

State of Nevada
Department of Public Safety

2006 Annual Report

The bristlecone pine is the oldest living thing on earth, with some specimens in Nevada now over 4,000 years of age

Byrne JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE Grant
JAG

STATE FY-2006
ANNUAL REPORT

EDWARD BYRNE JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT
JAG

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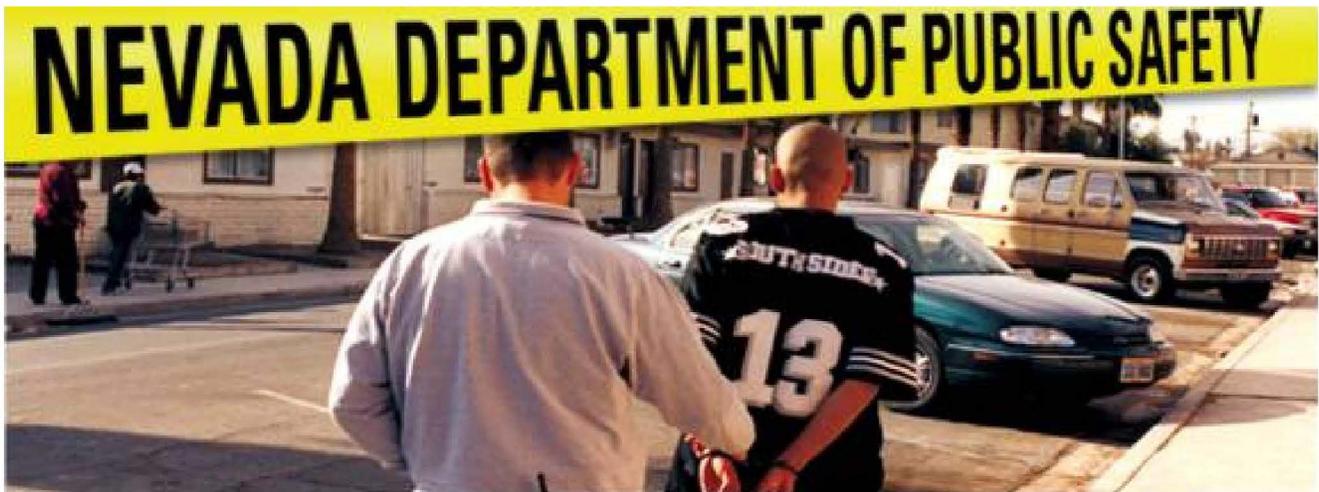


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State of Nevada State Fiscal Year 2006

The Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) has served as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for Nevada since 1987.

Since the inception of the program, it has been the goal of the office to provide financial assistance to those programs considered effective in the control of violent crime and illegal drugs.

For the 19th straight year, Nevada was the fastest growing state. Currently Nevada is the 35th most populous state. The population rose 4.5% from 2005 to 2006. Along with this comes the dubious title of “The Most Dangerous State in which to live” according to the *2006 Morgan Quitno Awards* ranking.¹ State comparisons are based purely on crime rates and how these rates stack up to the national average for a given crime category. Nevada has remained in the top ten since 1994, ranking as the number one most dangerous state five times. Our violent crime rate increased over 20% in the six years from 2000 to 2005, while nationally, violent crime rates have decreased 8%. There is one violent crime committed in Nevada every 35 minutes, 51 seconds.²

Nevada ranks 96.5% in the high level of methamphetamine availability according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Our narcotics task forces, funded with Byrne/JAG grants, have significantly impacted the clandestine manufacturing of meth within their communities. Presently, the majority (at least 80%) of meth is transported into and through Nevada from Mexico by Mexican drug trafficking organizations. State fiscal year 2005 drug seizures were valued at \$2.7 million, and drug arrests totaled 12,388.

Gangs have been a major contributor to the growth of drug trafficking and violent crime in the past decade. The consistent rise in gang membership and the social ills associated with gang membership have clearly defined gangs as a chronic community issue. Nevada’s rapid population growth, close proximity to Los Angeles and other large California metropolitan areas, as well as new technology, contributes to the thriving gang problem. 85.7% of juvenile arrests involved possession violations, 14.22% involved sale/manufacturing.²

¹Morgan Quitno Press, Lawrence, Kansas, *State Rankings*

²VCR 2005 Crime & Justice Report

In Oct. 2004, OCJA formed a Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group to assist in the evaluation of the Nevada Gang Task Forces. This group has since become an invaluable resource. Clearly Nevada is lacking a statewide communication and database collection for gang tracking. Nevada's gang problem is on the rise and our task forces are sorely lacking in the necessary equipment and financial resources to control the situation.

Given the scale of Nevada's crime statistics, it is clear no one entity can address these complex issues alone. Every discipline and community has an important contribution to make. Creating a comprehensive justice system requires ensuring that the various components of the system work together through information sharing and collaboration. As the State Administrative Agency, OCJA encourages applicants for the Byrne/JAG funds to work closely with other criminal justice agencies to promote comprehensive, innovative strategies to address community and statewide substance abuse and violent crime problems. The SAA also works diligently to coordinate the Byrne/JAG funds with other federal, state and local funds to further enhance Nevada's mission to reduce substance abuse and violent crime.

There were a total of 37 programs funded with Byrne/JAG funds in State Fiscal Year 2006. All programs funded were within the priority areas as determined by Nevada's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy.

Nevada's priority issues for FY-2004-2007 as identified in the Strategy, by the Byrne/JAG Advisory Board are as follows.

- 6 TARGETING NEVADA'S DRUG TRADE: This priority area includes programs to address the drug trade's sources, management structure, processing and transportation systems. Objectives include taking drugs off the street, disrupting major drug-trafficking organizations, seizing the assets of traffickers, discovering and dismantling methamphetamine laboratories and marijuana grows, identifying gang members and the violent crime associated with the drug trade.
- 6 EDUCATION AND PREVENTION: Activities in this priority area include; drug testing programs; community action programs; drug and gang prevention and education programs; information sharing; and coordination among agencies to facilitate intervention activities.

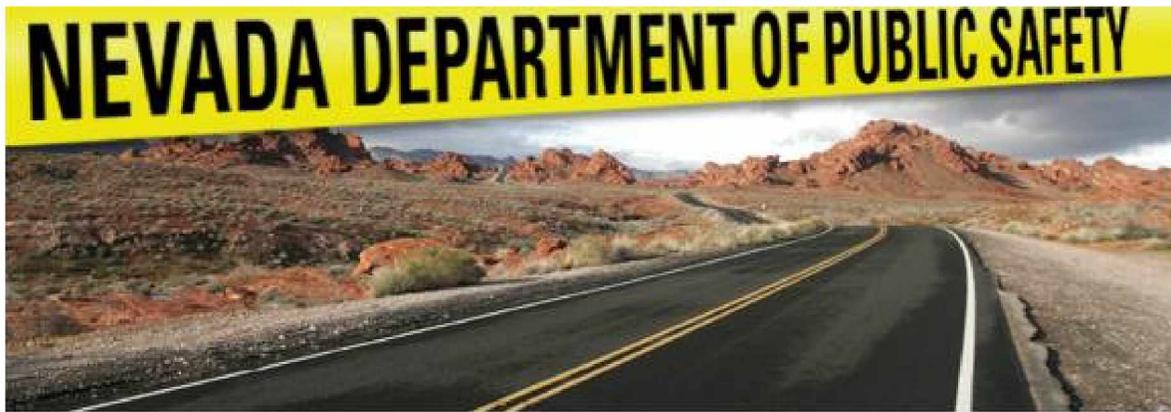
- 6 TREATING NEVADA'S ADDICTION: Drug addiction is more than just a devastating disease of the brain; it is linked to criminal behavior, irresponsible sexual behavior, injuries, suicide attempts, HIV infection, school drop outs, fetal alcohol syndrome, gang affiliation and death. The Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse reports that Nevada has resources to meet only 10% of the treatment needs within the state. Activities in this priority area will encompass alternative sentencing programs, programs to identify and direct individuals into drug treatment, aftercare programs, mandatory drug testing, and special emphasis on programs that create a liaison between law enforcement, courts, faith based communities and health care providers.

In 2000, the Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was appointed as the State Point of Contact for the 1122 Program and the State Coordinator for the 1033 Program. This has enabled the SAA to assist our sub-grantees in obtaining new equipment and supplies at a reduced price, saving federal, state and local funds. Through the 1033 Program we have been able to obtain new and used military equipment and supplies at no cost. These two programs have saved scarce dollars in this time of budget reductions, and enabled law enforcement agencies to obtain needed supplies and equipment.

While the full extent of substance abuse and crime can only be estimated, statistics reveal the crime and drug/alcohol problems in Nevada are rampant. Nevada is the nation's fastest growing state and with those rapid changes come struggles with crime and other problems. They negatively impact our public health, social services, criminal justice system, work productivity and tourism. A major contributing factor to the drug and crime issues Nevada faces is the 24 hour lifestyle. This lifestyle attracts a transient population as well as tourists. The volume of tourists and transients provide the ideal environment for narcotics traffickers to blend in and move through the area.

Through research and the setting of priority areas, Byrne/JAG funds can be used to achieve a higher impact towards reducing crime and substance abuse in Nevada.

Sandra Mazy, Administrator
Department of Public Safety
Office of Criminal Justice Assistance



OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Nevada's State Administrative Agency (SAA) consists of four full time positions, and one half-time position. This (SAA) conducts on-site monitoring visits to each Byrne/JAG funded program annually or bi-annually as necessary. Covering over 110,000 square miles and 17 counties, there are long distances to be traveled between communities in Nevada. It is a tribute to a small dedicated staff they are able to perform these monitoring visits regularly. Nevada's SAA has developed procedures for auditing which greatly enhance the ability to determine the level of performance of all programs. Those procedures consist of:

- Ø Each sub-grantee is required to re-apply every year for funding. Funding is not automatic for programs funded in the previous year. A complete grant application is required which must include an overview, a problem statement with statistics to back-up the statement, goals and measurable objectives, methods and activities to achieve the goals and objectives, a budget narrative, a plan for evaluation and internal assessment, and a statement of coordination with other agencies. Staff and at least three members of a review committee evaluate the grant application and program plan to determine if the application should be funded and at what level.

