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
FY2012

FOREWORD

On behalf of the state of Missouri and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, it is my pleasure to present the 2011 / 2012 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 the 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, and the addition of Recovery-JAG monies in 2009, made 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 JAG Program helps us realize this vision.

Jerry Lee, 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

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Governor Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon

Director Jerry Lee
Missouri Department of Public Safety

Deputy Director Andrea Spillars
Missouri Department of Public Safety

Eric E. Shepherd, Program Manager
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program

Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement (CJ/LE) Staff:
Lisa Geiser, Program Specialist-DoD
Heather Haslag, Program Specialist
Sarah Verhoff, Program Representative
Joan Dudenhoeffer, Part-Time Clerical Support
Jason Miller, Part-Time Warehouse Aid-DoD
Debbie Sparks, Part-Time Warehouse Clerk-DoD

Missouri State Highway Patrol, Statistical Analysis Center Staff:
Ron Beck
Chelse Dowell

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Researched and prepared by:
The Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program Staff and
Statistical Analysis Center - Missouri State Highway Patrol

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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 (DPS), 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 FY12 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, 2011 through June 30, 2012, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program provided funding assistance in five authorized purpose areas. The total monetary award for this reporting period was $18,065,582.20 for which the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program was able to provide financial assistance to 35 state and local level projects through the 2011 JAG solicitation, 30 state and local level projects through the Recover-JAG solicitation 2011, 3 state level projects through the 2011 State Recovery-JAG solicitation, 14 state and local level projects through the 2011 MJCCG solicitation, and 104 local level projects through the LLEBG solicitation.

This level of funding provided financial assistance to 179 Law Enforcement Programs (27 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces and 14 multi-jurisdictional cyber crime task forces), 1 Prosecution & Court Programs, 2 Prevention & Education Program, 1 Drug Treatment Program, and 3 Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs. The total funds expended during this reporting period represent grant awards utilizing JAG Program monies from federal fiscal years 2008, 2009, & 2010.

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 (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 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 FY 2012 Strategy. By addressing these issues, we believe we can receive the most benefit for the citizens of Missouri.

Since the beginning of Byrne / 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 2012 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 25th year of funding.

SECTION II: Data and Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) has undertaken a comprehensive approach to utilizing JAG 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 Edward 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

In order to make a statewide assessment of drug use, several analyses were conducted of drug treatment data stored in the Consumer Information Management Outcomes and Reporting (CIMOR)[1] 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 CIMOR 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 CIMOR data. In 2011, 29,560 clients were admitted for treatment of illicit drug use. A total of 45,588 illicit drugs were mentioned by these clients. Of these, 22,836 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 System[2] 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 2006 through 2010 where use of illicit drugs was mentioned as part of their diagnosis.

Data from a statewide survey also were analyzed to identify the extent of drug use in Missouri. The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) High School Drug Survey[3] was used to identify marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin use by Missouri high school seniors. Trends of use were analyzed from 1995 through 2009 for these four drugs.

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)[4] arrest data. An analysis of DPS' Crime Laboratory Quarterly Report System[5] data describing drug cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories were analyzed to identify the impact on criminal justice service agencies. Juvenile Court Information System[6] 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 System[7] data for clients incarcerated for drug violations.

Illicit drugs impact the State's health infrastructure and public health of Missouri citizens. Analysis of DHSS hospital admission data 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 Prevention[8] data describing cases involving HIV / 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 (MJDTF) Quarterly Report Information System[9] 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 Report System[6]. Data in this system provides 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 2012 Missouri MJDTF Drug Industry Survey[10] 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 foreign produced illicit drugs sold in Missouri and trafficked across the State's roadway system. 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 was also 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 2009*[11] and *Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area*[12]. Also, *Street Drugs*[13], a drug identification guide was utilized for invaluable updated drug information.

A 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 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.

Prior to discussing findings of this assessment, it is worthwhile to describe Missouri's population and geographical characteristics. Missouri covers an area of 68,886 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.

Missouri's 2011 population was estimated by the US Bureau of Census to be over 6.0 million. Of Missouri's total population, over one-half live in the two largest MSAs, 33.9% in the St. Louis MSA and 19.9% in the Kansas City MSA. Five MSAs contain 17.5% of the population while the Non-MSA regions of the State account for 28.7% 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 2011[14], 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; economy; public education; heath care; drug abuse; homeland defense/security; illegal immigration; alcohol abuse; taking care of needy / elderly; and environment damage.

This section contains an assessment of seven types of illicit drugs currently used in the State. These include: marijuana, cocaine / crack, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, mescaline, psilocybin, etc.), ecstasy, and other types of drugs. The Department of Mental Health[15] provides a list of contacts and places where treatment is available for the above drug. You can obtain this list at:

http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/ada/TreatmentPreventionProviderDirectory.pdf

Marijuana

Marijuana is one of the most abused drugs in the State. In 2010, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 28,498 illicit drug mentions during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 7,309 patients, marijuana was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2010, marijuana accounted for 25.7%. It was the third most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2010.

Marijuana was the greatest contributing factor to people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. Department of Mental Health states that in 2011, 29,560 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. A total of 22,836 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. There were 10,145 clients who indicated marijuana contributed to their drug abuse problem. As a result, marijuana accounted for 44.4% 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 10,145 clients in treatment programs who indicated marijuana as a problem, 73.6% were male and 26.4% were female (Table 1). In addition, 65.0% were Caucasian, 30.1% were African American, and 4.7% were either American Indian or another race. The majority of clients were 17 years of age and older (83.4%) while 16.6% were 16 years of age or younger.

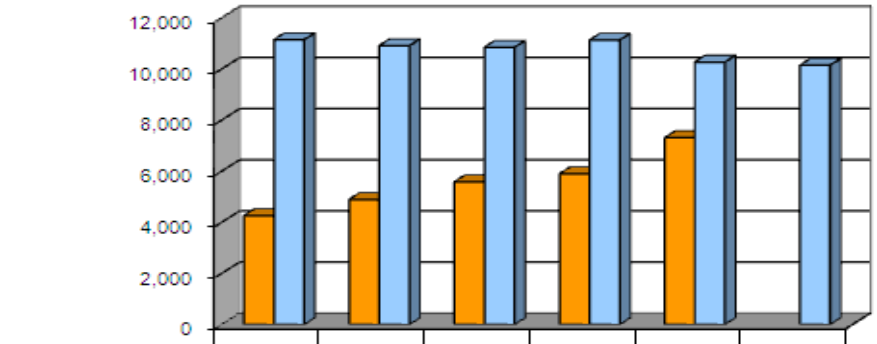
Marijuana seems to be Missouri's youth's drug of choice compared to other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drug use in 2011 was 30.5 years. However, for the 10,145 clients with a marijuana problem, the average age was 26.4 years. Clients with a marijuana problem first used it at a younger age than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of marijuana was 14.4 years compared to 18.7 years for clients' first use of other illicit drugs.

Table 1
Mentions of Drugs In Drug Treatment Admissions
By Demographic Characteristics Of Clients and Drug Type
2011

Gender	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Heroin/Opiates	Hallucinogens
Male	73.6%	60.0%	55.3%	57.6%	54.0%
Female	26.4%	40.0%	44.7%	42.4%	46.0%
Race					
Caucasian	65.0%	36.1%	95.2%	74.3%	58.1%
African American	30.1%	59.9%	1.5%	23.2%	39.0%
American Indian	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	4.5%	3.9%	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%
Age Group					
16 Years & Younger	16.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	3.8%
17 Years & Older	83.4%	99.3%	98.9%	99.1%	96.2%

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 2006 (Figure 1). Marijuana mentions increased 14.8% from 2006 to 2007, 14.1% from 2007 to 2008, 5.6% from 2008 to 2009, and by 23.9% in 2010. An examination of trends of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with marijuana indicates a decrease from 2006 through 2008. Treatments of marijuana slightly increased in 2009 and then decreased by 7.7% in 2010 and by 1.2% in 2011.

Figure 1
Marijuana Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	4,261	4,893	5,584	5,897	7,309	
Treatment Mentions	11,149	10,913	10,849	11,131	10,269	10,145

A regional analysis was conducted based on hospital inpatients and outpatients receiving treatment for drug abuse in 2010. The greatest number of marijuana mentions given in hospital admissions in 2010 was found not to be regionally concentrated. Kansas City MSA patients mentioned marijuana most often (27.9% of all mentions), followed by patients from Joplin MSA (27.3%), Columbia MSA (27.3%), St. Louis MSA (25.9%), Non-MSA (24.9%), Springfield (20.2%), and St. Joseph (16.9%) counties.

A statewide survey conducted by the DESE substantiates marijuana is often used by youth. This survey indicated the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days declined from 28% in 1997 to 18% in 2005, but increased in 2007 to 19.0%. Marijuana use increased again in 2009 when 24.2% of all high school seniors reported its use in the past 30 days (Table 2).

Table 2
Proportion Of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Marijuana In Past 30 Days
1997 Through 2009

1997	**28.0%**
1999	**26.0%**
2001	**24.0%**
2003	**22.0%**
2005	**18.0%**
2007	**19.0%**
2009	**24.2%**

Cocaine

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2010, 16 1.5 million persons aged 12 and older currently use cocaine. This is a decrease from 2009 (1.6 million current cocaine users), 2008 (1.9 million current cocaine users), and 2006 when 2.4 million persons were estimated to be current cocaine users.

Cocaine abuse is significant in Missouri. In 2010, the DHSS recorded 28,498 illicit drug mentions during medical treatment admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 3,626 patients, cocaine was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2010, cocaine accounted for 12.7% of the total. It was the second most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2010.

Cocaine was a contributing factor for many persons seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. The Department of Mental Health states that in 2011, 29,560 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. A total of 22,836 primary drug mentions were made by these clients. Cocaine was mentioned by 2,679 clients as a contributor to their drug abuse problem, or 11.7% of all primary drug mentions.

A highly disproportionate number of females used cocaine compared to other major types of illicit drugs. In 2011, over one-third (40.0%) of the 2,679 clients having a cocaine dependency problem admitted to State-supported treatment programs were female (Table 1). Of the 2,679 clients, 59.9% were African American while 36.1% were Caucasian. Nearly all clients were 17 years of age or older (99.3%).

Compared to other illicit drugs, cocaine is a drug of choice by older adults in Missouri. The average age of clients receiving treatment for cocaine in 2011 was 40.9 years as compared to the 30.5 years for clients receiving treatment for other illicit drugs. 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 24.6 years compared to 18.7 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

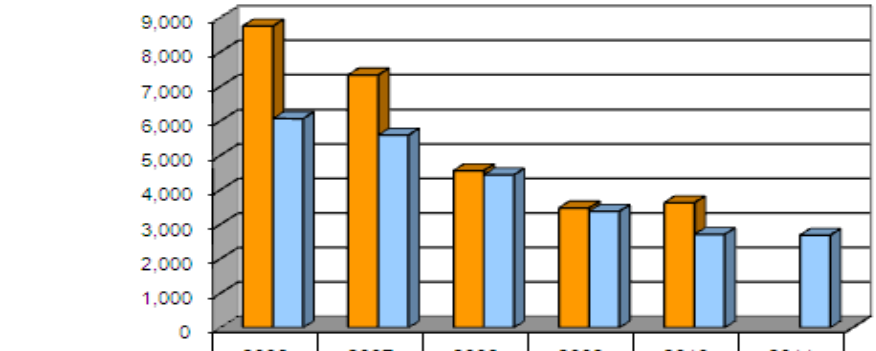
Trend analyses were conducted identifying patterns of cocaine use in Missouri over the past several years. When examining these trends, it is apparent that use of this drug may be on the decline. As seen in Figure 2, the number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with a cocaine problem decreased 16.2% in 2007 (7,332), 37.9% in 2008 (4,555), 23.7% in 2009 (3,474) but increased 4.3% in 2010. A decrease in cocaine use is also seen in trends of the number of people seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with cocaine. Compared to previous year, persons seeking cocaine treatment decreased 20.7% in 2008 (4,432), 23.9% in 2009 (3,373), 19.7% in 2010 (2,708), and 1.1% in 2011 (2,679).

A regional analysis conducted of patients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2010 found cocaine use to be proportionately greater in large urban MSAs. The greatest proportion of cocaine mentions in hospital admissions was in Columbia MSA counties (22.7%) followed by St. Louis MSA (16.8%) counties. Kansas City MSA counties had the next greatest proportion of cocaine mentions (15.6%) followed by Joplin (4.2%), St. Joseph MSA (6.1%), Non-MSA (6.3%), and Springfield MSA (5.8%) counties.

An analysis of cocaine ingestion methods by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2011 at State-supported facilities indicated 80.6% smoked cocaine. Of all clients, another 13.0% inhaled it, 3.6% ingested it orally, and 2.7% injected cocaine. 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 increased from 2.0% in 1995 to 4% in 1997 (Table 3). 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 and lowered again in 2009 to 2.4%.

Figure 2
Cocaine Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	8,750	7,332	4,555	3,474	3,626	
Treatment Mentions	6,064	5,588	4,432	3,373	2,708	2,679

Table 3
Proportion Of Missouri High School Seniors
Who Used Cocaine In Past 30 Days
1993 Through 2009

1993	**2.0%**
1995	**2.0%**
1997	**4.0%**
1999	**7.0%**
2001	**2.0%**
2003	**2.0%**
2005	**2.1%**
2007	**3.6%**
2009	**2.4%**

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine and amphetamine are frequently abused in Missouri. A total of 28,498 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment in 2010. In the diagnosis of 3,217 patients, methamphetamine and amphetamine were mentioned as a factor in 9.9% of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2010. These drugs were the fourth most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2010.

Methamphetamine and amphetamine were a contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. Department of Mental Health states that a total of 29,560 clients were admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities in 2011 and 22,836 primary drug mentions were made by these clients.

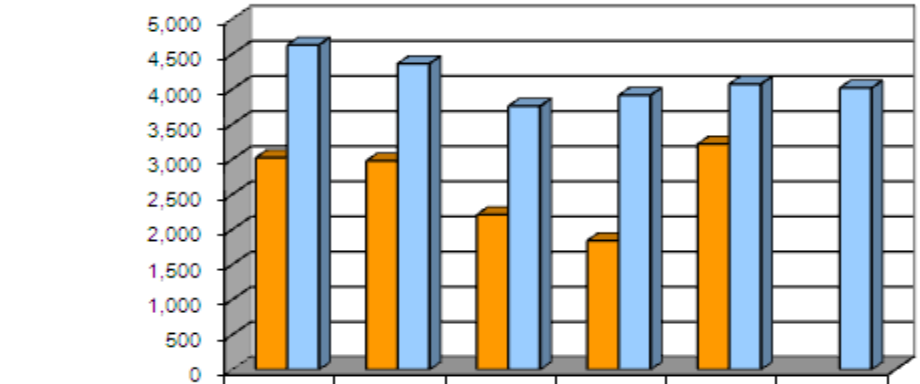
Methamphetamine and amphetamines contributed to the drug abuse problem of 4,016 clients, or 17.6% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 4,016 clients in treatment programs with methamphetamine or amphetamine problems, 55.3% were male and 44.7% were female (Table 1). Methamphetamine and amphetamines are disproportionately used by Missouri's Caucasian adult population. Of the total clients, 95.2% were Caucasian, 1.5% were African American, and 3.3% were other races. Clients age 17 years and older accounted for 98.9% of all clients.

The average age of people seeking drug treatment for methamphetamine and amphetamine abuse in 2011 was slightly older than the average age of clients receiving treatment for other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2011 was 30.5 years while the average age of clients with a methamphetamine or amphetamine problem was 33.0 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 20.6 years compared to 18.7 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

Methamphetamine and amphetamine use appears to be decreasing in Missouri. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with methamphetamine or amphetamine decreased 1.5% from 2006 to 2007, followed by a 25.8% decrease in 2008 (2,209), a 16.7% decrease in 2009 but then increased by 96.3% in 2010. The number of persons seeking primary drug treatment in State-supported facilities for methamphetamine and amphetamine has fluctuated in recent years. Admissions decreased 13.9% to 3,756 in 2008 (Figure 3). But in 2009 the number of methamphetamine and amphetamine admissions increased 4.2% to 3,912, and 4.1% in 2010 to 4,073. This number then decreased 1.4% in 2011 to 4,016 admissions.

Figure 3
Methamphetamine Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	3,021	2,976	2,209	1,839	3,217	
Treatment Mentions	4,630	4,363	3,756	3,912	4,073	4,016

A regional analysis of patients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2010 indicates the greatest number of methamphetamine mentions given in hospital admissions occurs in western Missouri MSAs and Non-MSAs. Joplin MSA patients sought treatment for methamphetamine most often (24.6%). Patients in Springfield MSA counties were next (20.5%), followed by patients in Kansas City MSA (17.2%), Non-MSA (16.2%), St. Joseph MSA (12.4%), Columbia MSA (7.8%), and St. Louis MSA (2.6%) counties.

An analysis was conducted of methamphetamine and amphetamine ingestion methods used by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2011 at State-supported facilities. Of the 4,016 clients having a problem with these drugs, 43.2% smoked methamphetamine or amphetamines, 40.3% injected the drugs, 10.0% inhaled them, 5.8% took methamphetamine or amphetamine orally, and 0.7% used other ingestion methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2009 by the DESE indicates 4.8% of Missouri high school seniors have used methamphetamine one or more times during their life.

