

**State of Missouri
Department of Public Safety
Office of the Director**



**Edward Byrne Memorial Justice
Assistance Grant (JAG) Program**

**Missouri Statewide Drug and
Violent Crime Strategy
FY2009**

FOREWORD

On behalf of the state of Missouri and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, it is my pleasure to present the 2008/2009 Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (formerly known as the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs) continues to be an essential resource in our continuing effort to meet the public safety needs of our state's criminal justice community. The Missouri Department of Public Safety remains committed to assisting criminal justice agencies in making Missouri a safer place. The JAG 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 JAG, 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, as funding becomes available, 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 Justice Assistance Grant Programs helps us realize this vision.

John Britt, Director
Missouri Department of Public Safety

State of Missouri
Department of Public Safety
Office of the Director
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice
Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009

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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 Assistance Control Programs or NCAP) in response to the establishment of the federal Edward Byrne Memorial and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Programs 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 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) 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 FY09 State Annual Report (SAR), will outline the impact of JAG 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, 2008 through June 30, 2009, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program provided funding assistance in four authorized purpose areas. The total monetary award for this reporting period was \$5,500,751.83 for which the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program was able to provide financial assistance to 37 state and local level projects.

This level of funding provided financial assistance to 27 Law Enforcement Programs, 3 Prosecution and Court Programs, 1 Prevention and Education Program, and 6 Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs. The total funds expended during this reporting period represent grant awards utilizing JAG Program monies from fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007.

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 JAG 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 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The unit responsible for the management of these funds is the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs have provided criminal justice agencies with financial resources to confront drugs and violence. In FY2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program blended the previous Edward Byrne Memorial Formula (Byrne) and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs in an effort to streamline justice funding and grant administration. 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 JAG Program 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 2009 Strategy. By addressing these issues, we believe we can receive the most benefit for the citizens of Missouri.

Since the beginning of Byrne (now JAG) funding in 1987, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program (CJ/LE), has developed a comprehensive strategic approach to the drug and violent crime problems facing Missouri. The 2009 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 – CJ/LE 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 DPS is responsible for development and administration of the JAG 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 be assumed by the Director of Public Safety. The Program is entering its 20th year of funding.

Following is the organizational outline of the DPS-CJ/LE section and associated financial commitments.

Director of Public Safety: 1% with JAG funding to provide administrative support to CJ/LE.

Director Administration of Public Safety: 3% with JAG funding to supervise CJ/LE staff and provide administrative support to CJ/LE.

Program Manager: 100% with JAG funding to plan, coordinate, and provide oversight for all criminal justice related programs. Responsible for CJ/LE budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist I: 100% with JAG funding to assist with planning, coordination, and provide oversight assistance for all criminal justice-related programs. Assists with CJ/LE budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist I: 100% with JAG 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 I: 100% with JAG funding to provide assistance and support in administration of CJ/LE, assists both program specialists, with budgeting, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Part Time Clerical Support Assistant: 100% with JAG funding to assist in the administration of all criminal justice related programs. The Assistant will assist with dissemination of program announcements and maintenance of Grants Management System.

Part Time Warehouse Helper: 100% with JAG funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs, which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

Part Time Warehouse Clerk: 100% with JAG funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs, which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

SECTION II: Data and Analysis

INTRODUCTION

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 Missouri citizens can receive the most benefit by addressing these issues.

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 cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, and other illicit drug use.

A study titled *Nature and Extent of the Illicit Drug Problem in Missouri* was conducted by DPS and the Missouri Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to provide baseline information to evaluate Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funded programs targeted at illicit drug enforcement and prevention of use. This section provides results of that study and focuses on three primary issues: illicit drug use, societal impact of drug use, and extent of drug industries in the State.

DATA SOURCES

To make a statewide assessment of drug use in the above study, the DPS and SAC conducted several analyses of drug treatment data stored in the Client Tracking, Registration, Admission, and Commitment (CTRAC)¹ information system maintained by the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH). This system captures data on clients admitted to fifty-eight State-supported treatment facilities for alcohol and drug abuse dependency problems. As part of the CTRAC data collection effort, drugs which clients abuse (up to three: primary, secondary, tertiary) are captured. Patterns of illicit drug use, demographic profiles of users, and trends were analyzed with CTRAC data. In 2008, 30,605 clients were admitted for treatment of illicit drug use. A total of 46,022 illicit drugs were mentioned by these clients. Of these, 23,497 illicit drugs were mentioned by clients as primary contributors to their abuse problems.

Another information system used to assess illicit drug use was the Patient Abstract Information System² maintained by Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). This information system captures data on 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 2001 through 2007 where use of illicit drugs was mentioned as part of their diagnosis.

Data from two statewide surveys also were analyzed to identify the extent of drug use in Missouri. The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) High School Drug Survey³ was used to identify marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin use by Missouri high school seniors. Trends of use were analyzed from 1991 through 2007 for these two drugs. Data collected in a 2006 Prevalence of Drug Use Survey⁴ conducted by the Missouri State Highway Patrol was used to identify citizens' perspectives of the extent of the drug problem and their awareness of use by family members, friends, or acquaintances.

The societal 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 were analyzed. Drug use also impacts the health care system in Missouri. 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.

To identify illicit drugs' societal impact, several data sources were analyzed. Law enforcement's response to illicit drugs in Missouri was analyzed using Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)⁵ arrest data. An analysis of DPS' Crime Laboratory Quarterly Monitor Report System⁶ data describing drug cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories were analyzed to identify the impact criminal justice service agencies. Juvenile Court Information System⁷ data describing referrals of juveniles for drug violations were analyzed to identify the impact of drugs on Missouri's juvenile justice system. Illicit drugs' impact on the State's penal system was identified through analysis of Department of Corrections (DOC) Offender Management Information System⁸ data for clients incarcerated for drug violations. The relationship of crime and drug use was analyzed in a 2002 survey of jail inmates conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics⁹.

Illicit drugs impact the State's health infrastructure and public health of Missouri citizens. Analysis of DHS hospital admission data² describing persons diagnosed with illicit drug-related health problems identified the impact on Missouri's hospital infrastructure. An analysis of Missouri Bureau of AIDS / HIV Prevention¹⁰ data describing cases involving IV / AIDS contracted through illicit drug use identified the impact on State-supported facilities that care for HIV / AIDS afflicted persons.

The illicit drug industry also has an impact on Missouri's economy and the criminal justice system. To determine the extent of drug industries in the State, an analysis was conducted of data contained in the Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force (MJTF) Quarterly Monitor Report Information System¹¹ supported under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). These reports request information on 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 DPS' Crime Laboratory Quarterly Monitor Report System⁶. Data in this system provide 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 the Missouri MJTF Drug Industry Survey¹² to identify the extent of drug industries. In this survey, representatives or points of contact 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. Seriousness and locations of each industry, demographic characteristics of industry participants, and organization levels were analyzed to assess drug industries in the State. An analysis of marijuana cultivation and methamphetamine clandestine laboratories was conducted to determine the trends and extent of illicit drug production within the State. An analysis of interstate distribution / trafficking was conducted to determine trends and extent of the foreign produced illicit drugs sold in Missouri and trafficked across the State's roadway system. The distribution and point-of-sale drug trafficking was analyzed to identify the extent of illicit drug sales in Missouri. This analysis included distribution and sale of marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, ecstasy, pharmaceutical drugs, and drugs new to Missouri's illicit market.

Substantial reliance also was placed on research at the federal level to provide additional insights into drug industry problem areas. Most helpful were the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) publications *National Drug Threat Assessment 2008*¹³ and *Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area*¹⁴. Also, *Street Drugs*¹⁵, a drug identification guide was utilized for invaluable updated drug information.

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 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). MSAs are 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, MSA boundaries are modified to include counties within drug task force jurisdictions which cover counties outside of Bureau of Census boundaries. Missouri's seven MSAs, modified to include adjoining task force counties, are: St. Louis MSA which consists of ten counties and the City of St. Louis; the Kansas City MSA which consists of ten counties; the Columbia MSA with three counties; the Jefferson City MSA with two counties; the Springfield MSA consisting of nine counties; the Joplin MSA consisting of five counties; and the St. Joseph MSA with twelve counties. For regional analysis, the remaining sixty-four counties were grouped together and entitled Non-MSA Region. Appendix A identifies specific counties associated with these regional groupings as well as a map displaying their location in the State. For analysis purposes, however, Jefferson City MSA was combined with the Columbia MSA.

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 2008 population was over 5.7 million. Of the total population, over one-half live in the two largest MSAs, 36.9% in the St. Louis MSA and 20.1% in the Kansas City MSA). Five MSAs contain 21.1% of the population while the Non-MSA regions of the State account for 21.9% 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 2008¹⁶, Missouri citizens were asked to rank several social issues facing the United States. These social concerns were ranked in the following order from most to least problematic: crime, drug abuse, health care, public education, problems relating to economy, homeland defense / security, illegal immigration, alcohol abuse, taking care of needed / elderly , and damage to the environment. The responses were analyzed based on their being ranked as one of the top three problem areas in the nation.

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 2007, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 24,776 illicit drug mentions during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 4,893 patients, marijuana was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, marijuana accounted for 19.8%. It was the third most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2007.

Marijuana was the greatest contributing factor to people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2008, 30,605 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. There were 10,849 clients who indicated marijuana contributed to their drug abuse problem. As a result, marijuana accounted for 46.2% 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. Marijuana is used by all demographic groups in Missouri. Of the 10,849 clients in treatment programs who indicated marijuana as a problem, 74.9% were male and 25.1% were female (Table 1). In addition, 66.5% were Caucasian, 30.8% were African American, and 2.7% were either American Indian or another race. The majority of clients were 17 years of age and older (82.4%) while 17.6% were 16 years of age or younger.

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 2008 was 30.9 years. However, for the 10,849 clients with a marijuana problem, the average age was 26.1 years. Clients with a marijuana problem first used it at a younger age than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of marijuana was 15.4 years compared to 19.9 years for clients' first use of any illicit drugs.

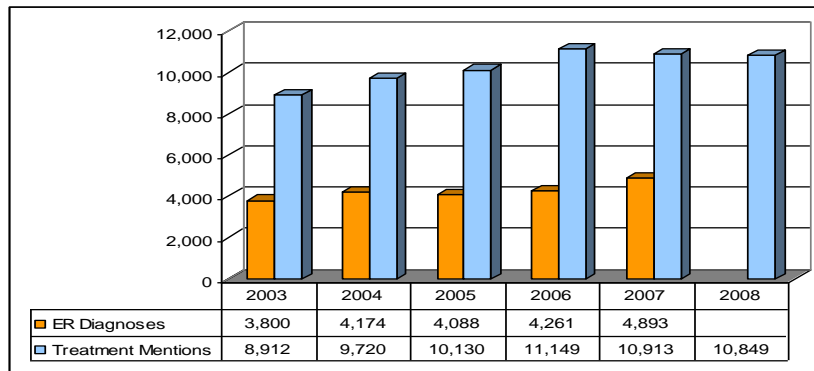
A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety in 2006 indicates marijuana was perceived by respondents to have the least amount of risk associated with its use. Of the respondents, 24.3% felt marijuana used once or twice presented a great risk to users. Occasional use of marijuana was perceived to be a great risk by 36.0% of the respondents. Yet regular marijuana use was perceived by 74.7% of the respondents to present a great physical risk to users. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance who uses or sells any illegal drugs 69.1% know they use and sell marijuana.

Table 1
Mentions Of Marijuana In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		74.9%
Female		25.1%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		66.5%
African American		30.8%
American Indian		2.7%
Other		0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
16 Years & Younger		17.6%
17 Years & Older		82.4%

Trend analyses were conducted identifying patterns of marijuana use in the State over the past several years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with marijuana as a contributing factor has steadily increased since 2005. Marijuana mentions increased from 3,800 in 2003 to 4,174 in 2004, but slightly decreased to 4,088 in 2005 (Figure 1). Marijuana mentions have risen since 2005 and a 14.8% increase occurred from 2006 to 2007. An examination of trends of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with marijuana indicate use of this drug increased from 2003 through 2006. However, in 2007 there was a 2.1% decrease from 2006. The number of persons admitted for treatment in 2008 decreased 0.6%.

Figure 1
Marijuana Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2003 Through 2008



A regional analysis was conducted based on hospital inpatients and outpatients receiving treatment for drug abuse in 2007. The greatest number of marijuana mentions given in hospital admissions in 2007 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. St. Joseph MSA patients mentioned marijuana most (28.4%). Patients in Joplin MSA counties were next (23.5%), followed by Non-MSA (23.3%) Kansas City MSA (19.0%), St. Louis MSA (17.9%), Columbia (17.0%) and Springfield MSA (16.7%) counties.

A statewide survey conducted by the DESE substantiates marijuana use by youth. This survey indicated the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days declined from the high of 28% in 1997 to 18% in 2005 but increased again in 2007 to 19.0% (Table 2).

Table 2
Proportion Of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Marijuana In Past 30 Days
1995 Through 2007

1995	22.0%
1997	28.0%
1999	26.0%
2001	24.0%
2003	22.0%
2005	18.0%
2007	19.0%

Cocaine

Cocaine is an abundantly abused drug in Missouri. In 2007, the DHSS recorded 24,776 illicit drug mentions during medical treatment admissions of Missouri residents to in-state hospitals. In the diagnosis of 7,332 patients, cocaine was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, cocaine accounted for 29.6% of the total. It was the second most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2007.

Cocaine was a contributing factor for a substantial number of persons seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2008, 30,605 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit

drugs. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Cocaine was indicated by 4,432 clients as a contributor to their drug abuse problem. As a result, cocaine accounted for 18.9% 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. In 2008, over one-third (39.9%) of the 4,432 clients having a cocaine dependency problem admitted to State-supported treatment programs were female (Table 3). Cocaine is used heavily in the African American community. Of the 4,432 clients, 57.9% were African American while 39.9% were Caucasian. Nearly all clients were 17 years of age or older (99.4%). Only 0.6% were 16 years of age or younger.

Table 3
Mentions Of Cocaine In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		60.1%
Female		39.9%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		39.9%
African American		57.9%
American Indian		0.4%
Other		1.8%
<u>Age Group</u>		
16 Years & Younger		0.6%
17 Years & Older		99.4%

Compared to other illicit drugs, cocaine is a drug of choice by older adults in Missouri. For the 4,432 clients with a cocaine problem, the average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2005 was 39.0 years. The average age of clients receiving treatment for any illicit drug in 2005 was 30.9 years. In addition, clients with a cocaine problem first used it at an older age than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of cocaine was 25.8 years compared to 19.9 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

In the statewide survey of prevalence of drug use conducted by the DPS, respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance who uses or sells any illegal drugs, 17.8% know they use or sell cocaine. In addition, 11.9% of the respondents have a friend, relative, or acquaintance that sells or partakes in the use of crack. The survey also indicates cocaine / crack use is perceived to pose a great risk, physical or otherwise, to users. Of the respondents, 98.2% 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 but may be on the decline. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with a cocaine problem increased from 2003 to 2006, but then decreased to 7,332 in 2007, a 16.2% decline (Figure 2). The number of people seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with cocaine decreased substantially in 2008 to 4,432, a decline of 20.7%.

A regional analysis was conducted based on inpatients and outpatients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2007. Cocaine use was found to be proportionately greater in large urban MSAs. The greatest proportion of cocaine mentions of all illicit drug mentions in hospital admissions was in the St. Louis MSA counties (41.4%) followed by Columbia MSA counties (36.9%). Kansas City MSA counties had the next

greatest proportion of cocaine mentions (32.8%), followed by Non-MSA (15.1%), St. Joseph MSA (12.4%), Springfield MSA (12.0%), and Joplin MSA (9.9%) counties.

An analysis was conducted of methods used to ingest cocaine by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2008 at State-supported facilities. Of the 4,432 clients with a cocaine problem in 2008, 80.6% smoked cocaine, 10.0% inhaled it, 3.3% ingested it orally, and 3.0% injected it. Because crack cocaine is typically smoked, these proportions suggest the most common form of cocaine used by clients in treatment was crack cocaine.

A statewide survey conducted by the DESE indicates cocaine is used by a significant proportion of youth. The proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used cocaine in the past 30 days remained at 2.0% from 1993 to 1995 (Table 4). In 1999, the proportion rose significantly to 7.0%, but in 2001 and 2003 it decreased back to 2.0%. The proportion of high school seniors who used cocaine in the past 30 days increased to 3.6% in 2007.

Figure 2
Cocaine Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2003 Through 2008

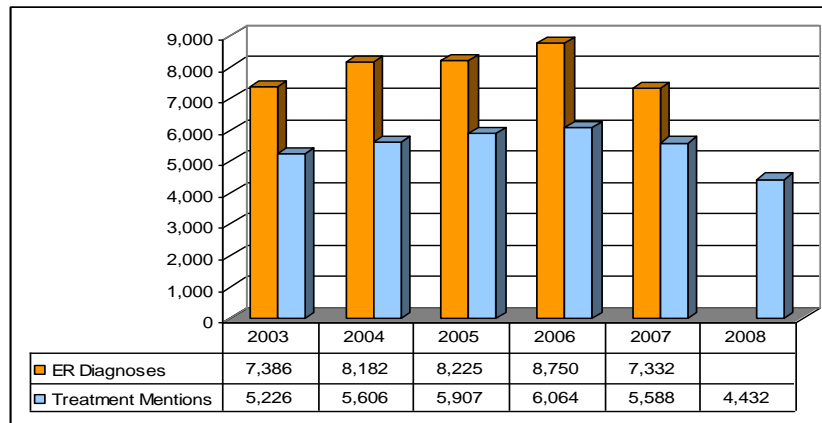


Table 4
Proportion Of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Cocaine In Past 30 Days
1993 Through 2007

1993	2.0%
1995	2.0%
1997	4.0%
1999	7.0%
2001	2.0%
2003	2.0%
2005	2.1%
2007	3.6%

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine and amphetamines are frequently abused drugs in Missouri. A total of 24,776 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during admissions of Missouri residents to in-state hospitals for medical treatment in 2007. In the diagnosis of 2,976 patients, methamphetamine and amphetamines were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, methamphetamine and amphetamines accounted for 12.0% of the total. These drugs were the fourth most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2007.

Methamphetamine and amphetamines were a contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. A total of 30,605 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2008. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Methamphetamine and amphetamines contributed to the drug abuse problem of 3,756 clients, or 16.0% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 3,756 clients in treatment programs with methamphetamine or amphetamine problems, 59.3% were male and 40.7% were female (Table 5). Indications are methamphetamine and amphetamines are disproportionately used by Missouri's Caucasian adult population. Of the total clients, 96.4% were Caucasian, 1.9% were African American, and 1.8% were other races. Clients ages of 17 years and older accounted for 98.7% of all clients.

Table 5
Mentions Of Methamphetamine In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		59.3%
Female		40.7%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		96.4%
African American		1.9%
American Indian		0.6%
Other		1.2%
<u>Age Group</u>		
16 Years & Younger		1.3%
17 Years & Older		98.7%

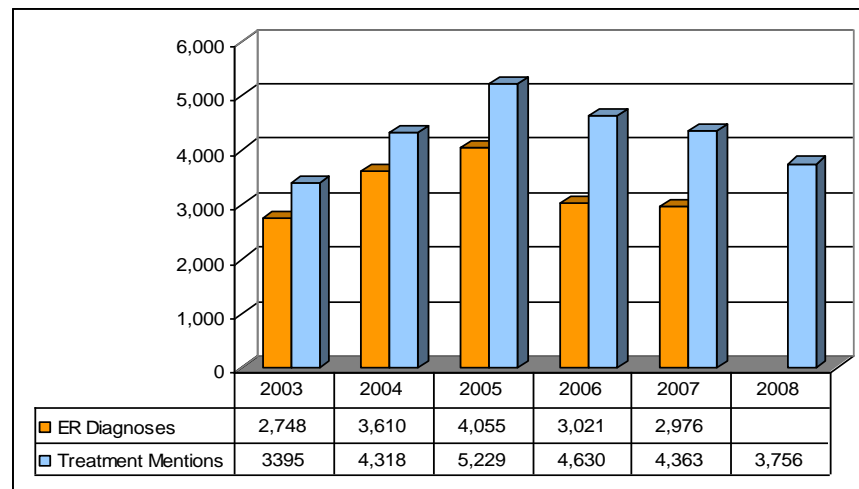
The average age of people seeking drug treatment for methamphetamine and amphetamine abuse in 2008 compared closely to the average age of clients receiving treatment for other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2008 was 30.9 years. The average age of the 3,756 clients with a methamphetamine or amphetamine problem was 32.5 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 22.0 years compared to 19.9 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide drug prevalence survey conducted by the DPS 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, 12.8% know they use or sell methamphetamine. This survey also indicates methamphetamine use is perceived to pose a great risk physically or in other ways. Of the respondents, 99.0% believe regular methamphetamine use poses a great risk to users.

Methamphetamine and amphetamine use appears to be decreasing. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with methamphetamine or amphetamines as a contributing factor rose from 3,610 in 2004 to 4,055 in

2005, an increase of 12.3% (Figure 3). However, in the next two years there was a decline of this use, and from 2006 (3,021) to 2007 (2,976) there was a 1.5% decrease. The number of persons seeking primary drug treatment in State-supported facilities also indicates a decrease in the use of methamphetamine and amphetamines in recent years. From 2004 to 2005, the number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment rose from 4,318 to 5,229, a 21.1% increase (Figure 3). In 2006, the number decreased to 4,630, a decline of 11.5%. In 2007, persons admitted to State-supported facilities again declined to 4,363, a decrease of 5.8%. The number of persons seeking drug treatment in 2008 for methamphetamine and amphetamines was 3,756, a decrease of 13.9%.

Figure 3
Methamphetamine Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2003 Through 2008



A regional analysis was conducted based on inpatients and outpatients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2007. The greatest number of methamphetamine mentions given in hospital admissions in 2007 was found to be disproportionately greater in smaller, urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. Joplin MSA patients sought treatment for methamphetamine most often (32.7%). Patients in St. Joseph MSA counties were next (19.5%), followed by patients in Springfield MSA (17.6%), Kansas City MSA (16.8%), Non-MSA (16.0%), Columbia MSA (7.8%), and St. Louis MSA (4.1%) counties.