- Ø A monthly financial report (claim for reimbursement) with appropriate backup is required by the SAA. Proof of payment for all amounts being claimed must be attached to the report. Check stubs and payroll registers must accompany the report when claiming salaries or overtime. Travel and training must be submitted on a detailed form revealing travel dates, times, reason for travel, copies of airline tickets, hotel bills, etc. Desk audits are required and performed on all monthly claims for reimbursement. If help is requested or problems occur, the SAA will conduct an on-site audit of the project.

- Ø Quarterly progress reports are mandatory. If a quarterly report is submitted late, the financial claim for that time period is held until the SAA receives the report. The progress of each goal and objective is reported along with any problems encountered. Activities and statistics provide extensive detail as to the success or failure of a program. The SAA reviews and may revise the format for the quarterly progress reports on a yearly basis to require more detailed, customized reporting from each sub-grantee, to ensure consistency with the BJA's reporting standards.
- Ø On-site monitoring visits are performed at least annually. On-site audits are conducted if the SAA deems necessary. Monitoring visits assist the SAA in determining to what extent objectives are being achieved and whether the program could benefit from additional training. Technical assistance is provided on request.
- Ø Communication with sub-grantees is documented and maintained in each project file. Verbal contact is documented on a telephone log and e-mails are printed out and maintained in each file.
- Ø Year-end evaluation reports are required to be submitted to the SAA by all sub-grantees. Whether or not a Board of Directors assessed the sub-grantee or another type of independent evaluation source as specified in their grant application, the SAA must receive a copy of the report.
- Ø A copy of the single audit for each sub-grantee is required to be sent to the SAA. These audit reports are examined for exceptions and compliance issues. Any exceptions are reported to the sub-grantee and the auditor.

Being a small state (from a population perspective) affords the SAA staff the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with its sub-grantees. This is very beneficial when it comes to measuring the level of coordination and cooperation of each agency. Being a large state (from an area perspective) makes it quite difficult to traverse the distances between rural communities on a regular basis. Most rural towns can only be reached by car and are several driving hours distance from the next town. It is conceivable to travel a full week and contact only three or four sub-grantees in the rural areas. (See map - Appendix A)

Staff attends training and conferences throughout the year to benefit the office. All staff have attended financial and program training sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. It is very important for staff to have intricate knowledge of the programs being managed. Proper understanding of the programs will lead to appropriate evaluations and assessments of the projects. Such training also reveals resources to assist the sub-grantees in the operation of their projects. Conferences sponsored by BJA have been attended and have allowed staff to acquire knowledge of changes in rules, regulation and guidelines, and opens communications on procedures by networking with staff from other states.

SAA staff conduct annual training for sub-grantees on both grant writing and financial grant management. The training has resulted in a reduction of rejections of both grant applications and monthly reporting forms. The quarterly progress reports have significantly improved since the training policy was instituted. SAA staff maintain and update their own website. Available on this website are grant proposals, a Project Director & Financial Managers manual, all financial and quarterly reporting forms. This ensures consistent reporting and grant applications.

Outside Evaluations

In June 1998, the Great Basin Policy Research Institute at the University of Reno, Nevada completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of Nevada's Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces. In 2001 Great Basin did a follow-up evaluation entitled *The Nevada Substance Abuse Report 2001*.

Nevada's Gang Task Forces were chosen in 2004 as the next program area for an outside evaluation. After careful research and considering several options, a Gang Task Force Focus Group was created to assist with the evaluation process. Corporate Solutions, Inc. of Reno, Nevada, is performing the evaluation and creating the final report. To produce a comprehensive and meaningful evaluation this project will cover a three year period. The complete report will be available early in 2008.

The Gang Task Force Focus Group has an impressive membership (see Appendix B). Since the establishment of this group, it has evolved into a dedicated group focused not only on an evaluation of the resources available, but also into a group determined to resolve Nevada's serious gang problem. In addition to evaluating the existing gang task forces, the focus group has formulated a plan to achieve the following:

- Ø Develop and implement systems that will improve coordination of efforts and approaches for gang-related crimes, including the sharing of intelligence and communications statewide.
- Ø Define priorities and initiatives to support prevention, intervention and suppression of gang-related crimes statewide.
- Ø Maintain an active statewide Focus Group dedicated to the long term development and implementation of a plan to address and mitigate gang-related issues in Nevada.

These and other activities will be presented in more detail in the JAG Purpose Area titled "Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs."



LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Program Overview

In state fiscal year 2006 there were 30 projects funded in this purpose area. Total federal funding was at \$2,603,189.00. Twenty-one projects were funded with JAG and 9 projects were funded with Byrne carryover.

These projects encompassed:

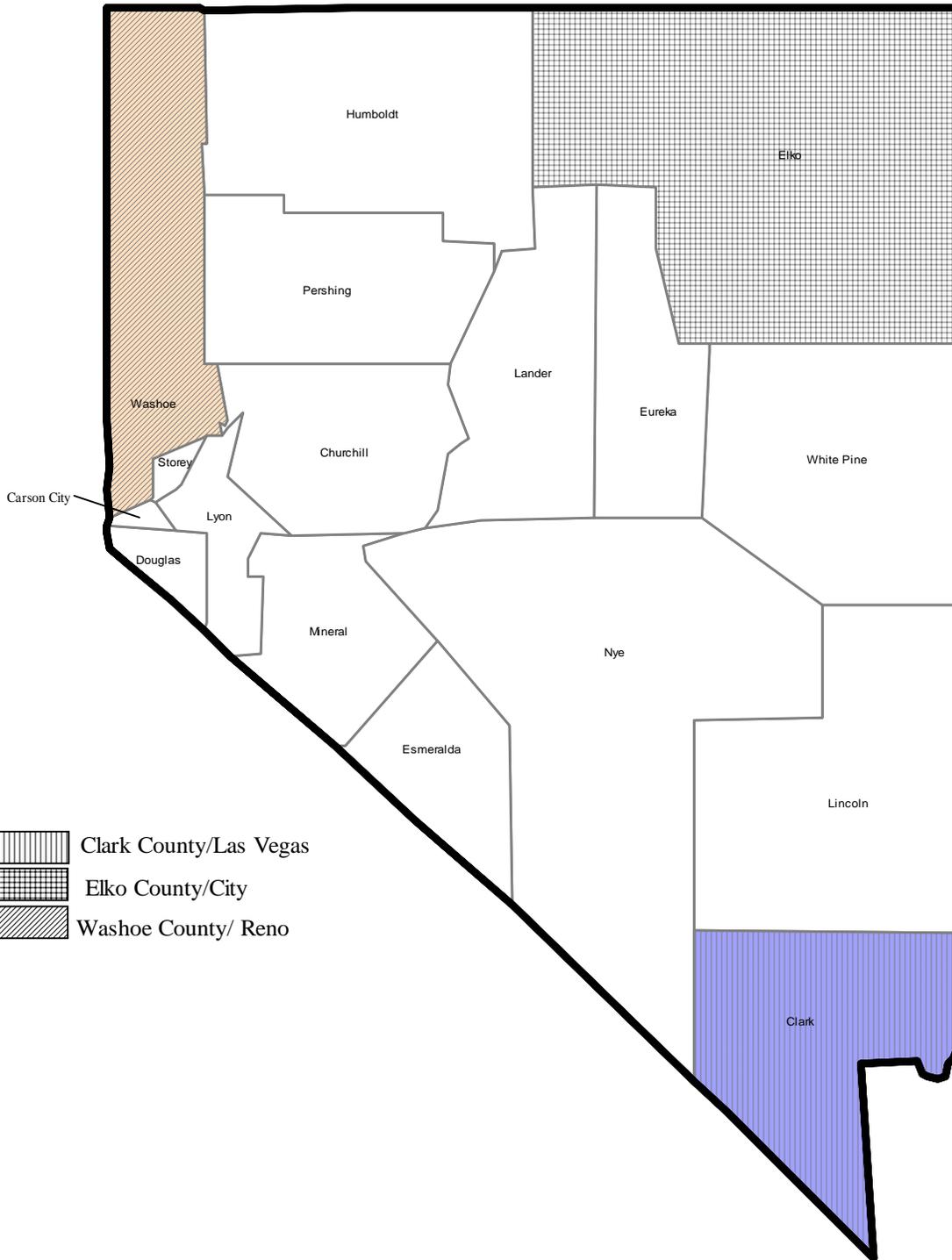
- Gang Task Forces
- Multi-Jurisdictional
- Narcotic Task Forces
- Meth suppression
- Street Enforcement Teams
- Equipment for law enforcement

Gang Task Forces

Nevada's widely distributed population, barren high mountain desert and geographic location have always been considered the major contributors to its drug trafficking problems. Now gangs are also a major contributor to the growth of violent crime and illegal drugs in Nevada. Using sophisticated weapons, gangs are involved in drug trafficking, murder, witness intimidation, robbery, extortion, and turf battles. The consistent rise in gang membership and the social ills associated with gang membership have clearly defined gangs as a chronic community issue. Gang members are being recruited at younger ages, are more heavily armed and violent, and are concealing their gang affiliations to avoid detection by law enforcement. It is estimated there are 438 gangs represented by 10,530 gang members in Nevada's two largest counties, Clark and Washoe.