Heroin / Opiates

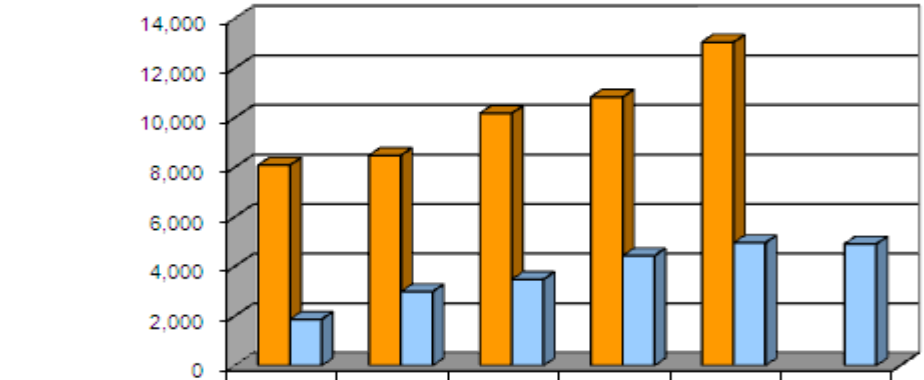
Heroin and opiate use is a serious problem in Missouri. In 2010, a total of 28,498 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during hospital admissions of Missouri residents for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 24,370 patients, heroin and opiates were mentioned as factors, and of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2010, heroin and opiates accounted for 45.8% (13,052). 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. The Department of Mental Health states that in 2011, 29,560 clients admitted to State-supported facilities had 22,836 primary drug mentions. Heroin and opiates contributed to the drug abuse problem of 4,908 clients, or 21.5% of all primary drug mentions (Table 1). Of the 4,908 clients in treatment programs with a heroin or opiate problem, 57.6% were male and 42.4% were female. In addition, 74.3% were Caucasian, 23.2% were African American, and 2.6% were American Indian or another race. This agrees with results reported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse[19], which indicates Caucasian males make up the biggest portion of heroin related deaths, followed by African American males. DMH data also shows clients aged 17 years and older accounted for 99.1% of all clients while those 16 years or younger accounted for just 0.9% of all clients. This also agrees with National Institute on Drug Abuse analyses that indicate the average age of heroin related deaths is 35.

The average age of clients receiving treatment for heroin or opiates in 2011 was 31.4, only slightly older than that of clients receiving treatment for all drugs (30.5). However, clients with a heroin or opiate problem first used it at a much older age than clients first used other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of heroin or opiates is 22.1 years compared to 18.7 years for clients' first use of all illicit drugs.

When examining trends in heroin and opiate use, it is apparent that use of these drugs has continually increased in recent years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with heroin or opiates as a contributing factor increased 4.8% in 2007, 20.1% in 2008, 6.4% in 2009, and 20.4% in 2010 (Figure 4). The number of persons receiving treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with heroin and opiates has also increased in recent years. In 2007, admissions rose 59.5% over 2006 admissions. Heroin and opiate treatment admissions again increased 16.7% in 2008, 27.4% in 2009, and 11.7% in 2010. In 2011 however, the number of persons receiving treatment for heroin or opiates decreased less that 1% to 4,908.

Figure 4
Heroin / Opiates Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	8,090	8,481	10,182	10,837	13,052	
Treatment Mentions	1,869	2,981	3,481	4,434	4,955	4,908

A regional analysis of persons obtaining illicit drug abuse treatment in 2010 at Missouri hospitals indicated the greatest number of heroin / opiate mentions given in hospital admissions in 2010 occurred in the St. Louis MSA counties where patients mentioned heroin / opiates most often (52.8%). Patients in Springfield MSA counties were next (48.1%), followed by Non-MSA (47.1%), Columbia MSA (39.8%), Joplin MSA (39.5%), Kansas City MSA (33.7%), and St. Joseph MSA (28.3%) counties.

Heroin and opiates ingestion methods used by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2011 at State-supported facilities also were analyzed. Of the 4,908 clients having a problem with these drugs, 49.4% injected heroin or opiates, 24.3% took the drugs orally, 22.4% inhaled heroin or opiates, 1.2% smoked them, and 2.7% used other ingestion methods.

A statewide survey conducted in 2009 by the DESE indicates a small but significant number of Missouri high school seniors have used heroin one or more times during their life. The proportion of seniors who used heroin increased to 3.1% in 2005 from 1.0% in 2003. This proportion of seniors that have used heroin in their lifetime increased to 4.8% in 2009.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are abused in Missouri less than other illicit drugs discussed in this section. In 2010, a total of 28,498 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Department of Health and Senior Services during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. Hallucinogens were mentioned as a factor in the diagnosis of 148 patients, or 0.5% of all illicit drug mentions in 2010 hospital admissions. These drugs were the least diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions.

Hallucinogens were a minor contributing factor in people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to other drugs. The Department of Mental Health reported in 2011 that 22,836 primary drug mentions were made by 29,560 clients admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities. Hallucinogens contributed to the drug abuse problem of 582 clients, or 2.5% of all primary drug mentions.

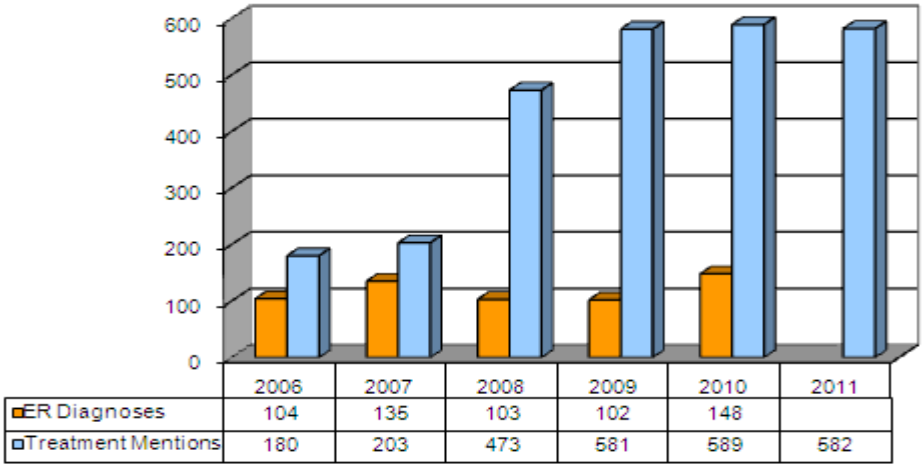
The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drugs in 2011 was 30.5 years while the average age of the 582 clients with a hallucinogen problem was 31.2 years. The average age of clients' first use of hallucinogens was 22.1 years compared to the average age of clients' first use of other drugs was 18.7 years.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with hallucinogens as a contributing factor to drug abuse has remained fairly constant during recent years, remaining around 100 mentions each year (Figure 5). In 2010, however, hallucinogens peaked to 148 mentions. The number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment of primary problems with hallucinogens began an upward swing in 2006 and has continued through 2010. The greatest increases were in the last two years. Compared to each previous year, hallucinogen related admissions increased 133% in 2008 (473) and 22.8% in 2009 (581). In 2010 the number of hallucinogen admissions only increased by 1.4% (589) and in 2011 they decreased by 1.2% (582).

A regional analysis of persons admitted to hospitals for illicit drug problems in 2010 indicated hallucinogen mentions given in hospital admissions was nearly the same in all MSA types. Only 1% of all drug mentions by patients admitted to hospitals was recorded in each MSA.

An analysis was conducted on how hallucinogens were ingested by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2011 at State-supported facilities. Of the 582 clients having a problem with these drugs, 56.4% orally ingested them, 40.0% smoked hallucinogens, 1.7% injected these drugs, and 1.9% inhaled them.

Figure 5
Hallucinogens Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	104	135	103	102	148	
Treatment Mentions	180	203	473	581	589	582

Other Illicit Drugs

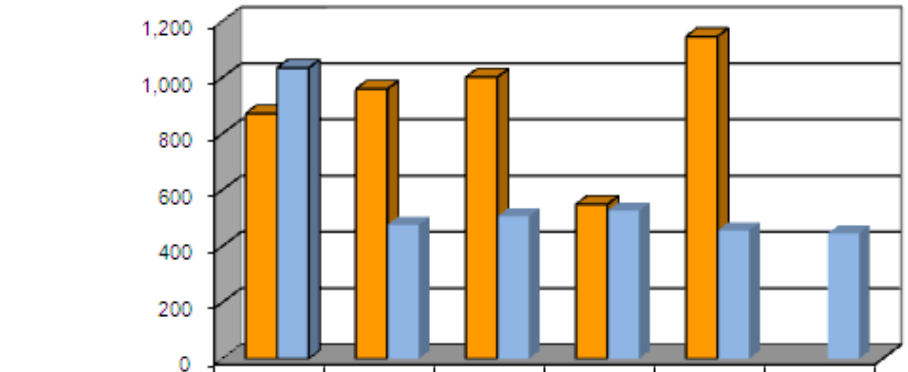
Other specific illicit drugs including inhalants, sedatives, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and benzodiazepines are abused in Missouri less than those previously discussed except for hallucinogens. In 2010, a total of 28,498 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the DHSS during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals. In the diagnosis of 1,146 patients, drugs in this general group were mentioned as a factor, or 2.2% of the total mentions. Barbiturates were mentioned as a factor in the diagnosis of 488 patients, or 1.7%, of all recorded illicit drug mentions.

Drugs in this group were a less significant contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to marijuana, cocaine, or heroin and opiates. The Department of Mental Health states that in 2011, 22,836 primary drug mentions were made by 29,560 clients admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities. These drugs contributed to the abuse problem of 446 clients, or 1.9% of all primary drug mentions.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with illicit inhalants, sedatives, barbiturates, tranquilizers, or benzodiazepines as a contributing factor to their medical problem increased from 2006 through 2008, then a deceased in 2009, followed by a increase of 108.7% in 2010 (Figure 6). Most recently, the number of these drugs diagnosed in hospital admissions decreased 45.2% from 2008 (1,001) to 2009 (549). The number of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with these drugs appears to have reached a peak in 2006 and has remained fairly constant since. In 2006, the number of persons seeking treatment for inhalants, sedatives, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and benzodiazepines was 1,034, but decreased 54.0% to 476 mentions in 2007. The number of persons has remained at similar levels through 2008 (506) and 2009 (526) but decreased by 31.2% in 2011 to 446 mentions.

The number of other drug mentions given in hospital admissions in 2010 was found to be disproportionately greater in small MSAs and Non-MSAs. Of all illicit inhalant, sedative, barbiturate, tranquilizer, or benzodiazepine mentions in 2010, 36.1% were made by patients admitted to hospitals in St. Joseph MSA counties. This was followed by Non-MSA (5.0%), Springfield MSA (4.8%), Kansas City MSA (4.6%), Columbia MSA (1.6%), St. Louis MSA (1.5%) and Joplin MSA (0.4%) counties.

Figure 6
Other Drug Abuse Emergency Room Diagnoses And Treatment Admission Mentions
2006 Through 2011



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ER Diagnoses	872	959	1,001	549	1,146	
Treatment Mentions	1,034	476	506	526	456	446

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 such as AIDS.

Criminal Justice System

Since 2006, drug arrests in Missouri have continued to decrease (Figure 7). In 2007, the number of arrests decreased 12.0% from 2006. This was followed by an 8.4% decrease in 2008 (36,933), a 2.7% decrease in 2009 (35,949), a 7.2% decrease in 2010 (33,349), and a 17.8% decrease in 2011 (27,426). Likewise, the drug arrest rate has continued to decrease since 2006 (Figure 8). In 2007, the drug arrest rate decreased to 693.7 per 100,000 population, a 12.0% decrease from the previous year. The arrest rate decreased 7.9% in 2008 (638.9) and 3.1% in 2009 (618.9). The arrest rate continued to decrease in 2010 (578.8) by 6.5% and again in 2011 by 17.7% (476.1).

The number of possession and sale / manufacture drug arrests made by law enforcement agencies is indicative of the demand for illicit drugs. In 2011, 27,426 drug arrests were made by Missouri law enforcement agencies. Of these arrests, 23,404, or 85.3%, were for drug possession. Another 4,022 arrests (14.7%) were for sale or manufacture of drugs.

Figure 7
Number of Missouri Drug Offense Arrests
2006 Through 2011

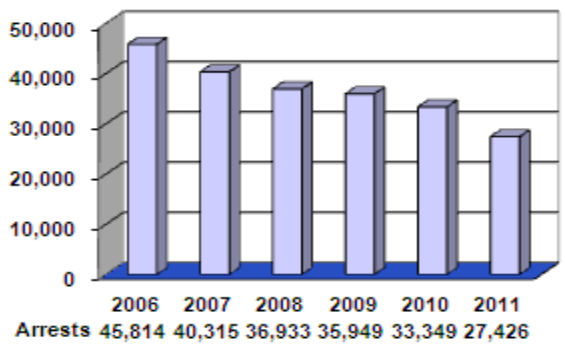
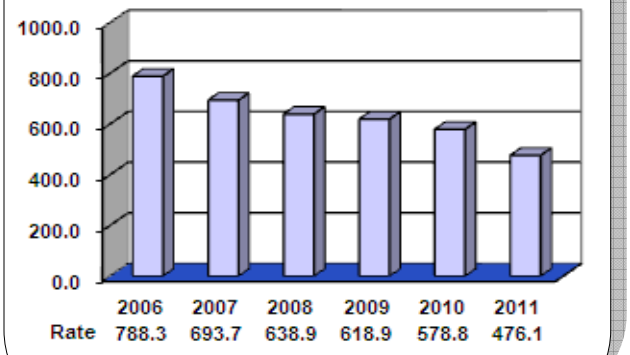


Figure 8
Rate of Missouri Drug Offense Arrests
2006 Through 2011



To support drug enforcement by the criminal justice system, a substantial number of cases were tested by Missouri crime laboratories 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 2011, 25,486 cases were processed in thirteen State crime laboratories. Of these cases, 23,425 (91.9%) resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. In 7.9% of the cases, no tests were made for illicit drugs or none identified if tests for illicit drugs were performed. Illicit drug case loads processed by Missouri crime laboratories have fluctuated over the past few years. Crime laboratory cases with identified illicit drugs decreased 11.9% in 2010 from 2009 but since have increased (Figure 9).

Figure 9
Cases Processed By Missouri Crime Laboratories With Identified Drug
2005 Through 2011

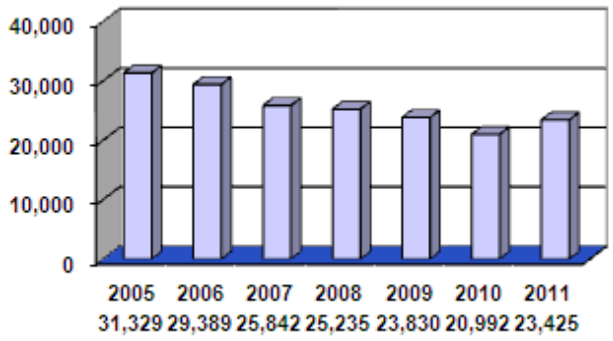
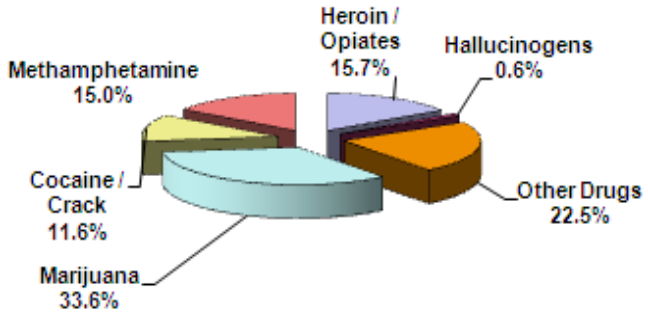


Figure 10
Illicit Drugs Identified In Missouri Crime Laboratory Cases By Drug Type
FY 2011



In 2011, 29,111 drugs were identified in 23,425 crime laboratory cases that resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. Marijuana was the most frequent drug type identified, accounting for 33.6% of all illicit drugs found (Figure 10).

Youth involvement with drugs is a serious problem for Missouri's juvenile justice system. Using data from the Juvenile Court Referral Information Systems, an analysis was conducted of juveniles receiving a final court referral. In 2010, 33,660 referrals were made by juvenile courts. Of these, 2,254, or 6.7% were involved with dangerous drug law violations (Figure 11). Of the drug related referrals, 26.1% were associated with sale and distribution of dangerous drugs.

Dangerous drug referrals handled by the Missouri Juvenile Court System has generally decreased from 2004 to 2010 (Figure 12). This trend is most apparent in recent years when referrals decreased 5.7% from 2006 to 2007, 9.7% in 2008, 7.1% in 2009, and 9.8% in 2010.

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 9,440 custody clients in 2011, 27.7% 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 a significant decrease of drug law violators from 2007 to 2008 but has since remained fairly constant. Incarcerated drug violators decreased 58.5% from 6,153 in 2007 to 2,556 in 2008. The number of new drug violation admissions in 2010 was 2,657 and 2,714 in 2011, just 57 more than in 2010 (Figure 13).

Figure 11
Missouri Juvenile Court Referral
2010

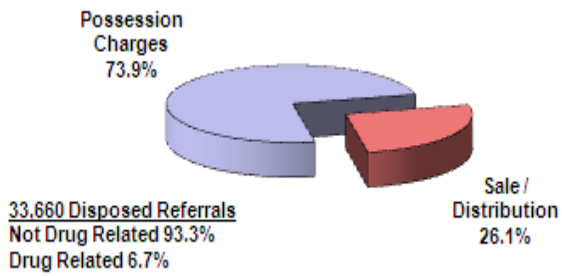


Figure 12
Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals For Drug Related Law Violations
2003 through 2009

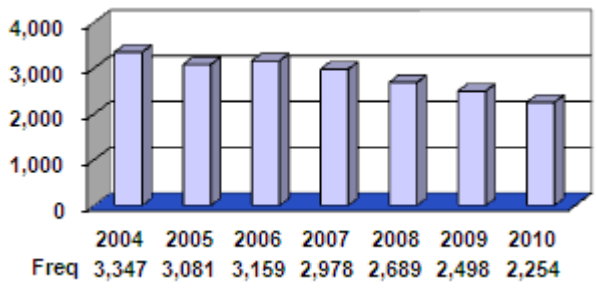
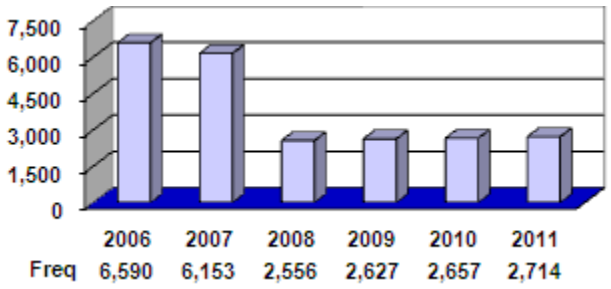


Figure 13
Department Of Corrections Clients
Sentenced For Drug Violations
2006 Through 2011



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 28,498 illicit drugs diagnosed in hospital admissions in 2010, heroin / opiates were most frequently identified. These drugs accounted for 45.8% of the total hospital diagnoses in that year (Figure 14). The next most frequently diagnosed illicit drug in hospital admissions were marijuana (25.7%), cocaine (12.7%), and methamphetamine (11.3%).