An analysis was conducted of methods used to ingest methamphetamine and amphetamines by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2008 at State-supported facilities. Of the 3,756 clients having a problem with these drugs, 46.7% smoked methamphetamine or amphetamines, 36.8% injected the drugs, 8.4% inhaled them, 5.0% took the methamphetamine or amphetamines orally, and 3.1% used other ingestion methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2005 by the DESE indicates 9.5% of Missouri high school seniors have used methamphetamine one or more times during their life.

Heroin / Opiates

Heroin and opiate use is a significant problem in Missouri. In 2007, a total of 24,776 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during hospital admissions of Missouri residents for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 24,776 patients, heroin and opiates were mentioned as factors, and of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, heroin

and opiates accounted for 34.2%. These drugs were the most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in that year.

Heroin and opiates also were a significant contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. A total of 30,605 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2008. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Heroin and opiates contributed to the drug abuse problem of 3,481 clients, or 14.8% of all primary drug mentions (Table 6). Of the 3,481 clients in treatment programs with a heroin or opiate problem, 56.7% were male and 43.3% were female. In addition, 72.7% were Caucasian, 25.7% were African American, and 1.6% were American Indian or another race. Clients ages of 17 years and older accounted for 98.6% of all clients while those 16 years or younger accounted for 1.4% of all clients.

Table 6
Mentions Of Heroin / Opiates In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients
2008

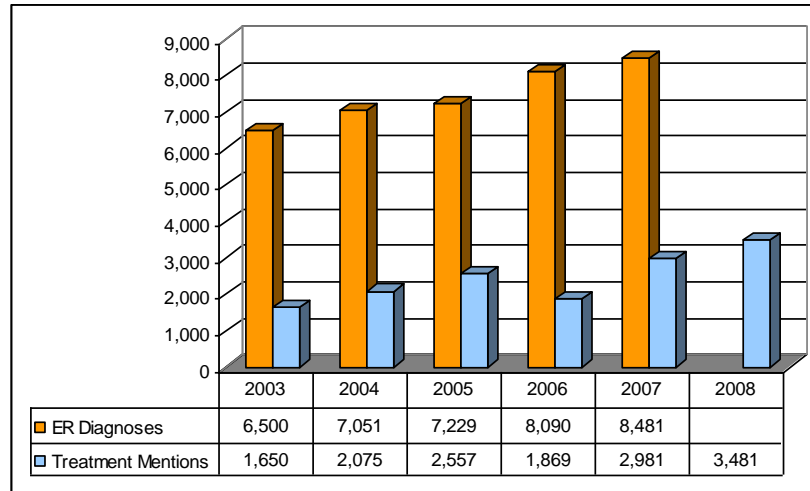
<u>Gender</u>		
Male		56.7%
Female		43.3%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		72.7%
African American		25.7%
American Indian		0.3%
Other		1.3%
<u>Age Group</u>		
16 Years & Younger		1.4%
17 Years & Older		98.6%

The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2008 was 31.0 years compared to 31.5 for the 3,481 clients with a heroin or opiate problem. 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 23.2 years compared to 19.9 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide survey of drug use prevalence conducted by the DPS indicates heroin is a significantly abused illegal drug. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance who uses or sells any illegal drugs, 4.4% know they use or sell heroin. The 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 that use of these drugs has increased in recent years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with heroin or opiates as a contributing factor increased from 6,500 in 2003 to 7,051 in 2004, an 8.5% increase (Figure 4). In 2005, the number of mentions rose to 7,229, an increase of 2.5% compared to 2004, followed by another increase of 4.8% in 2007. The number of persons receiving treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with heroin and opiates increased from 2,075 in 2004 to 2,557 in 2005, a 23.2% increase. In 2006, the number of admissions declined to 1,869, a 26.9% decrease over the previous year. In 2007, admissions raised significantly to 2,981 a substantial 59.5% increase. An increase of 16.7% occurred in 2008 when admissions rose to 3,481.

Figure 4
Heroin / Opiates Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2003 Through 2008



A regional analysis was conducted for persons obtaining illicit drug abuse treatment in 2007 at Missouri hospitals. The greatest number of heroin / opiate mentions given in hospital admissions in 2007 was found to be disproportionately greater in rural Non-MSAs and smaller, urban MSAs. Springfield MSA patients mentioned heroin / opiates most often (45.8%). Patients in Non-MSA counties were next (40.1%), followed by St. Louis MSA (33.9%), Columbia MSA (31.1%), Joplin MSA (28.7%), St. Joseph MSA (27.8%) and Kansas City MSA (27.0%) counties.

An analysis was conducted of heroin and opiates consumption methods used by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2008 at State-supported facilities. Of the 3,481 clients having a problem with these drugs, 44.3% injected heroin or opiates, 27.7% took the drugs orally, 19.7% inhaled heroin or opiates, 4.7% sniffed the drugs, 2.1% smoked them, and 1.5% used other ingestion methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2005 by the DESE indicates a small but significant number of Missouri high school seniors have used heroin one or more times during their life. In 1999, 2.0% of seniors had used heroin, followed by an increase in 2001 to 3.7%. The proportion of seniors who used heroin declined to 1.0% in 2003 but increased again to 3.1% in 2005.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are abused to a lesser extent in Missouri than other illicit drugs discussed in this section. In 2007, a total of 24,776 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 135 patients, hallucinogens were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, hallucinogens accounted for 0.5% of the total. These drugs were the least diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions.

Hallucinogens were a minor contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to other drugs. A total of 30,605 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2008. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Hallucinogens contributed to the drug abuse problem of 473 clients, or 2.0% of all primary drug mentions. Of the 473 clients in treatment programs with a hallucinogen problem, 60.0% were male and 40.0% were female (Table 7). In

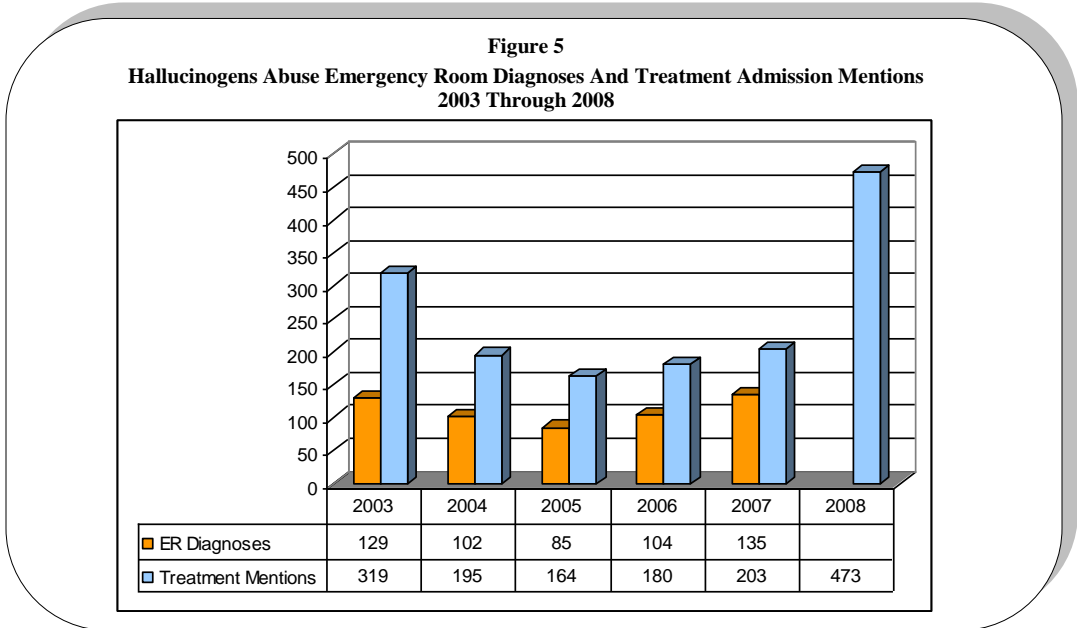
addition, 55.2% were Caucasian and 43.8% were African American. Clients ages of 17 years and older accounted for 96.8% of all clients while those 16 years or younger accounted for 3.2%.

Table 7
Mentions Of Hallucinogens In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients
2008

Gender		
Male		60.0%
Female		40.0%
Race		
Caucasian		55.2%
African American		43.8%
American Indian		0.0%
Other		1.0%
Age Group		
16 Years & Younger		3.2%
17 Years & Older		96.8%

The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2008 was 30.9 years while the average age of the 473 clients with a hallucinogen problem was 30.5 year. The average age of clients’ first use of hallucinogens was 22.9 years compared to the average age of clients’ first use of other drugs was 19.9 years.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with hallucinogens as a contributing factor decreased from 129 in 2003 to 102 in 2004, a decrease of 20.9% (Figure 5). In 2005, the number of mentions decreased to 85, a 16.7% decline. This was followed by an increase of hallucinogen mentions in 2006 (104) and 2007 (135). The number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment of primary problems with hallucinogens began an upward swing in 2006 when 9.8% increase occurred. This was followed by a 12.8% increase in 2007 and a 133% increase in 2008.



A regional analysis was conducted based on persons admitted to hospitals for illicit drug problems in 2005. The number of hallucinogen mentions given in hospital admissions in 2005 was found to be the same in smaller or larger urban MSAs and Non-MSAs. All MSAs recorded less than 1% of all patients admitted to hospitals for mentions of hallucinogens.

An analysis was conducted based on how hallucinogens were ingested by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2008 at State-supported facilities. Of the 473 clients having a problem with these drugs, 57.5% orally ingested them, 39.7% smoked hallucinogens, 1.5% injected them, 0.6% inhaled them, and 0.7% administered them by other means.

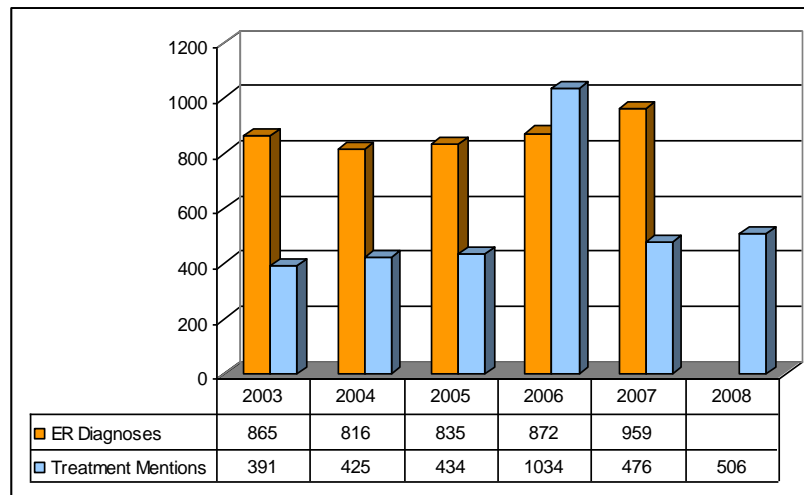
Other Illicit Drugs

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 2007, a total of 24,776 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 959 patients, drugs in this group were mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2007, these accounted for 3.9% of the total. Barbiturates were mentioned as a factor in the diagnosis of 502 patients, or 2.3%, of all recorded illicit drug mentions.

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 30,605 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2008. A total of 23,497 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. These drugs contributed to the abuse problem of 434 clients, or 1.7% of all primary drug mentions.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with illicit drugs as a contributing factor rose from 816 in 2004 to 835 in 2005, a 2.3% increase (Figure 6). Diagnoses of other illicit drugs rose again in 2006 to 872, and again in 2007 to 959 persons, an increase of 10.0%. The number of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with these drugs increased from 425 in 2004 to 434 in 2005, a 2.1% rise. In 2006, the number substantially rose to 1,034, a 138.2% increase. The number of persons seeking treatment in 2007 decreased 54.0% to 476. In 2008, persons seeking treatment increased to 506, a rise of 6.3%.

Figure 6
Other Drug Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2003 Through 2008



The greatest number of other drug mentions given in hospital admissions in 2007 was found to be disproportionately greater in small MSAs and Non-MSAs. Patients in St. Joseph MSA counties mentioned other drugs most often (11.6%). This was followed by Springfield MSA patients (7.9%), Columbia MSA (5.3%), Non-MSA and Joplin MSA (5.0% each), Kansas City MSA (3.4%), and St. Louis MSA (2.4%) counties.

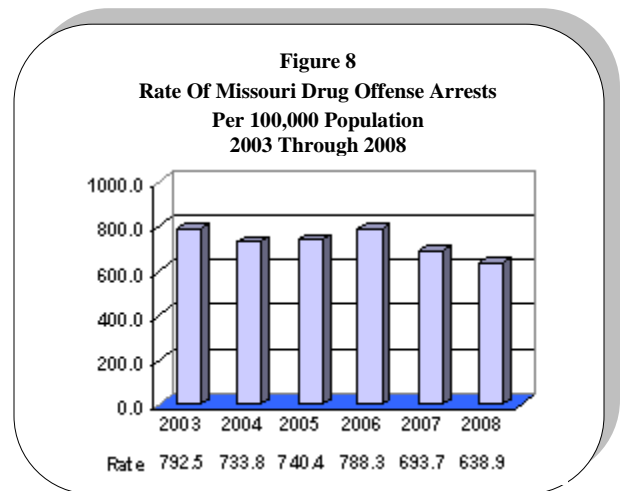
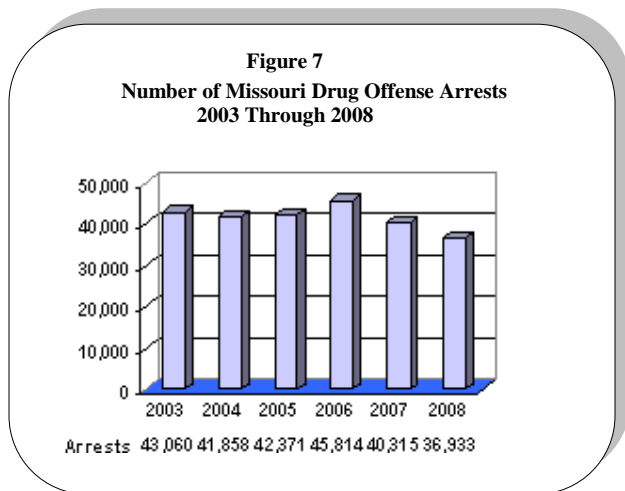
A statewide survey conducted in 2005 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicated of all high school seniors, 8.6% had used ecstasy, 3.8% had used illicit steroids, and 11.2% had used inhalants at least once in their lifetime.

IMPACT OF ILLICIT DRUG USE

Illicit drug use has 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 also can result from drug use including hepatitis, AIDS, and birth defects.

Criminal Justice System

From 2003 through 2005 drug arrests decreased in the State. This trend reversed in 2006 and drug arrests rose to 45,814, an increase of 8.1% from 2005 (Figure 7). The years 2007 and 2008 recorded decreased arrest trends. In 2003 and 2004, the drug arrest rate decreased to 792.5 (0.8%) and 733.8 (7.4%), respectively (Figure 8). In 2005, the drug arrest rate increased slightly to 740.4 per 100,000 populations, a 0.9% increase from the previous year. The arrest rates decreased in 2007 (693.7) and 2008 (638.9) from the 2006 arrest rate (788.3).

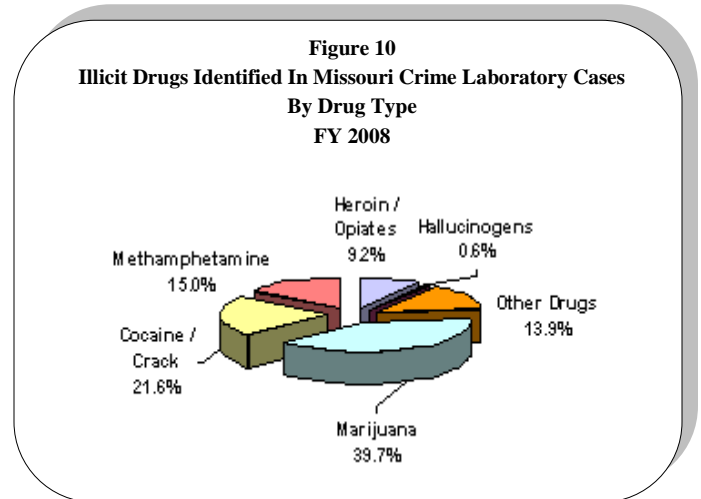
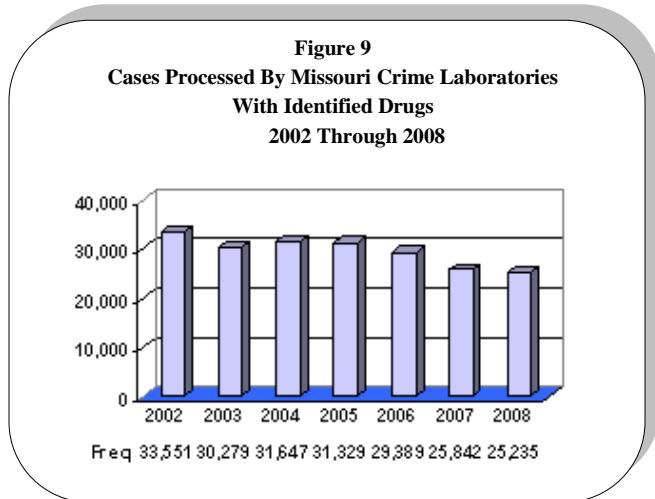


The number of possession and sale / manufacture drug arrests made by law enforcement agencies is indicative of the demand for illicit drugs. In 2008, 36,933 drug arrests were made by Missouri law enforcement agencies. Of these arrests, 31,151, or 84.3%, were for drug possession. Another 5,782 arrests (15.7%) were for sale or manufacture of drugs.

To support drug enforcement by the criminal justice system, a substantial number of cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories were tests to identify illicit drugs. An analysis of cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories identifies what proportion of their case load resulted in detection of illicit drugs. In 2008, 26,466 cases were processed in fourteen

State crime laboratories. Of these cases, 95.3% resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. In 4.7% of the cases, no tests were made for illicit drugs or, if tests for illicit drugs were performed, none were found. Illicit drug case loads processed by Missouri crime laboratories have fluctuated over the past few years. Crime laboratory cases with identified illicit drugs decreased 9.8% from 2002 to 2003, increased 4.5% in 2004, and again decreased in 2005 by 1.0% (Figure 9). From 2006 through 2008 processed cases have continually declined.

In 2008, 28,609 drug mentions were made in the 25,235 crime laboratory cases which resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. Marijuana was the most frequent drug type mentioned, accounting for 39.7% of the total mentions (Figure 10). The next most frequently mentioned was cocaine / crack (21.6%), followed by methamphetamine (15.0%).



Youth involvement with drugs is a serious problem for Missouri's juvenile justice system. Using data from the Juvenile Court Referral Information System, an analysis was conducted for juveniles receiving a final court referral disposition. Of the 37,130 disposed referrals in 2007, dangerous drug violations were associated with 2,976, or 8.1% (Figure 11). Of these dangerous drug law violation referrals, 92.0% were associated with possession of dangerous drugs and 8.0% were related to sale and distribution. It is assumed the majority of dangerous drug possession cases involve drug users rather than nonusers participating in the illicit drug industry.

Since 2001, dangerous drug referrals handled by the Missouri juvenile court system have fluctuated. In 2002, referrals decreased by 5.7% compared to 2001 (Figure 12). In 2003, the number of juvenile dangerous drug referrals declined to 3,279, a decrease of 3.4% from 2002. In 2004, referrals increased to 3,347, an increase of 2.1%. The number of 2005 juvenile dangerous drug referrals decreased to 2,979. There was a slight increase in drug referrals in 2006, a rise to 3,250. Then in 2007 a decline occurred to 2,976.

One of the most severe sanctions societies can impose on illicit drug users and illicit drug industry law violators convicted of such offenses is incarceration. In Missouri, a substantial amount of State penal institutions' resources and facilities have been devoted to incarcerating drug law violators. Of the 9,327 custody clients in 2008, 27.4% were incarcerated as a result of being convicted on one or more drug law violations. An examination of trends associated with incarcerating drug law violators indicates an increase (9.2%) of these clients from 2004 to 2005, followed by a substantial increase of 84.2% in 2006 (Figure 13). Drug law violators decreased by 6.6% in 2007 and by 58.4% in 2008.

Figure 11
Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals
2007

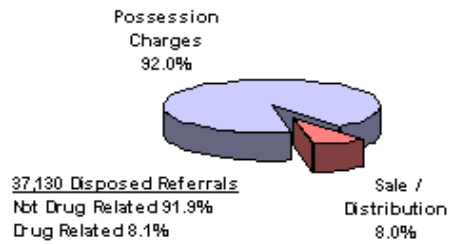


Figure 12
Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals For
Drug Related Law Violations
2001 Through 2007

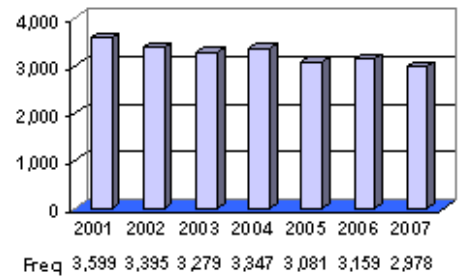
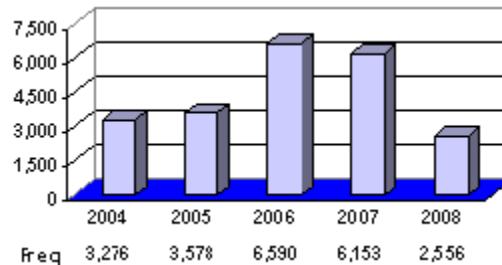


Figure 13
Department Of Corrections Clients
Sentenced For Drug Violations
2004 Through 2008



There are definite links between illicit drug use and other types of criminal behavior. In 2002, a survey was conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of local jail inmates. Of all jail inmates, 68.7% stated they had used drugs at least once a week for at least a month, and 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. To identify the impact on health care in Missouri, an analysis was conducted of data describing hospital admissions for illicit drug diagnoses. Of the 24,776 illicit drug mentions given in hospital admission diagnoses in 2007, heroin / opiate were most frequently mentioned and accounted for 34.2% of the total mentions (Figure 14). The next most frequently mentioned illicit drugs were cocaine (29.6%), marijuana (19.8%), and methamphetamine and amphetamines (12.0%).