In 2002, more than 1 in 4 juveniles in Nevada were Hispanic according to the 2006 Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report. Hispanics account for 65 percent of all the gang members in northern Nevada. Most Hispanic gangs align themselves under the Norteños or the Sureños. There is also a separate and distinct faction of Hispanic gang members that migrate from the Fresno, California, area that call themselves Bulldogs or Bulldog Nation. There is a strong tie between gang activity in correctional facilities and gang activity on the streets. It is estimated that 50% to 80% of Nevada's inmates have a gang affiliation.

Gang Task Force Locations



The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force (SNCGTF), which is comprised of twenty-five local government and private corporations, focuses on five key strategies: (1) community mobilization, (2) providing youth opportunities, (3) suppressing gang violence, (4) providing social interactions and street outreach, and (5) facilitating organizational change and development. The task force is co-supervised by a DEA supervisor and a Gang Crimes Section (GCS) sergeant with ten detectives from GCS, Nevada Division of Investigations, DEA, North Las Vegas Police Department and the U.S. Marshall's office. The task force addresses mid to upper level gang enterprises involved in narcotics trafficking. The SNCGTF has also developed and implemented a protocol for sharing gang information from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's gang unit database.

The Elko County Juvenile Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional program formulated in 1996 to prevent and fight juvenile/young adult crime and gang activity in Elko County. The task force operates under an agreement of partnership between the following agencies: Elko County Sheriff's Office, Elko County Juvenile Probation Department, and the Elko City Police Department. Representatives from each department serve on an Advisory Board to oversee and consult in day-to-day operations of the task force. This combination of hired personnel and advisory committee members has integrated a wealth of expertise and knowledge enhancing law enforcement services in the investigation of juvenile crime and gang prevention and suppression. Working cooperatively, the task force has become instrumental in the early detection, investigation and prosecution of gang members. By working closely with the Juvenile Probation Department and Nevada Youth Parole, the task force can follow up on repeat offenders and can assist with field contacts, searches, surveillance and arrests. The task force developed and continues to maintain a database for the collection of data on juvenile and adult offenders who are associated with gangs, car clubs, and are sexual offenders. This integration of information has improved the investigative ability of local law enforcement.

The Reno Police Department, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Sparks Police Department and Washoe County School District collaborated to form a multi-jurisdictional gang unit in July 2001. The multi-jurisdictional gang unit has utilized a multi-faceted approach during its daily operation, including gang suppression, field intelligence gathering, gang diversion, community education, and graffiti abatement. Utilizing a high visibility presence, intelligence gathering, and networking with other law enforcement agencies and the community, the unit has sent a definitive message of active enforcement measures. The gang unit collaborates closely with Adult/Juvenile Parole and Probation, the Nevada Department of Prisons, Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS), and the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). Regional gang unit officers patrol countywide and assist all other northern Nevada jurisdictions, as well as parts of northern California with criminal investigations regarding gang members who reside or commit crimes within these areas. Through field interviews, the unit offers services such as individual and family counseling, conflict resolution, tattoo removal, cognitive programming, life skills, parenting classes, educational and literacy support, job skill development and vocational assistance, cultural and recreational activities, and neighborhood development. The unit also works closely with the domestic violence units to investigate domestic violence cases involving gang members in the area.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Improve multi-jurisdictional law enforcement participation in gang task forces through the continued evolution of a centralized gang member database available to all state law enforcement agencies. Facilitate initiatives to improve gang statistics accuracy and agency cooperation between the Department of Juvenile Justice Services and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement agencies.

Objective 1.1: Utilizing the gang database, develop a statistical analysis of gang member-involved drug trafficking, gun sales and other illegal activities.

Objective 1.2: Increase the number of arrests and prosecutions for gang-related offenses throughout the state.

Goal 2: Coordinate the efforts of the gang task forces to expand the development and implementation of more gang prevention/intervention initiatives for youth through community involvement.

Objective 2.1: Increase the number of community presentations, parental contacts, school presentations, and training courses for law enforcement.

Objective 2.2: Increase the number of field interviews by law enforcement officers and Juvenile Justice Services officers. Dedicated officers will increase the referrals to social service agencies through the field interview process.

Program Activities/Components

Officers and detectives regularly provide specialized training in gang issues to agencies and groups in neighborhoods and communities who request help or have a high risk of gang related problems. This allows for various agencies to network more effectively, sharing information and coordinating resources in dealing with gang related issues. The officers are in contact with gang members and make their presence among gang members known on a daily basis.

Receiving training and up-dated information is vital to any gang unit, as gang membership increases and decreases, new forms of criminal activity are identified and evaluated. Detectives in these projects either received training or were instructors at conferences. Training included interview and interrogation, crime scene investigations, Spanish language classes, gang intervention and prevention, computer system tracking of gang members, gang syndicates, and sexual seduction and abuse of youth.

Prevention and intervention strategies play an important role in reducing gang membership and activity. Prevention helps deter youth who are at risk from joining gangs. Intervention attempts to change behaviors of gang members and associates by focusing on the provision and facilitation of access to academic, economic, and social opportunities.

The gang task forces funded in this purpose area are all multi-jurisdictional, with each participating entity contributing personnel and resources. The reactive component of these task forces focuses on enforcement of criminal gang activities, utilizing a high visibility presence, intelligence gathering, and networking with other law enforcement agencies and the community. Gang related crime, in both method and type of crime, had shown a steady increase since 1995. However, due to the pro-active approach in identifying and monitoring gang members and activity, both felony and misdemeanor gang related crime is becoming easier to identify.

During the past fiscal year, the task forces seized 180gms of marijuana and 130gms of Methamphetamine during drug-related operations. They participated in 1,532 gang-related arrests. The number of drug-related prosecutions was not available.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods

As Nevada's gang task forces have matured their accomplishments have exceeded their expectations. Most notably their accomplishments have included:

- 6 During the last grant year the gang task force office implemented Gang Awareness training for students and staff at 80% of schools that participated in the Safe School initiative.
- 6 Input and security procedures for the Gang Database system located at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Gang Unit were developed and serve as a model for other law enforcement agencies to utilize in the continual development of a Centralized Gang Database. Information is shared with all law enforcement statewide and is connected with the California system.
- 6 The gang task force project's Detention Gang Committee successfully implemented the first Coroner's Visitation Program (Gang Diversion) which transports detained youth to the coroner's office for the program. A total of 182 youth completed the program.
- 6 Gang task forces have worked diligently with Nevada's Boys & Girls Clubs to help youth in the community acquire the knowledge, skills, self-confidence and self-esteem they need to resist gangs and violence. Many programs involve peer leadership and mentoring programs.
- 6 Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach (GPTTO) assists the community's escalating gang problem by identifying and reaching out to youth who are at risk of gang involvement. GPTTO served 203 at-risk youth ranging in age from 5 to 18 from three designated Boys and Girls Clubs. Only three youth were arrested on new charges during the reporting period.

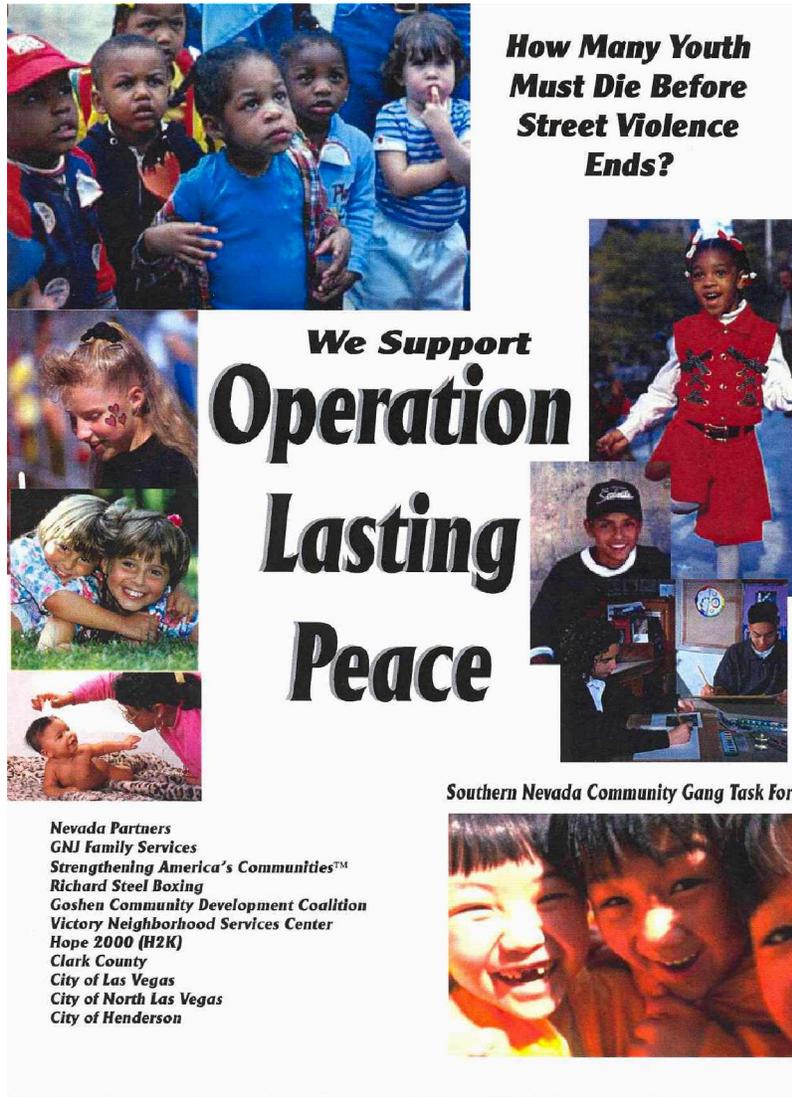
- 6 The Entertainment Industry Training Program develops the talent and creative skills of students caught up in the juvenile justice system. One hundred twenty students can be trained in a year. All students who completed the program received certificates of completion and were referred to production companies for employment.
- 6 The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force (SNCGTF) was selected as a model for the State of Nevada Gang Task Force and Nationally selected as a model for the: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Bureau of Justice Assistance; and Innovation Group.

