** _____
mo day yr

3. Grant Name _____

4. Project Director _____

5. Program Agency Name _____ **6. ORI** _____

7. Person Completing Form _____ **8. Phone No.( ) _____**

9. Quarterly Reporting Period ___ _____ **to** ___ ____
mo yr mo yr

10. No. of cases in which all requested examinations were completed during reporting period_____

a) No. of cases where no tests for illicit drugs were requested _____

b) No. of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and none were identified _____

c) No. of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and one or more drugs were identified _____

11. No. of active cases pending at the end of the reporting period _____

12. Identify the number of cases completed during the reporting period in which the following illicit drugs and/or precursors were detected while being produced in a Clandestine Laboratory operation

Lab Type	No.of Cases
a) Methamphetamine Final product only	_____
b) Methamphetamine Precursors only	_____
c) Methamphetamine Precursors and Final product	_____
d) LSD	_____
e) PCP	_____
f) Other Clandestine Labs	_____

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13. Identify the number of cases completed during reporting period, that were not directly related to Clandestine Lab operation production, by types of illicit drugs

Drug Type	No. of Cases
a) Marijuana	_____
b) Cocaine Powder	_____
c) Crack	_____
d) Methamphetamine	_____
e) Heroin/Opiates	_____
f) LSD	_____
g) PCP	_____
h) Other Illicit Drugs	_____

14. Of all cases completed during the reporting period where illicit drugs were suspected, what was the average processing time (in days)?

NOTE: Processing time is from the date case was received to date it was considered complete _____

15. Were any new illicit drugs identified in the cases completed during the reporting period?

☐ No
☐ Yes

If yes, please list

Name	No. of cases	Description
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

16. Did you notice any resurgence of older type drugs in the cases completed during the reporting period?

☐ No
☐ Yes
If yes, please list

Name	No. of cases	Description
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

17. Equipment (Please list the types of laboratory equipment being acquired with grant funds during the reporting period)

Equipment Name	Quantity	Date Ordered mo day yr	Date Received mo day yr	Date Operational mo day yr

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above

19. Signature of Project Officer _____20. Date_____

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE) PROJECTS AND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

The DARE program is designed to provide drug education and awareness to students and communities throughout Missouri. The emphasis of the DARE program is to help students recognize and resist subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. In addition, the program works with students to build self-esteem, interpersonal and communication skills, decision making, and positive alternatives to drug use.

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

O'Fallon Police Department
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

Instructions for completing:

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Quarterly Progress Report

This instruction sheet is to aid the DARE grantees in completing the required quarterly progress report for the Department of Public Safety.

1. **Date Submitted** Self-explanatory

2. **Grant Number**
3. **Grant Name**
4. **Project Director** As designated in DARE contract with Dept. of Public Safety
5. **Program Agency Name**
6. **ORI**

7. **Person Completing Form**
8. **Phone No.** Self-explanatory
9. **Quarterly Reporting Period**

10. **Program Support Staff**
    a) and b) Indicate the number of officers in each category

11. **Program Development/Enhancement**
    a), b), and c) Self-explanatory
    d) Indicate the number of presentations/events other than those related to core, Junior High Training (JHT), Violence Education Gang Awareness (VEGA), or Senior High Training (SHT) curriculum, visitation instruction, or those mentioned in 11a-11c. Please describe these activities, such as DARE clubs, summer programs, trips, etc. briefly.

12. **DARE Visitation Work Activities (K-4)**
    a), b), c), d), and e) Indicate the appropriate figures for the quarterly reporting period only.
    f) Indicate the appropriate number for the **total contract period**. For example, during Quarter 1, you have 3 schools that receive visitation instruction. You would put 3 in 12a) and 12f). During Quarter 2, one school that received visitation instruction in Quarter 1receives another visitation and a new school receive visitation instruction. You would put 2 in 12a), but you would put 4 in 12f) because a total off our schools received visitation during the total contract period.