To identify trends of the impact the State's health care system, a temporal analysis was conducted on these same data. Of this analysis indicated that since 2006 the number illicit drug diagnoses in hospital admissions has decreased annually (Figure 15). Drug mentions decreased 1.3% in 2007 and 4.6% in 2008 and then increased 3.1% in 2009 and 169.4% in 2010 as compared to each previous year.

Figure 14
Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions In Patient
Diagnoses By Drug Type
2010

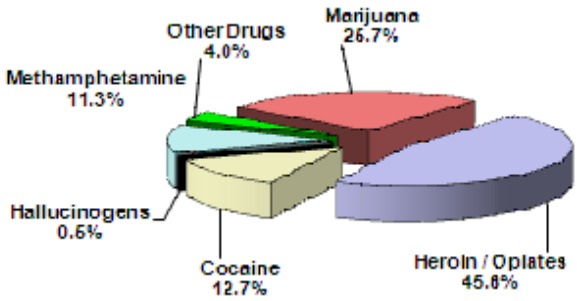
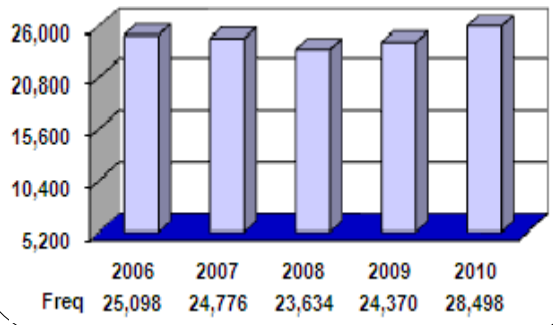


Figure 15
Diagnoses Of Illicit Drug Abuse In
Missouri Hospital Emergency Room Admissions
2006 Through 2010



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 2011, 47 state-supported agencies operated approximately 282 treatment sites located throughout Missouri with programs designed to assist individuals to 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, an 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 can transmit HIV and AIDS as well as a number of other serious diseases such as hepatitis. During 2010, 398 AIDS cases and 250 HIV cases were diagnosed in Missouri where intravenous drug use was suspected as the primary means of infection (Table 4). Another 373 AIDS cases and 207 HIV cases were diagnosed involving both male homosexual activity and drug use via injection.

The spread of HIV and AIDS through the intravenous use of illicit drugs has serious indirect consequences. A substantial number of women and young men support their illicit drug habits through prostitution. When these persons contact 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.

Table 4
HIV / AIDS Cases Contracted By Intravenous Drug Use
2002 Through 2010

Year	IV Drug Use Cases		Homosexual IV Drug Use Cases	
	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS
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
2008	278	436	219	408
2009	277	437	218	420
2010	250	398	207	373

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 2012 drug industry profile survey sent to multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (MJDTF) were also used.

Illicit drug industries involve manufacturing, cultivating, distributing, and marketing. Of the twenty-seven MJDTF contacts that responded to a 2012 drug industry survey, all stated that these industries are a moderate or major problem in Missouri (Table 5). The most problematic drug industry identified in the survey is methamphetamine point-of-sale. The next three most problematic are illicit pharmaceutical drugs point-of-sale, methamphetamine production, and marijuana point-of-sale. Hallucinogen point-of-sale and ecstasy/designer drugs point-of-sale are the least 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 5
Seriousness Of Specific Illicit Drug Industries In Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Drug Industry	Major Problem	Moderate Problem	Minor Problem	No Problem
Marijuana Cultivation	0.0%	59.3%	40.7%	0.0%
Methamphetamine Production	63.0%	25.9%	11.1%	0.0%
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking	55.6%	29.6%	14.8%	0.0%
Point-Of-Sale Distribution				
Marijuana	63.0%	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cocaine / Crack Cocaine	22.2%	37.0%	40.7%	0.0%
Methamphetamine	74.1%	22.2%	3.7%	0.0%
Heroin / Opiates	38.5%	19.2%	26.9%	15.4%
Hallucinogens	0.0%	11.5%	69.2%	19.2%
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs	0.0%	7.7%	76.9%	15.4%
Ilicit Pharmaceutical Drugs	70.4%	18.5%	11.1%	0.0%
Crack Cocaine Processing	18.5%	25.9%	29.6%	25.9%

Marijuana Cultivation

According to the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use & Health[17] marijuana was used in the past month by 17.4 million persons. 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.

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. For the year 2007 the average THC level contained almost 10 percent. Sinsemilla potency increased in the past two decades from 6% to more than 13%, and some samples contained THC levels up to 33%.

Production of both cultivated and sinsemilla marijuana has fluctuated in Missouri during the past several years. In 2011, a total of 5,398 cultivated marijuana plants were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (Table 6). Historically, few sinsemilla plants are eradicated by MJDTFs but in 2003, 1,318 sinsemilla plants were destroyed.

Table 6
Eradication Of Cultivated And Sinsemilla Marijuana Plants
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
Fiscal Years 2003 Through 2011

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
2009	10,763	87
2010	4,008	259
2011	5,398	60

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-seven responding MJDTFs that indicated marijuana cultivation was either a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 93.8% indicated marijuana is grown indoors in their jurisdictional area and 68.8% indicated it is grown outdoors. Much of the outdoor cannabis cultivation in the United States occurs where growers can take advantage of an area's remoteness to minimize the risk of detection. The by-products of outdoor marijuana crops, such as use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides or trash and human waste left behind at large cultivation sites, can potentially contaminate waterways or destroy vegetation and wildlife habitats. Also worth noting is the potential danger of fires that are started to clear timber or ground cover to prepare cultivation sites. Of the MJDTFs indicating marijuana is cultivated outdoors in their jurisdictions, 72.7% reported marijuana is grown on natural / undisturbed fields dispersed in existing legitimate crops (Table 7). Also, 63.6% reported marijuana is dispersed in government forests or private and river /stream banks.

Potentially harmful situations are associated with indoor cultivation sites. Persons are exposed to increased risk of fire or electrocution in grow houses from incorrectly rewired electrical bypasses. They may also be exposed to toxic molds found in grow houses due to high levels of humidity. Of the MJDTFs indicating marijuana is cultivated indoors in their jurisdictions, 100.0% stated it is grown in residences, and 66.7% indicated it is grown in barns / outbuildings.

Table 7
Location of Outdoor and Indoor Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Outdoor Locations	
Natural / Undisturbed Fields	**72.7%**
Cultivated / Fallow Farmland	**45.5%**
River / Stream Banks	**63.6%**
Dispersed In Existing Crops	**72.7%**
Government Forest	**63.6%**
Along Railroad Lines	**0.0%**
Along Roadsides	**9.1%**
Other	**0.0%**
Indoor Locations	
Private Residences	**100.0%**
Garages	**60.0%**
Barns / Outbuildings	**66.7%**
Abandoned Buildings	**6.7%**
Other	**0.0%**

MJDTFs survey responses indicate marijuana is cultivated predominantly by Caucasians between the ages of 26 and 35. Of the MJDTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 93.8% indicated males were involved in this industry, 84.3% indicated Caucasians were involved, and 38.8% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were involved (Table 8).

Of those MJDTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 43.8% indicated this industry is loosely organized or unorganized (Figure 16).

Almost half (43.8%) of the MJDTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem believe marijuana cultivation is slightly increasing while 25.0% have the opinion that this industry has stayed the same (Figure 17).

Table 8
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**93.8%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**6.3%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**84.3%**
	African American	**2.5%**
	Hispanic	**12.1%**
	Asian	**1.2%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**0.0%**
	18 - 25	**20.2%**
	26 - 35	**38.8%**
	36 - 50	**33.5%**
	Over 50	**9.7%**

Figure 16
Organization Levels Associated With Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

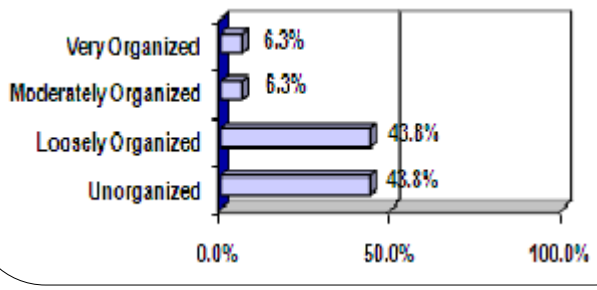
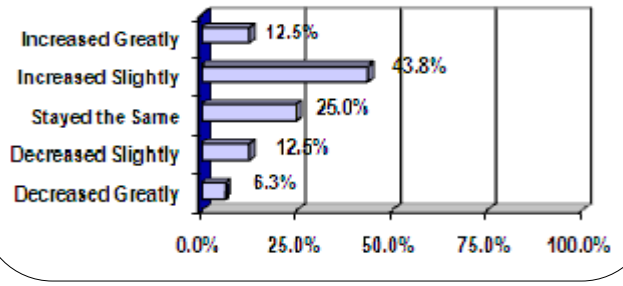


Figure 17
Trends of Marijuana Cultivation Industry
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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. 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. Another method known as hypo-reduction also uses iodine but with hypo-phosphorous acid in place 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 procedure is the one method of methamphetamine production that does not involve ephedrine or pseudoephedrine reduction. Rather, processing of principal chemicals including phenyl-2-propanone (P2P), aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric acid yields low quality methamphetamine. This method has been most commonly utilized by outlaw motorcycle gangs. There is another method of making methamphetamine that does not require a heating element or open flame. Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine tablets are crushed and combined with household chemicals and then shaken in a soda bottle. The chemical reaction that produces methamphetamine is known as the Shake and Bake method.

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 the methamphetamine producers and their family members. Communities are affected by the aftermath and vacated remains associated with these laboratories. It is estimated that every pound of produced methamphetamine results in 5 to 7 pounds of toxic waste. Dump site chemicals contaminate water supplies, kill livestock, destroy forest lands, and render areas uninhabitable.

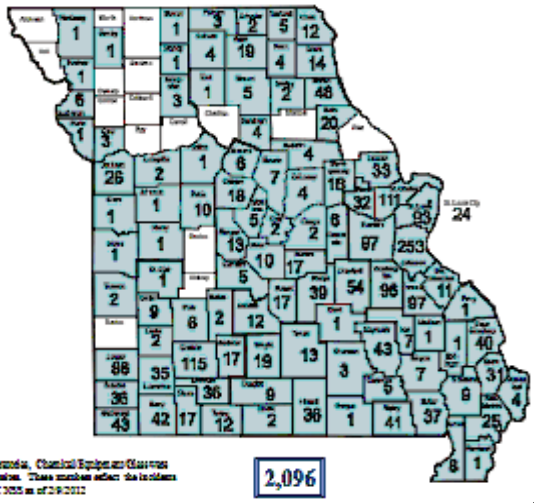
Nationally, methamphetamine clandestine laboratories are widely found throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and Central (including Missouri) regions of the country. Powdered methamphetamine is the most commonly found form although use of crystal methamphetamine, known as ice, is increasing in the Kansas 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 2011, 1,593 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Missouri. Of these, 54.7% were destroyed in non-MSA counties and 30.0% were destroyed in St. Louis MSA counties. Springfield MSA counties accounted for 4.7% of the total destroyed clandestine methamphetamine labs, followed by counties in the Kansas City MSA (1.7%), Columbia MSA (1.6%), and St. Joseph and Joplin MSAs (0.3% each).

In calendar year 2011, 2,096 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.

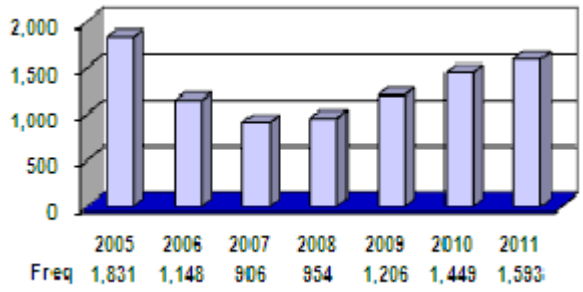
The number of methamphetamine clandestine laboratories seized by the statewide multi-jurisdictional drug task forces decreased from 2005 through 2007 but has steadily increased from 2008 through 2011 (Figure 19). Seizures increased 20.1% in 2010 followed by an increase of 9.9% in 2011 as compared to each previous year.

Figure 18
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures
By County
2011



2,096

Figure 19
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2005 through FY 2011



An examination of Missouri crime laboratory case processing data suggests methamphetamine manufacturing has increased substantially only in the past year since 2007. In 2011, Missouri crime laboratories processed only 799 clandestine lab cases that detected methamphetamine final product, methamphetamine precursor chemicals, or both final product and precursor chemicals (Table 9). This compares to a total of 407 such cases in 2007.

All MJDTFs that perceived this industry to be a major or moderate problem indicated methamphetamine labs are found indoors although 87.5% stated they are found outdoors as well. All task forces indicated methamphetamine labs are found in vehicles (Table 10). Other common outdoor methamphetamine lab sites identified by MJDTFs are gravel roads and wooded areas or rural fields. All MJDTFs indicated indoor methamphetamine labs are found in single family residences and apartment / condominiums. Other common indoor sites for methamphetamine lab sites are garages, abandoned buildings, and hotels or motels.

Table 9
Cases with Methamphetamine Products And Precursors
Detected By Missouri Crime Laboratories
FY 2002 through FY 2011

Year		Product Only	Precursor Only	Both
2002	414	266	627	1,307
2003	373	190	570	1,133
2004	454	179	539	1,172
2005	417	190	576	1,183
2006	276	179	373	828
2007	109	99	199	407
2008	114	75	245	434
2009	104	93	250	447
2010	142	63	221	426
2011	359	135	305	799

Table 10
Locations Used For Clandestine
Methamphetamine Production As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Outdoor Locations		
	Wooded Areas / Rural Fields	**100.0%**
	Campgrounds	**19.0%**
	River Banks / Accesses	**52.4%**
	Farmland	**38.1%**
	Caves	**9.5%**
	Public Parks	**38.1%**
	Gravel Roads	**90.5%**
	Vehicles	**100.0%**
	Government Forest	**38.1%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Indoor Locations		
	Hotels / Motels	**91.3%**
	Workplaces	**8.7%**
	Abandoned Buildings	**82.6%**
	Barns / Outbuildings	**65.2%**
	Garages	**91.3%**
	Single Family Residences	**100.0%**
	Apartments / Condominiums	**87.0%**
	Commercial Storage Unit	**13.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**

Task forces indicated participants in this industry use many methods to produce methamphetamine but most prefer Shake/Bake. Of the MJDTFs indicating clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are a serious or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 95.8% stated that Shake/Bake method was the most commonly used (Figure 20). In addition, all task forces indicated that powder methamphetamine is the most popular to produce.

In the 2012 drug industry survey, MJDTFs 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 camping fuels/liquid, cold capsules/ephedrine, and lithium batteries are most commonly used to produce the drug (Table 11).

Figure 20
Types of Chemical Processing Associated With Methamphetamine Production
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
2012

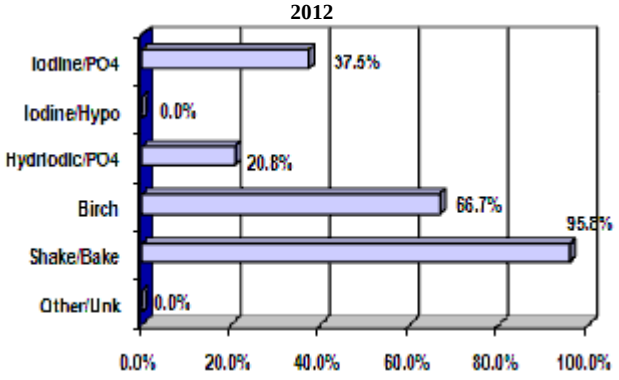


Table 11
Clandestine Methamphetamine Precursor Chemicals
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Precursor Chemicals	
Anhydrous Ammonia	79.2%
Ether / Starting Fluid	95.8%
Liquid Iodine	50.0%
Highway Flares	8.3%
Lithium Batteries	100.0%
Camping Fuels	100.0%
Cold Capsules / Ephedrine	100.0%
Organic Solvent	83.3%
Acids	79.2%
Red Devil Dye	87.5%
Hydrogen Peroxide	37.5%
Ammonia Sulfate	37.5%
Ammonia Nitrate	58.3%

The sources of precursor chemicals used to process methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories vary. Retail / supply stores and drug stores are the most common source of precursor chemicals according to 88.9% of MJDTFs that indicated methamphetamine production is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 12). Portable field tanks (50.0%) are the most common source of anhydrous ammonia identified by task forces with a major or moderate clandestine methamphetamine laboratory problem. Other sources for anhydrous ammonia include farm co-ops (40.0%).

Persons involved in producing methamphetamine are predominately Caucasian, young adult males between the ages of 18 and 35. Of the MJDTFs stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 60.9% indicated participants are male, 85.0% indicated participants are Caucasian, and 38.2% indicated their ages range from 26 through 35 (Table 13).

Table 12
Sources of Methamphetamine Precursor Chemicals
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Precursor Chemical Sources		Anhydrous Ammonia	
Mail Order	0.0%	Field Tanks	50.0%
Catalogs / Farm Supply	66.7%	Farm Supply Stores	15.0%
Stores / Veterinarian	4.2%	Farm Co-ops	40.0%
Suppliers / Retail	91.7%	Bulk Fertilizer Plants	30.0%
Discount Chemical Supply	8.3%	Poultry Processing Plants	0.0%
Hardware Warehouse	70.8%	Imported From Other States	25.0%
Drug Stores	87.5%	Home Made	45.0%
Overseas Pharmaceutical	4.2%	Other	5.0%
Other	0.0%		

Table 13
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In Clandestine Methamphetamine Production As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces 2012

Gender		
	Male	**60.9%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**39.1%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**85.0%**
	African American	**7.6%**
	Hispanic	**7.5%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**1.2%**
	18 - 25	**28.3%**
	26 - 35	**38.2%**
	36 - 50	**26.0%**
	Over 50	**6.3%**

One half of the task forces indicated persons in this industry are loosely organized (52.2%) and may share processing techniques or equipment (Figure 21). Another third (34.8%) of the respondent MJDTFs indicated participants in this industry are somewhat organized.

Clandestine methamphetamine production appears to be increasing in most regions of the State (Figure 22). Of the MJDTFs that indicated this industry is a moderate or major problem, over half of the MJDTFs (69.6%) indicated this industry had a slight or great increase in growth in their jurisdiction (Figure 22).