The physical and emotional well-being of children is profoundly affected by the extent to which they are exposed to violence and injury, whether intentional or unintentional. Nevada's teen violent death rate from 2000 to 2002 was 51.6 per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19. During this period, 219 teens died as a result of homicide, suicide, or accident. Two counties had age-specific population of 10,000 or more, which allowed for calculation of teen violent death rates. The teen violent death rates per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Clark County and Washoe County were 50.1 and 48.6, respectively. The rate for 15-19 year olds of the combined remaining 15 counties, population of fewer than 10,000 was 66.2.²

The Nevada Department of Corrections reports that in 18 facilities statewide, they house approximately 11,000 inmates. Of those, approximately 25% to 90%, depending on the facility, are affiliated with a gang. Incarceration is not a deterrent to gang activities. Daily operations of the gang continue from within the facility. The sharing of data and resources between the Department of Corrections and local law enforcement is becoming increasingly vital if activities are to be controlled and closely monitored.

Each gang unit's progress is measured by quarterly and annual gang reports. The intelligence database is updated daily on all gang members/associates who are field interviewed. Regular meetings with outside agencies are conducted for the purpose of sharing information and resources. With the recent establishment of the Gang Task Force Focus Group, all of the state and local entities with gang concerns are able to communicate their needs and concerns. It has been determined the number one need for everyone is information sharing. Currently the Focus Group is researching the measures necessary to institute a statewide system.

² "Washoe County Human Services Strategic Plan," issued July 2005, page 49, source of data: Nevada Department of Human Resources, Health Division, Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, 2003.



**How Many Youth
Must Die Before
Street Violence
Ends?**

**We Support
Operation
Lasting
Peace**

Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force

*Nevada Partners
GNJ Family Services
Strengthening America's Communities™
Richard Steel Boxing
Goshen Community Development Coalition
Victory Neighborhood Services Center
Hope 2000 (H2K)
Clark County
City of Las Vegas
City of North Las Vegas
City of Henderson*

Today's knowledge of gangs and the reasons youth become involved in gangs has been greatly enhanced through research and evaluation. Gang prevention and intervention strategies are better designed and hold more promise than ever before. Counseling, treatment, recreation, academic assistance, job placement and training, street outreach, and monitoring and surveillance are being integrated into prevention strategies designed to reach youth most at risk for gang involvement. Many of these ingredients, along with the close involvement and support of the juvenile and criminal justice systems, are being used to intervene with youth who want to get out of gangs or who are not yet fully committed to gang membership.³

³ Ibid., http://www.nagia.org/NGTASection_IV.htm#INTERVENTION2

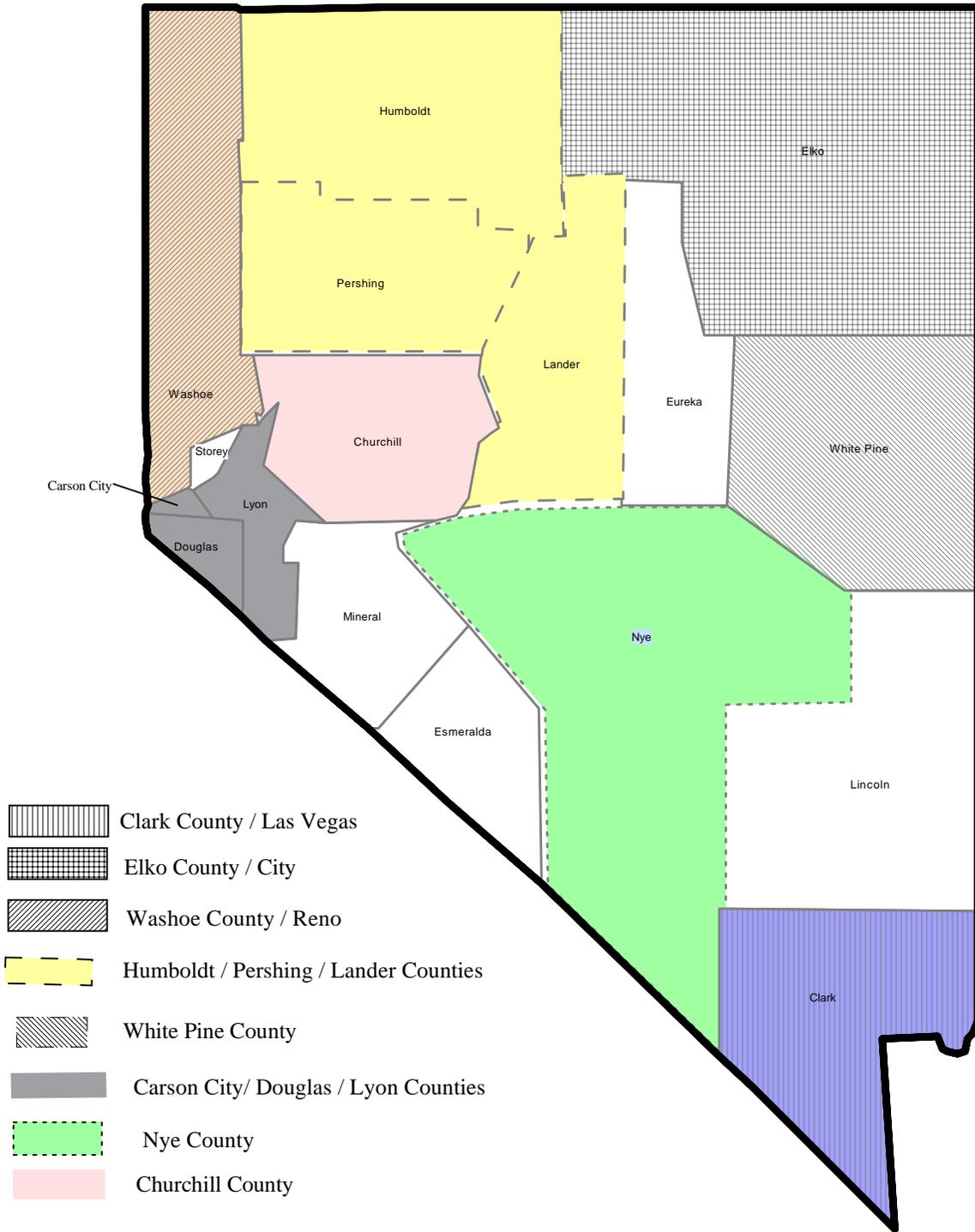
Narcotic Task Forces

Drug and violent crime problems in Nevada are as diverse as its geography. Nevada's narcotics task forces have been organized to combat illicit drug use throughout the state which due to its large geographic dispersion relative to sparse population centers dictate a multi-jurisdictional organization. A large area of the state (83%) has an extremely sparse population and, consequently, a lack of resources in the law enforcement areas. The rural areas of the state present a unique problem as two major east-west interstate, 1-80 and 1-15, cross the state and are preferred routes of transportation by drug traffickers to access California from a majority of other states. The population of Nevada has increased 161% since the inception of the drug task forces in the late 80's. The two large urban centers in the state located around the cities of Reno and Las Vegas maintain an organizational capability to fight the drug problem.

Methamphetamine (meth) is the greatest threat to our State, 92.9% of violent crimes are attributed to its use. Crystal meth production and import into the state is a major concern. Methamphetamine has been the drug of choice in Nevada for two decades and its use has reached epidemic proportions. The continued support of multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces remains a cornerstone in the States' effort to combat illicit drug usage. During State FY 2006, Justice Assistance Grant funds (\$1,710,895) were allocated to existing task forces to maintain the focused law enforcement effort in this specific area. During State fiscal year 2006, the multi-jurisdictional task forces seized over 7000 grams of methamphetamine with an estimated street value of over \$680,000. This represents 25% of the total grams of meth seized in Nevada.

The Department of Public Safety/Investigations Division has the statewide responsibility for supervision of the narcotics' task forces and statewide coordination of narcotics' enforcement. In State FY 2006, the Division supervised task forces covering 12 of the 17 counties with offices in seven locations throughout the state. Collectively the task forces form a partnership of 25 federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies which work together to foster cooperation, communication and coordination among law enforcement agencies throughout the state. In 2006 a total of 28,032.6 grams of meth were seized in Nevada through this effort.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force Locations



The Department of Public Safety/Division of Investigation also provides investigative assistance to local Chiefs of Police, County Sheriff's and other State agencies. In addition, they give guidance and operational procedures, as well as assigning personnel (supervisors and administrative support) to the task forces. The Division of Investigation has offices funded through the JAG grant in Carson City, Fallon, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Mesquite, Las Vegas and a position on the Lake Tahoe task force. Additional personnel assigned from the local jurisdictions round out the various task force staffs. In most of the rural areas these task forces provide the only law enforcement activity dedicated strictly to drug enforcement. The task forces coordinate their work closely with Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, US Department of Defense and the US Treasury Department.

The task forces have exceeded their goals and objectives set forth at the beginning of the year. The JAG grant funds are an integral part of the task forces' operations. Without the funds the local agencies would not be able to pay for overtime for the officers, which would substantially hinder investigations resulting in less recoveries and arrests for the year. The agencies also would not be able to absorb many of the operating costs associated with running a successful task force.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: The basic mission of the Narcotics Task Forces is to target street-level and mid-level distribution of controlled substances and seize control of narcotics trafficking, manufacturing and distributing in each task force area, as well as manage confidential informants.