13. **DARE Core Work Activities (5th or 6th)**
    a), b), c), d), and e) Indicate the appropriate figures for the quarterly reporting period only.
    f) Indicate the appropriate number of consultations. Consultations would be one-on-one discussions with students at their request, or through an administrator concerning drug problems/issues or other individual oncerns. General get-acquainted conversations should not be counted as consultations.
    g) and h) refer to instructions for 12f)

14. **Violence Education Gang Awareness (VEGA) Work Activities (6th or 7th)**
    Note: Most DARE programs focus on 5th & 6th grades. However, if your program has adopted a VEGA curriculum please indicate that activity in this section.
    a), b), c), d), and e) Indicate the appropriate figures for the quarterly reporting period only.

f) refer to 13f)
g) and h) refer to instructions for 12f)

15. Junior High DARE Work Activities (7th to 9th)

Note: Most DARE programs focus on 5th & 6th grades. However, if your program has adopted a JHT curriculum for junior high schools please indicate that activity in this section.

a), b), c), d), and e) Indicate the appropriate figures for the quarterly reporting period only.

f) refer to instructions for 13f)

g) and h) refer to instructions for 12f)

16. High School DARE Work Activities (9th to 12th)

Note: Most DARE programs focus on 5th & 6th grades. However, if your program has adopted a SHT curriculum for high schools please indicate that activity in this section.

a), b), c), d), and e) Indicate appropriate figures for the quarterly reporting period only.

f) refer to instructions for 13f)

g) and h) refer to instructions for 12f)

17. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above

Indicate any other activity or information not reported elsewhere in this form which directly addresses any action and/or condition specified in your DARE contract. In addition, include a description of any other activities that will assist the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate your program.

18. Signature of Project Director Self-explanatory

19. Date

NOTE: When completing this form, please make a copy for your records and return the original to:

Narcotics Control Assistance Program
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

If you have any questions on how to complete this form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler at (573) 751-9000 ext. 2218.

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Quarterly Progress Report

1. Date Submitted _____ **2. Grant Number** _____
mo day yr

3. Grant Name _____

4. Project Director _____

5. Program Agency Name _____ **6. ORI** _____

7. Person Completing Form _____ **8. Phone No.( ) _____**

9. Quarterly Reporting Period ___ _____ **to** ___ ____
mo yr mo yr

10. Program Support Staff

a) No. of law enforcement officers certified to teach DARE _____

b) No. of law enforcement officers teaching one or more DARE classes, presentations, or orientations during the reporting period _____

11. Program Development/Enhancement

a) No. of in-service orientation presentations to teachers _____

b) No. of parent education presentations _____

c) No. of community presentations _____

d) No. of other presentations/events _____
1. (Describe)_____

_____

_____

12. DARE Visitation Work Activities (K-4)

a) No. of schools provided visitation instruction during reporting period _____

b) No. of Kindergarten through 2nd grade classes provided visitation instruction _____

c) No. of 3rd & 4th grade classes provided visitation instruction _____

d) No. of students who completed the course of visitation instruction _____

e) No. of hours of visitation instruction _____

f) No. of schools provided visitation instruction for total contract period _____

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13. DARE Core Work Activities (5th or 6th)

a) No. of schools provided core curriculum during reporting period _____

b) No. of classes provided core curriculum _____

c) No. of students who **completed** the course of education _____

d) No. of students deselected from course of education _____

e) No. of hours of core curriculum instruction _____

f) No. of officer/student consultations _____

g) No. of schools provided core curriculum for total contract period _____

h) No. of classes provided core curriculum for total contract period _____

14. Violence Education Gang Awareness (VEGA) Work Activities (6th or 7th)

a) No. of schools provided VEGA curriculum during reporting period _____

b) No. of classes provided VEGA curriculum _____

c) No. of students **completing** the VEGA course of education _____

d) No. of students deselected from the VEGA course of education _____

e) No. of hours of VEGA curriculum instruction _____

f) No. of officer/student consultations _____

g) No. of schools provided VEGA curriculum for total contract period _____

h) No. of classes provided core curriculum for total contract period _____

15. Junior High DARE Work Activities (7th to 9th)

a) No. of schools provided Junior High Training (JHT) curriculum during reporting period. _____