Figure 21
Organization Levels Associated With Clandestine Methamphetamine Production As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces 2012

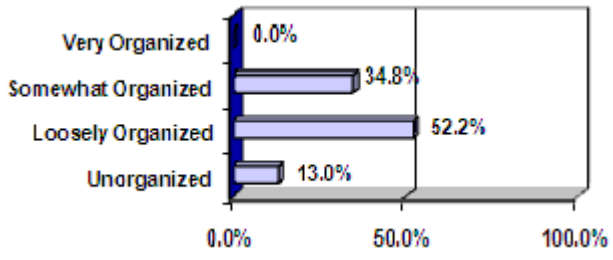
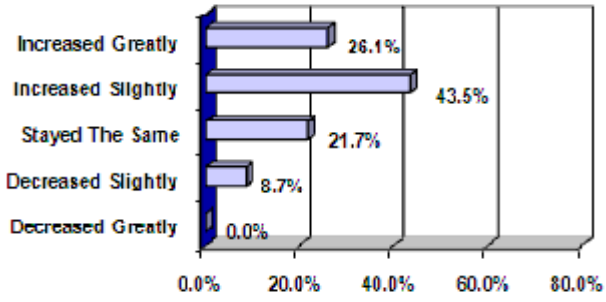


Figure 22
Trends of Clandestine Methamphetamine Production As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces 2012



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, knowingly and unknowingly. Marijuana is distributed / trafficked in all MJDTFs jurisdictions (Table 14). Other widely distributed / trafficked drugs identified by task forces were cocaine / crack cocaine (82.6%) and methamphetamine (82.6%).

Table 14
Types of Drugs Transported Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Cocaine / Crack	**82.6%**
Marijuana	**100.0%**
Methamphetamine	**82.6%**
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs	**39.1%**
Heroin / Opiates	**47.8%**
Pharmaceuticals	**13.0%**
Hallucinogens	**8.7%**
Khat	**4.3%**

MJDTFs were asked to identify vehicle types and transportation systems commonly used to transport illicit drugs across the State. Of the MJDTFs indicating interstate drug distribution / trafficking is a major or moderate problem, 91.3% stated drugs are transported by noncommercial vehicles on interstate roadways (Table 15). Other common vehicle types used for drug distribution / trafficking are mail couriers (78.3%) and commercial vehicles (56.5%).

Table 15
Vehicle Types Used To Transport Drugs Across Missouri
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Vehicle Type	
Non Commercial Vehicles	**91.3%**
Commercial Vehicles	**56.5%**
Mail Couriers	**78.3%**
Bus Lines	**26.1%**
Train Lines	**17.4%**
Commercial Airlines	**4.3%**
Private Airlines	**4.3%**

Interstate drug distribution / trafficking is conducted by both males and females of most races and age groups. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 65.2% indicated only males distribute / traffic drugs while 34.8% stated both males and females participate (Table 16). Of the MJDTFs with a moderate or major drug distribution / trafficking problem, 36.9% indicated Caucasians are participants and 36.5% stated Hispanics participate. Of these same MJDTFs, 42.8% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were most commonly involved in this industry.

Table 16
Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In
Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**65.2%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**34.8%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**36.9%**
	African American	**26.4%**
	Hispanic	**36.5%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**2.6%**
	18 - 25	**25.8%**
	26 - 35	**42.8%**
	36 - 50	**22.0%**
	Over 50	**6.9%**

Interstate drug distribution is more organized than other illicit drug industries. Of the MJDTFs indicating interstate drug distribution is a major or moderate problem, 78.2% indicated this industry is very or somewhat organized. Also, 21.7% of the MJDTFs stated that gangs are involved with interstate drug distribution / trafficking. Street gangs and ethnic / nationalist 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 MJDTFs that believe this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, almost half (47.8%) responded drug distribution / trafficking is slightly or greatly increasing (Figure 23). In addition, 34.8% of the responding task forces consider the purity of distributed / trafficked drugs to be staying the same while 43.5% believe purities of transported drugs are increasing (Figure 24).

Figure 23
Growth Trends Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

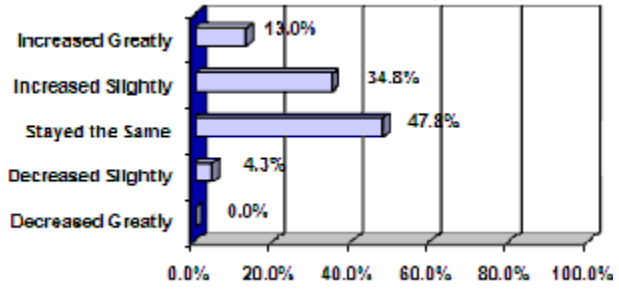
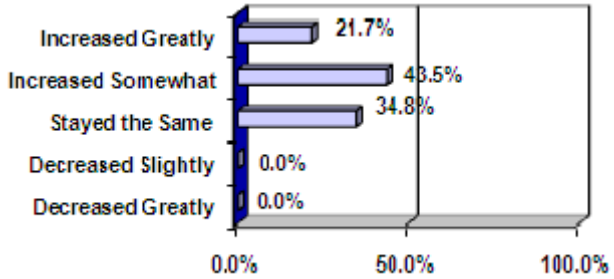


Figure 24
Purity Trends Of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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. Cultivated marijuana provides the bulk of the drug distributed and sold in the State. The NDIC reports marijuana traffickers 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 such as 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 17). In Fiscal Year 2008, 375,502 ounces of marijuana were seized compared to 179,389 ounces in Fiscal Year 2007. In Fiscal Year 2010, 177,414 ounces of marijuana were seized. This is an increase of 12.4% from 2009. In Fiscal Year 2011, ounces of seized marijuana increased 30.8% from 2010 to 232,006 ounces.

Table 17
Ounces of Drugs Seized By
Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2003 Through FY 2011

Fiscal Year	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Meth	Heroin / Opiates	LSD	PCP	Ecstasy*
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
2008	157,861	5,610	297	2,815	589	19	897	566
2010	177,414	3,235	192	1,895	67	63	569	3
2011	232,006	4,318	121	2,089	467	<1	3	7

All MJDTFs perceive point-of-sale marijuana to be a major or moderate problem in Missouri. Marijuana sales most commonly take place in homes or on streets / parking lots. Private residences were identified by 96.2% of the MJDTFs as locations of marijuana sales while 80.8% identified streets / parking lots as locations (Table 18). Sale of marijuana from vehicles was noted by 84.6% of the MJDTFs.

Table 18
Location Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**96.2%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**80.8%**
Vehicles	**84.6%**
Hotels / Motels	**65.4%**
Bars / Nightclubs	**57.7%**
Work Places	**50.0%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**23.1%**

Marijuana point-of-sale distribution is conducted by persons of both sexes and all age groups. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 69.2% indicated both males and females were involved (Table 19). These MJDTFs also indicated Caucasians (50.6%), African Americans (30.4%) and Hispanics (18.6%) are involved in this industry. Over one third (31.4%) of the responding MJDTFs identified persons aged 18 through 25 as participating in this industry and 30.6% stated persons aged 26 through 35 are involved.

Table 19
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender			
	Male		**30.8%**
	Female		**0.0%**
	Both		**69.2%**
Race			
	Caucasian	**50.6%**	
	African American		**30.4%**
	Hispanic		**18.6%**
	Asian		**0.0%**
	Other		**0.0%**
Age Group			
	17 & Under		**9.2%**
	18 - 25		**31.4%**
	26 - 35		**30.6%**
	36 - 50		**20.3%**
	Over 50		**8.7%**

According to Missouri drug task forces, marijuana sale / distribution is organized to some degree throughout the State. Of the MJDTFs indicating marijuana point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, over half (76.9%) stated sellers were very organized, somewhat organized, or loosely organized (Figure 25). Of the same task forces, 57.9% indicated street gangs are associated with marijuana sale and distribution.

Growth of this industry is increasing in some areas served by MJDTFs but remains constant in others. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, one-half (50.0%) responded marijuana point-of-sale distribution stayed the same and 46.1% stated the industry is greatly or slightly increasing (Figure 26).

Figure 25
Organization Levels Associated With
Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

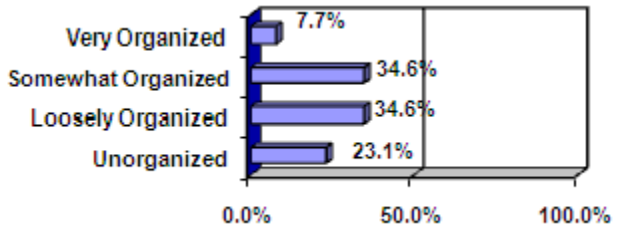
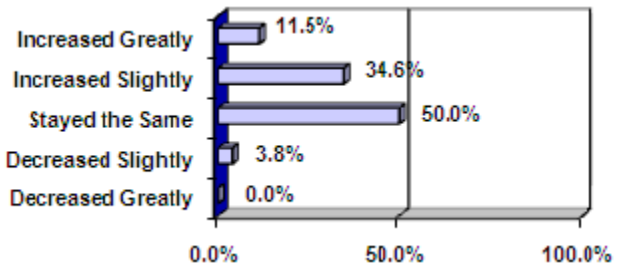


Figure 26
Growth Trends Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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 is then 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 2010, task forces seized 3,235 ounces of cocaine (Table 17). Larger quantities of cocaine were seized by MJDTFs in Fiscal Year 2011 when 4,318 ounces were seized. This is a 33.5% increase of ounces seized in 2010.

Distribution / point-of-sale of cocaine and crack cocaine occurs throughout Missouri. Of the MJDTFs that responded to the illicit drug industry survey, little over half (59.0%) believe this industry is a moderate or major problem in their jurisdictions (Table 5). In the same survey, task forces indicated cocaine / crack are sold at many different locations. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 88.9% identified cocaine / crack sales and distribution commonly occur in private residences, on streets / parking lots (94.4%) and from vehicles (83.3%) (Table 20).

Cocaine and crack cocaine are commonly distributed by African American males between the ages of 26 and 35. Of the MJDTFs that indicated this industry is major or moderate problems in their area, two-thirds (66.5%) reported African Americans are participants (Table 21). Just under a half of the task forces (47.4%) indicated only males participate and 31.7% identified participants in this industry are between the ages of 26 and 35.

Table 20
Location Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**88.9%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**94.4%**
Vehicles	**83.3%**
Hotels / Motels	**66.7%**
Bars / Nightclubs	**44.4%**
Work Places	**27.8%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**11.1%**

Table 21
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**47.4%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**52.6%**
Race		
	Caucasian1	**5.0%**
	African American	**66.5%**
	Hispanic	**18.5%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**10.1%**
	18 - 25	**30.4%**
	26 - 35	**31.7%**
	36 - 50	**22.6%**
	Over 50	**5.3%**

Cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is moderately to well organized in the State. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated participants are somewhat organized and 16.7% indicated industry participants are very organized (Figure 27).

Many Missouri drug task forces believe cocaine / crack point-of-sale distribution has increased in their jurisdictions. One third (31.6%) of MJDTFs respondents to the drug industry survey indicated cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking increased slightly while 15.8% perceived this industry has greatly increased (Figure 28).

Crack is a crystal form of cocaine that can be converted with heat from powder or rock cocaine. 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 MJDTFs that indicated cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution was a major or moderate problem, 44.4% indicated crack processing was also a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 5). Of these MJDTFs, 66.7% indicated powder cocaine was the precursor to crack and 41.7% indicated rock cocaine was a precursor.

Figure 27
Organization Levels Associated With
Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

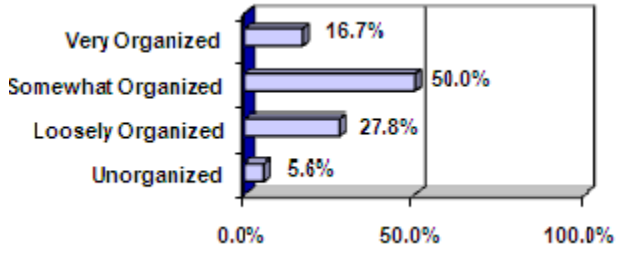
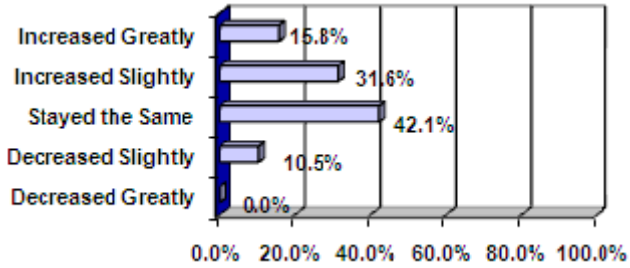


Figure 28
Growth Trends Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



Crack cocaine processing is most commonly conducted in industry participants' homes. Of the MJDTFs that believe this industry is a major or moderate problem, all indicated crack processing occurs in single family residence and 83.3% indicated it occurs in apartments or condominiums (Table 22).

Table 22
Location Of Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Single Family Residences	**100.0%**
Apartments / Condominiums	**83.3%**
Hotels / Motels	**50.0%**
Work Places	**0.0%**
Abandoned Buildings	**16.7%**
Garages	**0.0%**
Barn/ Outbuildings	**8.3%**

In Missouri, cocaine is processed into crack cocaine by young to middle-aged African American males. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry as a major or moderate problem, 91.7% identified males as participants in crack cocaine processing and 79.6% identified African American participants (Table 23). Over one-half (59.1%) of these task forces indicated persons aged 26 through 35 are involved.

Crack processing in Missouri is moderate to well organize according to drug task forces. Of the MJDTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 58.3% indicated participants are somewhat organized (Figure 29). All of these task forces also indicated street gangs are involved in crack processing.

Crack cocaine processing appears to be increasing in some parts of the State. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% responded it stayed constant while 41.7% of the MJDTFs indicated the industry increased in their jurisdictions (Figure 30).

Table 23
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Crack Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**91.7%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**8.3%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**13.0%**
	African American	**79.6%**
	Hispanic	**8.0%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**2.2%**
	18 - 25	**20.8%**
	26 - 35	**59.1%**
	36 - 50	**17.2%**
	Over 50	**0.8%**

Figure 29
Organization Levels Associated With
Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

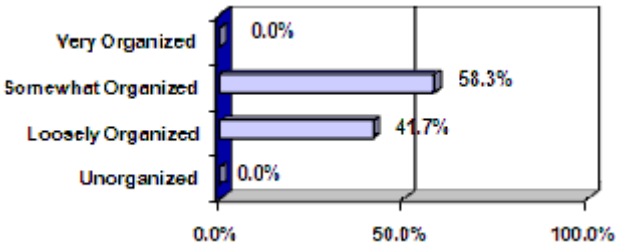
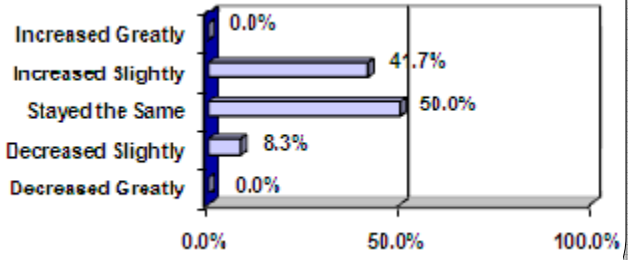


Figure 30
Growth Trends Of Crack Cocaine Processing
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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 amounts of methamphetamine seized by multi-jurisdictional task drug force investigations indicate distribution of this drug is significant in Missouri but may be decreasing. From Fiscal Years 2003 through 2004, seized ounces of methamphetamine increased from 2,324 to 4,918 but decreased in 2005 and 2006 (Table 17). Seizures of methamphetamine again increased in 2007 when 6,721 ounces was taken. Seized methamphetamine decreased to 508 ounces in 2008 but increased to 2,816 ounces in 2009. Seizures of methamphetamine also decreased in 2010 to 1,895 ounces but again increased to 2,089 ounces in 2011. Except for 2008, seized doses of pseudoephedrine, a common methamphetamine precursor, continually decreased since 2004 (Table 24). This decrease is probably a result of State

legislation enacted in 2005 that limits purchases of only 9 mg (30 tablets) of pseudoephedrine per month. Seizures of anhydrous ammonia, another precursor of methamphetamine, decreased in 2009 when only 119 gallons were seized compared to 2008 when 3,928 gallons of anhydrous ammonia were seized. Gallons of seized anhydrous ammonia increased in 2010 to 293 gallons and 298 gallons in 2011.

Methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a serious problem in the State. Of all responding MJDTFs, 96.3% stated this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 5). These task forces indicated methamphetamine is distributed at many locations. Of the MJDTFs that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 96.2% identified private residences as point-of-sale locations (Table 25). Other common methamphetamine distribution locations identified by MJDTFs included vehicles (84.6%), on streets / parking lots (80.8%), and at hotels / motels (80.8%).

Task force survey results indicate Caucasian males and females are typically involved in distributing and selling methamphetamine. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 76.3% indicated participants in this illicit industry were Caucasian (Table 26). The 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, 36.9% stated participants are between the ages of 26 and 35 and 26.1% stated they are aged 18 through 25.

Table 24
Doses of Drugs Seized By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2003 through FY 2011

Fiscal Year	Heroin / Opiates	LSD	PCP	Ecstasy	Gallons Pseudo Ephedrine	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other Drugs
2003	246	1,325	0	4,149	655,279	3,251	14,473
2004	73	259	0	17,695	896,015	1,779	10,371
2005	1,569	1,134	82	4,559	67,065	2,114	25,604
2006	1,111	710	40	19,579	48,418	1,631	65,310
2007	1,419	573	215	11,440	10,222	2,205	16,607
2008	983	174	42	13,195	50,957	3,928	11,330
2009	1,249	294	1	20,332	14,009	119	23,964
2010	3,901	805	6	14,305	14,322	293	8,248
2011	2,659	335	12	1,670	4,744	298	11,602

Table 25
Location Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	96.2%
Vehicles	84.6%
Streets / Parking Lots	80.8%
Hotels / Motels	80.8%
Work Places	50.0%
Bars / Night Clubs	61.5%
Schools / Playgrounds	7.7%

Table 26
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**34.6%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**65.4%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**76.3%**
	African American	**4.3%**
	Hispanic	**18.5%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.9%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**4.6%**
	18 - 25	**26.1%**
	26 - 35	**36.9%**
	36 - 50	**26.3%**
	Over 50	**6.2%**

The level of organization associated with methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution in Missouri varies from loosely organized to very organized. Of the MJDTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 48.0% indicated participants are somewhat to very organized and 32.0% indicated participants are loosely organized (Figure 31). Several gang types are involved with this industry as well. According to the MJDTFs that responded methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 47.1% stated street gangs are involved in this industry and 35.3% stated motorcycle gangs are involved.

Methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is increasing throughout the State. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 84.6% noted it has slightly or greatly increased (Figure 32).

Figure 31
Organization Levels Associated With Methamphetamine
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

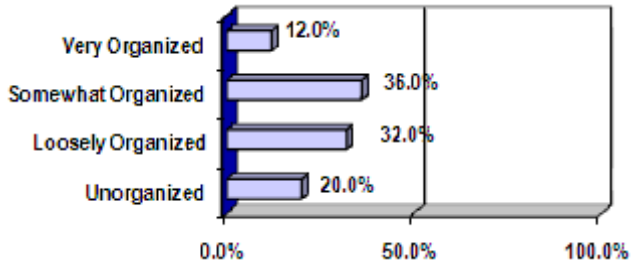
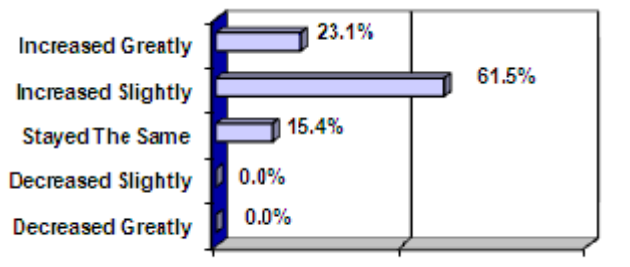


Figure 32
Growth Trends Of Methamphetamine
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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. It is smuggled into the U.S. via ports of entry along the Mexico border and then transported to U.S. cities for further distribution. Heroin also originates from Southwestern and Southeastern Asia and is usually smuggled into the U.S. east and west coast cities via commercial air carriers. It is then transported to regional distribution centers. Asian heroin entering Missouri usually is distributed from Chicago.

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 2011, task forces seized 467 ounces of heroin / opiates (Table 17), which was a significant increase from 2010 when 67 ounces of heroin were seized. The greatest amount of heroin recently seized was in Fiscal Year 2006 when 1,331 ounces of heroin / opiates were seized. Doses of seized heroin increased 27.1% from 983 doses in 2008 to 1,249 doses in 2009 (Table 24).

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 Missouri. Of the surveyed MJDTFs, just over half (57.7%) responded this industry is a major or moderate problem (Table 5). Heroin / opiate sales are limited to several common locations according to the surveyed task forces. Of the MJDTFs that regard this industry as a major or moderate problem, 88.2% indicate sales occur on streets and parking lots. These task forces also identified sales commonly occur in private residences (Table 27).

Table 27
Location Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**82.4%**
Vehicles	**82.4%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**88.2%**
Bars / Night Clubs	**47.1%**
Hotels / Motels	**58.8%**
Work Places	**35.3%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**11.8%**

Persons involved with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution are typically Caucasians or African Americans over 17 years of age. A little over one-third (38.1%) of task forces identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem indicated Caucasians are involved and 49.4% indicated African Americans are involved. Of these same MJDTFs, 61.1% stated that both males and females were involved (Table 28), as were persons aged 18 through 35 (66.8%) of the MJDTFs.

Table 28
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**38.9%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**61.1%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**38.1%**
	African American	**49.4%**
	Hispanic	**10.8%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**1.8%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**11.0%**
	18 - 25	**30.7%**
	26 - 35	**36.1%**
	36 - 50	**16.7%**
	Over 50	**5.8%**

Multiple levels of organization are associated with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution in Missouri. Of the MJDTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 44.5% indicated heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is very organized to somewhat organized (Figure 33). Another 50.0% of these MJDTFs stated this industry is loosely organized. Street gangs and ethnic / nationalist gangs are involved in this industry according to all MJDTFs with a major or moderate heroin / opiate point-of-sale distribution problem.

Generally this industry is increasing in some areas where it is a major or moderate problem. Of the MJDTFs indicating heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 73.7% noted the industry has increased in their jurisdictions while 21.1% stated it has remained constant (Figure 34).

Figure 33
Organization Levels Associated With Heroin / Opiates
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

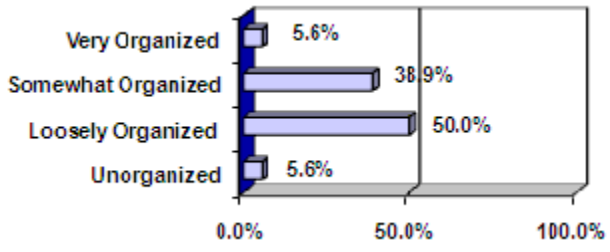
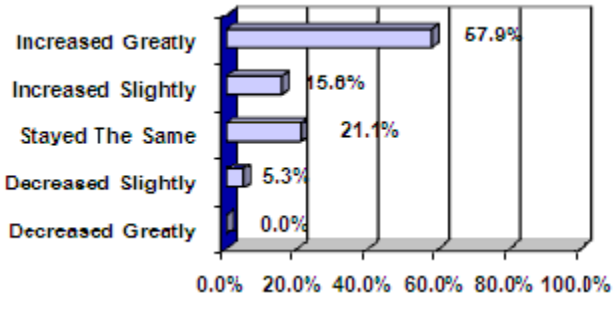


Figure 34
Growth Trends Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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. LSD is produced less extensively 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 as well as in liquid, tablet, and powder forms.

An analysis of LSD and PCP quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicates distribution of these drugs is not widespread in Missouri. In Fiscal Year 2011, task forces seized 3 ounces of PCP and less than 1 ounce of LSD (Table 17). The number of doses of hallucinogenic drugs seized by MJDTFs decreased in 2011 to 347 doses compared to 811 in 2010, a 57.2% drop (Table 24).

Of the MJDTFs responding to a drug industry survey, only 11.5% identified hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 5). These task forces also stated hallucinogens are sold primarily from private residences, streets / parking lots, and vehicles. Of the MJDTFs with a major or moderate problem with this industry, 100.0% stated hallucinogens are sold from private residences (Table 29).

Hallucinogen dealers are typically younger white males and females. Of the MJDTFs indicating hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, all stated either males or both males and females are involved in this industry (Table 30). Over half (56.7%) of these task forces indicated industry participants are Caucasian and (40.0%) indicated participants are between the ages of 18 and 25.

Hallucinogens point-of-sale distribution is not widespread in Missouri and loosely organized. Street gangs were reported to be involved in this industry by 66.7% of these task forces and ethnic/ nationalist gangs were identified to be involved by 33.3%. 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 another with PCP.

Hallucinogens point-of-sale distribution does not appear to be increasing in Missouri. Of the MJDTFs that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 90.0% responded this illicit industry has remained constant (Figure 35).

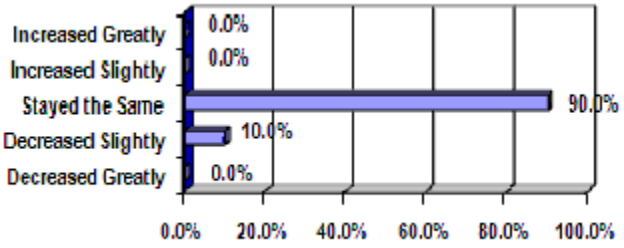
Table 29
Location Of Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**100.0%**
Vehicles	**66.7%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**50.0%**
Bars / Night Clubs	**33.3%**
Hotels / Motels	**33.3%**
Work Places	**16.7%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**33.3%**

Table 30
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**25.0%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**75.0%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**56.7%**
	African American	**26.7%**
	Hispanic	**17.0%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**0.0%**
	18 - 25	**40.0%**
	26 - 35	**30.0%**
	36 - 50	**15.0%**
	Over 50	**15.0%**

Figure 35
Growth Trends Of Hallucinogens Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



Ecstasy

According to the NDIC, ecstasy use in the country has increased in recent years. Ecstasy is a stimulant with mild hallucinogenic properties taken orally in tablet or capsule form. 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.

An analysis of ecstasy and designer drugs quantities seized by MJDTFs indicates distribution of these drugs fluctuates in Missouri. A very large seizure of 36,613 ounces of ecstasy was made in Fiscal Year 2005 (Table 17). In contrast, only 3 ounces of ecstasy were seized by drug task forces in Fiscal Year 2010 and 7.16 ounces were seized in Fiscal Year 2011. In Fiscal Year 2010, 14,305 doses of ecstasy was seized while only 1,670 doses were seized in Fiscal Year 2011 (Table 24).

In an industry profile survey completed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, 7.7% of the respondents reported ecstasy was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table 5). These task forces also stated that ecstasy is most commonly sold from private residences, bars/ nightclubs, vehicles, or streets and parking lots. Of the MJDTFs that stated a major or moderate problem with this industry, 85.7% indicated ecstasy was sold from private residences and 71.4% indicated it was sold from bars / nightclubs (Table 31).

Most MJDTFs survey respondents reported ecstasy is distributed by young white adults. Of the MJDTFs indicating ecstasy point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, (82.6%) identified both males and females as industry participants (Table 32). Over half (70.0%) of these task forces identified Caucasians as participants and 49.0% identified persons aged 25 or younger were involved in ecstasy point-of-sale distribution.

Point-of-sale distribution of ecstasy / designer drugs is not a very organized industry in Missouri. Of the MJDTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, only 57.1% indicated the industry is loosely organized while 42.9% indicated ecstasy / designer drugs point-of-sale distribution is unorganized (Figure 36). Of the MJDTFs stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 75.0% indicated street gangs were involved and 25.0% identified ethnic / nationalist gangs as participants.

Ecstasy / designer drug point-of-sale distribution appears to be staying the same in Missouri. Over three-fourth (88.9%) of the MJDTFs with a major or moderate problem with this industry stated it has remained the same (Figure 37).

Table 31
Location Of Ecstasy / Designer Drug
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**85.7%**
Bars / Night Clubs	**71.4%**
Vehicles	**57.1%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**57.1%**
Hotels / Motels	**28.6%**
Work Places	**0.0%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**14.3%**

Table 32
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Ecstasy / Designer Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**14.3%**
	Female	**0.0%**
	Both	**82.6%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**70.0%**
	African American	**15.0%**
	Hispanic	**15.0%**
	Asian	**0.0%**
	Other	**0.0%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**0.0%**
	18 - 25	**49.0%**
	26 - 35	**31.5%**
	36 - 50	**11.5%**
	Over 50	**11.5%**

Figure 36
Organization Levels Associated With
Ecstasy / Designer Drugs Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

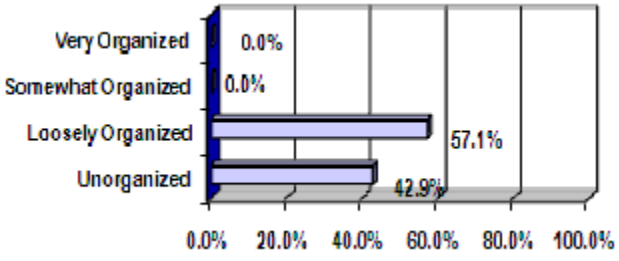
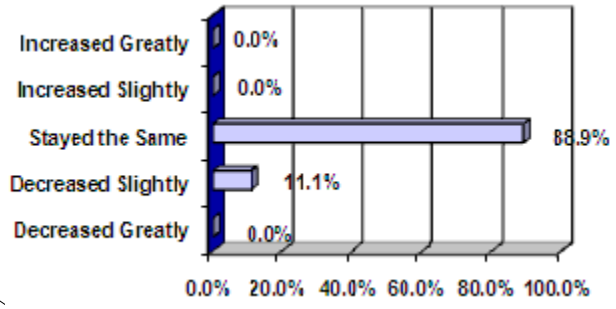


Figure 37
Growth Trends Of Ecstasy / Designer Drugs
Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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 regions of the State. The NDIC reports the 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 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 MJDTFs responding to a drug industry survey, 88.9% indicated point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Table5). In Fiscal Year 2010, 8,248 doses of pharmaceutical drugs were seized by MJDTFs and in Fiscal Year 2011 11,602 doses were seized (Table 24).

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, 95.7% identified Oxycontin as an abused narcotic (Table 33). 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 the solution is then 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, 91.3% stated Vicoden is illicitly distributed and over half (73.9%) 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 MJDTFs that perceived pharmaceutical point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem, 95.7% indicated Xanax is illegally sold (Table 33). Of these task forces, 65.2% also identified Valium as an illegally distributed pharmaceutical drug.

Stimulants are legitimately prescribed to treat attention disorders, obesity, and narcolepsy. Because these drugs increase concentration, alertness, and energy, they are commonly misused. Adderal, Dexedrine, and Ritalin are the more commonly abused stimulants. Just over half (52.2%) of the MJDTFs that perceived point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs as a major or moderate problem also indicated Adderal is illegally sold (Table 33).

Table 33
Narcotics, Depressants, And Stimulants Associated With Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Narcotics		Stimulants	
Oxycontin	95.7%	Adderal	52.2%
Vicodin	91.3%	Ritalin	17.4%
Morphine	73.9%	Dexedrine	0.0%
Fentanyl	65.2%	Meridia	0.0%
Methadone	39.1%	Other	0.0%
Codeine	34.8%		
Dilaudid	21.7%		
Avinza	0.0%		
Depressants		**Other Pharmaceuticals**	
Xanax	95.7%	Anabolic Steroid	8.7%
Valium	65.2%	Testosterone	4.3%
Seconal	4.3%	Viagra	4.3%
Other	4.3%	Dextromethorphan	0.0%

Pharmaceuticals are illegally sold from many locations. Of the MJDTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, nearly all (95.7%) identified residences as illegal pharmaceutical sale locations (Table 34). Other pharmaceutical point-of-sale locations identified by MJDTFs include vehicles, streets / parking lots, hotels / motels, work places, bars / nightclubs, and schools / playgrounds.

Most sellers and distributors of illegal pharmaceutical drugs are white males or females of all ages. Of the MJDTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 82.6% identified both males and females were participants (Table 35). In addition, 76.1% of these task forces noted Caucasians are involved and 53.1% identified person's aged 18 through 35 illegally sold pharmaceutical drugs.

Table 34
Location Of Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Private Residences	**95.7%**
Vehicles	**91.3%**
Streets / Parking Lots	**82.6%**
Hotels / Motels	**69.6%**
Work Places	**69.6%**
Bars / Night Clubs	**73.9%**
Schools / Playgrounds	**52.2%**

Table 35
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons
Involved In Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

Gender		
	Male	**8.7%**
	Female	**8.7%**
	Both	**82.6%**
Race		
	Caucasian	**76.1%**
	African American	**16.4%**
	Hispanic	**7.2%**
	Asian	**0.2%**
	Other	**0.2%**
Age Group		
	17 & Under	**10.4%**
	18 - 25	**25.9%**
	26 - 35	**27.2%**
	36 - 50	**24.8%**
	Over 50	**11.8%**

Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs has two distinct levels of organization in Missouri. Of the MJDTFs that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 40.9% indicated industry participants are unorganized (Figure 38). Another 59.1% of these task forces indicated the industry is somewhat organized or loosely organized. Three gang types appear to be involved in pharmaceutical drug point-of-sale distribution. Of the task forces that indicated this industry is a major or moderate problem, 55.6% indicated involvement by street gangs and 55.5% noted ethnic / nationalist or outlaw motorcycle gang involvement. It is not known whether these gang types are associated with point-of-sale distribution of a specific pharmaceutical drug.

Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is increasing in most areas of Missouri. Of the MJDTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 78.3% noted it is greatly or slightly increasing in their jurisdictions (Figure 39).

Figure 38
Organization Levels Associated With
Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012

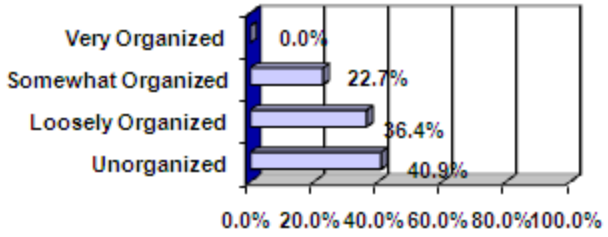
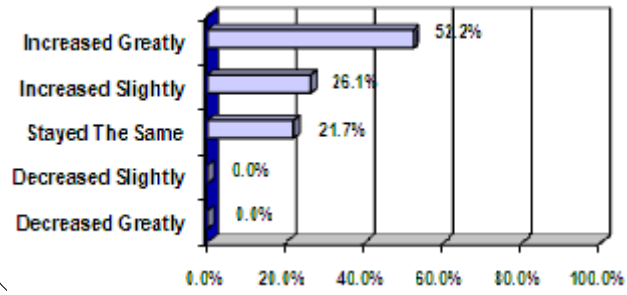


Figure 39
Growth Trends Of
Pharmaceutical Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
2012



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 in processed cases. From a review of these reports it was determined that several 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 by adolescents and young adults. Included in this new group of drugs are GHB, ketamine, rohypnol, benzylpiperizine (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 that had been added to their drinks 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 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 inhaled nasally or dissolved in liquid for injection.

Benzylpiperizine is often sold as a dietary supplement but has no dietary value. Retailers claim that BZP is a “natural” product, describing it as a “herbal high”, when in fact it is entirely synthetic and has not been found to occur naturally. BZP is a recreational drug with euphoric stimulant properties. BZP produced effects are comparable to those produced by amphetamines.

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.

Cathinone

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 heart rate, blood pressure and reportedly sharpens concentration and increases 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, popularity of this drug has been limited.

Salvia

Salvinorin A is a hallucinogen derived from the herb *Salvia Divinorum*, a member of the mint family native to Oaxaca, Mexico. While not native to the U.S., it has been grown both indoors and outdoors in Hawaii and California. Salvinorin A is ingested by smoking or chewing the plant or by drinking 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 has not increased because of its antisocial hallucinogen effects.

Alkyl Nitrates

Alkyl nitrates, once used to medicinally ease chest pains or angina, are now inhaled recreationally. They are distributed in small bottles filled with liquid alkyl nitrates which are broken and then inhaled, leading to their street name of poppers or snappers. Unlike other inhalants that act directly on the central nervous system, alkyl 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.