Objective 1.1: Increase investigations and arrests of individuals involved in the manufacturing, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances.

Objective 1.2: Provide training/presentations to law enforcement, community, school and civic groups on the identification and eradication of controlled substances.

Objective 1.3: Affect the arrest of individuals involved in the manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances.

Goal 2: Reduce incidents of drug abuse by improving drug education awareness.

Objective 2.1: Administer training presentations to civilian/civic groups and school age children focused on the dangers of drug use as well as the signs of a drug abuser.

Objective 2.2: Prepare frequent Informational Bulletins related to investigations, concealment or distribution of narcotics.

Program Components and Activities

The multi-jurisdictional narcotic task forces assist in providing the necessary manpower, expertise, equipment and training to successfully and safely conduct undercover operations in Nevada.

Basic activities for all task forces include:

- Recruitment and utilization of confidential informants.
- Intelligence compilation and dissemination.
- Consultation with prosecutors to assist in obtaining convictions.
- Assisting Parole & Probation with arrests of their probationers for narcotics violations.
- Using narcotic detecting dogs in searches.
- Surveillance and covert operations.
- Attending and providing drug education training.
- Conducting controlled substance interdictions at major highways, airports, bus depots and other transportation areas.
- Seizure of assets for forfeiture.
- Undercover operations
- Participation in executing search warrants

Before the existence of the task forces, trafficking, distribution of drugs, marijuana cultivation and clandestine labs were profuse. Through the coordinated efforts of the agencies that comprise the task forces, the narcotics business has been affected.

Collectively, the task forces aim at suppressing illegal substances by targeting the supply-side of the drug trade. The concept is to eliminate dealers, traffickers and financiers while at the same time removing manufacturing facilities such as may exist in the jurisdictions.

Evaluation Methods and Performance Methods

Project personnel are required to submit monthly financial reports and quarterly progress reports to the State Administering Agency (SAA). Project managers at the SAA use these reports to evaluate project progress. Statistical summaries comparing project stated objectives versus actual accomplishments are used to evaluate project success. When objectives are not being achieved, the task force project director provides justification. Throughout the grant period, Project Managers make on-site monitoring visits to audit and evaluate the sub grantees.

The SAA provides financial reimbursement to sub grantees based on submission of documentation, providing copies of invoices, payroll records and proof of payment for all items. The sub grantees that use confidential funds must include accounting for payments to confidential informants by source number with quarterly, semiannual and annual audits using the system currently in place for confidential source management and security as approve by the Bureau of Justice Assistance monograph.

Performance measures include:

- Number of cases
- Number of arrests
- Number of confidential informants
- Quantity and type of confiscated narcotics
- Seizures and forfeitures
- Use of buy funds
- Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies
- Training attended and presented

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces continue to operate successfully in Nevada removing illicit substances from communities they serve and improving drug education awareness. When viewed as a whole, the task forces exceeded the objectives established in the FY 06 application and have clearly made a difference to the communities they serve. The primary reasons for their continued success are the organizational structure controlled by the Department of Public Safety/Division of Investigation and the dedicated men and women who operate the individual units.

The Department of Public Safety/Division of Investigation see to it that intelligence is shared with other law enforcement agencies on a daily basis. This is an integral part of their program. Arrests were made in two counties after information pertaining to a “new way of cutting meth with, “Crystal Kitty Litter” was disseminated. A six-month long investigation ended with seven arrests and almost \$300,000 in cash seized from homes and banks accounts within two separate counties. Over four pounds (1844 grams) of Methamphetamine was seized, along with seven vehicles including several high-end SUVs. DEA was asked to assist with forfeitures on several houses and several of the vehicles.

Another program was created in response to the methamphetamine problem in Nevada’s capital. A partnership between Carson City, local treatment centers, city courts, Douglas County, Lyon County and the Carson City Sheriff’s Office, and the Tri-Net Task Force worked together in co-hosting four seminars titled “Get the Facts about Methamphetamine”. These seminars conducted at schools used shocking pictures of meth users before and after their methamphetamine addictions. Investigators and counselors discuss the signs and risks of drug use, explained how and where to get help and ended the sessions with a question and answer period for parents, and teenagers. More than 300 people attended the informative sessions. Translators were on hand and all handouts were translated in Spanish with staff from the courts. These methamphetamine information seminars along with the business drug identification and clandestine lab awareness seminars have brought the drug use and gang activities to a forefront in the communities for these three counties. This community service was well received and attendees and city supervisors have requested more training for the community. The task forces have also initiated a major effort to educate children and adults alike on the dangers of drug abuse.

Task force officers conducted over 50 presentations at schools and civic meeting locations statewide getting the message out to over 5000 Nevada residents. As a result of added community education activities, the task forces saw an increase in citizen complaints of narcotic activity. This increase was expected and the teams worked diligently to develop creative ways to keep up with the increased caseload. The success of the teams continues to be their abilities to adapt quickly to new trends as well as to allow operations to continue without the fear of overtime restrictions. Due to the grant monies the drug dealers have not been able to establish the officer's regular working hours as they are making arrests 24/7. Officers must be able to be on the street and undercover at any given time.

The attached table shows a significant increase in illicit substance cases initiated statewide and with the exception of Las Vegas a majority of task forces reported an increase in methamphetamine seized.

Task Force Statistical Accomplishments									
	Methamphetamine Grams Seized				Cases Initiated				
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY 06	
Tri-Net TF	1,132.0	4,870.0	3,151.7	4,560.0	96	114	112	113	
Elko TF	347.0	482.0	210.6	1,413.7	*	99	139	123	
SAINT	*	303.0	77.3	3,608.0	37	45	33	54	
White Pine TF	24.0	39.0	8.4	17.3	47	39	51	43	
SCORPION TF			1,252.4	164.9			61	107	
SLEDNET	*	402.0	191.1	59.3	*	73	84	98	
Fallon TF	176.0	41.0	101.3	104.4	57	50	92	64	
TriDENT TF	158.0	1,598.0	608.9	174.1	91	85	141	116	
LV Narc Control	*	28,451.0	107,672.0	16,613.4	*	182	138	231	
Reno SET	*	*	*	1,317.5	*	*	*	301	
TOTAL	1,837.0	36,186.0	113,273.7	28,032.6	328.0	687	851	1250	
* Not Reported									

Task force personnel also attended a wide variety of specialized training throughout the year thereby increasing individual officer proficiency and increasing task force capability. Examples of training classes attended include:

- Drug Unit Commander's Academy – Quantico, VA
- Evidence Vault Training
- Drug Enforcement Agency – Clandestine Lab Investigations
- Drug Task Force Investigator's Course
- Major Crime Interdiction
- Backster Polygraph Training
- Counterfeit Note Training
- California Narcotics Officer Association
- Methlab Hazmat Training
- Narcotics, Vice & Street Crimes Training
- Rural Methamphetamine Summit
- Drug Enforcement Agency – Site Safety
- Clandestine lab certification
- Tactical Raid training
- Drug ID and Narcotics Law
- Defensive tactics
- Outlaw motorcycle gang conference

Training investigators have conducted:

- Anti-meth community meetings
- Meth and clan lab awareness for businesses
- Community drug identification training for businesses/schools
- Presentation to City Supervisors
- Citizens Academy

Equipment Grants for Law Enforcement

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance funded equipment grants for three counties totaling \$41,047 during State fiscal year 2006 with Byrne carry-over money. These grants were focused on improving the operational effectiveness of rural law enforcement agencies with austere internal budgets by increasing their capability to fight narcotics problems and enhancing officer safety.

Mineral County: located in West-Central Nevada, is a pipeline for narcotics moving from the southern to the northern part of the state. The Mineral County Sheriff's Department established a narcotics division to help deal with the problem but required several items of equipment which could not be funded locally, to augment the division's capabilities.

Elko County: the City of Elko: (20,000 population) is a growing community situated in the north- central portion of Nevada adjacent to Interstate 80, the main east-west corridor running through the state. An alarming increase in drug related crimes especially among the city's school age population has identified a need to institute a K-9 program for both education and search functions.

Lincoln County: the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department patrols 10,640 square miles of the county with only sixteen deputies, almost always as a single officer unit. The inclusion of a Taser device with each officer on duty not only increases individual officer safety, but also reduces the number of instances where the use or threat of deadly force has to be relied upon at incident scenes.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Improve drug enforcement programs which address trafficking, manufacturing and the use of controlled substances in rural NV.

Objective 1.1: Purchase a video transmitter system, night vision equipment and audio wire system training deputies on its' use and employ equipment in drug enforcement cases for Mineral County.

Objective 1.2: Acquire and train a certified K-9/handler for team use in Elko. This handler will present awareness education program to at least 1000 students in Elko during the first year of K-9 operations. Increase the number of drug related arrests by 20% during the first year of K-9 operations.

Objective 3.1: Acquire Tasers for all Lincoln County Sheriff Deputies and train for use. This should reduce officer use of lethal force by 50% through Taser presence.

Program Activities/ Components

Mineral County purchased the requested surveillance and monitoring equipment and trained their officers on use of the equipment for use during tactical operations.

A certified K-9 was acquired by Elko and the designated handler along with the dog conducted extensive team training at the American Society of Training Academy in Virginia.

The Lincoln County Sheriff's Department procured Tasers for all of their on-duty personnel and each officer was trained and certified on use of the device.

Performance Measures & Evaluation Methods

Statistics are to be kept on the number of drug enforcement cases in which the purchased equipment was employed.

The number of students receiving awareness education and the number of arrests in which the K-9 participated will be gathered.