To identify trends of the impact the State's health care system, an analysis was conducted on these same data. In 2003, 21,428 drug mentions were made and in 2004, 23,935 illicit drug mentions were made, an 11.7% increase from the previous year (Figure 15). In 2005 and 2006 mentions rose but decreased 1.3% from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 14
Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions In Patient
Diagnoses By Drug Type
2007

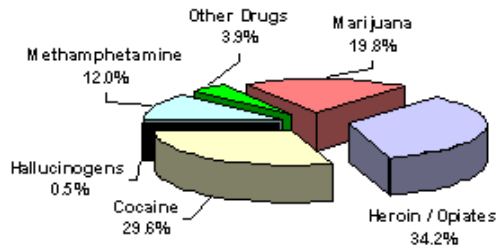
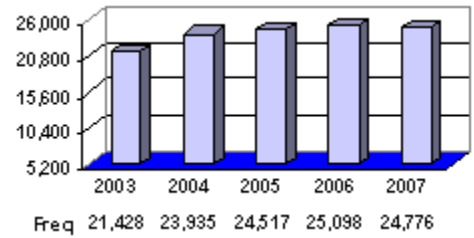


Figure 15
Diagnoses Of Illicit Drug Abuse In
Missouri Hospital Emergency Room Admissions
2003 Through 2007



Over time, drug dependency tends to impair users psychological well-being, adversely affects their interpersonal relationships, and dramatically reduces their ability to function as productive members of society. During 2008, 47 state-supported agencies operated approximately 217 treatment sites located throughout Missouri with programs designed to assist individuals break their cycle of drug dependency. In addition, a number of private institutions in the State provide similar types of programs. All State-supported programs treat persons having dependencies on alcohol, other legal drugs, and illicit drugs. In some cases, the individual may be dependent on more than one type of drug.

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 2007, 418 AIDS cases and 302 HIV cases were diagnosed in Missouri where intravenous drug use was suspected as the primary means of infection (Table 8). Another 405 AIDS cases and 220 HIV cases were diagnosed involving both male homosexual activity and drug use via injection. In these instances, intravenous drug use was one of two suspected means of infection.

Table 8
HIV / AIDS Cases Contracted By Intravenous Drug Use
2001 Through 2007

Year	IV Drug Use Cases		Homosexual IV Drug Use Cases	
	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS
2001	392	680	265	794
2002	418	739	287	830
2003	422	762	264	844
2004	314	374	209	379
2005	316	390	209	395
2006	315	405	217	399
2007	302	418	220	405

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.

ILLICIT DRUG INDUSTRY IN MISSOURI

Missouri has a substantial illicit drug industry. It not only supports illicit drug users in the State, but also involves exportation and distribution of illicit drugs on an interstate basis. 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 progress reports. Published federal and state law enforcement agency reports describing State illicit drug industries and results of a drug industry profile survey sent to MJTF also were used.

Illicit drug industries involve manufacturing, cultivating, distributing, and marketing. Of the twenty-six multi-jurisdictional drug task force (MJTF) contacts that responded to a drug industry survey, all stated these industries are a moderate or major problem in Missouri (Table 9). The most problematic drug industry identified in the survey is marijuana point-of-sale. The next two most problematic are methamphetamine production and interstate drug distribution / trafficking. Hallucinogen point-of-sale is the least most problematic drug industry in the State.

Specific industries in Missouri are discussed in this section, including marijuana cultivation; clandestine methamphetamine labs; interstate illicit drug distribution trafficking; and distribution / point-of-sale illicit drug trafficking.

Table 9
Seriousness Of Specific Illicit Drug Industries In Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Drug Industry	Major Problem	Moderate Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
Marijuana Cultivation	11.5%	69.2%	19.2%	0.0%
Methamphetamine Production	65.4%	30.8%	3.8%	0.0%
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking	53.8%	42.3%	3.8%	0.0%
Point-Of-Sale Distribution				
Marijuana	80.8%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Cocaine / Crack Cocaine	42.3%	46.2%	11.5%	0.0%
Methamphetamine	73.1%	15.4%	11.5%	0.0%
Heroin / Opiates	16.0%	28.0%	44.0%	2.0%
Hallucinogens	4.2%	16.7%	70.8%	8.3%
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs	11.5%	42.3%	42.3%	3.8%
Illicit Pharmaceutical Drugs	50.0%	38.5%	11.5%	0.0%
Crack Cocaine Processing	38.5%	30.8%	26.9%	3.8%

Marijuana Cultivation

According to the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use & Health¹⁷ marijuana was used by 14.4 million persons in the past month, the most use of any illicit drug. The term marijuana refers to the leaves and flowering buds of cannabis sativa, commonly known as the hemp plant. This plant contains cannabinoids (THC) that are responsible for the psychoactive effects of cannabis. 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 dilute more potent varieties of the plant they are marketing.

Cultivated marijuana 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 THC and is considered fairly potent.

Marijuana varies significantly in its potency, depending on the source and selection of plants. The form of marijuana known as sinsemilla is planted, cultivated, and harvested but 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 but is the predominant variety grown indoors. In 1974, the average THC content of illicit marijuana was less than one percent. In 2002, the average THC level was more than 6 percent. Sinsemilla potency increased in the past two decades from 6 percent to more than 13 percent, and some samples contained THC levels of up to 33 percent.

Production of both cultivated and sinsemilla marijuana has fluctuated in Missouri during the past several years. In 2006, a total of 6,011 cultivated marijuana plants were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (Table 10). Since that year, the number of destroyed cultivated plants has decreased and in 2008, 2,429 cultivated plants were eradicated. Generally, few sinsemilla plants are eradicated by MJTF. But, in 2003, 1,318 sinsemilla plants were destroyed.

Multi-jurisdictional drug task force data suggest this industry impacts all MSAs. Analyses of Fiscal Year 2008 Byrne / JAG program progress reports indicate marijuana cultivation is more common in St. Louis MSA counties where multi-jurisdictional drug task forces eradicated 6,156.60 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 922 cultivated plants, 72 wild plants, and 337 sinsemilla plants. By comparison, MJTF in other large MSA counties including the Kansas City region eradicated 961 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 293 cultivated plants, 1,178 wild plants, and 77 sinsemilla plants. In small and Non-MSAs during this same time frame, MJTF destroyed 3,248 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 576 cultivated plants, 2,324 wild plants, and no sinsemilla plants.

Table 10
Eradication Of Cultivated And Sinsemilla Marijuana Plants
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
Fiscal Years 2003 Through 2008

Year	Cultivated Plants	Sinsemilla Plants
2003	2,606	1,318
2004	1,949	51
2005	4,499	1
2006	6,011	168
2007	2,056	794
2008	2,429	414

Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were asked to submit profiles on drug industries that were major or moderate problems in their jurisdiction. Of the twenty-six responding MJTF that indicated marijuana cultivation was either a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 81.0% indicated marijuana is grown indoors in their jurisdictional area and 85.7% indicated it was grown outdoors. Much of the outdoor cannabis cultivation in the United States occurs where growers can take advantage of an areas remoteness to minimize the risk of asset forfeiture. The by-products of outdoor grows can potentially contaminate waterways or destroy vegetation and wildlife habitat through the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides or from the trash and human waste left behind at large cultivation sites. Also worth noting is the potential danger of fires that are started to clear timber or ground cover to prepare cultivation sites. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana is cultivated outdoors in their jurisdictions, 66.7% reported marijuana is grown on natural or undisturbed fields, cultivated and fallow farmland, and by river or stream banks (Table 11). Also, 61.1% reported marijuana is dispersed in existing crops and 27.8% reported marijuana is grown in government forests.

Potentially harmful situations are associated with indoor cultivation sites. Persons are exposed to increased risk of fire or electrocution from rewiring of electrical bypasses in the grow houses. They may also be exposed to toxic molds found in grow houses due to high levels of relative humidity. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana is cultivated indoors in their jurisdictions, 100.0% stated it is grown in residences, and 58.8% indicated it is grown in barns /outbuildings and garages.

Table 11
Location of Outdoor and Indoor Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Outdoor Locations	
Natural / Undisturbed Fields	66.7%
Cultivated / Fallow Farmland	66.7%
River / Stream Banks	66.7%
Dispersed In Existing Crops	61.1%
Government Forest	27.8%
Along Railroad Lines	22.2%
Along Roadsides	11.1%
Other	16.7%
Indoor Locations	
Private Residences	100.0%
Garages	58.8%
Barns / Outbuildings	58.8%
Abandoned Buildings	11.1%

MJTF survey responses indicate marijuana is cultivated predominantly by Caucasians between the ages of 26 and 35. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 85.7% indicated males were involved in this industry, 92.3% indicated Caucasians were involved, and 39.4% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were involved (Table 12).

Of those MJTF indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 38.1% indicated this industry is moderately organized (Figure 16). Another 28.6% of surveyed MJTF indicated marijuana cultivation is loosely organized or unorganized.

In general terms marijuana cultivation in Missouri is increasing to some extent. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 42.9% indicated the extent of industry is slightly increasing (Figure 17). Of all MJTF, only 4.8% reported gang involvement with marijuana cultivation. The surveyed MJTF also indicated the only two gang types are associated with marijuana cultivation in Missouri: outlaw motorcycle gangs and ethnic / nationalist gangs.

Table 12
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	85.7%
Female	0.0%
Both	14.3%
<u>Race</u>	
Caucasian	92.3%
African American	3.8%
Hispanic	2.9%
Asian	0.7%
Other	0.3%
<u>Age Group</u>	
17 & Under	0.2%
18 - 25	18.3%
26 - 35	39.4%
36 - 50	37.0%
Over 50	5.2%

Figure 16
Organization Levels Associated With Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

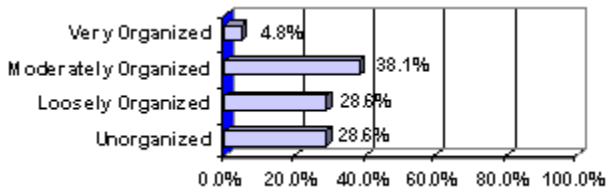
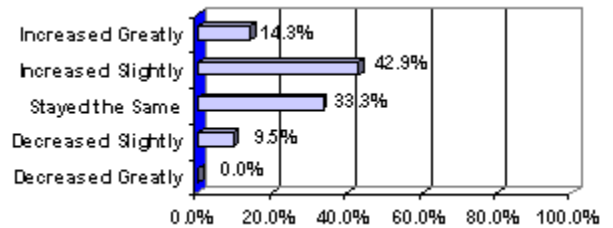


Figure 17
Trends of Marijuana Cultivation Industry
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



Methamphetamine Clandestine Laboratories

Since the late 1990's, methamphetamine labs have created a problem for many communities across the United States. Not only is methamphetamine itself dangerous, but the methods of making methamphetamine are volatile, hazardous and toxic. The adoption of new processing methods has, no doubt, played a significant role in this increase. The following discussion of these methods was derived from NDIC publications. Five methods are typically used to produce methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Four of these methods involve chemical reduction of ephedrine / pseudoephedrine but use 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 methamphetamine is produced using iodine in its place. There is another method known as hypo-reduction, which also uses iodine but with hypo-phosphorous acid instead of red phosphorous. This method is particularly dangerous due to the volatility of phosphine gas produced during the reduction process, and many times fires and explosions result. The Birch method utilizes anhydrous ammonia and sodium or lithium metal to reduce ephedrine or pseudoephedrine to produce high grade 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 or pseudoephedrine reduction. Rather, processing of principal chemicals including phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric acid yields low quality methamphetamine. This method has been most commonly utilized by outlaw motorcycle gangs.

Threats posed by methamphetamine production equate 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 methamphetamine cooks' family members. Communities are affected by the aftermath and vacated remains associated with these laboratories. It is estimated that every pound of methamphetamine produced results in 5 to 7 pounds of toxic waste that create a severe environmental cost. Dump site chemicals contaminate water supplies, kill livestock, destroy national forest lands, and render areas uninhabitable.

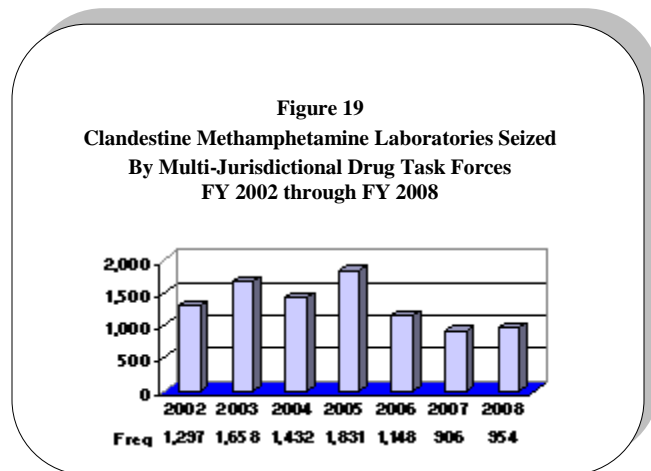
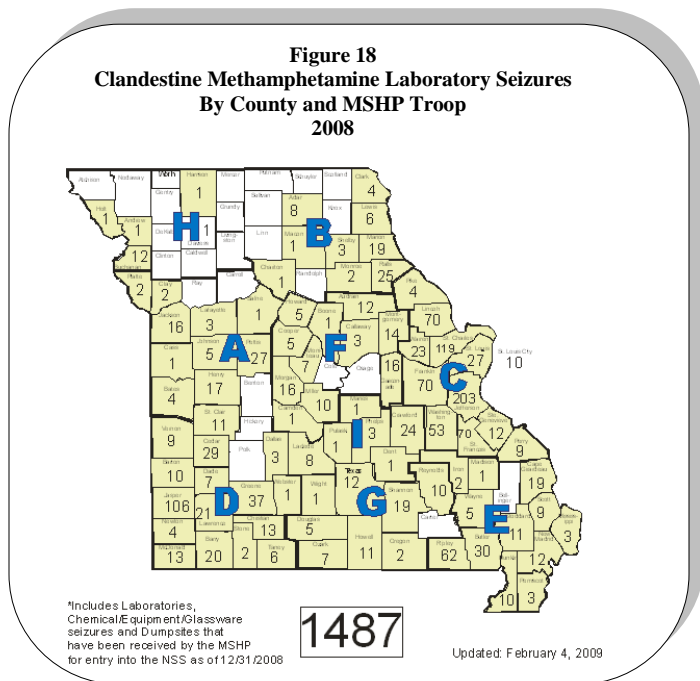
Nationally, methamphetamine clandestine laboratories are widely found throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and Central (including Missouri) regions of the country. Powdered methamphetamine is the most commonly found form although crystal methamphetamine, known as ice, is increasing in the Kansas City area.

From analyses based on multi-jurisdictional drug task force program progress reports, a substantial portion of this industry is centered in both urban and rural MSA regions of the State. During Fiscal Year 2008, 954 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Missouri. Of these, 47.3% were destroyed in St. Louis MSA counties. Another 30.8% of the clandestine methamphetamine labs were destroyed in the non-MSA counties and 11.0% were destroyed in the Joplin MSA. Kansas City MSA counties accounted for 5.7% of the total destroyed

clandestine methamphetamine labs, followed by Springfield MSA (4.3%), St. Joseph MSA (0.4%) and Columbia MSA (0.4%) counties.

In 2008, 1,487 methamphetamine clandestine laboratory seizures or dump sites of chemicals, equipment, or glassware were reported in Missouri. Figure 18 identifies the counties where these seizures occurred. There has been a high concentration of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the southwest portions 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 continually increased from 2002 to 2003 and again in 2005 (Figure 19). However, the growth trend in methamphetamine lab seizures reversed in 2006 when the number of seized labs decreased by 37.3%. The decline of seizures continued through 2007 but slightly increased in 2008.



An examination of Missouri crime laboratory case processing data also suggests methamphetamine manufacturing has decreased in the State over the past few years. In 2008, Missouri crime laboratories processed only 434 clandestine lab cases in which methamphetamine final product, methamphetamine precursor chemicals, or both final product and precursor chemicals were detected (Table 13). This compares to a total of 1,307 such cases in 2002.

Most (92.0%) MJTF that perceived this industry to be a major or moderate problem indicated methamphetamine labs are found indoors although 8.0% stated they are found outdoors as well. Several outdoor and indoor locations for methamphetamine laboratories were noted by the MJTF responding to the drug industry survey. All task forces indicated methamphetamine labs are found outdoors in wooded areas and rural fields (Table 14). Other common outdoor areas indicated by MJTF as methamphetamine lab sites are vehicles, gravel roads, and river banks / accesses. All MJTF indicated indoor methamphetamine labs are found in single family residences and apartment / condominiums. Task forces also indicated common indoor sites for methamphetamine lab sites are barns and outbuilding, garages, and abandoned buildings.

Table 13
Cases with Methamphetamine Products And Precursors
Detected By Missouri Crime Laboratories
FY 2002 through FY 2008

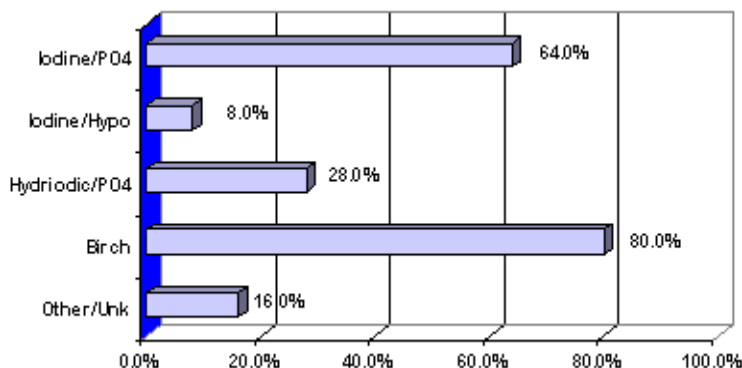
Year	Product Only	Precursor Only	Both
2002	414	266	627
2003	373	190	570
2004	454	179	539
2005	417	190	576
2006	276	179	373
2007	109	99	199
2008	114	75	245

Table 14
Locations Used For Clandestine
Methamphetamine Production As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Outdoor Locations	
Wooded Areas / Rural Fields	100.0%
Campgrounds	15.0%
River Banks / Accesses	65.0%
Farmland	60.0%
Caves	15.0%
Public Parks	20.0%
Gravel Roads	85.0%
Vehicles	95.0%
Government Forest	15.0%
Other	10.0%
Indoor Locations	
Hotels / Motels	60.9%
Workplaces	8.7%
Abandoned Buildings	78.3%
Barns / Outbuildings	91.3%
Garages	87.0%
Single Family Residences	100.0%
Apartments / Condominiums	100.0%
Other	4.3%

Task forces indicated participants in this industry use several methods to produce methamphetamine but most prefer the Birch reduction method. Of the MJTF indicating clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are a serious or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 80.0% stated that Birch reduction method was the most used (Figure 20). In addition, all task forces indicated that powder methamphetamine is the most popular to produce.

Figure 20
Types of Chemical Processing Associated With Methamphetamine Production
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



In the drug industry survey, MJTF also were asked what types of precursor chemicals are used in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories seized in their jurisdictions. Of the respondents indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, all indicated ether, camping fuels / liquid, cold capsules /ephedrine, and acids are most commonly used to produce the drug (Table 15).

Table 15
Clandestine Methamphetamine Precursor Chemicals
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Precursor Chemicals	
Anhydrous Ammonia	84.0%
Ether / Starting Fluid	96.0%
Liquid Iodine	56.0%
Highway Flares	32.0%
Lithium Batteries	92.0%
Camping Fuels	96.0%
Cold Capsules / Ephedrine	96.0%
Organic Solvent	84.0%
Acids	92.0%
Red Devil Dye	92.0%
Hydrogen Peroxide	68.0%
Ammonia Sulfate	60.0%
Other	16.0%

The sources of precursor chemicals used to process methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories vary. Retail stores are the most common source of precursor chemicals according to 96.0% of MJTF that indicated methamphetamine production is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 16). Other common sources of precursor chemicals identified by task forces include drug stores (88.0%), farm supply stores (68.0%) and hardware stores (64.0%). Portable field tanks (65.2%) are the most common source of anhydrous ammonia identified by task forces with a major or moderate clandestine methamphetamine laboratory problem. Other anhydrous ammonia sources include farm co-ops (56.5%) or home made by methamphetamine cooks (52.2%).

Persons involved in producing methamphetamine are predominately Caucasian males between the ages of 26 and 50. Of the MJTF stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 65.2% indicated participants are male, 97.4% indicated participants are Caucasian, and 47.8% indicated their ages range from 26 through 50 (Table 17).

Table 16
Sources of Methamphetamine Precursor Chemicals
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Precursor Chemical Sources		Anhydrous Ammonia	
Mail Order	16.0%	Field Tanks	65.2%
Catalogs / Farm Supply	68.0%	Farm Supply Stores	13.0%
Stores / Veterinarian	28.0%	Farm Co-ops	56.5%
Suppliers / Retail	96.0%	Bulk Fertilizer Plants	8.7%
Discount Chemical Supply	4.0%	Poultry Processing Plants	0.0%
Hardware Warehouse	64.0%	Imported From Other States	17.4%
Drug Stores	88.0%	Home Made	52.2%
Overseas Pharmaceutical	16.0%	Other	8.7%
Other	8.0%		

Table 17
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Production
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	65.2%
Female	0.0%
Both	34.8%
<u>Race</u>	
Caucasian	97.4%
African American	0.9%
Hispanic	1.7%
Asian	0.0%
Other	0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>	
17 & Under	1.6%
18 - 25	22.4%
26 - 35	47.8%
36 - 50	24.3%

Nearly one-half of the task forces indicated persons in this industry are loosely organized (47.8%) and may share processing techniques or equipment (Figure 21). Almost another one third (30.4%) of the respondent MJTF indicated participants in this industry are somewhat organized. Only one MJTF indicated gang activity is associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Clandestine methamphetamine production appears to be trending downward in some regions of the State and upwards in others. Of the MJTF that indicated this industry is a moderate or major problem, over half of the MJTF (60.9%) indicated this industry's growth is slightly or greatly increasing in their jurisdiction (Figure 22).