K2

K2 is a mixture of herbs and spices that is sprayed with synthetic cannabinoids. It is known by several names such as Summit, Standard, and Citron. When smoked, the mixture produces effects similar to those of cannabis although it has been reported to have effects more comparable to methamphetamine. Some side effects reported by users include vomiting, rapid heartbeat, dangerous elevated blood pressure and hallucinations. However, K2 has not been tested on humans so all related side effects of the drug are unknown. Although K2 is legal in most states, Kansas and Missouri have passed legislation to illegalize it. In 2010 the 95th Missouri General Assembly passed House Bill (HB) 1472 that added K2 (1-pentyl-3-(1-naphtholy)indole) to the Schedule 1 controlled substances list.

Mescaline

Mescaline (3, 4, 5-trimethoxyphenethylamine) substance that is contained in tops of peyote cactus plants. The drug is obtained by cutting the top of the cactus plant and removing the oval "buttons" contained in the cactus crown. These brown oval buttons are then dried and consumed by either smoking or chewing the substance. The substance can also be soaked in water creating a intoxicating liquid. The affects of peyote is visual hallucinations and users can experience a dream like state of mind. Side effects of the drug include an increased heart rate, vomiting, headaches, and dizziness.

Bath Salts

Ingestion of bath salt has emerged as a new trend among young adults and teens. According to the NIDA, synthetic powders can be obtained on-line or from drug paraphernalia stores under the names of "Ivory Wave", "Purple Wave", "Red Dove", "Blue Silk", "Zoom", "Bloom", "Cloud Nine", "Ocean Show", "Lunar Wave", "Vanilla Sky", "White Lightning", "Scarface", and "Hurricane Charlie". Bath salts often contain various amphetamine-like chemicals, such as methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MPDV), mephedrone and pyrovalerone. They are typically taken orally, inhaled, or

injected. Because use of this drug is relatively new, short and long term affects the drug are not well documented but chest pain, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, agitation, hallucinations, extreme paranoia, and delusions have been reported.

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 2011, 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). In 2011, crime was considered the most important social issue followed by problems relating to the economy and public education. Responses to a similar 2008 survey were quite different in ranking than 2011. In 2008, crime was considered the most important social issue followed by drug abuse and health care.

In the same 2011 survey respondents also were asked the extent to which they were concerned about being victimized by crime. Of the respondents 40.0% 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, 40.2% 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, 40.3% 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%.

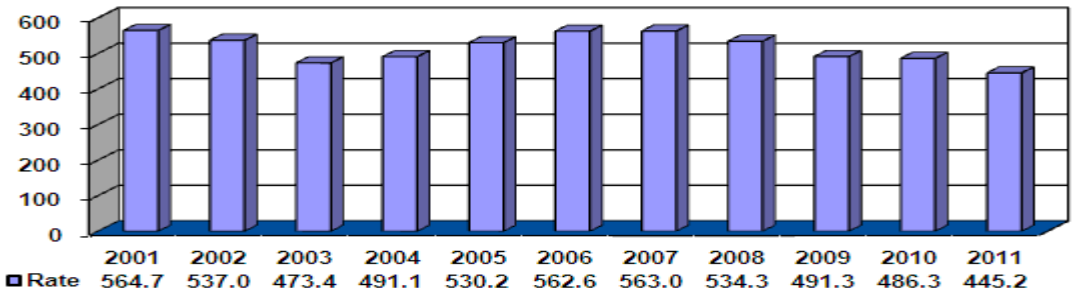
In the UCR Program, eight major offenses are used to measure the magnitude of crime. These offenses are included because of their frequency of occurrence and the fact they are most likely to be reported to law enforcement agencies. These eight offenses are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated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

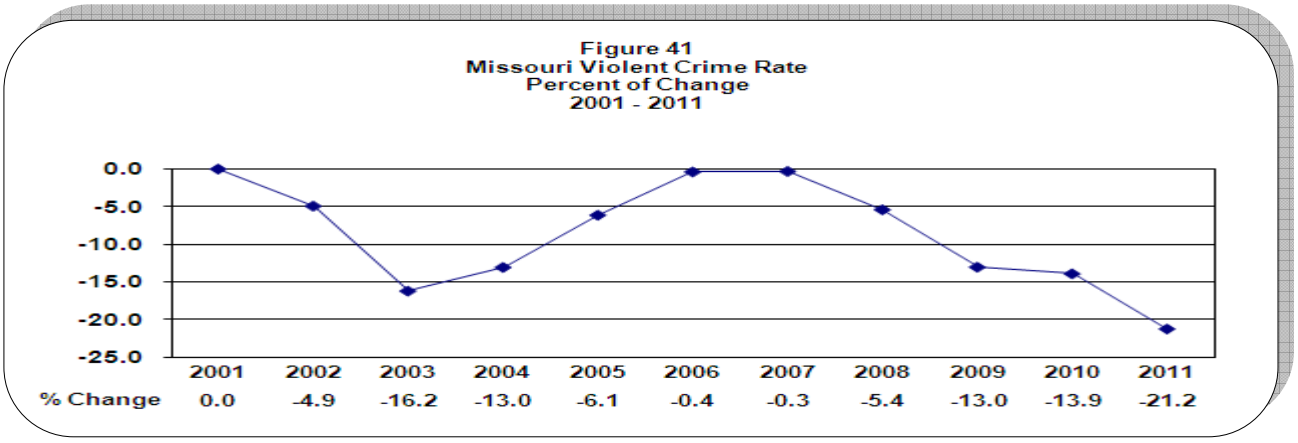
Violent Crime

In 2011, 26,852 violent crime index offenses occurred in the State of Missouri. In other words, one violent crime was committed every 19.6 minutes.

On a per 100,000 population basis, 445.2 violent crime index offenses were committed in 2011. Comparing the 2011 violent crime rate with 2010 (445.2 vs. 486.3), Missouri experienced an 8.5% decrease (Figure 40). Comparing annual rates of change in violent crime since 2001, Missouri experienced a 21.2% decrease in violent crime on a per 100,000 population basis in 2011 (Figure 41).

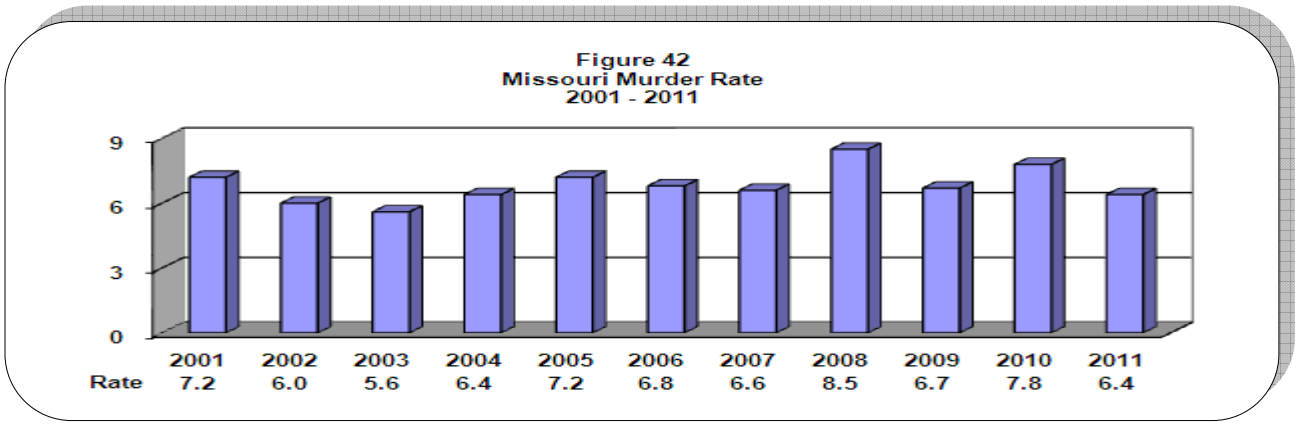
Figure 40
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
2001- 2011

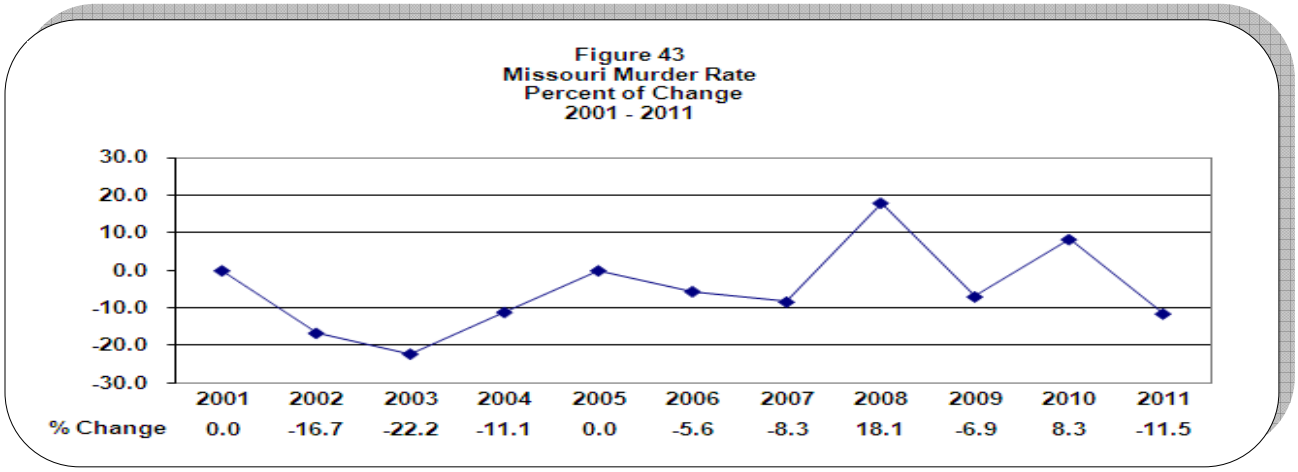




Murder

Although murder is the least frequently occurring violent index offense, it is the most important since loss of life is involved. Since 2001, the murder rate has mostly decreased except in years 2004, 2005, 2008, and 2010 (Figure 42). The murder rate decreased from 7.8 in 2010 to 6.4 in 2011, a 17.9% decrease. Comparing annual percents of change for this offense since base year 2001, Missouri experienced an 11.5% decrease in 2011 (Figure 43).

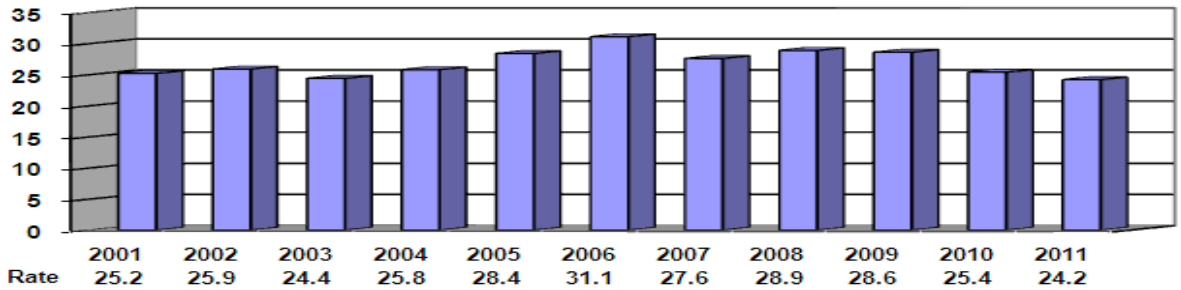




Rape

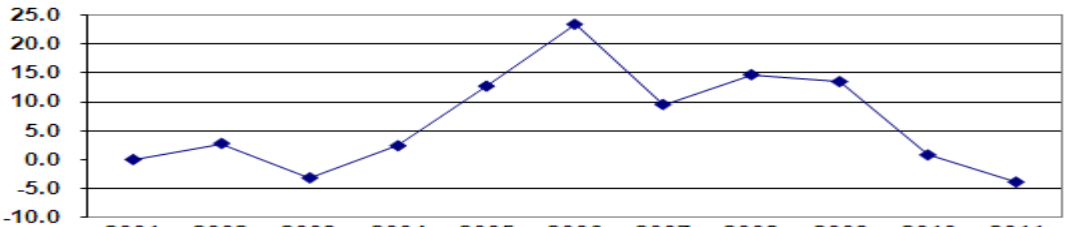
In 2001, the rape offense rate per 100,000 populations was 25.2 (Figure 44). An examination of the long-term trends associated with this offense shows an increase from 2003 through 2006 and then deceases from 2008 through 2011. The rate of rape slightly decreased in 2007 and again from 2009 through 2011. Missouri experienced a rate decrease in 2011 of 4.7% from the previous year. When examining annual rape percents of change since base year 2001, Missouri experienced a 3.9% decrease in 2011 (Figure 45).

Figure 44
Missouri Rape Rate
2001 - 2011



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Rate	25.2	25.9	24.4	25.8	28.4	31.1	27.6	28.9	28.6	25.4	24.2

Figure 45
Missouri Rape Rate
Percent of Change
2001 - 2011

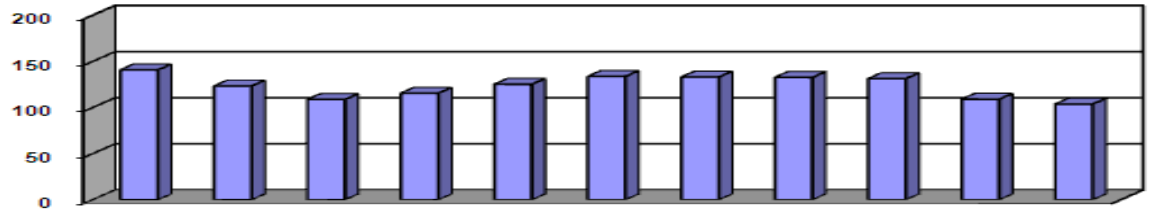


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
% Change	0.0	2.8	-3.2	2.4	12.7	23.4	9.5	14.7	13.5	0.8	-3.9

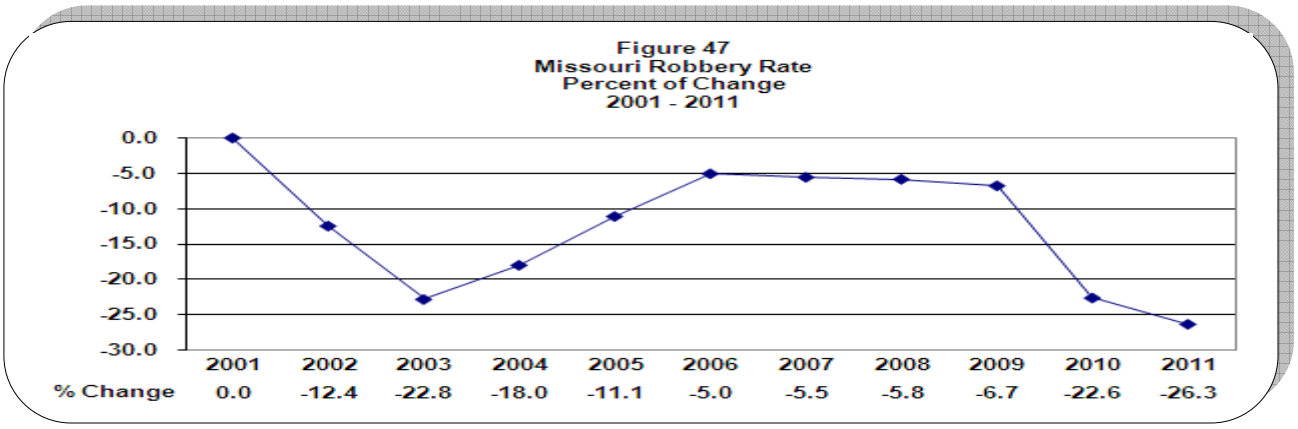
Robbery

The robbery offense rate per 100,000 populations was 140.8 in 2001 (Figure 46). It is apparent from examination of the long-term trends of robbery offense rates per 100,000 populations decreased from 2001 through 2003 but have generally increased from that year through 2006 and the rates continually decreased through 2011. When compared to base year 2001, Missouri has experienced an overall 26.3% decrease in its robbery rate in 2011 (Figure 47).