The number of times Tasers are used or presented for use at an incident scene will be included on sheriff report forms and the total will be tabulated.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results

With the newly acquired surveillance and monitoring equipment, Mineral County Sheriffs were able to establish 25 new criminal cases and made 24 narcotic related arrests. These arrests include: unlawful use of a controlled substance – 2, possession of narcotics paraphernalia – 8, possession of methamphetamine – 5, possession of a controlled substance for sale marijuana – 1, possession of marijuana – 2, possession of a hypodermic device – 2, prescription drug violations – 2, and high level trafficking of a controlled substance methamphetamine – 2.

Although the K-9/handler training did not occur until December, due to backlog at the training facility, a total; of 425 students received awareness education and 38 vehicle searches for drugs have been conducted.

Tasers have been presented 25 times and in all cases have defused a potentially lethal incident.



PROSECUTION AND COURT PROGRAMS

Program Overview

During Nevada State Fiscal Year 2006, three projects in this purpose area were funded, one with JAG funds and two with carryover Byrne Grant funds. Federal funds for this project totaled \$69,652.00.

The Nevada Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys is an executive branch state agency created to provide leadership, training, and resources on legal and public policy issues related to the duties of Nevada's prosecutors. The statutory responsibilities of the Advisory Council include the implementation of training for prosecutors and the development of policies for conducting criminal prosecutions.

One of the top state priorities as defined in the 2004-2007 "State Strategy" is targeting Nevada's drug trade. This priority area includes activities to address the drug trade's sources, management structure, and processing and transportation systems. The manufacture, distribution, sale and use of methamphetamine dominate Nevada's drug trade. The nexus between firearms and illicit drugs is of significant concern for prosecutors. Nevada's prosecutors play a crucial role in the efforts of law enforcement to target Nevada's drug trade and gun violence. Successful prosecutions require adequate prosecutor training.

The mission of the East Fork Justice Court, Department of Alternative Sentencing, is to supervise, hold accountable and encourage the rehabilitation of defendants convicted of misdemeanor offenses. At the time of sentencing, the defendant is granted an opportunity by the Justice Court to remain out of jail and live within the community under specific terms and conditions. Taken into consideration is the safety of the community, how to best hold the defendant accountable for his or her wrong doings and the defendant's attitude towards rehabilitation.

The Department of Alternative Sentencing attempts to help probationers by seeking services specific to their needs. This may include; employment, psychological counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling, placement in a residential treatment program or residential confinement.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To provide Nevada prosecutors with tools and techniques for effective and successful prosecutions targeting Nevada's illicit drug trade and gun violence.

Objective 1.1: Increase the number of prosecutors trained at the 2006 Nevada Prosecutors Conference.

Goal 2: Reduce the Douglas and Carson County recidivism rate by at least 10%, by consistent supervision, testing for drugs, and treatment.

Objective 2.1: Maintain supervision, drug testing and treatment options for 2,000 probationers and/or pre-trial defendants.

Objective 2.2: Collect and analyze up to 100 urine samples per month.

Objective 2.3: Provide residential or intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment for at least 21 indigent probationers.

Goal 3: Utilize residential confinement (house arrest) as an alternative to incarcerating the "low risk" offenders.

Objective 3.1: Reduce the number of "low risk" offenders housed in the Douglas and Carson County jails by approximately 5 per month.

Objective 3.2: Increase the supervision of the "high risk" defendants by approximately 20 per month.

Program Activities/Components

The Nevada prosecutor's conference will focus on prosecutions targeting drug related firearms cases, with nationally recognized experts on meth prosecutions and drug related gun crimes as keynote speakers. Grant funding will be utilized to pay for travel expenses for the keynote speaker/instructors and to provide partial scholarships for prosecutors in impoverished rural counties to attend the training.

The Nevada Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys, in conjunction with the Nevada District Attorneys Association, will present this annual conference for Nevada's prosecutors that will include 10 hours of continuing legal education.

The Department of Alternative Sentencing supervises individuals released on their own recognizance or as a condition of bail, and includes defendants bound over to the District Courts up until sentencing, if ordered by the Justice Court. The probationers are ordered to maintain employment, and pay a set fee for their supervision. Those charged with alcohol or drug offenses are assessed a one time drug testing fee.

Probationers are personally and indirectly monitored by a probation officer, having regular and random contact. Supervision may include random drug and alcohol testing, searching the probationer's person, vehicle and residence, and arresting the probationer if he or she is violating the terms and conditions set by the Justice Court.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Prosecutors attending the 2006 Nevada Prosecutors Conference will provide written evaluations at the conclusion of the conference. The Advisory Council will provide data on the number of prosecutors in attendance, the jurisdictions represented, and for the large metropolitan areas, whether prosecutor attendees are assigned to units that specialize in the prosecution of drug offenses.

Successful prosecutions are based on the ability of federal, state and local agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive. The Advisory Council coordinates training sessions for Nevada's 450 state, county and city prosecutors. The Advisory Council has also formed successful partnerships with the U.S. Attorney for Nevada, and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, for collaborative training efforts.

The Justice Court of East Fork Township's Alternative Sentencing Division provided aggressive drug testing through urine analysis, drug treatment through residential or intensive out-patient, and house arrest options for low and high risk offenders. The following data reports the success of this program.

- 6 Recidivism rate averaged 5.7% during the grant period, less than the national average by 4.3%.
- 6 Exceeded the objective of supervision of 2000 probationers and pretrial defendants by additional 36% or 727 persons.
- 6 Exceeded the objective of supervision of 422 house arrest cases by and additional 40% or 122 persons.
- 6 Exceeded the objective to secure and analyze up to 100 urine drug and alcohol tests monthly by averaging 157 tests per month.
- 6 The number of cases supervised by the Alternative Sentencing Division for the fiscal year - 801.
- 6 The number of probationers arrested for violating probation and returned to court - 218.
- 6 Probationers who violated and served their original sentence - 118.
- 6 Successful terminations from probation - 143.

- 6 Recidivism of probationers successfully completing probation and known to have re-offended - 5.
- 6 Number of probationers placed in residential drug treatment programs - 44.
- 6 Probationers who failed to complete inpatient program and returned to jail - 14.
- 6 Probationers who completed an inpatient program and re-offended - 7.
- 6 Defendants placed on electronic monitoring (house arrest) - 286.
- 6 Estimated number of drug tests analyzed for the fiscal year/grant period - 18,445



PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program Overview

A total of \$132,695 was designated to prevention and education programs in State Fiscal Year 2006. A continuing project for the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was the Drug Diversion Educational Outreach via Television Campaign in Southern Nevada. During the previous two fiscal years, OCJA awarded funds to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for a media campaign targeting the prescription drug abuse problem in Nevada. The program was so well received the DPS requested to expand the program to Northern Nevada through the use of a television campaign targeting students in the 12-18 year old bracket.

Another continuing project identifies gang members, associates and youth who are at risk due to association with identified gang members. Many families migrate from California and other states seeking a new start in life; unfortunately, many of the youth in these families bring their affiliation with gangs to Nevada. Their new start in gang activity is an opportunity to become a leader instead of an insignificant follower in their old neighborhood. Most youth involved in gang activity create new gang sets and cliques while they are in Junior High School and launch their career of crime and violence.

One of this project's main focus is the development of cost effective gang focused programming for youth. Another priority is the education of parents to the signs of gang involvement. Many families have sought help and advice for their youth after a serious criminal offense has been committed. The question most parents are faced with is "How was I supposed to know my child was involved with gangs?" The answer is early gang intervention provided by Gang Task Force community organizations. By providing parents with a handbook on gangs, they are empowered to determine for themselves if "Early Gang Intervention" is necessary for their child. Parent identification of gang involvement enables the gang prevention and intervention teams to be more effective. The norm for most interventions is "parent denial of gang involvement". The Parent's Handbook on Gangs represents a paradigm shift in gang prevention and intervention.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Create collaborative efforts between the Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice, the Clark County School District and law enforcement agencies.

Objective 1.1: Implement gang awareness training for students and staff at 80% of the schools participating in the Safe Schools initiative.

Objective 1.2: Implement Youth Crime Watch gang prevention programming in 12 Clark County Schools.

Objective 1.3: Coordinate “Gang Diversion” programming for 180 students under the Detention Services Division supervision.

Goal 2: Create a Parent’s Handbook on Gangs which assists parents in the early identification of gang involvement by youth, and facilitate training that teaches parents how to identify early gang involvement and refer youth for help.

Objective 2.1: Print 500 copies of the Parent’s Handbook on Gangs in both English and Spanish.

Objective 2.2: Complete training of at least 250 families with the English version of the handbook, and 250 families with the Spanish version of the handbook.

Goal 3: To raise awareness and educate northern Nevada 12-18 year olds and their parents about the dangers of prescription drug abuse.

Objective 3.1: Increase awareness of the consequences of the abuse of prescription drugs among 6-12th grade students.

Program Activities/Components

Fourteen agencies collaborated to compile significant gang signs and symbols which would enable parents to identify early gang involvement by their youth. The final product became a tool for parents, law enforcement and communities to recognize and combat gangs.

Community organizations collaborated to reach youth from all areas of Clark County. Year round elementary schools were targeted for summer activities while Boys and Girls Clubs increased their gang prevention locations from 3 to 14. Clark County Parks and Community Services increased the youth outreach of two gang programs by over 45%.

Training seminars were open to the public and were advertised using new media, flyers, and word-of-mouth from previous participants. A total of 12 training seminars were completed during the project period. A total of 930 parents attended the Parent Handbook Training, 416 in English, 254 in Spanish and 260 in both English & Spanish.

Crisis Intervention Trainings were implemented via direct referral from the community. They consisted of parents and youth from the community who “suspected” gang involvement in their families. A total of 26 crises intervention trainings were completed.

DPS created a partnership with Purdue Pharma and their teen targeted, national *Painfully Obvious* public education campaign. In support of this partnership, Purdue Pharma contributed *Painfully Obvious* campaign materials for distribution including radio PSAs, three poster designs, teen brochure, parent brochure, promotional item, and web site promo cards.