Figure 21
Organization Levels Associated With
Clandestine Methamphetamine Production
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

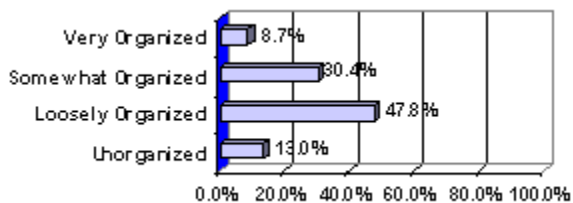
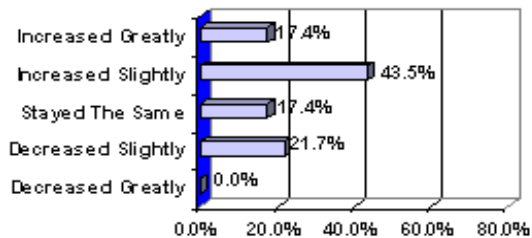


Figure 22
Trends of Clandestine Methamphetamine Production
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



Missouri Interstate Distribution Trafficking

Missouri serves as a conduit for transportation of significant amounts of illicit drugs between out-of-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. Cocaine / crack cocaine is distributed / trafficked in all MJTF jurisdictions (Table 18). Other widely distributed / trafficked drugs identified by task forces were marijuana (96.0%) and methamphetamine (68.0%).

Table 18
Types of Drugs Transported Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Cocaine / Crack	100.0%
Marijuana	96.0%
Methamphetamine	68.0%
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs	56.0%
Heroin / Opiates	40.0%
Pharmaceuticals	20.0%
Hallucinogens	12.0%
Khat	8.0%

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 or moderate problem, 96.0% stated drugs are transported by noncommercial vehicles on interstate roadways (Table 19). Other common vehicle types used for drug distribution / trafficking are commercial vehicles (72.0%) and mail couriers (64.0%).

Table 19
Vehicle Types Used To Transport Drugs Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Vehicle Type</u>	
Non Commercial Vehicles	96.0%
Commercial Vehicles	72.0%
Mail Couriers	64.0%
Bus Lines	16.0%
Train Lines	16.0%
Commercial Airlines	4.0%
Private Airlines	0.0%

Interstate drug distribution / trafficking is conducted by both males and females of most races and age groups. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, over three quarters (84.0%) indicated only males distribute / traffick drugs while 16.0% stated both males and females participate (Table 20). Of the MJTF with a moderate or major drug distribution / trafficking problem, 37.2% indicated Caucasians are participants and 30.1% stated Hispanics participate. Of these same MJTF, 43.1% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were most commonly involved in this industry.

Table 20
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	84.0%
Female	0.0%
Both	16.0%
<u>Race</u>	
Caucasian	37.2%
African American	29.9%
Hispanic	30.1%
Asian	1.7%
Other	1.0%
<u>Age Group</u>	
17 & Under	1.0%
18 - 25	27.5%
26 - 35	43.1%
36 - 50	24.0%
Over 50	4.4%

Interstate drug distribution is more organized than other illicit drug industries. Of the MJTF indicating interstate drug distribution is a major or moderate problem, 88.0% indicated this industry is very or somewhat organized. Only 20.0% of the MJTF stated that gangs are involved with interstate drug distribution / trafficking. Outlaw motorcycle and street gangs were most associated with this industry.

According to Missouri drug task forces, interstate drug distribution / trafficking industry may be increasing in the State. Of the MJTF that believe this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, over half (64.0%) responded drug distribution / trafficking is slightly or greatly increasing (Figure 23). In addition, 64.0% of the responding task forces consider the purity of distributed / trafficked drugs to be staying the same while 28.0% believe purities of transported drugs are increasing somewhat (Figure 24).

Figure 23

**Growth Trends Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008**

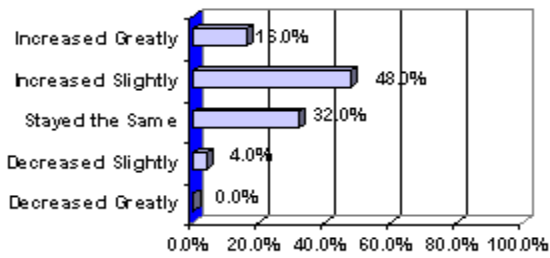
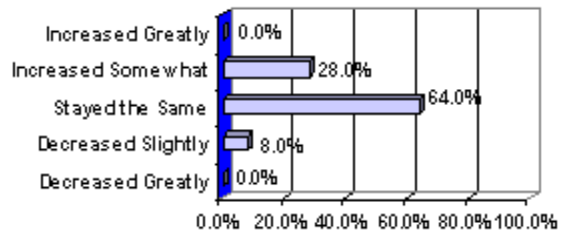


Figure 24

**Purity Trends Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008**



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 for their own consumption. Distribution and point-of-sale trafficking patterns vary by 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. Locally cultivated marijuana provides the bulk of the drug distributed and sold in the State and most traffickers prefer to distribute and sell cultivated marijuana, especially sinsemilla. The NDIC reports marijuana traffickers also distribute and sell bulk quantities of foreign marijuana, primarily grown in Mexico, Colombia, and Jamaica, that is transported from 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. St. Louis is a destination city for Jamaican marijuana.

Analyses of marijuana quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate this industry is substantial and law enforcement efforts to remove the drug are increasing dramatically (Table 21). In Fiscal Year 2008, 375,502 ounces of marijuana were seized compared to 179,389 ounces in Fiscal Year 2007. This is an increase of 52.2%.

**Table 21
Ounces of Drugs Seized By
Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2002 Through FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Meth	Heroin / Opiates	LSD	PCP	Ecstasy*
2002	205,455	8,721	405	1,917	27	0	86	NA
2003	167,457	5,166	353	2,324	8	24	54	6,435
2004	324,671	4,759	414	4,918	223	<1	50	459
2005	176,497	14,598	833	3,059	575	1	5	1,470
2006	311,138	14,232	5,919	3,200	1,331	8	535	1,743
2007	179,389	17,968	667	6,721	739	<1	531	11,440
2008	375,502	14,016	291	508	180	<1	275	13,195

A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional task force program progress reports indicates marijuana distribution and point-of-sale trafficking occurs throughout Missouri. Marijuana charges accounted for 48.4% of all sale charges filed in task force arrests in St. Louis MSA counties and 36.1% of those filed in Non-MSA counties. Joplin, Columbia and Kansas City MSA counties followed, with 3.9% of all sale charges filed in each of these. The Springfield MSA ranked fifth, where 2.7% of all sale charges filed by task forces were for sale of marijuana. This was followed by the St. Joseph MSA where 1.2% of filed sale charges were for marijuana.

All MJTF perceive point-of-sale marijuana to be a major or moderate problem in Missouri. Task forces also indicated marijuana sales most commonly take place in homes or streets / parking lots. Private residences were identified by 96.2% of the MJTF as locations of marijuana sales while 92.3% identified streets / parking lots as locations (Table 22). Sale of marijuana from vehicles was noted by 88.5% of the MJTF.

Table 22
Location Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	96.2%
Streets / Parking Lots	92.3%
Vehicles	88.5%
Hotels / Motels	61.5%
Bars / Nightclubs	57.7%
Work Places	42.3%
Schools / Playgrounds	38.5%

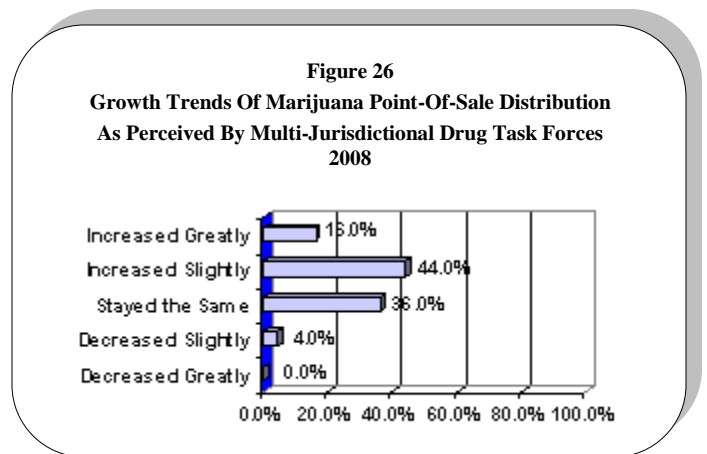
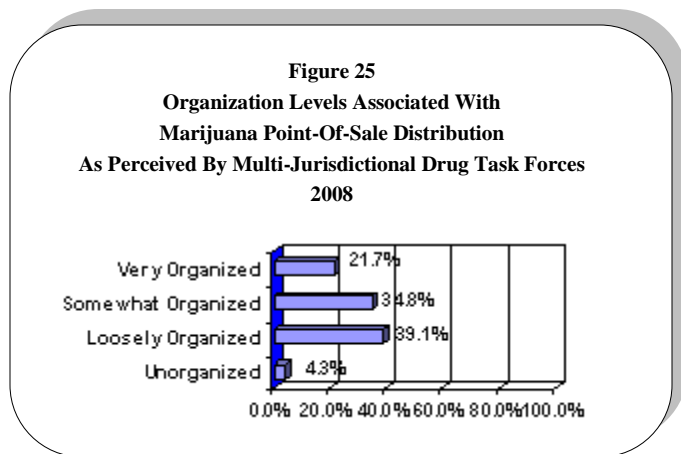
Marijuana point-of-sale distribution is conducted by persons of both sexes and all age groups. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated persons of both sexes are involved and 50.0% indicated only males were involved (Table 23). These MJTF also indicated Caucasians are most commonly involved (48.6%) followed by African Americans (30.1%) and Hispanics (21.1%). Over one third (37.5%) of the responding MJTF identified persons aged 18 through 25 as participating in this industry and 35.8% stated persons aged 26 through 35 are involved.

Table 23
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	50.0%
Female	0.0%
Both	50.0%
<u>Race</u>	
Caucasian	48.6%
African American	30.1%
Hispanic	21.1%
Asian	0.2%
Other	0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>	
17 & Under	5.7%
18 - 25	37.5%
26 - 35	35.8%
36 - 50	18.3%
Over 50	2.8%

According to Missouri drug task forces, marijuana sale / distribution is organized to some degree in all areas of the State. Of the MJTF indicating marijuana point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, over half (56.5%) indicated sellers were very organized or somewhat organized and another third (39.1%) indicated this industry is loosely organized (Figure 25). However, only 20.0% of these MJTF indicated gangs are associated with marijuana sale and distribution.

Growth of this industry remains constant in some of areas of State but is increasing in others. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, over one-half (60.0%) responded marijuana point-of-sale distribution is greatly or slightly increasing (Figure 26). Another 36.0% of these MJTF indicated this industry is remaining constant.



Cocaine / Crack Cocaine

Cocaine is not produced in any significant amounts in the U. S. Instead, cocaine is extracted from the Erythroxylon bush that grows primarily in Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia. Once extracted from Erythroxylon leaves and processed, cocaine is smuggled overland through Mexico or by sea and air transport along eastern Pacific and western Caribbean maritime routes. According to the 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. A large portion of powder cocaine ending up in the Midwest, including Missouri, is distributed from Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix.

Analyses of cocaine quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate distribution of this drug is second only to marijuana. In Fiscal Year 2008, task forces seized 14,016 ounces of cocaine (Table 21). Much smaller quantities of crack cocaine have been seized by MJTF. In most fiscal years since 2002, less than 100 ounces of this drug have been seized. However, in Fiscal Year 2006, nearly 6,000 ounces of crack cocaine were seized by MJTF.

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 64.2% of all sale charges filed in arrests in the St. Louis MSA. Non-MSA counties were next, where 17.9% of all sale charges filed were for cocaine. This was followed by Joplin MSA (14.2%), Kansas City MSA (2.2%), Springfield (0.7%), and Columbia MSA (0.7%) counties. Crack cocaine charges accounted for 45.1% of all sale charges filed in task force arrests made in the St. Louis MSA. Non-MSA counties were next, where 37.5% of all sale charges filed were for sale of crack cocaine. This was followed by Columbia MSA (7.1%), St. Joseph MSA (5.6%), Kansas City MSA (2.5%), and Joplin MSA (2.2%) counties. Crack cocaine sale charges were not reported in Springfield MSA counties.

Cocaine distribution / point-of-sale of cocaine and crack cocaine occurs throughout Missouri. Of the MJTF that responded to the illicit drug industry survey, nearly all (88.5%) believe this industry is a moderate or major problem in

their jurisdictions (Table 9). In the same survey, task forces indicated cocaine / crack are sold at many different locations. Of the MJTF indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 90.9% identified cocaine / crack sales commonly occur in private residences (Table 24). Other locations are streets / parking lots (86.4%) and from vehicles (86.4%).

Cocaine and crack cocaine are commonly distributed by African American males between the ages of 26 and 35. Of the MJTF that indicated these are major or moderate problems in their areas, two-thirds (66.5%) reported African Americans participate in this industry (Table 25). Nearly two-thirds of these task forces (61.9%) indicated only males participate, and almost half (42.2%) identified participants in this industry are between the ages of 26 and 35.

Table 24
Location Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	90.9%
Streets / Parking Lots	86.4%
Vehicles	86.4%
Hotels / Motels	50.0%
Bars / Nightclubs	45.5%
Work Places	27.3%
Schools / Playgrounds	13.6%

Table 25
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

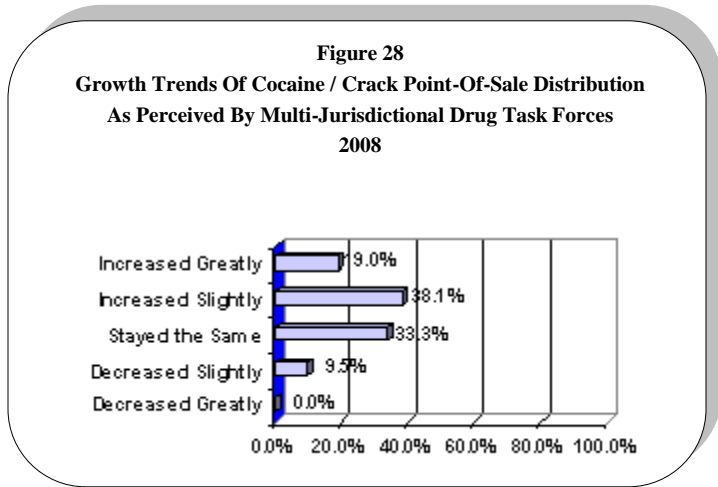
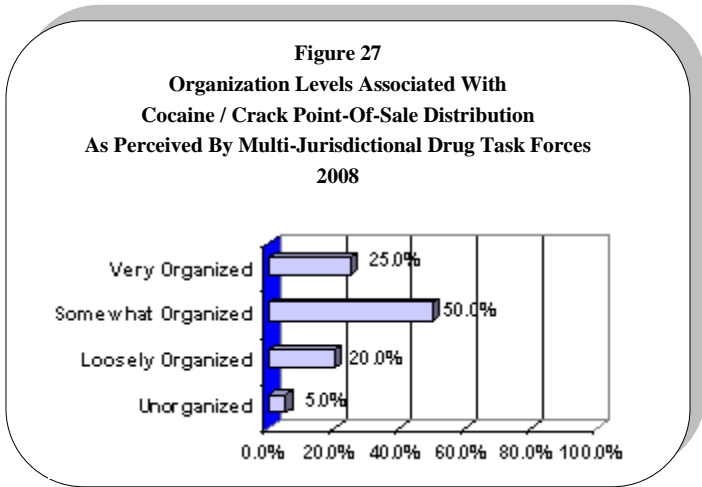
<u>Gender</u>	
Male	61.9%
Female	0.0%
Both	8.1%
<u>Race</u>	
Caucasian	20.4%
African American	66.5%
Hispanic	12.5%
Asian	0.2%
Other	0.2%
<u>Age Group</u>	
17 & Under	3.0%
18 - 25	16.7%
26 - 35	42.2%
36 - 50	35.2%
Over 50	3.0%

Cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is moderately to well organized in the State. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated participants are somewhat organized and 25.0% indicated industry participants are very organized (Figure 27).

Many Missouri drug task forces believe cocaine / crack point-of-sale distribution to be increasing in the State. Over one-third (38.1%) of MJTF respondents to the drug industry survey indicated cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-

sale trafficking is slightly increasing in their jurisdictions while another 19.0% perceived this industry as increasing greatly (Figure 28).

Crack is a crystal form of cocaine that can be converted from powder or rock cocaine with heat. Typically, precursor cocaine is heated on stove tops or in microwave ovens without flammable solvents. Crack processing is typically conducted late in the cocaine distribution process. Of the MJTF that indicated cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution was a major or moderate problem, 69.3% indicated crack processing was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 9). Of these MJTF, 94.4% indicated powder cocaine was the precursor to crack and 38.9% indicated rock cocaine was a precursor.



Crack cocaine processing is most commonly conducted in industry participants' homes. Of the MJTF that believe this industry is a major or moderate problem, all indicated crack processing occurs in single family residence and 72.2% indicated it occurs in apartments or condominiums (Table 26).

Table 26
Location Of Crack Cocaine Processing As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces 2008

Single Family Residences	00.0%
Apartments / Condominiums	72.2%
Hotels / Motels	61.1%
Work Places	11.1%
Abandoned Buildings	11.1%
Garages	11.1%

In Missouri, cocaine is processed into crack cocaine by young to middle-aged African American males. Of the MJTF indicating this industry as a major or moderate problem, 77.8% identified males as participants in crack cocaine processing and 80.9% identified African American participants (Table 27). Nearly one-half (42.1%) of these task forces indicated persons aged 26 through 35 are involved.

Crack processing in Missouri is moderate to well organized according to drug task forces. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, nearly three-quarters (72.2%) indicated participants are somewhat or very organized (Figure 29). These task forces also indicated gangs are involved to some extent in crack processing. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, almost one-half (44.4%) stated gangs are involved in crack processing. Street gangs were identified by 87.5% of these task forces to be involved with crack process.

Crack cocaine processing appears to be increasing in some parts of the State. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 38.9% responded it stayed constant (Figure 30). However, almost half (44.4%) of the MJTF indicated the industry increased slightly or greatly in their jurisdictions.

Table 27
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Crack Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		77.8%
Female		0.0%
Both		22.2%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		15.1%
African American		80.9%
Hispanic		4.0%
Asian		0.0%
Other		0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
17 & Under		1.1%
18 - 25		32.4%
26 - 35		42.1%
36 - 50		23.2%
Over 50		1.3%

Figure 29
Organization Levels Associated With
Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

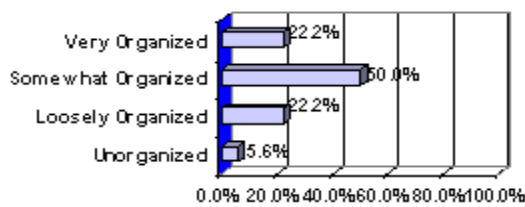
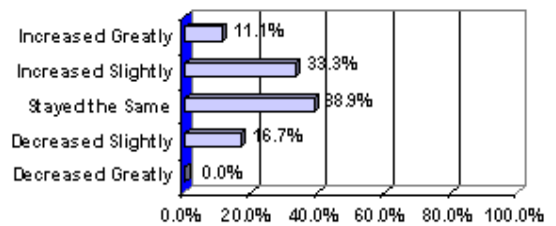


Figure 30
Growth Trends Of Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



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 is 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 amounts seized by multi-jurisdictional task drug force investigations indicate distribution of this drug is significant in Missouri but may be decreasing. From Fiscal Years 2002 through 2004, seized ounces of methamphetamine increased from 1,917 to 4,918 (Table 21). Seized ounces of methamphetamine decreased through 2005 and 2006 when 3,059 and 3,200 ounces were seized, respectively. The amount of methamphetamine seized in 2007 increased nearly threefold to 6,721 ounces. However, the amount drastically decreased to 508 ounces in 2008.

A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicates methamphetamine distribution and point-of-sale trafficking is most common in Eastern and rural counties of the State. Methamphetamine sale charges accounted for 37.3% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the Non-MSA counties. This was followed by St. Louis MSA (32.9%) and Joplin MSA (10.7%) counties. Ranked next were Springfield MSA (5.2%), St. Joseph MSA (3.5%), and Columbia MSA (0.1%) counties.

Methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a serious problem in the State. Of all responding MJTF, 88.5% stated this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 9). These task forces also indicated the drug is distributed at many locations. All of the MJTF that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem also identified private residences (100.0%) as point-of-sale locations (Table 28). Other common methamphetamine distribution locations identified by MJTF are vehicles and streets / parking lots.

The task force survey results also indicate Caucasian males and females are typically involved in distributing and selling methamphetamine. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 69.6% stated participants are of both sexes and 75.1% indicated they were Caucasian (Table 29). These task forces also indicated methamphetamine distributors are typically between the ages of 18 and 35. Of the task forces stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdiction, 43.1% stated participants are between the ages of 26 and 35 and 29.2% stated they are aged 18 through 25.

Table 28
Location Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	100.0%
Vehicles	78.3%
Streets / Parking Lots	78.3%
Hotels / Motels	60.9%
Work Places	47.8%
Bars / Night Clubs	47.8%
Schools / Playgrounds	8.7%

Table 29
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		30.4%
Female		0.0%
Both		69.6%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		75.1%
African American		3.5%
Hispanic		21.0%
Asian		0.2%
Other		0.2%
<u>Age Group</u>		
17 & Under		2.2%
18 - 25		29.2%
26 - 35		43.1%
36 - 50		21.9%
Over 50		3.7%

The level of organization associated with methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution in Missouri varies from loosely organized to very organized. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, over half (57.1%) indicated participants are somewhat to very organized and nearly half (42.9%) indicated participants are loosely organized (Figure 31). Several gangs are involved with this industry according to the surveyed task forces. Almost half (46.7%) of the MJTF that responded methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions stated motorcycle gangs are involved in this industry. Another 33.3% stated street gangs are involved and 26.7% stated ethnic / nationalist gangs participate.

Methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is increasing throughout the State. Of the MJTF indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 65.2% noted it increased slightly or greatly (Figure 32).