Figure 46
Missouri Robbery Rate
2001 - 2011

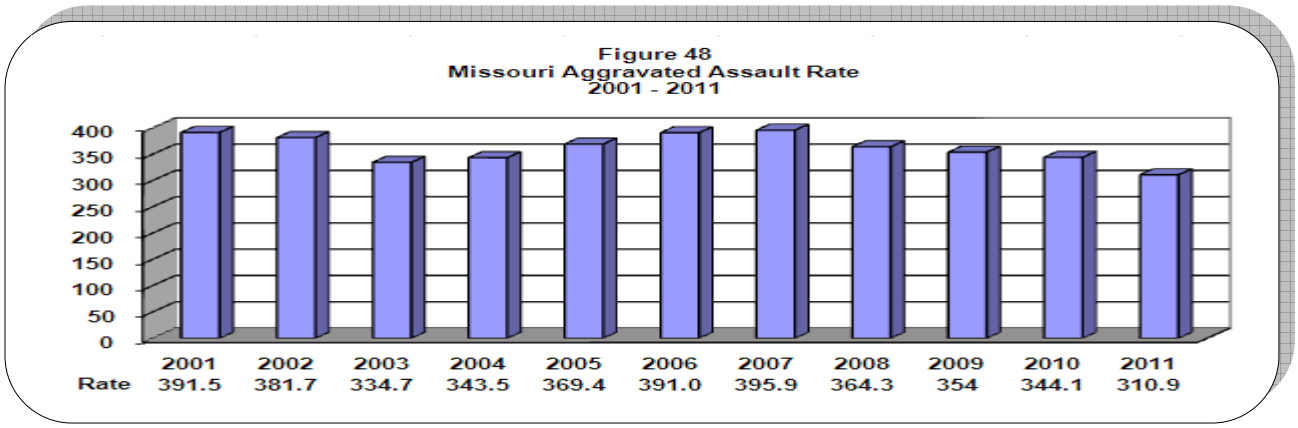


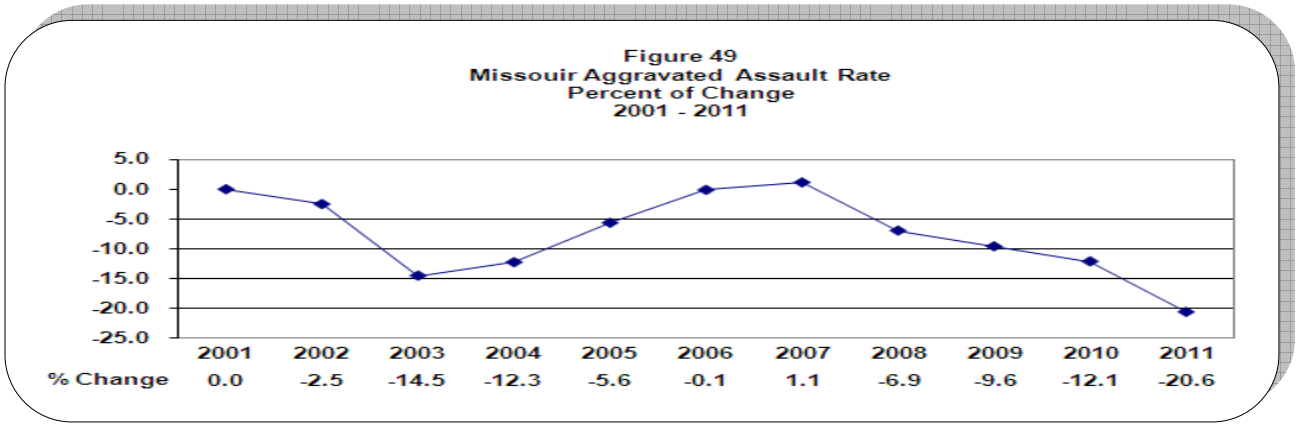
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Rate	140.8	123.3	108.7	115.5	125.2	133.7	133.0	132.6	131.3	109	103.7



Aggravated Assault

Missouri experienced 344.1 aggravated assaults per 100,000 in 2010 (Figure 48). When examining long-term trends using 2001 as a base year, aggravated assault rates have fluctuated. In 2011 however, Missouri experienced a 9.6% decrease in aggravated assaults compared to 2010. However compared to 2001, Missouri had a 20.6% decrease in this offense type in 2011 (Figure 49).





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 2011 / 2012 four-year Strategic Plan.

Implementation of the 2011 / 2012 JAG funding year began with the review of project applications on March 23-24, 2011 by a grant review committee consisting of the DPS - CJ / LE Program staff and individuals from the criminal justice and private sector. Sixty-one (61) 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-five (35) grant awards were made to state and local recipients in the amount of $6,141,304.75.

In addition, thirty (30) requests for funding were received through the Recovery-JAG Program. Thirty (30) grant awards were made to local recipients in the amount of $1,340,225.05.

Three (3) requests for funding were received through the State Recovery-JAG Program. Three (3) awards were made to state recipients in the amount of $8,310,752.39 and 3 grants were awarded to state recipients in the amount of $8,443,684.43. Following is a brief summary on each category funded through the DPS - CJ / LE Program during the 2011 / 2012 funding cycle.

Law Enforcement Programs

The DPS - CJ / LE Program awarded $5,517,789.80 to 27 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, $18,750.00 to 1 equipment project and $247,910.13 to 1 multi-agency law enforcement group from JAG Program monies as supplement to their JAG award. The DPS-CJ/LE program also awarded $2,297,861.59 to 1 equipment project and $1,845,862.12 to 1 law enforcement group from State Recovery-JAG program monies. Finally, the DPS-CJ/LE program awarded $759,245.13 to 104 equipment projects from LLEBG Program monies.

In addition, the DPS – CJ /LE Program awarded $1,315,709.27 to 27 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces from Recovery-JAG Program monies. Of the 114 counties in the state of Missouri, 98 were active participants / members of these multi-jurisdictional enforcement efforts.

The primary focus of this category is the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency counter-drug enforcement effort. During previous funding years, 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 placed on the establishment of a Board of Directors, responsible for the collective decision making process of each multi-jurisdictional enforcement group.

During 2011 / 2012, 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 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces throughout the state as funded by the DPS – CJ / LE Program. 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.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Arrested with one or more drug charges	5,556	7,141	7,792
Arrested with no drug charges	1,248	1,936	1,827
Total drug arrests	6,804	9,077	9,619
Search warrants served	1,208	1,134	1,188
Consent searches performed	3,776	2,903	3,480
Methamphetamine labs seized/destroyed:	1,449	1,593	1,709
New drug distribution Organizations identified:	112	-	-
Number of drug trafficking disputed/dismantle:	-	32	55

OUNCES OF DRUGS SEIZED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Marijuana	177,414	232,006	190,604
Methamphetamine	1,895	2,089	37,294
Cocaine	3,235	4,318	4,566
Crack	192	121	54
Heroin	67	467	255
LSD	63	0.85	27
PCP	569	3	494
Ecstasy	3	7	18
Pseudoephedrine	519	1,955	49
Anhydrous Ammonia (gallons)	13,904	0	5,648
Other Drugs	501	779	6,614

Total value of all drugs seized:	$38,039,219	$41,450,744	$54,643,359

Doses of Drugs Seized			
Ecstasy:	14,305	1,670	2,461
Pseudoephedrine / Ephedrine:	14,322	4,744	4,474

Gallons of Drug Precursors Seized			
Anhydrous Ammonia:	293	298	15

Top Five Drug Arrest Charge Codes:	FY10	FY11	FY12
	Poss/Marijuana	Sale/Methamphetamine	Sale/Methamphetamine
	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Marijuana	Poss/Marijuana
	Sale/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine
	Sale/Marijuana	Sale/Marijuana	Poss/Paraphernalia
	Poss/Other	Poss/Paraphernalia	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, 2011 and June 30, 2012.**

Prosecution and Court Programs

The DPS-CJ/LE program awarded $33,168.21 to one (1) prosecution/court project from JAG program monies 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

The DPS-CJ / LE program awarded $205,705.16 to two (2) prevention/education projects from JAG program monies. 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. The purpose area also provided DARE instruction and SRO presence in schools.

Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2011 / 2012 funding cycle.

Drug Treatment Programs
The DPS/CJ-LE program awarded $26,331.35 to one (1) drug treatment project from JAG program monies. The purpose area allows agencies to identify and meet the treatment needs of adults and juvenile drug dependents and alcohol-dependent officers.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs
The DPS-CJ/LE program awarded $91,650.10 to two (2) projects from JAG program monies. The projects will continue 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.

The DPS-CJ/LE program also awarded $4,167,028.68 to one (1) project from State Recovery-JAG program monies. This project will assist in improving institutional security by ensuring compliance with FCC narrowband regulations, eliminating dead spots within correctional facilities, and promoting radio interoperability with outside law enforcement agencies.

Crime Victim and Witness Programs
No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2011 / 2012 funding cycle.

SECTION V: Selected Programs

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) 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 within the Office of Director is known as the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement (CJ / LE) Program and will be referred to as CJ / LE throughout this report.

Program evaluation is an essential CJ / LE responsibility required by its enabling legislation. To meet this responsibility, BJA has provided states with guidelines, technical training, and support for assessing JAG Programs. 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 2011 / 2012 JAG and Recovery-JAG project evaluation designs developed by SAC and DPS. These evaluations are mostly administrative or process in nature.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

This purpose area focuses on all aspects of law enforcement efforts, from basic patrolling to community policing to widespread drug enforcement. Within Missouri, a large percentage of JAG and Recovery-JAG Program monies focus on multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency counter drug enforcement effort and emphasis is placed on collaboration and partnerships within the multi-jurisdictional approach to drug enforcement. A comprehensive understanding of responsibilities and expectations by task force partners is established with memorandums of understanding / agreements between all partners of multi-jurisdictional enforcement groups. A board of directors is responsible for the collective decision making process of each multi-jurisdictional enforcement group.

Methamphetamine is a priority for aggressive law enforcement strategy designed to slow or halt the spread of this drug. Because problems associated with methamphetamine transcend boundaries, partnerships have been forged to address public safety, public health, and the environment sovereignty of Missouri.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Carroll County - Replacement of Police Mobile Radios *(Source of Funds: Recovery-JAG)*
Dallas County - Patrol Vehicles *(Source of Funds: JAG)*
Iron County - Records Management *(Source of Funds: Recovery-JAG)*
Jackson County - Drug Abatement Response Team (DART) *(Source of Funds: JAG)*
Maries County - Patrol Cruiser for K-9 *(Source of Funds: Recovery-JAG)*
Missouri State Highway Patrol - Rural Crimes Investigative Unit *(Source of Funds: State Recovery-JAG)*
Missouri State Highway Patrol - State Helicopter Project *(Source of Funds: State Recovery-JAG)*

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Adair County - North Missouri (NOMO) Drug Task Force
Audrain County - East Central Drug Task Force (ECDTF)
Barry County - Southwest Missouri Drug Task Force
Bridgeton City - MEGADA Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Buchanan County - Buchanan County Drug Strike Force
Camden County - Lake Area Narcotics Enforcement Group (LANEG)
Clay County - Clay County Drug Task Force
Cole County - Mid-Missouri Unified Strike Team and Narcotics Group (MUSTANG)
Farmington City - Mineral Area Drug Task Force (MADTF)
Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit
Greene County - Combined Ozarks Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Team (COMET)
Grundy County - NITRO Drug Task Force
Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Jasper County Drug Task Force
Jefferson County Municipal Enforcement Group
Kansas City Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Lafayette County Narcotics Unit
Monroe City - Northeast Missouri (NEMO) Narcotics Task Force
Morgan County - Mid-Missouri Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Pemiscot County - Bootheel Drug Task Force
Platte County Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Group (PCMEG)
Poplar Bluff City - Southeast Missouri (SEMO) Drug Task Force
St. Charles County Regional Drug Task Force (SCCRDTF)
St. Louis City Multi-Jurisdictional Undercover Drug Program
St. Louis County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Vernon County - Community Narcotics Enforcement Team (CNET)
West Plains City - South Central Drug Task Force *(Source of Funds: JAG and Recovery-JAG)*

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Boone County - Boone County Sheriff's Department Cyber Crimes Task Force
Clayton City - Regional Computer Crime Education and Enforcement Group (RCCEEG)
Dent County - South Central Missouri Crime Task Force
Independence City - NE Jackson County Cyber Crimes Working Group Against Internet Crime
Joplin City - Southwestern Missouri Cyber Crime Task Force
Kirksville City - Regional Computer Crime Unit
Malden City - Tri-County Cyber Crime Task Force Initiative
Missouri Department of Social Services/STAT - Operation Cyber-Safe
Missouri State Highway Patrol – Digital Forensic Investigative Unit
Platte County - Western Missouri Cyber Crimes Task Force
Poplar Bluff City – Southeast Missouri (SEMO) Cyber Crimes Task Force
Springfield City - 2013 Internet Cyber Crime Initiative
St. Charles County - Internet Crimes Against Children
St. Louis County - St. Louis County Special Investigations Unit
Stone County - Tri-Lakes Regional Internet Crimes Task Force *(Source of Funds: MJCCG)*

CARROLL COUNTY - REPLACEMENT OF POLICE MOBILE RADIOS: This project supports replacement of Carroll County Sheriff's Office's police mobile radios. The goal of this program is to help Carroll County communicate more effectively and to allow officers to better serve Carroll County citizens. This goal will be achieved by two objectives: 1) Improve the efficiency of the Carroll County 911 communication center by purchasing three new mobile radios; 2) Maintain reliable and effective communication between police officers and the 911 communication center.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new mobile radios
- Total number of calls for service dispatched by Carroll County 911 and number responded to by officers with new mobile radios
- Amount of time required to service new mobile radios compared to time required for older radios
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

DALLAS COUNTY - PATROL VEHICLES: This project supports Dallas County Sheriff's Office purchase of reliable used patrol to replace two older patrol vehicles currently in service. Maintenance cost for the replacement vehicles will be reduced compared to the older vehicles, reducing the Dallas County Sheriff's Office vehicle service budget. This goal will be achieved by completing the following objectives: 1) Improve the reliability of Dallas County Sheriff's Office patrol vehicles; and 2) Improve Dallas County Sheriff's Office visibility to citizens by increasing amount of time expended on patrol.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new patrol vehicles
- Monthly number of miles traveled and fuel consumed by replacement patrol vehicles
- Monthly number of hours utilized by new vehicles for county patrol
- Number of arrests, traffic citations and warnings issued by officers using replacement patrol vehicle
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

IRON COUNTY - RECORDS MANAGEMENT: This project supports Iron County Sheriff's Office purchase of record management system (RMS) software. This software will provide a standardized system that allows officers to complete all required reports and will maintain required UCR and racial profiling information. The goal of this program is to have a RMS installed to assist Iron County Sheriff's Office with its reporting needs. This goal will be achieved by completing two objectives: 1) Identify and purchase an RMS and implement / integrate this system with existing agency functions; 2) Train all agency personnel on RMS software to enter and maintain reports.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new RMS
- Amount and type of equipment / technology installed along with training manuals provided
- Number of training hours provided to operators on operation of new RMS and number of agency personnel who received training
- Number of arrests, offenses, and traffic stops entered and maintained in new RMS
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of this project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

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. DART provides an interagency mechanism through which residents in Jackson County, Missouri, can report illegal narcotics activity within their respective communities. 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 is required to submit quarterly 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.

MARIES COUNTY -K9 PATROL CRUISER: This project supports Maries County Sheriff's Office purchase of a reliable cruiser for its new K-9 program. Drug interdiction and officer safety in Maries County will greatly improve with the implementation of a K9 patrol. The goal of this program is provide the K-9 officer and dog with a reliable and adequately equipped vehicle to safely perform their duties. This goal will be achieved by one objective: 1) Purchase and equip a reliable patrol cruiser suitable for K-9 drug interdiction and other duties.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new K-9 patrol vehicle
- Monthly number of miles traveled and fuel consumed by K-9 patrol vehicle
- Number of drug interdictions, person searches, and other requests responded to by K-9 team
- Number of arrests, traffic citations and warnings issued by officers using K-9 patrol vehicle
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PARTOL - RURAL CRIMES INVESTIGATIVE UNIT: This project supports Missouri State Highway Patrol with the employment of ten criminal investigators and two civilian criminal intelligence analysts. The goal of this program is to maximize statewide coverage by dispersing criminal investigators in six regional geographic areas and centrally locating unit's crime analysts in Jefferson City. This project is to investigate rural crime incidents and to provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies with their investigations of these crimes. This goal will be achieved by completing two objectives 1) Increase personnel assigned to the rural crimes investigation unit by five percent; and 2) Increase the number investigations in fiscal year 12 as compared to prior fiscal year.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Number of rural crime incidents handled by unit in fiscal years 11 and 12, and percent change in number of incidents between years
- Number of rural crime incidents worked in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies
- Number of arrests made as a result of rural crime investigations in fiscal years 11 and 12
- Type and value of property recovered as a result of convictions of offenders arrested from rural crime investigations
- Number of criminal investigators and criminal intelligence analysts assigned to rural crime unit before and after project
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PARTOL - STATE HELICOPTER PROJECT: This project supports Missouri State Highway Patrol's purchase of a new helicopter and helicopter flight simulator to train pilots for normal and emergency situations. This helicopter will be deployed to situations throughout the state and the flight simulator will provide training services to the MSHP and other law enforcement agencies. The goal of this program is to increase the Missouri State Highway Patrol's capability to provide dedicated airborne assets to public safety incidents that threaten life, welfare, and property in Missouri. This goal will be achieved by completing three objectives 1) Provide search and rescue missions upon request within three months of acquisition of helicopter; 2) Enhance citizens and officers safety by providing helicopter pilots' use of live video downlinks and moving maps; 3) Provide helicopter training to law enforcement agencies to ensure pilot safety.

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

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new Patrol helicopter and helicopter flight simulator
- Number of trainees, agencies, and hours of training provided on helicopter flight simulator
- Number of helicopter flights and flight hours logged to search and rescue operations, criminal investigations, man hunts, and other public safety incidents
- Number of hours of maintenance provided for upkeep of helicopter
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

DTF Quarterly Automated Information System Report:

Instructions

Unless noted otherwise, all data supplied on this quarter report should correspond to activities occuring within the reporting period.

Do not duplicate statistical data that has been reported by another participating agency!

Drug Task Force

Organization

Indicate the total number of law enforcement agencies comprising the multi-jurisdictional task force as well as any others participating in task force work activities during the reporting period.

Number of law enforcement agencies

Indicate the total number of law enforcement officers (part-time and full-time) comprising the multi-jurisdictional task force during the reporting period.

Number of law enforcement officers

Part Time | Full Time

Investigations/Cases

Investigations/Cases should be counted as those incidents involving task force action resulting in post-response reports being written. Until this happens, tips and information received should be considered gathered intelligence, not individual cases.

Indicate the number of active investigations/cases at the start of the reporting period. For newly created task forces, this number will be zero to start the quarter. For existing task forces, this number should correspond to the number of cases still active at the end of the prior quarter.

Number of active investigations/cases at beginning of the quarter

Number of new investigations/cases intiated this quarter

Number of cases disposed this quarter

Number cases with evidence submitted to a State Crime Lab

Arrest Activity

Total number of persons arrested for one or more drug offenses

Drug Task Force

Organization

Indicate the total number of law enforcement agencies comprising the multi-jurisdictional task force as well as any others participating in task force work activities during the reporting period.

Number of law enforcement agencies

Indicate the total number of law enforcement officers (part-time and full-time) comprising the multi-jurisdictional task force during the reporting period.

Number of law enforcement officers

Part Time | Full Time

Investigations/Cases

Investigations/Cases should be counted as those incidents involving task force action resulting in post-response reports being written. Until this happens, tips and information received should be considered gathered intelligence, not individual cases.

Indicate the number of active investigations/cases at the start of the reporting period. For newly created task forces, this number will be zero to start the quarter. For existing task forces, this number should correspond to the number of cases still active at the end of the prior quarter.

Number of active investigations/cases at beginning of the quarter

Number of new investigations/cases intiated this quarter

Number of cases disposed this quarter

Number cases with evidence submitted to a State Crime Lab

Arrest Activity

Total number of persons arrested for one or more drug offenses

Arrest Breakdown

Based on the total number of arrests indicated above, provide the total number of charges associated with each arrest for which the individual was picked up. Total charges must equal or exceed the total number of persons arrested.