DPS prepared a television advertising spot to increase awareness among parents in Nevada of the consequences of prescription drug abuse among 12-18 year olds. During the period of January 19, 2006 through March 30, 2006 it is estimated over 87% of the television households in southern and northern Nevada saw the spot approximately 13.4 times. Using existing designs from the *Painfully Obvious* campaign, DPS coordinated placement of print ads in the Las Vegas, Reno, Carson City, and Elko and area newspapers and in the Las Vegas and Reno School District family publications.

DPS created a comprehensive media kit including a campaign press release, backgrounder, fact sheet and other relevant materials. The kit was sent to all northern Nevada media outlets and select statewide outlets such as the Associated Press. Copies of campaign advertising were included in the kit. DPS worked with major media outlets to build feature stories on the issue, providing research and coordinating interviews with teens, parents, law enforcement, physicians and pharmacists.

Northern Nevada school districts partnered with DPS to conduct Community Awareness Nights to educate parents on the issues. Featured guests/speakers included DPS Investigations and the State Board of Pharmacy. DPS engaged organizations that provide services and programs to teens in the campaign. Working with organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club and YMCA, they distributed campaign posters and materials to teens and parents, as well as coordinated opportunities for DPS Investigations and the Board of Pharmacy to speak to youth.

As the project progressed, television campaign assessment reports provided tracking of earned (free) media impressions to the target group, media impressions via paid advertising schedule and anecdotal tracking of feedback from community outreach initiatives.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The Gang intervention/education project has demonstrated a successful collaboration between law enforcement agencies, community leaders, faith based organizations, and parents. Through joint efforts, this initiative impacted many areas of gang prevention and gang intervention throughout Southern Nevada. Sustainability was demonstrated by the joint efforts of community and law enforcement agencies which assisted in producing more copies of the Parent Handbook.

The enhancement of “Community Oriented Policing” efforts became a latent effect of the project. Parents and officers reported new insights, increased trust and increased likelihood of reporting information on gangs in their neighborhoods. Pretest/Post test measurements indicate that participant’s knowledge of gangs was significantly increased by attending the Parent’s Handbook on gangs seminar. A total of 64 youth were referred to the Gang Task Force community based programs that provide gang prevention and gang intervention assistance.

The mission of the Department of Public Safety Public Information Office was to create public education outreach programs, including the production and distribution of television public safety announcements to the news media in the southern, northern, and eastern regions of Nevada. The focus of the program was to distribute, via a paid advertising schedule, a previously produced :60 second drug diversion TV spot to target junior high and high school students. This TV spot was produced in collaboration with the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy and funds received from the Justice Assistance grant in FY 2005.

In FY 2005 the print media placement was 250,000 readers. Households in southern and northern Nevada viewed the television campaign spot an estimated 10 times. Funding from the FY 2006 Justice Assistance grant enabled the media blitz on this increasing problem in Nevada to continue. Print media reached in excess of 300,000 readers from January 19, 2006 through March 30, 2006. During the same period it is estimated that these same households viewed the television spot an estimated 13.4 times.



DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Program Overview

During state fiscal year 2006 (July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006) there were two projects focused on meeting the needs of drug/alcohol dependent offenders. Both of these community based programs work with the Department of Parole and Probation and the Parole Board Commission in assessing the eligibility of an inmate for participation in their programs. \$83,459 in JAG funds were allocated to this purpose area. Both programs were dedicated to adult services for the criminal justice population based on their specific needs. Funding was used to provide life skills and outpatient treatment programs to both male and female clients living in transitional homes, and to design and implement systems to effectively reduce Nevada's high rate of recidivism.

The "Step One" program provides a residential living program for men. The "Ridge House" has residential facilities for both men and women and provides outpatient treatment services to clients of both programs. Services focus on providing clients with the life skills and mental health support needed for them to successfully reintegrate into society and become self-sufficient, contributing members of the community after incarceration.

Goals and Objectives

1. Goal: To effectively address the high rate of recidivism among the criminal justice population in Nevada.

Objective 1.1: Provide residential treatment services to a minimum of 28 unduplicated criminal justice clients in a one-year period.

Objective 1.2: Provide a continuum of care in the form of outpatient treatment to a minimum of 20 (80%) graduated residential female criminal justice clients in a one-year period.

Objective 1.3: Provide transitional living services for 64 criminal justice clients.

Objective 1.4: The financial security level of 80% of clients will increase from 0% to 100%.

2. Goal: To provide tailored treatment services for criminal justice clients to effectively re-enter the communities in Nevada.

Objective 2.1: Assess all client's bio/psych/social and mental health needs. Provide the services needed.

Program Activities/Components

Residential clients will remain in transitional housing on an average of six months to a year. During this time they are required to:

1. Obtain stable employment within 14 days of intake.
2. Open a savings account within 30 days of intake.
3. Participate in one group therapy meeting and one individual counseling session weekly.
4. Complete a "relapse cycle prevention chart" prior to completing the program.
5. Attend outpatient substance abuse counseling a minimum of once per week.

Upon completion of their residential program and re-entry into the community clients will be required to:

1. Continue outpatient treatment services.
2. Through a continuum of care, the criminal justice client will be monitored regularly to ensure continued success. Should any client show a propensity for relapse they will be transferred to a higher level of care.
3. Licensed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors will provide a biographical/psychological/social assessment to 100% of the clientele in residential treatment in a one-year period.
4. Licensed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor or Intern will assess the need for a mental health evaluation to 100% of the residents; a Marriage and Family Therapist or Intern will provide services to those with mental health issues.

Group therapy and Life Skills support services will be provided during client's residential stay and after completion of the in-house program will include:

- 6 Vocational re-entry groups.
- 6 Wellness therapy.
- 6 Budgeting and money management including repayment of restitution.
- 6 Women's issue group.
- 6 Parenting classes.
- 6 Conflict resolution and relationships.

- 6 Medical referrals including education and testing for HIV/AIDS/TB/STD.
- 6 Substance abuse and mental health counseling.
- 6 Assistance with producing resumes and job seeking skills through the career enhancement component of the program.

Through addressing co-occurring disorders, criminal activities and re-entry issues in a safe and sober living environment, criminal justice clients will have an opportunity to participate fully in and find solutions for personal issues such as;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Development • Self-Esteem • Self-Confidence • Self-Concept • Responsibility • Citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Empowerment • Drug Awareness • Leisure • Criminally Related Behavior
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Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The Nevada Department of Corrections will be solicited annually to conduct an external audit of the clients in treatment to determine recidivism rates during a client’s enrollment in the program and one year after completion of the program. Results will be compared to the statewide rate of offenders released into the community without treatment. These results become available 4 months after the closure of each calendar year. This tool measures the recidivism rate during enrollment in the program, the rate one year after completion of the program, and a comparison of the normal State of Nevada recidivism rate and rate of clients participating in after care programs.

Each client will be given a “Client Satisfaction Survey” to complete at graduation. These surveys are anonymous and are mailed directly to the statistical data department of the administrative offices. Clients are asked to rate topics in areas of substance abuse evaluation and individualized treatment plans; mental health assessments and referrals; and the overall effectiveness of the staff and services provided. Responses are then tallied, reviewed, and discussed amongst clinical and management teams for implementation of any needed adjustments to the individual components of the program.

As a long time leader in reentry services in Nevada and in keeping with the National Reentry model, the current tools being used by Ridge House for evaluating the effectiveness of the programs is being re-designed to better address the multi-faceted needs of the clients. Areas to be studied in the Evaluation Tool Improvement include, but are not limited to:

- Number of offenders seeking service.
- Number of offenders receiving services.
- Number of residential clients accessing the continuum of care service.
- Number of offenders successfully completing the program.
- Employment status and rate of pay.
- Percent of increase in support system.
- Level of participation in program activities.
- Abstinence from drugs and alcohol.
- Level of participation in life skills educational components of money management, employment readiness, adherence to house rules, and conflict resolution.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Data of clients served in fiscal year 2006 by Ridge House, Inc. was submitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections. Data was then analyzed and compared to their internal records of former offenders who had re-offended and returned to incarceration. The overall reincarceration rate for all Ridge House clients was .09%.

An internal client data system used to collect and report unduplicated clients for the Ridge House residential treatment program resulted in the following:

- 6 During the grant cycle, the Women's Residential Facility of Ridge House provided services to 53 unduplicated clients.
- 6 Of the 53 women who entered the Ridge House program 52 (98%) completed it successfully; 1 (2%) client did not complete the program and was reincarcerated within a one year period from the start of the program.
- 6 Through the mental health assessment component of the Ridge House program 15 (28%) of the women were diagnosed with mental health issues and were either provided service's or referrals appropriate to their diagnosis.

Step One provided transitional living services to 128 male clients during this grant period. During their stay at the transitional living facility, 115 of these clients obtained employment. However, of the 128 clients who entered the program only 53 (59%) successfully completed the program. In an effort to increase the success rates of their clients and effectively address the recidivism rate, Step One is continuing to seek the service of outside consultants to evaluate and implement a plan for improvement in their service delivery model.



Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

Program Overview

There were three (3) projects in this purpose area for State Fiscal Year 2006. Total funds committed to this purpose area were \$ 115,471.36.

Planning and Evaluation

In Nevada's 2004-2007 "Statewide Strategy for Drug Control, Violence Prevention and System Improvement" our grant funded Gang Task Forces were chosen for a three-year evaluation project. After a great deal of research and interviewing, Corporate Solutions, Inc. of Reno, Nevada was hired to perform this evaluation in October 2004.