Figure 31
Organization Levels Associated With Methamphetamine
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

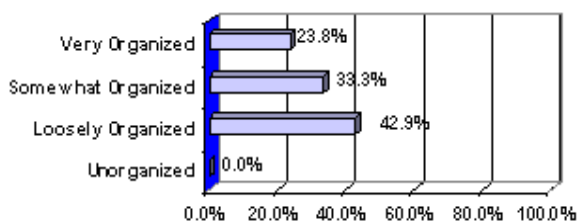
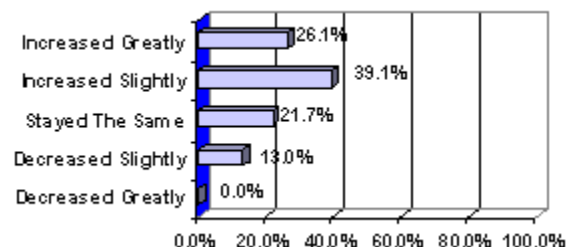


Figure 32
Growth Trends Of Methamphetamine
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



Heroin / Opiates

Like cocaine, heroin and its derivatives are imported into Missouri for distribution / point-of-sale. Most heroin entering the U.S. originates from South America and Mexico, and is smuggled into the U.S. via ports of entry (POE) along the Mexico border. This heroin is then transported directly to U.S. cities for further distribution. Heroin also originates from Southwestern and Southeastern Asian and is usually smuggled into the U.S. via east 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 indicates heroin distribution and point-of-sale trafficking mostly impacts St. Louis MSA counties where 91.7% of all heroin sale charges were made. Other impacted regions in Missouri include Non-MSA counties where 3.6% of all heroin sale charges filed in arrests occur. This was followed by St. Joseph and Springfield MSA counties with 2.4% of these charges. No heroin sale charges were filed by multi-jurisdictional task forces in other MSAs.

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, or methamphetamine. In Fiscal Year 2008, task forces seized 180 ounces of heroin / opiates (Table 21). The greatest amount of heroin seized in the last seven years was during Fiscal Year 2006 when 1,331 ounces of heroin / opiates were seized.

An analysis of industry profiles conducted by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicates heroin / opiates distribution and point-of-sale is a problem in specific regions. Of the surveyed MJTF, less than half (44.0%) responded this industry is a major or moderate problem (Table 9). Sale of heroin / opiates is limited to several common locations according to the surveyed task forces. Of the MJTF that regard this industry as a major or moderate problem, all indicate sales occur in private residences. These task forces also identified sales commonly occur from vehicles and on streets / parking lots (Table 30).

Table 30
Location Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	100.0%
Vehicles	77.8%
Streets / Parking Lots	77.8%
Bars / Night Clubs	44.4%
Hotels / Motels	33.3%
Work Places	22.2%
Schools / Playgrounds	22.2%

Persons involved with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution are typically white or black males and females. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 55.6% of MJTF stated that both males and females were involved (Table 31). In addition, nearly half (48.0%) of these task forces indicated Caucasians are involved and nearly half indicated African Americans are involved (45.0%). Persons aged 18 through 35 were identified as industry participants by 86.3% of the MJTF.

Table 31
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		33.3%
Female		0.0%
Both		55.6%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		48.0%
African American		45.0%
Hispanic		6.5%
Asian		0.5%
Other		0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
17 & Under		2.7%
18 - 25		37.3%
26 - 35		49.0%
36 - 50		11.0%
Over 50		0.0%

Multiple levels of organization are associated with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution in Missouri. Of the MJTF identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 28.6% indicated heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is somewhat to very organized (Figure 33). Another 14.3% of these MJTF stated this industry is loosely organized and over one quarter (28.6%) indicated the industry is unorganized. Street gangs are involved in this industry according to all MJTF with a major or moderate heroin / opiate point-of-sale distribution problem. Another 25.0% of these task forces stated ethnic / nationalist gangs are involved.

While heroin / opiates point-of-sale / distribution is limited regionally, this industry is increasing in several areas. Of the MJTF indicating heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 80.0% noted the industry slightly or greatly increased (Figure 34). However 20.0% of the MJTF indicated the industry remained the same in their jurisdictions.

Figure 33
Organization Levels Associated With Heroin / Opiates
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

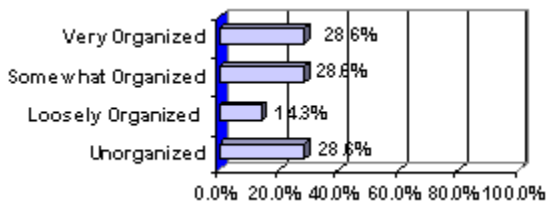
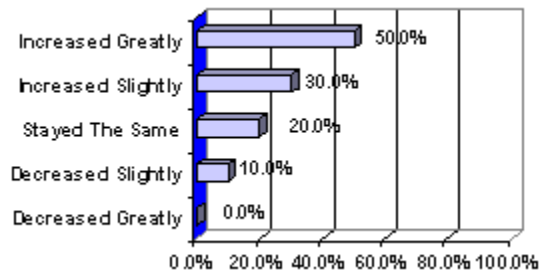


Figure 34
Growth Trends Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) and PCP (phencyclidine) are the more commonly abused hallucinogens in Missouri. The NDIC reports LSD is produced by a small network of chemists located in California and the Pacific Northwest. To a lesser extent, LSD is produced throughout the country by individuals. 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 PCP is produced by California street gangs. PCP encountered in Missouri is sold as PCP laced cigarettes, cigars, or marijuana. It also is found in liquid, tablet, and powder forms.

Analyses of LSD and PCP quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate distribution of these drugs are not a significant industry in Missouri. In Fiscal Year 2008, task forces seized 275 ounces of PCP and less than 1 ounce of LSD. In Fiscal Year 2006 a significant seizure of 535 ounces of PCP was reported (Table 21).

Of the MJTF responding to a drug industry survey, only 20.9% identified hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 9). These task forces also stated hallucinogens are sold primarily from private residences, vehicles, and streets / parking lots. Of the MJTF with a major or moderate problem with this industry, over two thirds stated hallucinogens are sold from these locations (Table 32).

Hallucinogen dealers are commonly white males aged 26 through 35. Of the MJTF indicating hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 60.0% stated males are involved in this industry (Table 33). Nearly all (96.0%) of these task forces indicated industry participants are Caucasian and over half (52.0%) indicated participants are between the ages of 26 and 35.

Table 32
Location Of Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	66.7%
Vehicles	66.7%
Streets / Parking Lots	66.7%
Bars / Night Clubs	16.7%
Hotels / Motels	16.7%
Work Places	0.0%
Schools / Playgrounds	0.0%

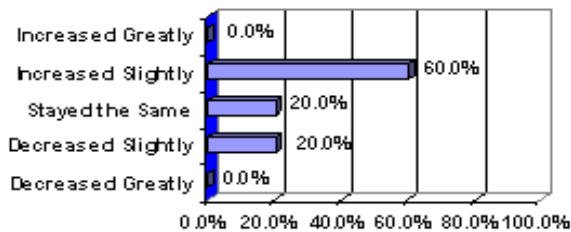
Table 33
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		60.0%
Female		0.0%
Both		0.0%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		96.0%
African American		3.0%
Hispanic		1.0%
Asian		0.0%
Other		0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
17 & Under		5.0%
18 - 25		20.0%
26 - 35		52.0%
36 - 50		18.0%
Over 50		5.0%

Although hallucinogens point-of-sale distribution is not widespread in Missouri, the industry is organized to some degree. Of the MJTF that indicted this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, all identified hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution is somewhat organized. Ethnic / nationalist gangs were reported to be involved in this industry by 50.0% of these task forces and organized crime was identified to be involved by another 50.0%. Although it is not known if gang involvement is specific to LSD or PCP point-of-sale distribution, it is conceivable that one gang type is associated with LSD and the other with PCP.

Hallucinogens point-of-sale distribution in Missouri is increasing to some extent. Of the MJTF that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, over half (60.0%) responded it increased slightly (Figure 35).

Figure 35
Growth Trends Of Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



Ecstasy

According to the NDIC ecstasy use has been on the increase in recent years. 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 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 ecstasy consumed worldwide. Other countries where 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 airlines from Europe, Canada, and Mexico. From these U.S. cities, it is distributed to other states by couriers on domestic commercial flights or mail / package services.

A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicates ecstasy point-of-sale trafficking primarily impacts St. Louis MSA counties where 80.0% arrest charges for sale of ecstasy were made. The proportion of arrest charges for sale of ecstasy in Joplin MSA counties was 8.0% and 6.0% in Non-MSA counties. These regions were followed by Springfield MSA (4.0%) and Kansas City MSA counties (2.0%) counties.

An analysis of ecstasy and designer drugs seized by MJTF indicates distribution of these drugs is increasing in Missouri. In Fiscal Year 2008 13,195 doses of ecstasy were seized by drug task forces. This is a 15.3% increase from the 11,440 doses of ecstasy seized in Fiscal Year 2007 (Table 21).

In an industry profile survey completed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, 53.8% of the respondents reported ecstasy was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 9). These task forces also stated that ecstasy is most commonly sold from private residences, bars / night clubs, or vehicles. Of the MJTF that stated a major or moderate problem with this industry, 76.9% indicated it was sold at these locations (Table 34).

Not surprisingly because of ecstasy use in rave clubs, the majority of MJTF survey respondents reported ecstasy is predominately distributed by white adults between the ages of 18 and 25. Of the MJTF indicating ecstasy point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, over half (61.5%) identified both males and females as industry participants (Table 35). Over half (52.5%) of these task forces also identified Caucasians as participants, and one half (50.3%) identified persons aged 18 through 25 as persons involved in point-of-sale distribution of ecstasy or designer drugs.

Point-of-sale distribution of ecstasy / designer drugs is not a very organized industry in Missouri. Of the MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, less than half (45.5%) indicated the industry is somewhat organized while over half (54.6%) of these task forces indicated ecstasy / designer drug point-of-sale distribution is loosely to unorganized (Figure 36). Street gangs were identified by many task forces as involved in ecstasy / designer point-of-sale distribution. Of the MJTF stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 62.5% indicated street gangs were involved, 25.0% identified ethnic / nationalist gangs as participants, and 25.0% stated organized crime was involved.

Ecstasy / designer drugs point-of-sale distribution appears to be increasing in Missouri. Over half (57.1%) of the MJTF with a major or moderate problem with this industry stated it has slightly increased (Figure 37).

Table 34
Location Of Ecstasy / Designer Drug
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	76.9%
Bars / Night Clubs	76.9%
Vehicles	76.9%
Streets / Parking Lots	61.5%
Hotels / Motels	38.5%
Work Places	23.1%
Schools / Playgrounds	7.7%

Table 35
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Ecstasy / Designer Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
Male		38.5%
Female		0.0%
Both		61.5%
<u>Race</u>		
Caucasian		52.5%
African American		39.2%
Hispanic		4.2%
Asian		4.2%
Other		0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
17 & Under		6.9%
18 - 25		50.3%
26 - 35		34.9%
36 - 50		7.5%
Over 50		0.4%

Figure 36
Organization Levels Associated With
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

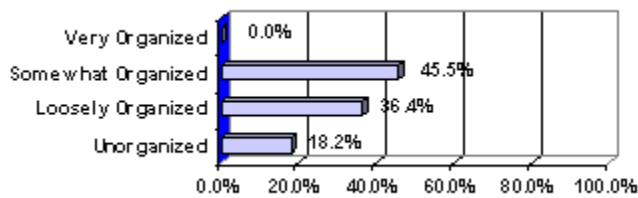
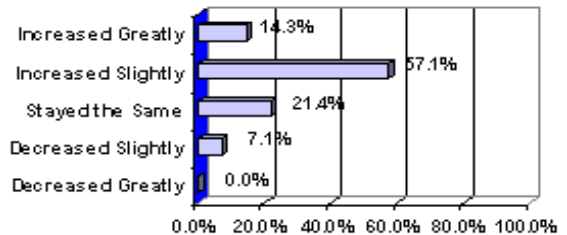


Figure 37
Growth Trends Of Ecstasy / Designer Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



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 parts of the State. The NDIC reports most abused pharmaceutical drugs are illegally obtained from forged prescriptions, improper prescribing, and theft. Pharmaceuticals are increasingly being smuggled from Mexico or obtained from Internet pharmacies supplied by sources in Mexico or other foreign countries. According to the 2008 edition of *Street Drugs*, a new trend among young people is meeting at parties to exchange prescription medications to experience affects of either one or multiple types of medications.

Illicit use of pharmaceutical drugs is widespread in Missouri. Of the MJTF responding to a drug industry survey, nearly all (88.5%) indicated point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 9).

The most commonly abused pharmaceutical narcotic identified by Missouri task forces is oxycontin. Of the task forces that have a major or moderate problem with point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs, 95.2% identified oxycontin as a commonly abused narcotic (Table 36). The NDIC reports oxycontin is frequently abused as a heroin substitute, and the drug has euphoric effects, mitigates pain, and decreases withdrawal effects associated with heroin abstinence. Oxycontin is produced in oral tablets but abusers often crush these to inhale the powder. Tablets also are dissolved in water and injected.

Other narcotics illegally distributed are vicoden and morphine. Of the task forces with a major or moderate problem with pharmaceutical drugs point-of-sale distribution, 90.5% stated vicoden is illicitly distributed and over half (61.9%) stated morphine is distributed illegally.

Commonly abused depressants include xanax and 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, 90.5% indicated xanax is illegally distributed (Table 36). Valium was identified as an illegally distributed pharmaceutical drug by 81.0% of these task forces.

Stimulants are legitimately prescribed to treat attention disorders, obesity, and narcolepsy. Because these drugs increase users' concentration, alertness, and energy, they are commonly misused. Adderal, Dexedrine, and Ritalin are the more commonly abused stimulants. Over half (57.1%) of the MJTF that perceived point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs as a major or moderate problem also indicated Adderal is illegally distributed (Table 36). Ritalin was identified by 28.6% of these task forces as illegally distributed in Missouri.

Table 36
Narcotics, Depressants, And Stimulants Associated With Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Narcotics</u>		<u>Stimulants</u>	
Oxycontin	95.2%	Adderal	57.1%
Vicodin	90.5%	Ritalin	28.6%
Morphine	61.9%	Dexedrine	4.8%
Fentanyl	38.1%	Meridia	4.8%
Dilaudid	28.6%	Other	4.8%
Codeine	23.8%		
Methadone	23.8%		
Avinza	4.8%		
<u>Depressants</u>		<u>Other Pharmaceuticals</u>	
Xanax	90.5%	Anabolic Steroid	19.0%
Valium	81.0%	Testosterone	14.3%
Seconal	3.5%	Dextromethorphan	9.5%
Other	4.8%	Viagra	4.8%

Locations of point-of-sale of pharmaceuticals occur primarily in homes. All MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem identified residences as illegal pharmaceutical sale locations (Table 37). Other pharmaceutical point-of-sale locations include vehicles and streets / parking lots. Of the task forces with a major or moderate problem with this industry, 76.2% indicated illegal sales occur from vehicles and 71.4% stated sales occur on streets / parking lots.

Most distributors of illegal pharmaceutical drugs are white males and females aged 18 through 35. Of the MJTF noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 81.8% identified both males and females participate in point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs (Table 38). In addition, 83.3% of these task forces noted Caucasians are involved and 65.7% stated persons aged 18 through 35 illegally distribute pharmaceutical drugs.

Table 37
Location Of Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

Private Residences	100.0%
Vehicles	76.2%
Streets / Parking Lots	71.4%
Hotels / Motels	42.9%
Work Places	42.9%
Bars / Night Clubs	42.9%
Schools / Playgrounds	38.1%

Table 38
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

<u>Gender</u>		
	Male	13.6%
	Female	4.5%
	Both	81.8%
<u>Race</u>		
	Caucasian	83.3%
	African American	11.9%
	Hispanic	4.6%
	Asian	0.3%
	Other	0.0%
<u>Age Group</u>		
	17 & Under	7.3%
	18 - 25	32.1%
	26 - 35	33.6%
	36 - 50	20.0%
	Over 50	7.0%

Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical has two distinct levels of organization in Missouri. Of the MJTF that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 42.1% indicated industry participants are unorganized (Figure 38). Another 36.8% of these task forces indicated the industry is somewhat organized. Two gang types appear to be involved in pharmaceutical point-of-sale distribution. Of the task forces that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 42.9% indicated involvement by organized crime and 42.9% noted ethnic / nationalist gang involvement. It is not known whether either these gang types are associated with point-of-sale distribution of a specific pharmaceutical drug.

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, 60.0% noted it is increasing greatly and 25.0% said it is increasing slightly (Figure 39).

Figure 38
Organization Levels Associated With
Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008

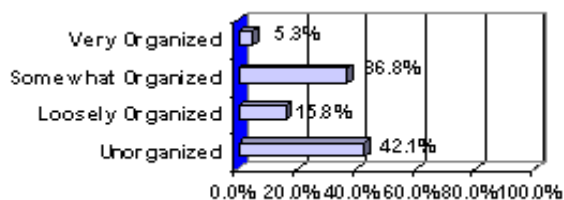
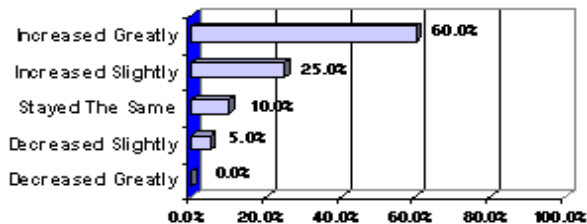


Figure 39
Growth Trends Of
Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2008



New Illicit Drugs

Over time new illicit drugs and support industries appear in Missouri. As part of their quarterly progress reports submitted to the DPS, Missouri crime laboratories are asked to identify new illicit drugs identified in processed cases. From a review of these reports it was determined that four new illicit drugs have become widespread in Missouri. A discussion of these drugs based on NDIC publications follow.

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, ketamine, rohypnol, BZP, and TFMPP. Ecstasy, discussed previously, also is considered a club drug.

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 in drinks that had been added by an offender. Once consciousness is regained, victims have no memory of the assault and only a sense they were sexually violated.

With the exception of Xyrem available by prescription, GHB is an illegal substance produced in domestic and foreign laboratories. GHB is known to be produced in 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 including Mexico. Rohypnol is taken orally as tablets or crushed into powder and snorted or dissolved in liquid for injection.

Ketamine is legally used in veterinary medicine as a rapidly acting 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., Belgium, China, Colombia, Germany, and Mexico. Because it is very difficult to produce in clandestine laboratories, ketamine is obtained by theft from domestic and foreign veterinary offices or smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico.

Khat

Cathinone, also known as Khat, is a Schedule 1 substance obtained from the fresh leaves of a flowering evergreen shrub native to Northeast Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Leaves are chewed quickly, usually within 48 hours following harvest because of the plant's limited shelf life. After this time period the leaves turn into cathine, a Schedule IV drug. Ingestion of the drug increases a user's heart rate and blood pressure. Ingestion of khat also reportedly sharpens users' concentration and increases their energy. When chewed in moderation khat alleviates fatigue and reduces appetite.

Immigrants to the U.S. from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Yemen typically use khat casually or as part of religious ceremonies. Other demographic groups have been reported to use the drug and it is expected to become increasingly available. However, because of its less appealing 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 a mint family native to Oaxaca, Mexico. While not native to the U.S., it has been grown indoors and outdoors in Hawaii and California. Salvinorin A is administered by smoking or chewing the plant or by ingesting brewed tea. The plant is typically purchased on the Internet from retailers 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 effects.

Poppers and Snappers

Poppers and snappers are small bottles filled with liquid alkyl nitrates. Once used to ease chest pains or angina, alkyl nitrates are now inhaled recreationally. Unlike other inhalants that act directly on the central nervous system, nitrates act primarily to dilate blood vessels and relax muscles. And while other inhalants are used to alter mood, nitrates are used primarily as sexual enhancers. Some people use viagra along with poppers regardless of the lethal risks associated with this combination of drugs.

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 2008, Missouri citizens were asked to rank ten 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). Crime was considered the most important social issue followed by Drug Abuse and Health Care. The 2005 survey responses were quite different in ranking than 2008. Homeland Defense & Security was considered the most important social issue followed by Health Care and third ranked was Public Education.

In the 2008 survey respondents also were asked the extent to which they were concerned about being victimized by crime. Of the respondents 40.6% 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, 49.0% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned. An even higher proportion was concerned about being involved in a traffic accident while traveling on Missouri roadways. Of the total, 59.0% 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 2008, 29,720 violent crime index offenses occurred in the State of Missouri. In other words, one violent crime was committed every 17.7 minutes.

On a per 100,000 population basis, 534.3 violent crime index offenses were committed in 2008. Comparing the 2008 violent crime rate with 2007 (534.3 vs. 563.0), Missouri experienced a 5.1% decrease (Figure 40). Comparing annual rates of change in violent crime since 1999, Missouri has experienced a 6.7% increase in violent crime on a per 100,000 population basis in 2008 (Figure 41).

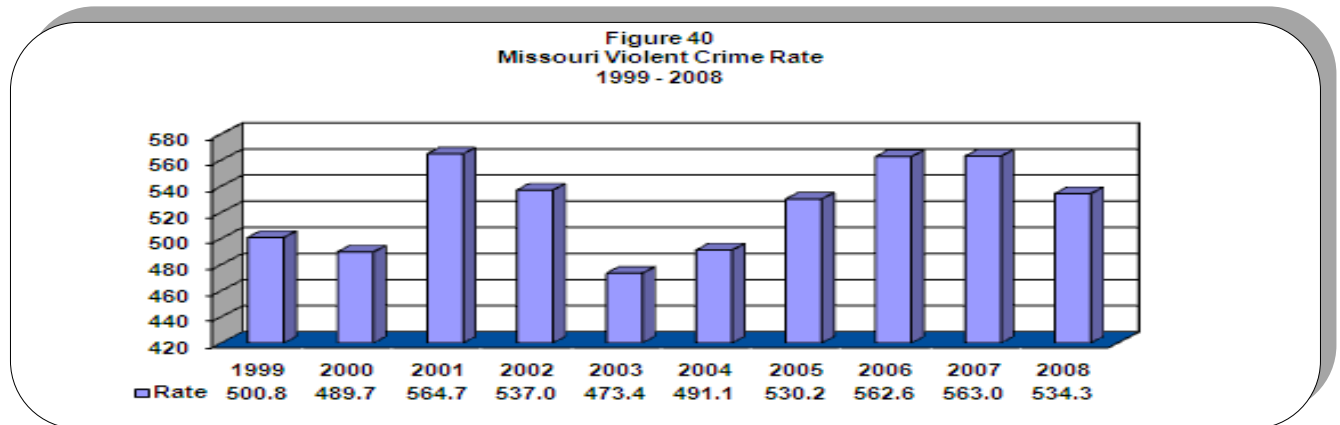
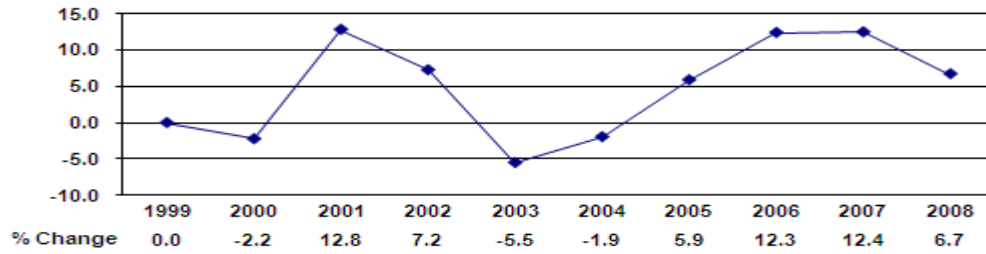


Figure 41
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
Percent of Change
1999 - 2008



Murder

Although murder is the least frequently occurring violent index offense, it is the most important since loss of life is involved. Since 1999, the murder rate has mostly increased except in years 2002 and 2003 (Figure 42). The murder rate increased from 6.6 in 2007 to 8.5 in 2008, a 28.8% rise. Comparing annual percents of change for this offense since base year 1999, Missouri experienced a 30.8% increase in 2008 (Figure 43).