b) No. of classes provided JHT curriculum _____

c) No. of students who **completed** the JHT course of education _____

d) No. of students deselected from the JHT course of education _____

e) No. of hours of JHT curriculum instruction _____

f) No. of officer/student consultations _____

g) No. of schools provided JHT curriculum for total contract period _____

h) No. of classes provided core curriculum for total contract period _____

16. High School DARE Work Activities (9th to 12th)

a) No. of schools provided Senior High Training (SHT) curriculum during reporting period _____

b) No. of classes provided SHT curriculum _____

c) No. of students who **completed** the course of education _____

d) No. of students deselected from course of education _____

e) No. of hours of SHT curriculum instruction _____

f) No. of officer/student consultations _____

g) No. of schools provided SHT curriculum for total contract period _____

h) No. of classes provided core curriculum for total contract period _____

17. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

18. Signature of Project Director _____ **19. Date**

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SECTION VI. Coordination Efforts

It is recognized illicit drug use and distribution are linked to other types of criminal behavior contributing to social problems facing the state of Missouri. These only can be addressed through coordination of efforts and resources at all levels. For this reason, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) assists in coordinating programs between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. For enforcement purposes, departments are strongly encouraged to develop cooperative agreements with federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, (ATF), U.S. Postal Inspection, U.S. Attorney's Offices, and the National Guard. In addition, every attempt is made by the Department of Public Safety to coordinate NCAP programs with other resources coming to the state of Missouri such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), Missouri Sheriff Methamphetamine Relief Team (MOSMART), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT), Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA), and Department of Defense Property Program (DOD). These programs are coordinated with the NCAP program to prevent duplication of efforts and to build a comprehensive enforcement strategy.

Coordinating Programs / Projects:

1033 Excess Property Program

From July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005 there were 1,816 property items issued (up 480% from 313 items in FY04) with a total acquisition value of $3,001,251.20 (up 635% from $408,890.44 in FY04). 289 agencies were approved to receive property (up 40 % from 206 in FY04).

We are continuing to see an increase in the number of agencies that are registering to participate in the program, along with an increase the number of agencies that are processing the requests. The local agencies are experiencing financial and manpower cutbacks that have lead to the agencies needing to find alternative means to receive equipment. The electronic screening process for the 1033 Program has assisted 22 (up 69% from 13 in FY04) of the participating agencies in locating property by means of the Internet based web site for the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services (DRMS). Once the property is located and approved for the agency to receive, they can now have the property shipped to their agency by a private common carrier, once they have established an account with that carrier. This has greatly reduced the manpower travel time and costs for the agency. More training to the local agencies is needed to continue to increase the number of participating agencies and to increase the number of items requested, which will in turn increase the total dollar amount of property issued.

Due to some re-structuring within the Defense Logistic Agency the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) was down sized and the Used Computer Program was moved into the 1033 Excess Property Program. There were 1215 pieces of information technology equipment issued to local agencies in FY04 (up 11% from 577 in FY04). These items range from desktop systems, laptops, docking stations and printers to servers. Due to budget cuts within the State Of Missouri the Department Of Public Safety, Office Of The Director, lost the capability to use the Missouri Department Of Corrections Computers For Schools Program to restore the operating systems on the machines. We have gained some manpower assistance from the Missouri National Guard Counter-Drug Program to work in the 1033 Excess Property Program so that we can restore the operating systems at our own warehouse prior to issuing the IT equipment out to the participating local agencies. This equipment is assisting law enforcement agencies in capturing crime statistics data, along with managing records and inter-agency networking via the Internet.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, now approaching its eighth year of funding, has become an essential funding mechanism for law enforcement. Requiring as little as 10% match, this program is essential for small law enforcement agencies with limited resources, whose funding requests support the program objective of reducing crime and improving public safety. Originating in the HR728 Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grant Act of 1995, and authorized under the Omnibus Fiscal Year 1996 Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-134), this program continues to enhance the strategy and efforts of DPS - CJ/LE Program.