Row	Paraphernalia/Possession	Sales/Manufacture
Marijuana		
Cocaine		
Crack Cocaine		
Methamphetamine		
Heroin/Opiates		
Hallucinogens - LSD		
Hallucinogens - PCP		
Paraphernalia		
Ecstasy		
Psuedoephedrine/Ephedrine		
Anhydrous Ammonia		
Other illicit drugs		

Arrest Breakdown - Other Drugs

If you identified an arrest for "other" illicit drugs, please list the type of drug for which the arrest was made. If reporting multiple "other" arrests, provide the arrest count with each type of drug.

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Drug Purchases and Free Samples

Number of drug buys made	
Dollar value of drug buys	$0.00
Number of reverse drug buys made	
Dollar value of reverse drug buys	$0.00
Number of free samples received	
Dollar value (estimate) of drugs received from free samples, based on local street value at time received	$0.00

Free Sample Breakdown

Based on the numbers identified above, provide the quantities and types 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.

Row	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills	Gallons
Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens - LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens - PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psuedoephedrine/Ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anhydrous Ammonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0

Free Sample Breakdown - Other Drugs

If you identified a free sample of an "other" drug, please list the drug type. If reporting multiple "other" free samples, provide the quantity per drug type.

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Informant Expenses

Number of active informants paid	
Dollar value expended on active informants	$0.00

Search Warrants

Number of search warrants applied for

Number of search warrants authorized

Number of search warrants served

Number of search warrants served resulting in drug and/or paraphernalia seizures

Number of consent searches conducted

Indicate the number of search warrants served in each county of your jurisdiction:

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Marijuana Eradicated

Indicate the types of marijuana destroyed through eradication operations.

Row	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Plants
Wild	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivated	0	0	0	0	0
Sinsemilla	0	0	0	0	0

Drug Seizures

Estimated dollar value of all drugs seized, based on local street cost $0.00

Methamphetamine Drug Labs

Number of meth drug labs destroyed:

Indicate the number of methamphetamine labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction:

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Drug Seizure Breakdown

Describe the types of drugs seized as a result of search warrants, consent searches, and arrests. (Do not include drug buys and free samples.) Enter quantities at time of seizure.

Row	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills	Gallons
Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens - LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens - PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psuedoephedrine/Ephedrine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anhydrous Ammonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0

Drug Seizure Breakdown - Other Drugs

If you identified "other" drugs seized as a result of a search warrant, please list them and the quantity seized per drug.

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Narrative

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

Include any 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 task force officers (e.g. SERT, polygraph, criminal prosecution classes, etc).

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Cyber Crime Quarterly Automated Information System Report:

Instructions

Unless noted otherwise, all data supplied on this quarter report should correspond to activities occuring within the reporting period.

Do not duplicate statistical data that has been reported by another agency!

Agency

Number of law enforcement agencies involved in cyber crime work activities*

Number of officers involved in cyber crime work activities

Part-Time Full-time

Cases/Investigations

Number of active cases/investigations at the start of the reporting period

Number of new cases/investigations initiated during the reporting period

Number of cases disposed of during the reporting period

Number of tips or reports received from outside persons during reporting period

Number of cases/investigations initiated but referred to other agencies during reporting period

In-State Agency

Out-of-State Agency

Other Country

Federal Agency

Other

Indicate to which "other" agencies a case/investigation was referred:

Case Activity

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

Number of forensic examinations conducted on media during reporting period

Purpose of above mentioned forensic examinations conducted during reporting period. Click the "Help" icon at the top of the webpage for definitions of the following offenses.

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

Other

Indicate for which "other" purpose a forensic examination was conducted:

Number of cell phone analyses performed during reporting period

Arrest Activity

Number of persons arrested for one or more cyber crime offenses during reporting period

Offenses for which the above mentioned persons were arrested during reporting period. Click the "Help" icon at the top of the webpage for definitions of the following offenses.

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

Indicate to which "other" offense a person was arrested:

Number of child victims identified during reporting period

Search Warrants/Visits

Number of search warrants applied for during reporting period

Number of search warrants authorized during reporting period

Number of search warrants served during reporting period

Number of search warrants served resulting in cyber crime seizures

Number of "knock and talks" performed during the reporting period

Court Activity

Number of subpoenas served during reporting period

Computer-Crime Prevention Education Programs/Presentations

Provide the total number of attendees for each category listed below. Click the "Help" icon at the top of the webpage for examples of each category.

Row	Number Provided	Number of Attendees
Businesses		
General Public		
Law Enforcement Agencies		
Schools		

Training

Please list all trainings attended during the reporting period as a result of MJCCG 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.

CRIME LABORATORY PROGRAMS

A key to successful prosecution of drug offenders is analysis of evidence. Although not a federally funded grant program, the Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program (MCLUP) administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety provides state-of-the-art equipment and supplies to regional crime labs throughout the state to help defray expenses of the crime laboratories. Data collected from all crime laboratories will be of invaluable assistance in conducting Missouri's problem analysis supporting development of its illicit drug and violent crime strategy.

MCLUP Crime Laboratory Recipients:

Independence Police Department Crime Laboratory
Kansas City Police Department Crime Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Crime Laboratory
St. Charles County Sheriff's Office Criminalistics Laboratory
St. Louis City Metropolitan Police Department Crime Laboratory
St. Louis County Police Department Crime Laboratory

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

MSHP Troop B Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop C Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop D (Springfield) Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop D (Carthage) Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop E Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop G Satellite Laboratory
MSHP Troop H Satellite Laboratory

INDEPENDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT: This project supports the purchase of equipment that will be used daily in the Independence Crime Laboratory for drug and other analyses. Purchased equipment includes a Nicolet iS10 FT-IR spectrometer. Supply items include one capillary column.

The Nicolet iS10 FT-IR spectrometer is a vital instrument that is used for identification and verification of a variety of narcotics substances with minimal investment in time for preparation and analysis run time. The equipment is necessary as it will provide identification and verification of narcotic substances for surrounding counties.

The items mentioned above will improve 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 POLICE DEPARTMENT: This project will support supplies and contractual services funding lost to severe budget shortfalls of the Kansas City Crime Laboratory.

The crime laboratory has identified several areas in personnel and supplies without a funding source that will be removed from the upcoming budget. If these areas are not funded, the productivity, efficiency and the effectiveness of the entire crime laboratory would be affected in a negative manner. For this reason, the Kansas City Crime Laboratory is seeking funding sources to supplement this deficit to maintain the current level of quality service that is provided.

Other items include memberships in professional societies that promote an exchange of information.

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

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL (MSHP): This project supports the purchase of new equipment, maintenance and/or consumables utilized during the analysis of evidence. The Missouri State Highway Patrol provides analysis of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies from all areas of the state. This evidence may be examined at any one of the eight (8) laboratories operated by the Patrol. The MCLUP funds are used to purchase new equipment, maintenance and/or consumables utilized during the analysis of evidence. Missouri State Highway Patrol Crime Laboratory Division provides analysis of evidence submitted by law enforcement agencies from all areas of our state.

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

ST. CHARLES COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE: This project is a crime laboratory upgrade program for the employment of an additional forensic scientist for the overall existing level of forensic services provided by the St. Charles County Sheriff's Department Criminalistics Laboratory.

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

ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT: This project supports the employment of personnel for the Latent Print Unit and purchase and upgrade of laboratory equipment that will increase the analytical capacity of the St. Louis Metropolitan Crime Laboratory. The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department moved to a new facility in 2005 and many computers were purchased at that time. These computers should be replaced as they have now become out dated and no longer have optimal efficiency. Due

to this newer technology, compatible laser printers, barcode scanners and printers and flat bed scanner will be purchased as well.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department also will purchase computers to replace its old computers. The crime laboratory will purchase new Kardex filing units and will upgrade video surveillance cameras both inside and on the exterior of the laboratory.

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

ST. LOUIS COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT: This project supports the St. Louis County Crime Laboratory that provides forensic services to the over one million citizens of St. Louis County. The laboratory provides support and forensic services to the unincorporated areas of St. Louis County and to the 91 municipalities and 60 law enforcement agencies within St. Louis County. Additionally, the laboratory provides forensic services to any federal law enforcement agency conducting criminal investigations within the Eastern District of Missouri.

The MCLUP Grant funding continues to afford the St. Louis County Police Department the opportunity to enhance personnel at our Police Crime Laboratory by providing funding for one Forensic Scientist position.

Funding from this grant will also assist with the purchase of a hydrogen generator, two digital ovens, a microbalance and printer, a large bench top balance and printer, and four stereoscopes, each with a carmera. The additional instrumentation will provide analysis capabilities currently unavailable to the Police Crime Laboratory and will greatly increase the efficiency at which drug cases are analyzed.

Overall, the funding form the MCLUP Grant will be used to reduce the Drug and Fire Debris case backlog and proved services currently unavailable to the Police Crime Laboratory.

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

Crime Lab Quarterly Automated Information System Report:

Instructions

Unless noted otherwise, all data supplied on this quarter report should correspond to activities occuring within the reporting period.

Do not duplicate statistical data that has been reported by another agency!

Cases/Examinations

Row	Number of Cases
Number of cases in which all requested examinations were completed (sum of A, B, & C)	
A. Number of cases where no tests for illicit drugs were requested	
B. Number of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and none were identified	
C. Number of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and one or more drugs were identified	
Number of active cases pending at the end of the reporting period	

Cases - Clandestine Laboratory operation related

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.

Row	Number of Cases
Methamphetamine Final Product only	
Methamphetamine Precursors only	
Methamphetamine Precursors and Final product	
LSD	
PCP	
Other Illicit Drugs	

Cases - Not Clandestine Laboratory operation related

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

Row	Number of Cases
Marijuana	
Cocaine Powder	
Crack	
Methamphetamine	
Heroin/Opiates	
LSD	
PCP	
Other Illicit Drugs	

Average Processing Time

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

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

New Drugs

Were any new illicit drugs identified in the cases completed during the reporting period? ○ Yes ○ No

New Drugs

If you marked Yes to the above question, 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.

Name*

No. of cases*

Description*

Old Drugs

If yes, please list below

Did you notice any resurgence of older drugs in the cases completed during the reporting period? ○ Yes ○ No

Old Drugs

If you marked Yes to the above question, list the name of the older 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.

Name*

No. of cases*

Description*

Equipment

List the types of laboratory equipment acquired with grant funds during the reporting period.

Provide as much information as is available during the reporting period. If an item has been ordered but not yet received and/or installed, indicate TBA under Date Received or Date Operational. Continue to include the item in your quarterly reporting until it is fully operational.

Item*

Quantity*

Date Ordered

Date Received

Date Operational

Narrative

Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above. Provide any information that can be used by the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate your program.

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 - Domestic and Sexual Abuse Investigation Project

ST. LOUIS CITY - DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL ABUSE INVESTIGATION PROJECT: This project continues support of a domestic and sexual abuse investigator to work with the St. Louis Attorney's Office. The investigator will continue to work with two primary Domestic Violence Attorneys and Victim Advocate Caseworkers. This project focuses on 1) personal service of victims by the investigator who will assure the sharing of resource information and available support thus encouraging participation and subsequently reducing the number of cases dismissed for failure to prosecute, and 2) enhanced investigation, evidence, 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 investigated by the St. Louis City Domestic and Sexual Abuse Investigator and prosecuted by the Circuit Attorney Office's Domestic Violence/Sex Crimes Unit
- Rate of change in domestic violence cases prosecuted compared to a like period prior to the grant project
- 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 is required to submit quarterly 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.

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 Laboratory Collection Station *(Source of Funds: JAG)*

Greenville Police Department - School Resource Officer/DARE Instructor *(Source of Funds: JAG)*

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY COLLECTION STATION: This continuing project supports the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Services Program in 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 completing 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 is required to submit quarterly 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.

GREENVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER / DARE INSTRUCTOR: This project supports the Greenville Police Department's efforts to increase school safety and drug awareness. The goal of this project is to increase safety and inform school children of the dangers of drugs and alcohol. This goal will be achieved by completing three objectives: 1) Provide an on-site law enforcement officer to ensure a safe school environment for students, faculty, and community; 2) Increase response time for all instances of crime, disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities; and 3) Provide education and guidance in drug and alcohol prevention with DARE program.

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

DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS

This purpose area allows agencies to identify and meet the treatment needs of adults and juvenile drug dependent and alcohol dependent offenders.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

Stone County Prosecuting Attorney - Drug / Alcohol Offender Program *(Source of Funds: JAG)*

STONE COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY - DRUG / ALCOHOL OFFENDER PROGRAM: This new project supports the Stone County Prosecuting Attorney's office response to offenders and multiple offenders of drug or alcohol related charges. The goal of this project is to address the gap in the current prosecution/treatment model for alcohol/drug offenders. This goal will be achieved by completing three objectives: 1) Provide a drug court to process serious drug offenders; 2) Enhance disposed drug offenders' probation through a combination of probation and parole; and 3) Provide monitoring and supervision through the prosecutor's office.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project
- Timely implementation of Stone County drug court
- Number of drug / alcohol offenders participating in drug court
- Number of offenders successfully completing drug court
- Number of drug test given and percent of positive test results
- Number of cases monitored by prosecutor's office as part of this program
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly Narrative 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.

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:

Creve Coeur Police Department - Automating Evidence Management *(Source of Funds: JAG)*

MO Department of Corrections - Enhancing Safety in DAI *(Source of Funds: State Recovery-JAG)*

MO State Highway Patrol - Administrative Data Analysis & Problem Identification *(Source of Funds: JAG)*

CREVE COEUR POLICE DEPARTMENT - AUTOMATING EVIDENCE MANAGMENT: This new project supports the Creve Coeur Police Department's purchase of a new automated evidence management system. The goal of this project is to increase efficiency and reduce time spent on evidence maintenance. This goal will be achieved by completing three objectives: 1) Provide an efficient evidence processing system that saves case prosecution time and money; 2) Maintain a thorough and accountable evidence chain of custody; and 3) Improve the city's prosecution of criminal cases.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new automated evidence management system
- Number of evidence items logged into and purged from evidence management system
- Number of man hours expended on maintenance of evidence management system
- Amount and type of equipment / technology installed and training manuals provided
- Number of training hours provided to operators of the evidence management system
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

MO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - ENHANCING SAFETY IN DAI: This new project is intended for the acquisition of UHF and VHF base stations, hand-held radios, and desktop consoles for 14 institutions to replace and improve outdated radio systems. The goals of this project include: 1) to improve institutional security, 2) ensure compliance with FCC narrowband regulations, and 3) improve public safety by allowing radio interoperability with outside law enforcement agencies. These goals will be achieved by the following objectives: 1) ensuring the department institutions have radio systems compliant with FCC mandates, 2) decreasing incidents of equipment failure, 3) decreasing dead spots in identified institutions, and 4) ensuring staff have the ability to communicate with other institutions and other law enforcement agencies.

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

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project
- Timely acquisition, installation, and implementation of new radio systems
- Number of incidents of equipment failure
- Number of dead spots in department institutions
- Amount and type of equipment / technology installed and training manuals provided
- Number of training hours provided to operators of the radio systems
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

MO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL (MSHP) - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ANALYSIS & 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 JAG and Recovery-JAG Programs by analyzing drug and violent crime environments in the State; assessing effectiveness of existing programs; and offering data and interpretive analysis support for development of new programs. The MSHP, coordinating their activities with DPS's CJ/LE 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 JAG and Recovery-JAG Programs by providing needed research, evaluation, and data processing services; 3) Develop and implement Missouri's UCR data collection application and output report application; and 4) Enhance capabilities of Missouri's criminal justice information systems in supporting statewide illicit drug and violent crime problems and grant administration.

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 JAG and Recovery-JAG Program including, but not limited to, conducting a statewide illicit drug and violent crime problem analysis and developing an annual grant report
- 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 JAG and Recovery-JAG Programs. Publication of a report describing all approved evaluation 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 seminars and conferences attended in support of the JAG and Recovery-JAG Programs
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project

The grantee is required to submit quarterly 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.

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:

Department of Defense (DOD) 1033 Excess Property Program

During July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012, there continued to be an increase in the number of agencies that have registered to participate in the DOD 1033 Excess Property Program (Program). The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) continues to see an increase in the number of agencies that are processing requests compared to FY10. With the ever-increasing budget restraints and manpower shortages, the number of agencies utilizing the electronic screening process over the internet-based website for the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Disposition Services Agency (DSA) is increasing as well. The cost of shipping equipment directly to their agency is by far cheaper than the agency traveling to the Disposition Services Location (DSL) to pick the item(s) up. This in turn increases the total dollar amount of property the agencies are receiving each fiscal year.

As an approved Transitional Distribution Center (Center), DPS staff continued to screen and tag mostly IT equipment, such as desktop and laptop computers. Staff can bring these items back to the Center and refurbish them prior to issuing them out to the requesting local agencies. This IT equipment is assisting law enforcement agencies in capturing crime statistics data and managing records as well as inter-agency networking via the Internet.

Types of property these local agencies are tagging include, but are not limited to: watercraft, for the agencies located along one of the many rivers or lakes in the State of Missouri; generators, to assist during power losses due to storms; off-road 4x4 vehicles, to assist with drug eradication; and specialty gear that tactical teams are using for high risk entry, such as night vision goggles, spotting scopes, red dot rifle scopes, and load-bearing tactical vests. DPS staff has seen a significant increase in the number of agencies requesting weapons for high-risk search warrant entry and active shooter incident response along with an increase in requests for the off road HMMWV (Hummer) during FY12.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

Prior to FY 2005, there existed two separate federal grant programs for the purpose of assisting law enforcement and improving public safety. These two programs were known as the Edward J. Byrne Formula (Byrne) Grant and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG). The LLEBG Program originated as the HR728 Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grant Act of 1995 and was authorized under the Omnibus Fiscal Year 1996 Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-134).

In FY 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program replaced the Byrne Grant and the LLEBG Program with a simple funding mechanism to simplify the administration process for grantees. For simplicity purposes, however, the Missouri Department of Public Safety has continued to administer contracts under the purpose area of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant for the purchase of equipment.

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG / JAG) is a vital 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.

During the 2011 / 2012 reporting period, DPS made 104 LLEBG / JAG grant awards to law enforcement agencies across the State. The total award amount for this period was $759,245.13. 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 state or local unit of government. Eligible applicants may not have received a direct FY2011 JAG award from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

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