Figure 42
Missouri Murder Rate
1999 - 2008

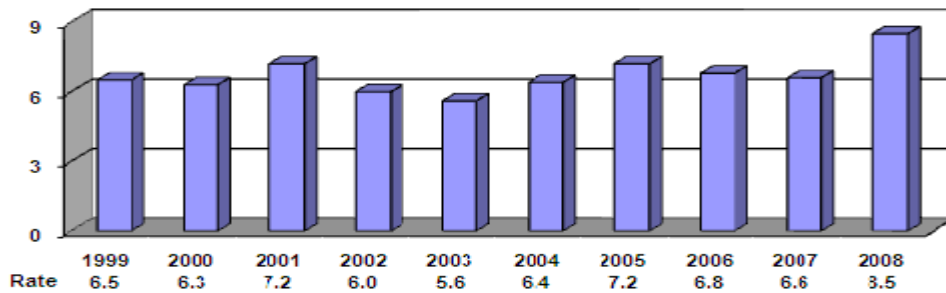
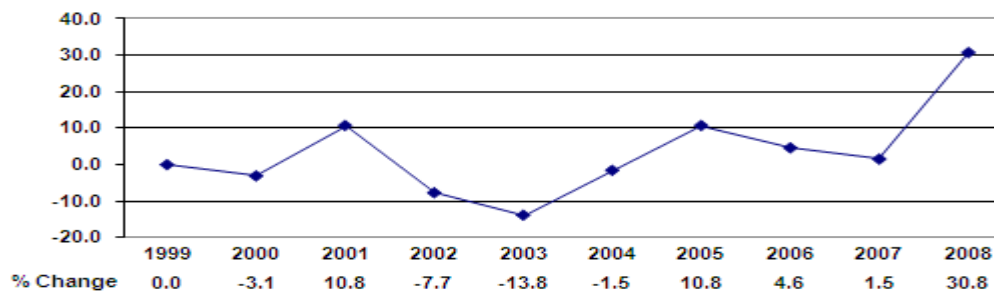
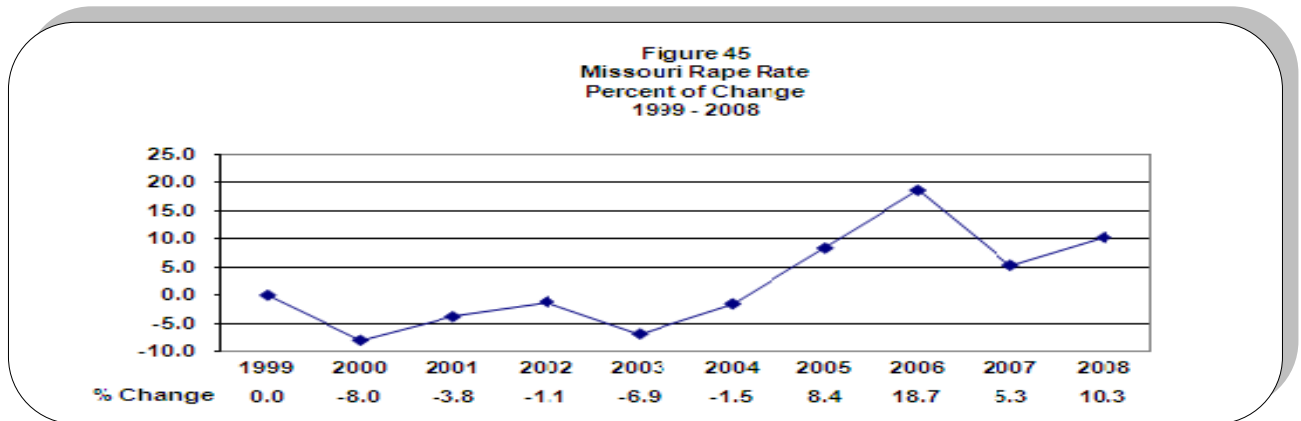
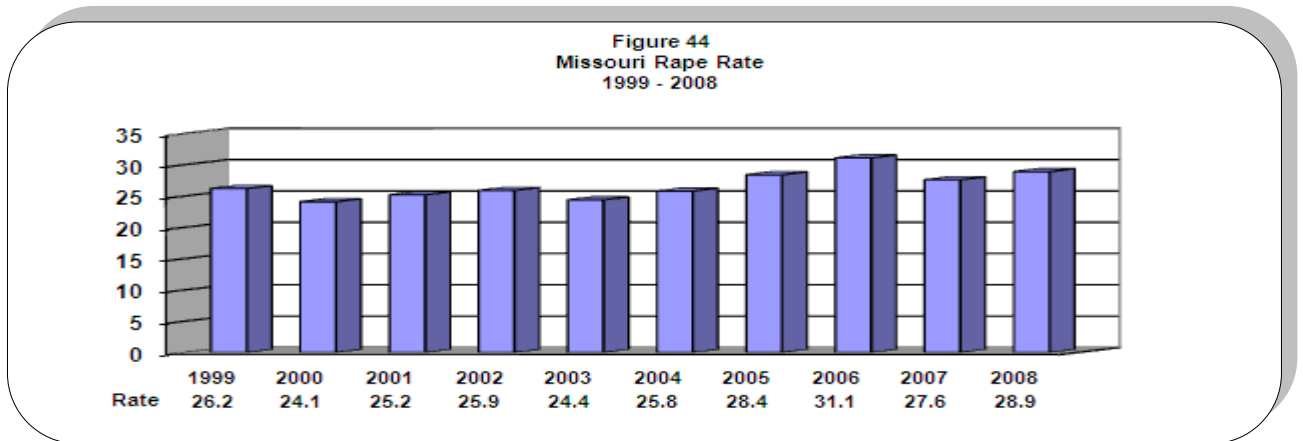


Figure 43
Missouri Murder Rate
Percent of Change
1999 - 2008



Rape

In 1999, the rape offense rate per 100,000 populations was 26.2 (Figure 44). An examination of the long-term trends associated with this offense shows an increase since that year through 2003. The rate of rape slightly decreased in 2007 but Missouri experienced another rate increase in 2008, realizing a 4.7% rise from the previous year. When examining annual rape percents of change since base year 1999, Missouri experienced a 10.3% increase in 2008 (Figure 45).



Robbery

The robbery offense rate per 100,000 populations was 130.8 in 1999 (Figure 46). It is apparent from examination of the long-term trends of robbery offense rates per 100,000 populations decreased from 1999 through 2003 but have generally increased since that year. Compared to 2007, Missouri experienced a very slight decrease ($<0.1\%$) in the robbery offense rate in 2008. When compared to base year 1999, Missouri has experienced an overall 1.4% increase in 2008 (Figure 47).

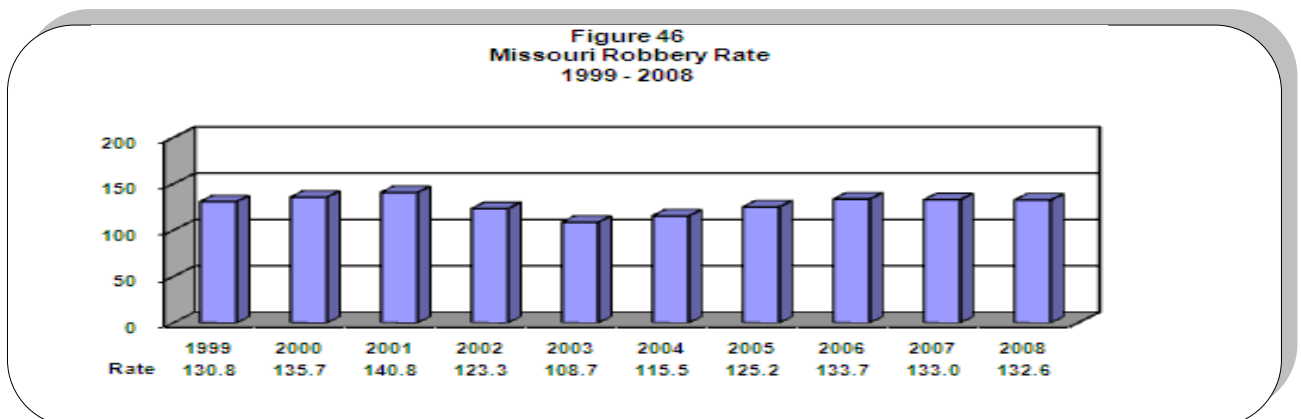
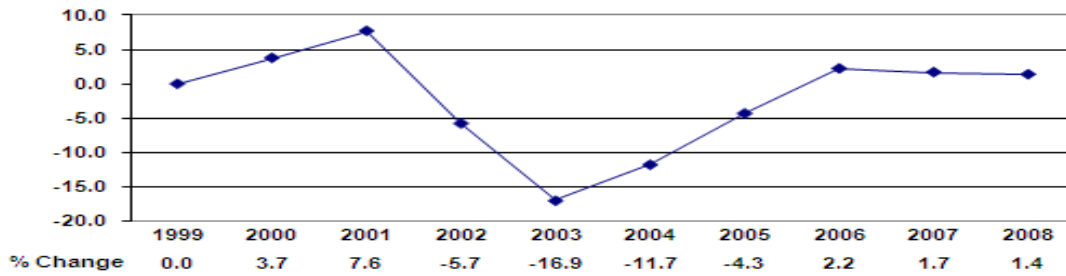


Figure 47
Missouri Robbery Rate
Percent of Change
1999 - 2008



Aggravated Assault

Missouri experienced 364.3 aggravated assaults per 100,000 in 2008 (Figure 48). When examining long-term trends using 1999 as a base year, aggravated assault rates have fluctuated through 2003. But since that year aggravated rates have mostly increase. In 2008 however, Missouri experienced an 8.0% decrease in aggravated assaults compared to 2007. However compared to 1999, Missouri had an 8.0% increase in this offense type in 2008 (Figure 49).

Figure 48
Missouri Aggravated Assault Rate
1999 - 2008

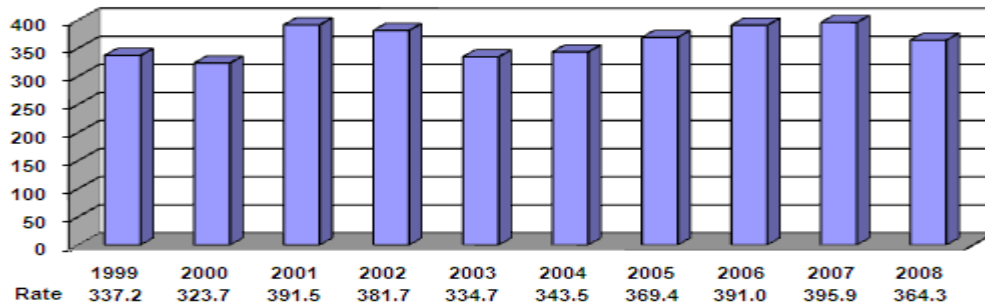
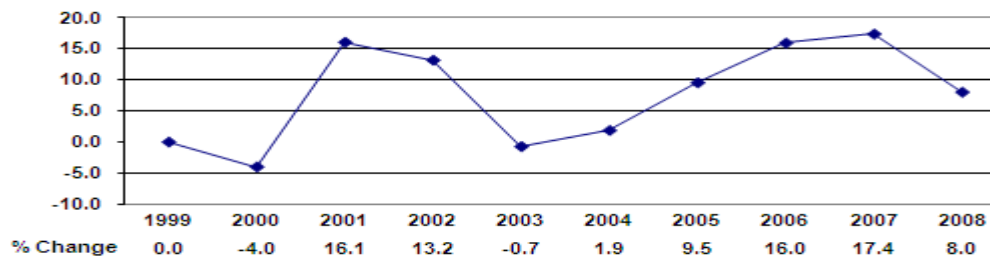


Figure 49
Missour Aggravated Assault Rate
Percent of Change
1999 - 2008



SECTION III: Resource Needs

Problem Areas and Responses

Law Enforcement Programs (inclusive of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces)

Problem

- Decreasing budgets and an increasing demand for law enforcement agency services requires adequate 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
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues to address crime and related issues in a “reactive manner”
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues its 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

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 CJ/LE 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
- 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

Prosecution and Court Programs

Problem

- The top two social concerns of Missouri citizens are drug abuse and crime
- Decreasing budgets and increased demand for criminal justice services
- 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
- Increased arrests and prosecution arising from increased use of illicit drugs
- Increase demand for manpower and resources
- 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

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 CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration
- Promote cooperation and communication between Law Enforcement and communities
- 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 statewide
- Provide offender based education, and life skills training
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration.
- 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 needed for child abuse and neglect investigations
- 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

Prevention and Education Programs

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 CJ/LE 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

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

Problem

- Untimely, inadequate, and incomplete reporting of criminal histories due to current reporting methods
- A need for uniform reporting standards
- Increase in drug arrests throughout Missouri causing back log for crime laboratories
- Inadequate manpower and resources

Proposed Response

- Continue efforts to upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration.
- Upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- 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
- Promote innovative analysis techniques
- Maintain an acceptable turn-around time for evidence processing

SECTION IV: Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Strategic Plan Implementation Status

Following is an overview of the 2008 / 2009 four-year Strategic Plan.

Implementation of the 2008 / 2009 JAG 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 51 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. Thirty-eight (38) grant awards were made to state and local recipients. The federal award to the State of Missouri, during this report period, was \$2,454,262. Following is a brief summary on each category funded through the DPS - CJ/LE Program during the 2008 / 2009 funding cycle.

Law Enforcement Programs

Funding for Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force projects was the largest funding category for the DPS - CJ/LE Program during funding year 2008 / 2009. The DPS - CJ/LE Program awarded \$4,614,720.95 to 26 multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency enforcement groups throughout the state. Of the 114 counties in the state of Missouri, 83 were active participants / members of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement effort. The DPS - CJ/LE Program also awarded \$218,948.34 to one other Law Enforcement program, which doesn't constitute as a multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency enforcement group.

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 exists. 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 2008 / 2009, 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 26 DPS - CJ/LE Programs funded Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Task Forces in the State of Missouri. The following statistics are an example of the data collected through the Quarterly Progress Report. More detailed information can be reviewed in Section III and IV of this report.

	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
Arrested with one or more drug charges	7,430	6,485	6,067
Arrested with no drug charges	1,263	942	880
Total drug arrests	8,693	7,427	6,923
Search warrants served	1,252	1,047	1,029
Consent searches performed	4,080	3,606	3,434
Methamphetamine labs seized/destroyed:	3,769	906	954
New drug distribution Organizations identified:	145	162	114
<u>OUNCES OF DRUGS SEIZED</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY2006</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
Marijuana	311,138	179,389	375,502
Methamphetamine	3,200	6,721	1,508
Cocaine	14,232	17,968	14,017
Crack	5,919	667	291
Heroin	1,331	739	180
LSD	8	1	1
PCP	536	531	275
Ecstasy	29	202	38
Pseudoephedrine	3,282	280	1,952
Anhydrous Ammonia (gallons)	9,744	7,786	6,852
Other Drugs	39,815	1,315	7,734
Total value of all drugs seized	\$91,837,766	\$93,903,821	\$99,054,784
Top five drug arrest charge codes	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
	Poss/Marijuana	Poss/Marijuana	Poss/Marijuana
	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine
	Sale/Methamphetamine	Sale/Methamphetamine	Sale/Methamphetamine
	Poss/Paraphernalia	Poss/Paraphernalia	Poss/Paraphernalia
	Poss/Crack	Sale/Marijuana	Sale/Marijuana

*The above statistical data is obtained from the Quarterly Reports submitted by the multi-jurisdictional enforcement groups receiving JAG Program funding between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2008.

Prosecution and Court Programs

During the 2008 / 2009 funding period, Prosecution and Court programs received funding in the amount of \$101,535.09. This approved purpose area provides financial assistance to three (3) projects to implement and enhance the response of criminal justice agencies to criminal activity. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, judicial, and medical staff was also provided 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.

Prevention and Education Programs

During the 2008 / 2009 funding period, Prevention and Education programs received funding in the amount of \$201,078.28. This approved purpose area provides financial assistance to one (1) project. This purpose area aids in providing the proper supplies and reference material to Missouri law enforcement, fire service and other emergency response officials to help them safely respond to methamphetamine laboratory incidents and perform their jobs with reduced risk of injury to themselves, the public, and the environment.

Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2008 / 2009 funding cycle.

Drug Treatment Programs

No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2008 / 2009 funding cycle.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

During the 2008 / 2009 funding period, Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement projects will receive funding in the amount of \$364,469.17. This approved purpose area provides financial assistance to six (6) projects to enhance the State's ability to collect accurate criminal history record information, in a timely manner. This goal remains a top priority for the State of Missouri and this approved purpose area provides the financial mechanism that enables 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 are assisted with automated criminal justice reporting to the state central repository to ensure reports are timely, accurate and complete.

Missouri Department of Public Safety – Administration

During the 2008 / 2009 funding cycle, the Missouri Department of Public Safety utilized \$382,345.24 of the Edward Byrne Memorial State Justice Assistance Grant Program funds for administrative cost associated with the management and coordination of the JAG Program. The Missouri Department of Public Safety is able to support, in part or in whole, the DPS CJ/LE Program staff and supporting DPS staff.

SECTION V: Selected Programs

Program Description and Evaluation Methods

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), formerly known as Edward Byrne Memorial State Grant 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. The U.S. Department of 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 Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program and will be referred to as CJ/LE Program throughout this report.

Program evaluation is an essential CJ/LE Program responsibility required by its enabling legislation. To meet this responsibility, BJA has provided states with guidelines, technical training, and support for assessing CJ/LE Program 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 CJ/LE Program and play a major role in development of Missouri's drug and violent crime strategy.

The following is a description of the 2008/2009 CJ/LE Program project evaluation designs developed by SAC and approved by DPS. These evaluations are mostly administrative or process in nature.

PROSECUTION AND COURT PROGRAMS

This purpose area provides financial assistance to implement and enhance the response of criminal justice agencies to criminal activity. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, judicial and medical staff on handling or processing criminal cases as well as establishment of communication between involved criminal justice agencies leads to effective problem resolution.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

St. Louis City Community Crime Strike force
St. Louis City Circuit Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Investigator
Washington County/City of Potosi Special Investigator of Crimes Against Children

ST. LOUIS CITY CRIME COMMUNITY STRIKE FORCE: This project continues to 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 utilizing Circuit Attorney's Office resources to make greatest impact on residents' safety; 2) Collaborating with St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department with response and prevention of crime in areas with specific crime problems; 3) Enhancing prosecution and implementing deterrence strategies; 4) Establishing strong law enforcement presence in high crime rate areas; and 5) Providing 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 Metropolitan 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 was 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 CITY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATOR: This project continues support of 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 two objectives: 1) The focus will be on misdemeanor domestic violence incidents through cooperative efforts of the Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Investigator and the Circuit Attorney Office Violent Unit; 2) Effort will be focused on enhancing misdemeanor domestic violence investigation, evidence collection, and trial preparation for prosecution.

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 Prosecutors 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.
- Hours expended on domestic violence investigation, evidence collection, and trial preparation.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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.

WASHINGTON COUNTY/CITY OF POTOSI SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN PROGRAM:

This program continues support of a special investigator to collaborate with Washington County, City of Potosi, and Washington County 24th Judicial Circuit Juvenile Department to investigate crimes involving children. The goals of the program are: 1) Improve the criminal justice system's response to serious child abuse cases through collaborative agency efforts; and 2) Specialize and improve investigations and increase prosecution rates of child abuse offenders. The objectives of the program are: 1) Coordinate a multidisciplinary team investigating child abuse cases; and 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 cases.
- Number of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases investigated.
- Prosecution rate of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases.
- Conviction rate of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

This purpose area provides supplies and reference materials to Missouri law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials to help them promote safety and educate officers and the public on issues that affect themselves and the environment.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources Clandestine Drug Lab Collection Station

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY

COLLECTION STATION: This continuing project supports the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Emergency Response Section, Environmental Services Program to expand and enhance an existing project of responding to methamphetamine clandestine laboratory clean up requests. The goal of this project is to increase safety and reduce risk of injury to the staff, the public, and the environment exposed to clandestine laboratories. This goal will be achieved by three objectives: 1) Provide proper supplies and reference material to Missouri law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials; 2) Provide supplies for processing and disposal of clandestine drug lab materials to clandestine drug laboratory collection stations; and 3) Provide on-site responses to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents, when requested by law enforcement, fire station, and other emergency officials.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Amount and type of supplies purchased specifically to reduce methamphetamine laboratory related injuries of emergency responders.
- Number of injury and non-injury related laboratory incidents responded to.
- Amount and type of supplies purchased specifically for processing and disposal of clandestine drug laboratory materials from clandestine drug laboratory collection stations.
- Number of requests for on-site assistance to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents by type of requestor (law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials).
- Number of on-site responses to requests for assistance to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents, by type of requestor (law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials).
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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.

PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

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

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Gladstone Crime Analysis Program
Ironton Police Technology Improvements 2008
Lincoln County Court's Video Network System
Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Criminal History Improvement Program
Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Administrative Data Analysis and Problem Identification
Union Police Department Critical Infrastructure Replacement and Upgrade

GLADSTONE CRIME ANALYSIS PROGRAM: This project will support the hiring of a full time crime analysis to develop a crime analysis program for the Gladstone Police Department to enhance their investigative abilities and prevent and suppress crime within the city. A fully developed crime analysis program integrated with the existing Gladstone Police Department computer aided dispatch and record management system will provide the department a systematic process to collect and analyze crime reports and records, help clear crime cases, and support community policing programs. The project goal will be achieved through these objectives: 1) Employment of a full time crime analyst to conduct daily acquisition of crime information stored in agency's RMS; 2) Identify and report crime patterns to the Law Enforcement Bureau and Criminal Investigation Unit; 3) Prepare and distribute weekly crime bulletins to area law enforcement agencies; 4) Prepare and present statistical crime reports to agency commanders; and 5) Prepare and represent quarterly crime reports to community and local organizations.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Employment date of newly hired crime analyst
- Hours expended by crime analysis to develop crime analysis program(s) utilizing agency's RMS
- Number of crime reports prepared and presented to Gladstone Police Department Law Enforcement Bureau and Criminal Investigation Unit
- Number of weekly crime bulletins prepared and distributed
- Number of statistical reports prepared and presented to Gladstone Police Department commanders
- Number of community and local organization presentations made
- Crime rates prior to and after implementation of crime analysis program(s).
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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.

IRONTON POLICE TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS 2008: This project will support the acquisition of computer software and hardware for the Ironton Police Department. The goals of this project are to improve the data processing, administration, and analytical capabilities of the Ironton Police Department officers and municipal court clerk, as well as improve sharing of information with other agencies, and safety of public safety officers. These goals will be achieved by the following objectives: 1) Improve data process with purchased RMS computer hardware and software; 2) Conversion of existing data to new RMS; 3) Increase access to RMS data through acquisition and installation of new desktop computers; 4) Migrate court data to Office of State Courts Administrator system; and 5) Implement new officer identification cards.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Type and record management system hardware and software purchased
- Hours expended for training police department and municipal court officials on purchased RMS hardware and software
- Number of police and court records processed into new RMS and average time expended processing a record in existing RMS and new RMS
- Number of records converted from existing RMS to new RMS and hours required to complete conversion
- Number of records migrated from municipal court system to OSCA system
- Number of statistical reports generated from new RMS
- Other major work effort and activities performed under the auspices of the project.
- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.

The grantee was 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 COURTS' VIDEO NETWORK SYSTEM: This project provides for the purchase of video equipment that will be implemented at the Lincoln County courthouse, jail, probation office, and public defender's office. The goal of this project is to decrease processing time of county inmates and improve safety and security of those in contact with county inmates. Connecting county offices with video equipment will reduce the necessity of officials to travel to various offices and save of officials' travel time. The safety of county officials will be increased through video conferencing with inmates and removing the personal contact between the two. Security of inmates will be improved through video conferencing by removing the need to locate inmates outside of jail facilities for interviews with county officials.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number and type of video equipment purchased and distributed to Lincoln County offices
- Number of training sessions provided to county officials on use of video equipment
- Proportion of total county inmate population processed via video conferencing network
- Number of video and non-video interviews and arraignments conducted with county inmates
- Average number of days required to process county inmates before and after implementation of video equipment
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project

The grantee was 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 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 improve reporting of criminal history to the criminal history repository. Program objectives are: 1) Maintain staffing levels required to support and enhance each agency's criminal reporting system; 2) Provide staffing levels to install each agency's respective reporting system at both local and state level offices; and 3) Provide required training to each agency mandated to report criminal history.

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 staff assigned to each funded agency that are responsible for maintaining, enhancing, and installing respective reporting systems.
- Number of training sessions provided by each funded agency, number of persons receiving training, and man-hours expended by funded agencies on training.
- Number of reconciled fingerprint cards with arrest, prosecution actions, and court dispositions before and after grant period.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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 continuing project involves establishing a series of policies, procedures, systems, and reporting recommendations. The State of Missouri will effectively manage the Justice Assistance Grant 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 Justice Assistance Grant 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) Enhance Missouri's UCR data collection application and output report application.

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 Justice Assistance Grant 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 Justice Assistance Grant. 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 Justice Assistance Grant.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee was 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.

UNION POLICE DEPARTMENT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase of new computer hardware and software to replace obsolete equipment used by the Union Police Department. The goal of this project is to improve the Department's ability to access and share criminal records maintained by the Regional Justice Information Service (REJIS). To achieve this goal, the following objectives will be met: 1) Replace outdated Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) terminal to better access Department of Revenue, MULES, and NCIC for criminal history checks; 2) Install mobile data terminals in all Union Police Department patrol cars to provide remote access for criminal history checks, and 3) Participate in REJIS to share criminal justice information with other agencies in the St. Louis area.

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

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the project.
- Type of hardware and software purchased to replace current MULES terminal
- Type of mobile data terminals purchased and hours expended for their installation
- Hours expended for training police department on purchased MULES terminal, mobile data terminals, and REJIS data maintenance / query procedures
- Number of criminal history checks made through REJIS interface
- Other major work effort and activities performed under the auspices of the project.

The grantee was 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

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 task forces are commissioned to work within any jurisdiction participating in the program. Cooperation and communication within these units is 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. Law Enforcement projects are required to complete either a Quarterly Progress Report or submit semi- and annual progress status reports. Status reports 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

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Jackson County Drug Abatement Response Team (DART)

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Adair County - North Missouri (NOMO) Drug Task Force
Audrain County - East Central Drug Task Force
Barry County - Southwest Missouri Drug Task Force
Bridgeton City - North County MEG Multi-Jurisdiction Drug Task Force
Buchanan County Drug Strike Force
Camden County - Lake Area Narcotics Enforcement Group (LANEG)
Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit
Greene County - Combined Ozarks Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Team
Howell County - South Central Drug Task Force
Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Jasper County Drug Task Force
Jefferson City - Mid-Missouri Unified Strike Team and Narcotics Group (MUSTANG)
Jefferson County Municipal Enforcement Group
Kansas City Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Lafayette County Narcotics Unit
Leadington City - Mineral Area Drug Task Force
Monroe City - Northeast Missouri (NEMO) Narcotics Task Force
Morgan County - Mid-Missouri Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
North Kansas City - Clay County Drug Task Force
Pemiscot County - Bootheel Drug Task Force
Platte County Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Group
Poplar Bluff City - Southeast Missouri (SEMO) Drug Task Force
St. Charles County Regional Drug Task Force
St. Clair Community Narcotics Enforcement Team (CNET) Drug Task Force
St. Louis City Metro Multi-Jurisdictional Undercover Drug Program
St. Louis County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force

JACKSON COUNTY DRUG ABATEMENT RESPONSE TEAM (DART): This project continues support to DART, a multi-jurisdictional initiative to identify and shut down drug houses and street level narcotics operations in 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 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 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 was 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 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force

Quarterly Progress Report Instructions

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

1. **Date Submitted:** Date submitted to Department of Public Safety
2. **Grant Name:** Grant name and contract number as designated within grant records
3. **Contact Person:** Person completing this report or person designated within grant as OIC
4. **Contact Person's Agency Name**
5. **E-Mail Address**
6. **Contact Information:**
 - a. **Phone Number**
 - b. **Fax Number**
7. **Reporting Period:**
 - a. **Quarterly Reporting Year**
 - b. **Quarter Number and Quarterly Reporting Period:** Select the quarter number and reporting period from the drop down box once the cell is selected.
8. **Number of law enforcement agencies involved in Multi-Jurisdictional 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. Part-time
 - B. Full-time

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 10E 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 and will automatically calculate in the report spreadsheet.
- 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. This number is automatically calculated within the report spreadsheet by subtracting Item D from Item C. This number will be entered on line 10A 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.

Total number of persons arrested. This number is automatically calculated within the report spreadsheet by adding Items A and B.

- 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 in 3) Other Charges. Result: One arrested person is reported with two charges (illicit drug possession and assault) from this single incident.

- 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 the 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 12E 2) Cocaine, enter 3 in the "Kilograms" column, 5 in the "Ounces" column, and 8 in the "Grams" column.

In the report spreadsheet, all quantities entered (kg, lb, oz, grams, and/or doses/pills) will automatically be converted to Ounces and will be summed in the "Total Ounces" 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, 50lbs of wild “ditchweed”, 32 kilos of cultivated marijuana, and 10 sinsemilla plants are destroyed through eradication during the quarter. In Section 15A 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.

In the report spreadsheet, all quantities entered (kg, lb, oz, grams, and/or doses/pills) will automatically be converted to Ounces and will be summed in the “Total Ounces” 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 in your narrative for 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 reporting period. 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 16B 2) Cocaine, enter 5 in the “Kilograms” column and 10 in the “Grams” column.

In the report spreadsheet, all quantities entered (kg, lb, oz, grams, and/or doses/pills) will automatically be converted to Ounces and will be summed in the “Total Ounces” 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 Department 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: Reports submitted electronically should include the Officer's typewritten name. Reports mailed should include the Officer's original signature.

20. Date

Note: When completed, please submit your report electronically to the CJ/LE (formerly NCAP) Program.

If you experience problems with your spreadsheet or have any questions on how to complete your quarterly report form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler with the Missouri State Highway Patrol at (573) 751-9000 ext. 218.

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) Psuedoephedrine/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

- A) No. of new Drug Trafficking Organization Charts and/or Link Analysis Charts completed this identified this quarter _____
- B) No. of new Drug Trafficking Organizations identified this 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 consent 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 multi-jurisdictional task force actions.

(Enter quantities at time of incident):

A) Marijuana destroyed:	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Plant
1) Wild	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Cultivated	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Sinsemilla	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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) Psuedoephedrine/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 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 _____

CRIME LABORATORY PROGRAMS

Although not funded from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, Missouri Crime Laboratories are included in this report because analysis of evidence is a key to the successful prosecution of drug offenders. In addition, data collected from crime laboratories can be an invaluable resource for analyzing Missouri's illicit drug problem. Several crime laboratories receive funding from Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program (MCLUP) grant administered by the CJ/LE Program. These grants 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. Grant funded crime laboratories are required to report project progress to the Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System. Other crime laboratories that do not receive direct funding from MCLUP grants are still supported by state funds and are therefore required to report to the Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System. For this reason the Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System has been expanded so all Missouri crime laboratories report their activity regardless of whether or not they receive direct CJ/LE funding support. A listing of Missouri Crime Laboratories and their funding source follows. The anticipated achievements of crime laboratories receiving MCLUP grant funding are then described in detail.

2008/2009 MCLUP Crime Laboratory Recipients

Independence Crime Lab Upgrade
Kansas City Crime Lab Upgrade Program
St. Charles County Upgrade Program
St. Louis Metropolitan Crime Lab Upgrade Program
St. Louis County Crime Lab Upgrade Program/Personnel Enhancement
State of Missouri Highway Patrol FY09 Crime Lab Upgrade Program
Truman State University Crime Lab Upgrade Program

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Non- Recipients

Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop B Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop C Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Springfield) Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Joplin) Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop E Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop G Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop H Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol General Headquarters Laboratory

INDEPENDENCE CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase of equipment that will be used daily in the Independence Crime Laboratory. These items are identified as: Elisa Drug Testing System, photographic equipment/light, two computer workstations/file, workstation computer, and 5 computer monitors.

The items mentioned above improved the Independence Missouri Crime Laboratory's ability to provide quality services to the citizens of the community and will be used for many years.

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

KANSAS CITY CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports improving technology with the purchase of an upgraded security card entry. To enhance the overall existing level of services provided by the Kansas City Crime Lab was the purchase of the following equipment: latent print detection system, five digital image enhancements and a digital microscope. With a better-equipped laboratory, criminalists can better serve the investigation process as a whole.

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

ST. CHARLES COUNTY CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY UPGRADE: This project is a crime laboratory upgrade program for the purchase of equipment and supplies to enhance the overall existing level of services provided by the St. Charles County Criminalistic Laboratory. These items are identified as the following equipment: Laptop computer, Clark analysis of Drugs/Poisons, Mass Spectra of Designer Drugs, and Balance, top loading. In addition supplies are identified as: four cases latex gloves, two DNA quantification kits, six DNA amplification kits, four packages of DNA concentrators, eight packages of pipet tips, DNA quantification calibration kit and DNA standard reference material.

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

ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase and upgrade of a biological instrument, a pair of Armor Forensics high end goggles. This pair of goggles, within the first week found biological stains not visible with regular goggles. In addition, two Barcode scanners allow the Latent Unit to reduce lab report turnaround time from several weeks to one to two days. Expand the Laboratory information Management System (LIMS) with additional licenses and scanners. An Epson Stylus Printer along with a new microscope camera was installed in the drug lab. This will be used to photograph tablet logos.

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

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CRIME LAB UPGRADE - PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT: The Missouri Crime Laboratory Upgrade Program provides the St. Louis County Police Department the primary forensic services to over one million citizens of St. Louis County. The Laboratory provides support to the unincorporated areas serviced by the St. Louis County Police Department and the 91 incorporated municipalities supported by 60 municipal law enforcement agencies. Additionally, this Laboratory provides forensic support to any federal law enforcement agency that may be conducting criminal investigations in the eastern district of the State of Missouri. The Missouri Crime Laboratory Upgrade Program continues to afford the St. Louis County Police Department the opportunity to enhance personnel at the Police Crime Laboratory by funding the employment of a forensic scientist. This project allows the laboratory to handle an increasing volume of complex drug casework submissions for analysis and facilitates a reasonable turn-around-time of most casework. The previous year saw a dramatic reduction in the pending turnaround time. It was worth noting that in February 2007 the pending turnaround time decreased to less than 20 days. In this reporting period, FY 2008, the turnaround casework increased to an average

of 53.5 days. This increase in turnaround time was attributed to work completed by the Chemistry Section Staff to conduct the annual review of the laboratory Procedures for our ASCLD/LAB Accreditation.

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

STATE OF MISSOURI HIGHWAY PATROL CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports evidence analysis by eight MSHP laboratories. These services are provided to all law enforcement agencies in all regions of the state. New analysis equipment which includes: liquid chromatograph / mass spectrometer will be purchased and consumables will be replaced with MCLUP funds.

- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop B Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop C Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Springfield) Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Joplin) Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop E Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop G Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop H Satellite Laboratory**
- **Missouri State Highway Patrol General Headquarters Laboratory**

EVALUATION DESIGN: Because the Missouri State Highway Patrol receives MCLUP funds, each of the Highway Patrol's satellite laboratories consequently are required to submit progress reports to the Crime Laboratory Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System. Data collected from each satellite laboratory can be an invaluable resource for analyzing Missouri's illicit drug problem.

TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports analysis of evidence by identification of controlled substances, metabolites of controlled substances, and other drugs as requested. In addition, the project allows the laboratory to offer these services: qualitative and quantitative measurement of ethyl alcohol in blood, beverage, and other biological samples; development of techniques; comparison and identification of people from fingerprints; examination of spent cartridges and projectiles in firearm related cases; and chemical identification of unburned or partially burned gunpowder in firearm cases. Depression and chemical examinations will be conducted by documents to provide useful information. Laboratory examination of tool marks, footwear, and the track of impressions compare suspect specimens. The laboratory also has the capability to examine fibers and hair samples by microscopic and infrared techniques, but only rarely receives this type of sample. This project also supports the purchase and installation of: lab chemicals / supplies, Proficiency tests, supplies for GC / MC, and supplies for fingerprint analysis.

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

**Missouri Department of Public Safety
Crime Laboratory
Quarterly Progress Report Instructions**

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 Name**
3. **Contact Person** As designated in Crime Lab contract with Dept. of Public Safety
4. **Phone No.** Self-explanatory
5. **Email Address** Self-explanatory
6. **Fax Number** Self-explanatory
7. **Quarterly Reporting Period**
8. **Quarter Number and Quarterly Reporting Period**
9. 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**.
10. Self-explanatory
11. 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.
12. 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**.
13. 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.
14. 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.

**Missouri Department of Public Safety
Crime Laboratory
Quarterly Progress Report**

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

3. Contact Person _____ 4. Phone No. () _____

5. Email Address _____ 6. Fax No. () _____

7. Quarterly Reporting Year _____ 8. Quarterly Reporting Period _____ to _____
mo yr mo yr

9. 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 _____

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

11. 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

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

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

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

13. 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 completed _____

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

- No
- Yes

If yes, please list

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Description</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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

- No
- Yes

If yes, please list

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Description</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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

<u>Equipment Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Date</u>		
		<u>Ordered</u> mo day yr	<u>Received</u> mo day yr	<u>Operational</u> mo day yr
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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

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

Internet Cyber Crime Programs

Although not funded from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, Missouri's Cyber Crime Task Forces are included in this report because of their importance to improving public safety and reducing crime within the State of Missouri. The Internet Cyber Crime Grant (ICCG) Program was developed in 2006 pursuant to Section 650.120 RSMo. This program was developed by the State of Missouri in correlation with House Bill 1698, also known as Jessica's Law. These State grant funds were made available to fund the investigations of internet sex crimes against children including but not limited to enticement of a child and possession or promotion of child pornography. The State General Assembly did not re-appropriate funds for 2009/2010 and therefore this program ceased being funded by state monies on May 31, 2009. Efforts were made by DPS - CJ/LE to continue funding these projects through other financial means.

2008/2009 ICCG Cyber Crime Task Force Recipients:

Boone County
Clayton City
Dent County
Independence City
Joplin City
Kirksville City
Maryland Heights City
Missouri Department of Social Services
Platte County
Poplar Bluff City
Springfield City
St. Charles County
St. Louis County
Missouri State Highway Patrol
Taney County

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Internet Cyber Crime Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System.

BOONE COUNTY - MID-MISSOURI INTERNET CRIMES TASK FORCE: This project supports the salaries of three detectives for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other media. It also supports the training and travel related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations, cyber chats, and forensics as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing hard drives to retain evidence, RAM memory upgrades for their computers, a CPA Sim Analyzer, and two (2) evidence storage lockers. This task force serves a seven (7) countywide region in Central Missouri.

CLAYTON - REGIONAL COMPUTER CRIMES EDUCATION & ENFORCEMENT GROUP (RCCEEG): This project supports the salaries of three forensic investigators for the purpose of performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media possessing or possibly possessing child pornography. The RCCEEG Unit offers services to any Federal, State or Local Law Enforcement agency that requests assistance with computer or Internet crimes in the Eastern District of Missouri area. The assistance also includes consultation with the investigator, assistance with creation of a search warrant, execution of the search warrant, and forensic examination of any computer related items that are seized. This project also supports the purchase of a Paraben Strong-Hold Box, which is a portable faraday cage that can be used in the lab or in the field to block unwanted signals from reaching your evidence. The examiners can perform a forensic examination of wireless devices without fear of signals ruining your work.

DENT COUNTY - COMPUTER CRIME EDUCATION & ENFORCEMENT: This project supports the salaries of one Deputy for the purpose of chatting online and investigating Internet crimes against children. It also supports the training and travel related expense to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and cyber chats as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing a forensic computer workstation, a projector for use in school and community educational programs, a hard drive to retain evidence, a battery backup power supply, a USB Write Blocker, and a SATA Write Blocker. This agency serves a seven (7) county region in southern Missouri.

INDEPENDENCE AGAINST INTERNET CRIME: This project supports the overtime expense of five investigators for the purpose of working Internet crimes. It also supports the training and travel related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and cyber chats as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing a voice changer to enable the investigator to sound like a young child when speaking with a predator, four (4) external hard drives to retain evidence, and two (2) receivers/transmitters used in conducting interview of suspects so that detectives that are observed can provide their input to the interviewing detective in times of need.

JOPLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT CYBER CRIMES UNIT: This project supports the salary of a detective/forensic examiner for the purpose of performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media possessing child pornography. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses for this detective/forensic examiner to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing a forensic computer, write blocker device, computer to be used for investigative work and chatting online, a disk replicator, and Camtasia Forensic Software. This unit serves a two (2) county region in the southwest corner of the state, bordering the state of Kansas.

KIRKSVILLE - INTERNET CYBER CRIME GRANT: This project supports the salary of a detective and the overtime expense of four (4) detectives for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing two (2) computers, a laptop, a project for school and community educational programs, four (4) hard drives to retain evidence, and a 16-port switch. This unit provides assistance to six (6) counties in northern Missouri, bordering the state of Iowa.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS - INTERNET CYBER CRIME GRANT: This project supports the overtime expense of twelve (12) detectives, whom conduct investigations that serve to detect, identify, apprehend and prosecute persons who actively seek out children for sexual exploitation, via the internet as well as persons who knowingly provide pornography to children via the internet are also targeted. Police officers trained at the covert use of the Internet, pose as underage individuals in order to facilitate these investigations.

MO DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES/STAT – OPERATION PREDATOR: This project supports the salary of an investigator for the purpose of conducting investigations of Internet crimes against children. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing a forensic computer, a cell phone test enclosure, a universal forensic extraction device, a laptop, hard drives, and three (3) portable USB drives. This agency offers assistance to any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency in the state.

PLATTE COUNTY - WESTERN MISSOURI CYBER CRIMES TASK FORCE: This project supports the salaries of five (5) task force officers for the purpose of conducting investigations and chatting online. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing seven (7) wireless signal locator used to detect “hidden” wireless signals within a residence which may also contain child pornography, the Snag-It and Camtasia software, two (2) safety ID equipment, and (9) GPS devices. This task force serves a nine (9) county region on the western side of the state, bordering the state of Kansas.

POPLAR BLUFF - SEMO CYBER CRIMES TASK FORCE: This project supports the salary three (3) investigators/detectives and the overtime expense of these individuals for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing four (4) computer monitors, two (2) external hard drives, a computer workstation, a forensic computer, printer, Paraben Strong Box, and Forensic Archive & Restore software, network server. This task force serves a ten (10) county region in the very southeast corner of the state, bordering Arkansas and Kentucky.

SPRINGFIELD - INTERNET CYBER CRIME INITIATIVE: This project supports the overtime expense of detectives for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing two (2) forensic computers for the purpose of conducting forensic examinations within this region.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY - INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN: This project supports the salary of a detective for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of operational items. This task force serves a three (3) county region on the eastern side of the state, bordering the state of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY - INTERNET CYBER CRIME GRANT PROGRAM: This project supports the salary of a detective and the overtime expense of three (3) detectives for the purpose of investigating Internet crimes against children. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations.