During this reporting period, DPS made 102 grant awards to law enforcement agencies across the state. The total award amount for this period was $580,267.47. Short-term contracts are awarded in amounts up to $10,000 for purchase of equipment that will enable Missouri law enforcement to meet their local needs. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant contracts, administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, are awarded only to law enforcement agencies through their respective city or county.

Missouri Methamphetamine Initiative

Because of the continued threat methamphetamine represents Missouri's response continues to be a high priority. During the 1998/1999 funding cycle, the Missouri Department of Public Safety, through appropriations made by the 89th General Assembly in conjunction with funding assistance from the U.S. Department of Justice-Bureau of Justice Assistance, Byrne Program, was able to provide investigative supplies, safety equipment, laboratory equipment and training to state and local law enforcement, state and regional crime laboratories and citizens of the state of Missouri. Because of these efforts, Missouri is beginning to make great strides in its effort to slow the spread of this drug. During the 2004/2005 funding cycle, the Methamphetamine Initiative was supported by the DPS - CJ/LE Program.

Missouri Interagency Clandestine Lab Task Force:

At the time the Missouri Interagency Clandestine Lab Task Force (MICLTF) was established, methamphetamine production, trafficking and abuse were becoming a serious problem throughout the state. The methamphetamine problem is spreading from the western United States to the Midwest and today, continues its eastward expansion into other regions of the country. The Midwest region of the country (Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska) has witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of clandestine laboratories in operation. Methamphetamine is a relatively simple drug to manufacture. With the number of clandestine lab seizures on the rise, so is the number of methamphetamine related problems. Because of the multiple issues associated with the manufacturing, distribution and abuse of methamphetamine, the state of Missouri had to become aggressive and focused in its response. The clandestine methamphetamine laboratory represents a series of unique threats to the public safety, public health, environment and fiscal integrity of communities across the state.

The Missouri Interagency Clandestine Lab Task Force (MICLTF) has made many positive enhancements in the way the state of Missouri is reacting to the issues relating to the illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine. The accomplishments of this committee would not have been possible without the collaborative, "bottom to top" effort of Local, State and Federal agencies dedicated to the delivery of more effective and efficient service to law enforcement agencies throug Safety-Law Enforcement Equipment Program**,** 20 Hazardous Material Storage Containers were purchased during FY99 and have been placed throughout the state. The containers were specifically built for storing hazardous by-products of the clandestine lab. The containers have been strategically placed around the state in such a man hout the state. This collaborative effort required the participating agencies to focus their efforts, in a collaborative – coordinated manner toward one shared vision, a safer Missouri for all.

Probably the most beneficial project resulting from the activities of this task force is the Haz Mat Storage Container. Through the Missouri Department of Public ner as to assure that no police department, fire department or Haz-Mat team will have to travel more than a 50 mile radius to safely store meth related hazardous material. The containers are available for use by all agencies responsible for the handling and storage of clandestine laboratory hazardous material. The containers also represent an alternative to local law enforcement that no longer have to store this highly volatile chemical waste within the confines of their agencies evidence lockers. By providing the alternative of a Haz

Mat Storage Container, the exposure risk to life and property is substantially reduced.

The container program was designed to be flexible. Each container was designed for mobility, either by ground transportation or by air (helicopter). If the demographics of the clandestine lab problem should shift to other regions of the state, the containers can be relocated to meet the regional demand. Once an agency has made application for a storage container and upon the approval of the application by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, a container will be transported to the approved site. The transportation of each container is at no cost to the requesting agency. The Missouri Army National Guard (MoANG) incorporates the logistics of container movement into "Training Missions" for their various transportation units. Without the cooperation of MoANG, the cost of transporting these storage units would be prohibitive to many agencies requesting the units.