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL – COMPUTER FORENSIC UNIT: This project supports the training and travel-related expense of the investigator to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing internet crime investigations and forensic examinations on computers and other related media, which can contain child pornography. It also supports the purchase of a server and IDE hardware as well as other operational items and licenses. This agency offers assistance to any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency in the state.

TANEY COUNTY - TRI-LAKES REGIONAL INTERNET CRIMES TASK FORCE: This project supports the overtime expense of six (6) investigators for the purpose of investigating internet crimes against children and performing forensic examinations on computers and other related media. It also supports the training and travel-related expenses to become knowledgeable and trained in the field of performing Internet crime investigations and forensic examinations as well as the purchase of necessary equipment and operational items. The agency will be purchasing three (3) forensic computers, a write block kit, cell phone imager, three (3) write-block hardware kits, printer, laptop, desktop computer, and F-Response Field Kit. This task force serves six (6) counties in the southwest corner of the state, bordering Arkansas.

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR**

**2009 Internet Cyber Crime Grant (ICCG) Program
Quarterly Progress Report**

Agency:			
Project Title:			
Contract Number:		Contract Period:	6/01/08 – 5/31/09
Submitted By:		Date Submitted:	
E-Mail Address:		Phone Number:	

Reporting Period:	(Select Period)
--------------------------	-----------------

AGENCY		
1. Number of law enforcement agencies involved in cyber crime work activities		
2. Number of officers involved in cyber crime work activities	Part-Time	
	Full-Time	
CASES/INVESTIGATIONS		
1. Number of active cases/investigations at the start of the reporting period		
2. Number of new cases/investigations initiated during the reporting period		
3. Total number of cases active during reporting period <i>(Add line # 1 and # 2)</i>		<i>For Admin Only</i>
4. Number of cases disposed of during the reporting period		
5. Number of cases active at the end of the reporting period <i>(Subtract line # 4 from # 3)</i>		<i>For Admin Only</i>
6. Number of tips or reports received from outside persons during reporting period		
CASE ACTIVITY		
1. Number of forensic examinations conducted on media during reporting period <i>[Each hard drive examined shall count as one exam. All other media regardless of size or type (per case) will count as one additional exam.]</i>		
2. Purpose of above mentioned forensic examinations conducted during reporting period	Distribution/receipt of child pornography	
	Possession of child pornography	
	Production of child pornography	
	Child solicitation/enticement	
	Sexual exploitation of a minor	
	Child trafficking	

	Child Prostitution	
	Furnishing pornographic materials to minors	
	Failure to register as a sex offender	
	Child molestation	
	Sexual abuse of a child	
	Statutory rape/sodomy of a child	
	Other <i>(please explain in narrative below)</i>	
3. Number of cell phone analyses performed during reporting period		
ARREST ACTIVITY		
1. Number of persons arrested for one or more cyber crime offenses during reporting period		
2. Offenses for which the above mentioned persons were arrested during reporting period	Distribution/receipt of child pornography	
	Possession of child pornography	
	Production of child pornography	
	Child solicitation/enticement	
	Sexual exploitation of a minor	
	Child trafficking	
	Child Prostitution	
	Furnishing pornographic materials to minors	
	Failure to register as a sex offender	
	Child molestation	
	Sexual abuse of a child	
	Statutory rape/sodomy of a child	
	Other <i>(please explain in narrative below)</i>	
3. Number of child victims identified during reporting period		
SEARCH WARRANTS/VISITS		
1. Number of search warrants applied for during reporting period		
2. Number of search warrants authorized during reporting period		
3. Number of search warrants served during reporting period		
4. Number of search warrants served resulting in cyber crime seizures		
5. Number of “knock and talks” performed during the reporting period		
COURT ACTIVITY		
1. Number of subpoenas served during reporting period		

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1. Computer-Crime Prevention Education Programs/Presentations	Provided To	Number Provided	Number of Attendees
	Businesses		
	General Public		
	Law Enforcement Agencies		
	Schools		
2. Number of In-Service Trainings Provided		Number of officers attended	

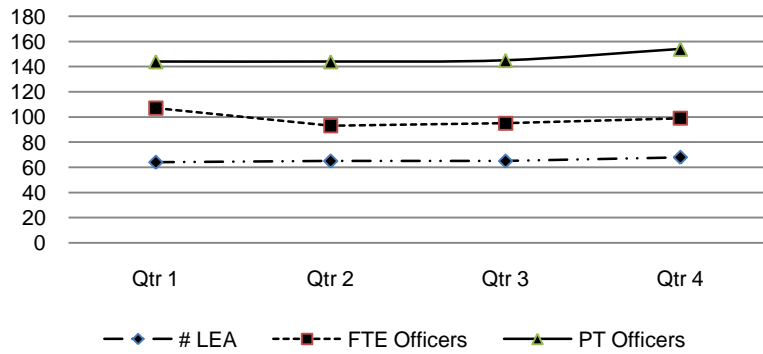
TRAINING
Please list all trainings attended during the reporting period as a result of ICCG grant funding

Course/Training Name	# Of Officers Attended	Synopsis of Training

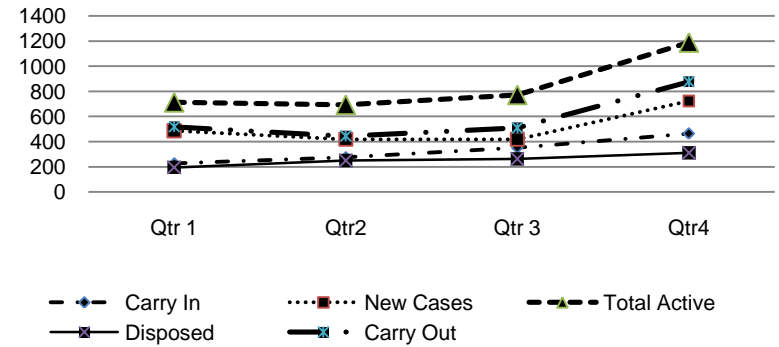
OTHER

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

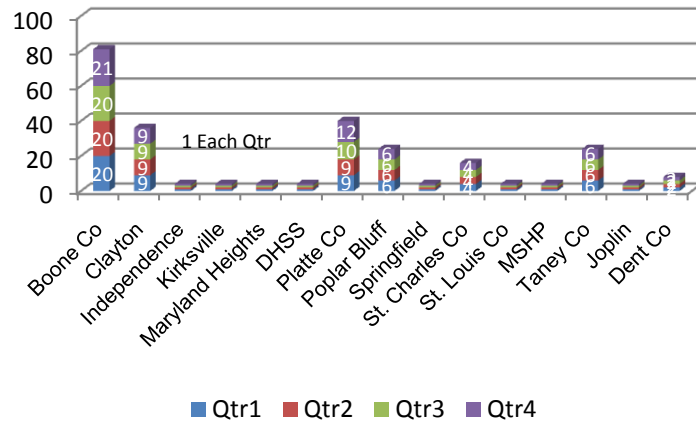
Agencies and Officers Assigned to Internet Cyber Crime Grant Programs By Quarter FY2009



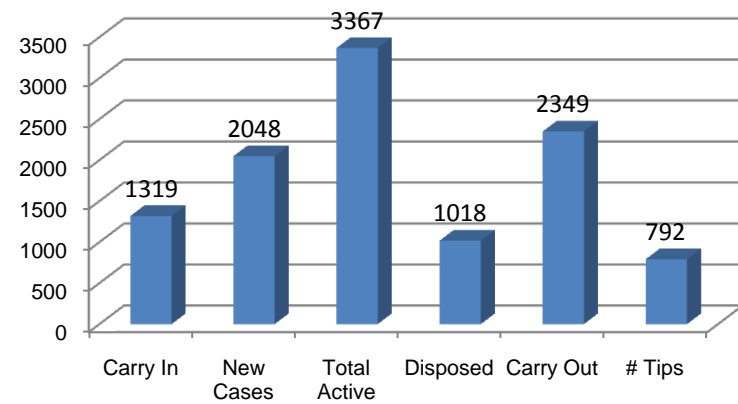
Cases and Investigations Of Internet Cyber Crime Grant Programs By Status and Quarter FY 2009



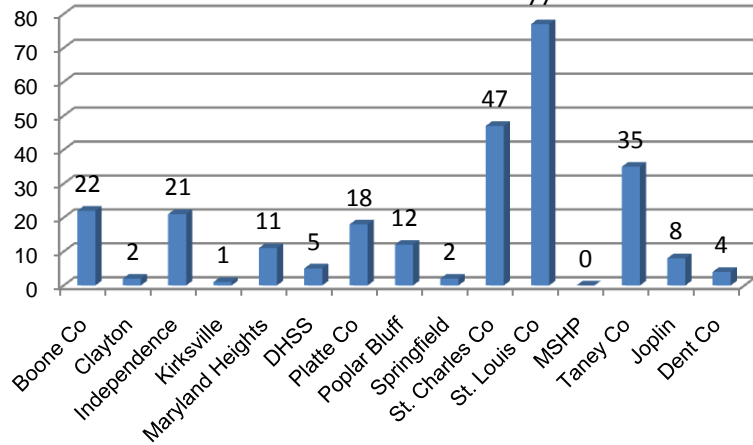
Number of Participating Agencies Per Internet Cyber Crime Task Force By Quarter FY 2009



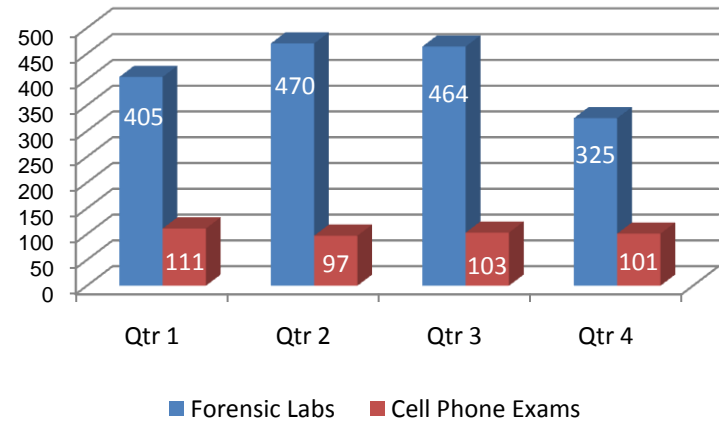
Cases and Investigations Of Internet Cyber Crime Grant Programs By Status FY 2009



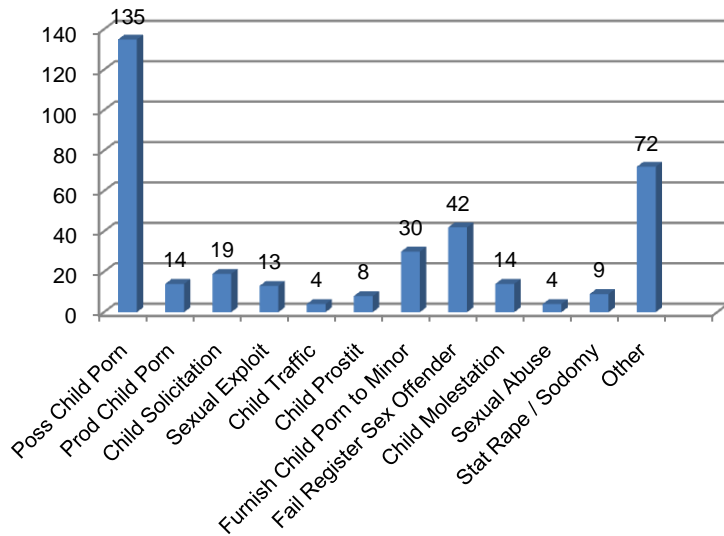
Number Of Persons Arrested By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces FY 2009



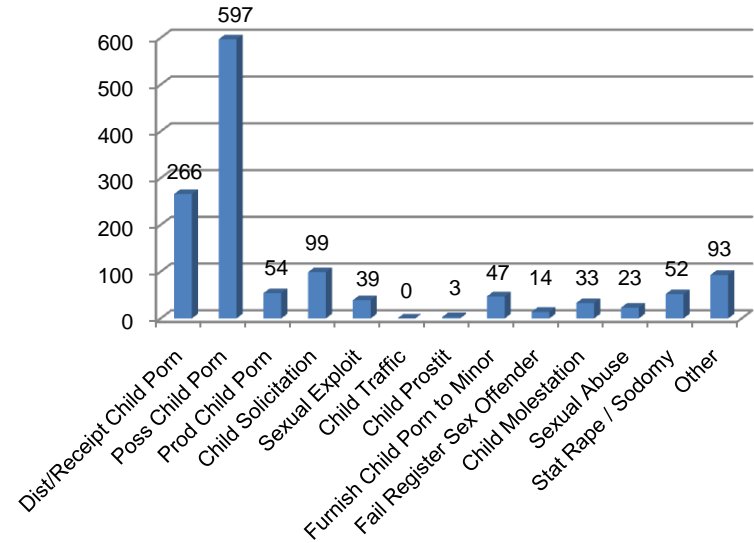
Case Activity Performed By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces By Activity Type FY 2009



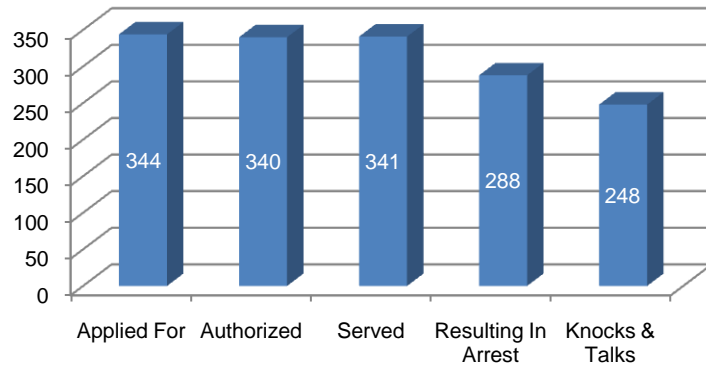
Offenses Associated With Arrests Made By Internet Cyber Crime Grant Programs FY 2009



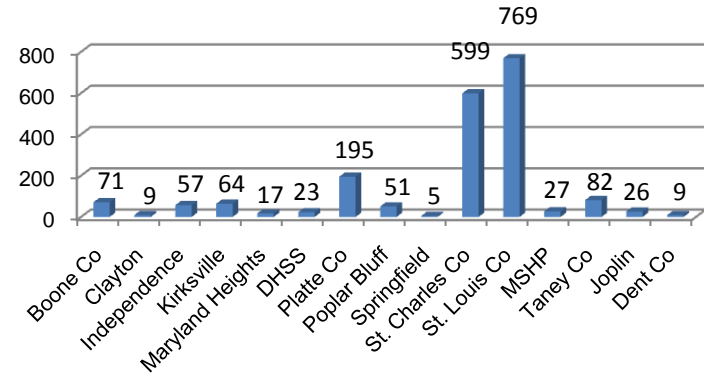
Offenses Associated With Forensic Exams FY 2009



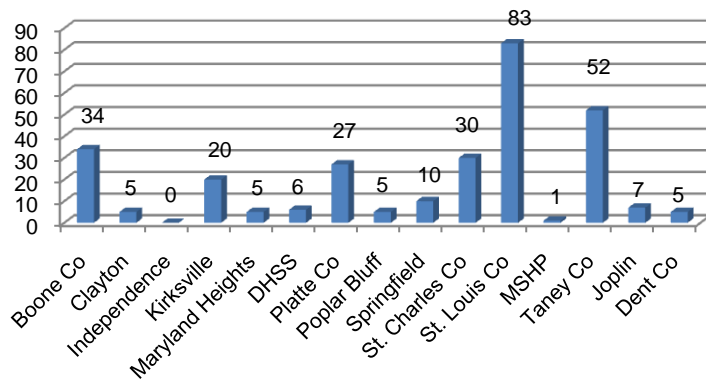
**Search Warrant Activity Of Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
FY 2009**



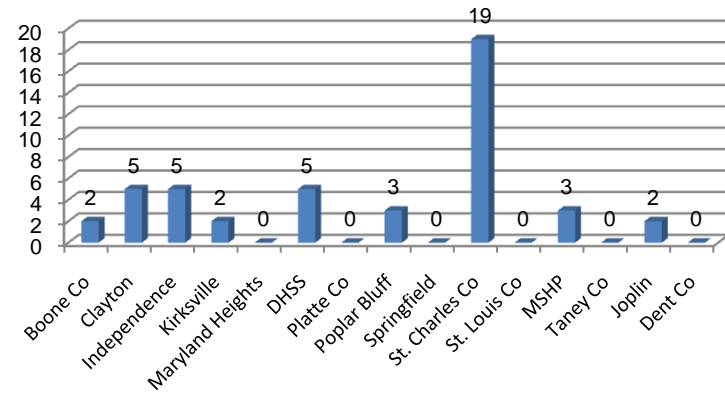
**Subpoenas Served By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
FY 2009**



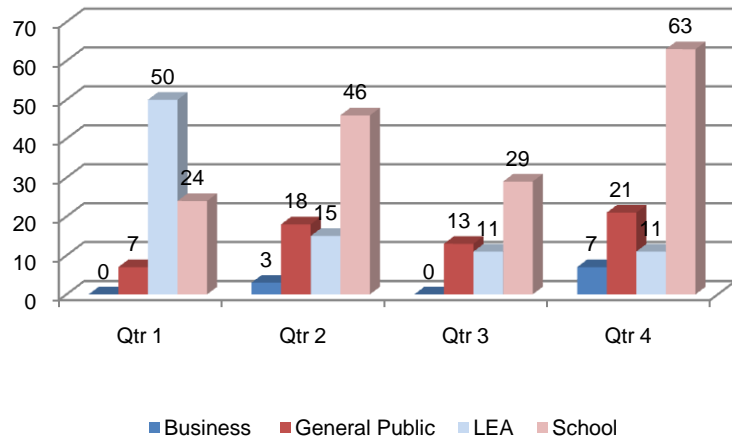
**Warrant Seizures Made By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
FY 2009**



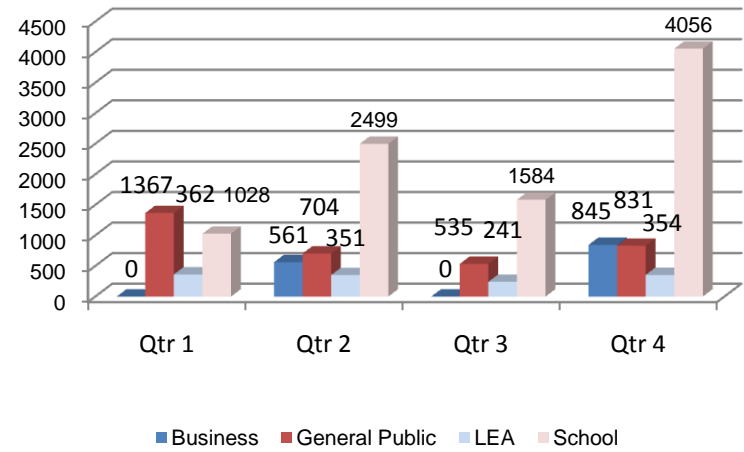
**In Service Training By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
FY 2009**



**Computer Crime Prevention Programs & Presentations
Made By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
By Program Type
FY 2009**



**Attendees To Computer Prevention Programs & Presentations
Made By Internet Cyber Crime Task Forces
By Program Type
FY 2009**



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 CJ/LE 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), and Department of Defense Property Program (DOD). These programs are coordinated with the CJ/LE program to prevent duplication of efforts and to build a comprehensive enforcement strategy.

COORDINATING PROGRAMS/PROJECTS:

1033 Excess Property Program

During July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, there continued to be a slight increase in the number of agencies that registered to participate in the 1033 Excess Property Program (Program), along with a slight increase in the number of agencies that are processing the requests over what we saw in FY08. Local agencies are continuing to experience financial and manpower cutbacks, which have resulted in a need to find alternative means to receive equipment. The electronic screening process for the Program has assisted the participating agencies in locating property by means of the Internet-based website 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. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) staff continues to train the local agencies on how to screen and tag property on the DRMS web site. This has contributed to the continuing increase of registered agencies processing requests. This in turn increases the total dollar amount of property the State receives each fiscal year.

As an approved Transitional Distribution Center (Center), DPS staff continues to screen and tag all the information technology equipment, such as desktop and laptop computers, and bring it back to the Center to be refurbished. We then issue the equipment to requesting local agencies from our DPS warehouse in Jefferson City, MO. We have lost the support of the guardsman due to budget cuts that was assigned to assist with the Program from the MO National Guard Counter-Drug Unit. We have managed to hire the guardsman that was stationed at the warehouse as a temporary employee to continue on a part time basis. He is continuing to refurbish the Information Technology equipment. This IT equipment is assisting law enforcement agencies in capturing crime statistic data, along with managing records, and inter-agency networking via the Internet.

Some of the types of property the local agencies are tagging include watercraft, for the agencies located along one of the many rivers or lakes in the state; generators, to assist during power losses due to storms; off-road 4x4 vehicles, to assist with marijuana eradication; and specialty gear that the tactical teams are using, such as night vision goggles, spotting scopes, red dot rifle scopes and load bearing tactical vests.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG/JAG), now approaching its eleventh (11th) 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.

In FY2005, the Bureau of Justice Assistance blended the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant (Byrne) and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) into a single funding mechanism called the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. For simplicity reasons, the DPS - CJ/LE Program continued the two grants separately in the Missouri in order to fund 12 month projects under the JAG Program and 6 month projects under the LLEBG Program.

During the 2008/2009 reporting period, DPS made 106 LLEBG/JAG grant awards to law enforcement agencies across the State. The total award amount for this period was \$490,562.41. Short-term contracts are awarded in amounts up to \$10,000 for purchase of basic law enforcement and officer safety equipment that will enable Missouri law enforcement to meet their local needs. Such items include, but are not limited to light bars, sirens, mobile and portable radios, flashlights, handcuffs, protective clothing, ballistic vests, car cages, in-car cameras, locks, and trauma kits. The LLEBG/JAG contracts, administered by the DPS - CJ/LE, are awarded only to law enforcement agencies through their respective city or county.