In the first phase of this multi-phased project, Corporate Solutions, Inc. proposed a multi-tract approach to the initial benchmarking, evaluation and assessment of the status of gang efforts and resources in Nevada. Phase two expanded the evaluation net as extensive surveys were developed for both law enforcement agencies and middle and high schools. In addition to forming an "Intelligence Subcommittee," the introduction of statewide train-the-trainer sessions on the Las Vegas Parent Handbook is another very positive outcome of the Phase Two activities.

In the time allocated for the third phase of this three year project, Corporate Solutions, Inc. proposes a multi-tract approach to the continued benchmarking, literature review, evaluation and assessment of the status of law enforcement community-based gang efforts and resources in Nevada.

To assist in this effort, the SAA organized a Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group to help drive the success of the evaluation process. This group met for the first time in November 2004, and identified additional initiatives the group would work on throughout the evaluation process. The primary initiative identified was to establish a statewide intelligence system to share gang data and information. Recently, the group identified another initiative to provide expanded training opportunities for law enforcement personnel, parents and teachers.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To perform a three-year evaluation of Byrne/JAG funded programs (Reno Police Dept., Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Clark County Dept. of Juvenile Justice, and Elko County) addressing gang issues in the State of Nevada.

Objective 1.1: Send surveys to 38 law enforcement agencies statewide. A minimum response rate of 75% will be ensured, and completed by the 1st quarter of 2006.

Result: 87% response

Objective 2.1: Complete survey of 167 middle and high schools throughout the state to assess youth gang presence in schools, ensuring a minimum response rate of 25%. To be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2006.

Result: 90% response

Objective 3.1: Complete 15 on site visits to Law Enforcement Agencies and Department of Corrections to discuss and evaluate gang information.

Result: All 15 site visits completed

Objective 4.1: Facilitate quarterly meetings of the Gang Task Force Focus Group and its initiatives.

Result: On-going

Program Activities and Components

Phase one of the three-year evaluations was completed and reported on in Nevada's 2005 Annual Report.

Phase two activities will include (but not be limited to) the following:

- 6 Continue planning for and facilitating the quarterly Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group meetings. This group has met six times. It has expanded its membership adding law enforcement and community agencies across the state.
- 6 Continue Literature Review process-focused on specific research, statistics and data related to gang issues in Nevada as benchmarked against like states and communities.
- 6 Site visits as needed to further evaluate gang programs and services offered in the community and partnered with law enforcement agencies.

- 6 Identify opportunities, particularly in the rural counties, to integrate aspects of the OJJDP model used in Las Vegas.
- 6 Facilitate active exchange of information.
- 6 Pursue resources to support development of intelligence-sharing systems statewide.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Analysis will be completed on:

- ◆ Scope of gang issues being faced within the community
- ◆ Perceived growth or decline of gangs over the three-year period
- ◆ Identification of agencies and organizations in the community that have collaborative partnerships with the grant funded gang task forces
- ◆ Where possible, identify the potential impact of efforts

To achieve the above analysis, the following processes will be used:

- ◆ Additional survey of grant funded programs will be completed, follow-up calls to agencies not responding
- ◆ Review and compilation of information from grant funded reports submitted to the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, completion of literature review process to evaluate the impact of the grant funded programs
- ◆ Recommendations finalized for the grant funded programs for opportunities and improvement
- ◆ Analysis, evaluation and interpretation of data and information, comparison of data collected from funded agencies and collaborators

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- 6 There was a remarkable response to both the law enforcement and the school survey. Both surpassed the projected percentage. (see goals & objectives section)

- 6 To date, four “White Papers” have been produced.
 - **White Paper #1** – A Homeland Security Threat-Creating a Statewide Intelligence System.
 - **White Paper #2** – Gangs: Five Issues Facing Nevada
 - **White Paper #3** – Youth Gangs in America-Where We Stand
 - **White Paper #4** – Youth Gangs: Parents and Teachers As A First Line of Defense.

- 6 Formation of a gang task force unit at the Carson City Sheriff’s Office is moving forward.

- 6 A parent/teacher handbook on early gang intervention has been developed and produced in both English and Spanish, along with a power-point presentation on the recognition of the signs and symbols of youth gangs. This handbook has been in such demand that it is now in its third edition.

Technology Improvement Programs

Two technology improvement programs were funded in State Fiscal Year 2006. Both projects were to replace antiquated computer systems for small rural law enforcement agencies. This replacement equipment enabled them to share vital criminal intelligence information with other law enforcement agencies.



ADMINISTRATION

Program Overview

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) serves as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for U.S. Department of Justice grants for the Nevada Department of Public Safety. OCJA administers seven Department of Justice grant programs. During State fiscal year 2006 OCJA received \$2,900,724 in JAG funds.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: It is the goal of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance to obtain, administer, and sub-grant to state and local government agencies, grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, for programs that address illegal drug use, trafficking, violent crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Objective 1.1: Prepare applications to apply for federal grants and coordinate the distribution of grant funds to state and local agencies.

Objective 2.1: Ensure sub-grantees= compliance with all state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines through desk audits and on-site monitoring of projects.

Objective 3.1: Provide support, direction and technical assistance to sub-grantees as needed.

Objective 4.1: Compile and submit required reports on all awarded grant programs for each fiscal year as well as the State Strategy.

Objective 5.1: Establish a statewide gang intelligence system.

Program Activities and Components

Of the total JAG funds received by the state, OCJA allows 10 percent for administration expenses, with the remaining funds distributed to state and local agencies. Four and a half positions work on Byrne/JAG projects. Programs compete for funding on a statewide basis. Once funds are allocated, the monitoring process begins. Although the positions are located in one office, Carson City staff travel statewide to meet with, audit, monitor and evaluate many of the 37 funded projects. Staff performs desk audits on every claim from sub-grantees for reimbursement submitted to the office. They also assist sub-grantees with financial claims and ensure compliance with state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines. Two staff, in addition to working on JAG projects, work on the 1033 and 1122 Programs, which are described later in this section.

Staff often attend special functions or meetings of the sub-grantees when requested. Equipment purchased with grant funds is carefully logged for each sub-grant and physically inspected during on-site visits. Due to the vast distances between communities, and the lack of available transportation to rural areas, it is not possible for the small staff to conduct on-site visits to each sub-grantee more than once a year. However, there is frequent telephone contact and quarterly progress reports are a requirement.

OCJA staff researches and develops the AState and Local Drug Control Strategy®, the annual report and the project application packages. The Project Director's Manual, available on the OCJA web page, assists the sub-grantee in managing the grant program. It is updated annually so sub-grantees can always have the most current information available. A web site is maintained by OCJA for the convenience of the sub-grantees. All forms and publications are available on the web page.

OCJA facilitates a Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group, which is currently evaluating the Nevada gang task forces.

Training is a vital mechanism in the on-going administration of federal grants and in aiding sub-grantees with technical assistance; OCJA staff attends financial and program training sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice. Additionally, OCJA conducts periodic training for sub-grantees on grant writing and financial management.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- Ø Reduce the percent of sub-grant applications returned for revision of goals and objectives from 58% to 25% or less by conducting training and technical assistance workshops throughout the state.
- Ø Increase sub-grantees using on-line forms from 83% to 100% by providing technical assistance.
- Ø Process 90% of sub-grantee claims for reimbursement within five working days of receipt.

- ∅ Increase the percent of sub-grantee programs achieving their measurable objectives to achieve a level of 90%.
- ∅ Maintain the number of law enforcement agencies participating in the 1033 & 1122 programs at 50 or higher through intensive outreach directed at all unregistered eligible agencies.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was successful in obtaining and administering the Justice Assistance Grant in the amount of \$2,900,724. Thirty-seven sub-grants were awarded to agencies dedicated to working on Nevada's drug and violent crime control priority areas. These priority areas are described in the executive summary of this report.

Additionally, the following performance indicators were met:

- ⊆ Grant management and financial training was given to sub-grantees on an individual basis this year. A group workshop is scheduled for this coming year. Less than 15% of the applications were returned for revision of goals and objectives.
- ⊆ Sub-grantees using on-line forms increased from 83% to 90% when OCJA staff provided technical assistance.
- ⊆ Ninety-five percent of sub-grantee claims for reimbursement were processed within five working days of receipt.
- ⊆ With technical assistance from staff, the level of sub-grantees achieving their measurable objectives increased to 90%.
- ⊆ The 1122 Program (Equipment Purchasing Program) increased its registered agencies from 58 to 63 during the past fiscal year. All county sheriff departments, major city police departments and qualifying state law enforcement agencies in Nevada are currently certified in the program and enrolled in the 1033 Program (Military Excess Property Program).

Two additional significant accomplishments include, the Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group identifying two priorities needed within Nevada to identify and reduce gang activity and crime. A "Parent's Handbook on Gangs" made possible by a grant from OCJA in its third edition, has gained much media attention in the Las Vegas area and is being requested by eight other states.

The Department of Public Safety 1033 and 1122 Program continued working on its mission:

To support the Governor in his vision to reduce crime and delinquency and its adversarial effects upon the citizens of this state by providing all Nevada law enforcement agencies with the equipment necessary to protect the public.

Program staff administered two programs designed to assist agencies in providing additional equipment for their law enforcement efforts. The 1033 (Excess Military Property Program) allow state and local law enforcement agencies to acquire military equipment from the Department of Defense. The only costs to the law enforcement agency associated with acquisitions from this program are for shipping of an item(s) from the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) location to the law enforcement agency's location or for the per diem and travel costs to have someone pick up an item from the DRMO. The 1122 (Equipment Purchasing Program) allows state and local agencies to purchase new equipment through the Federal Supply System Schedules (at government prices) that is suitable for counter-drug activity. These two programs expand the limited budget resources of the state and local agencies, provide Nevada peace officers with additional public safety equipment, benefit the taxpayers, and protect Nevada's citizens.

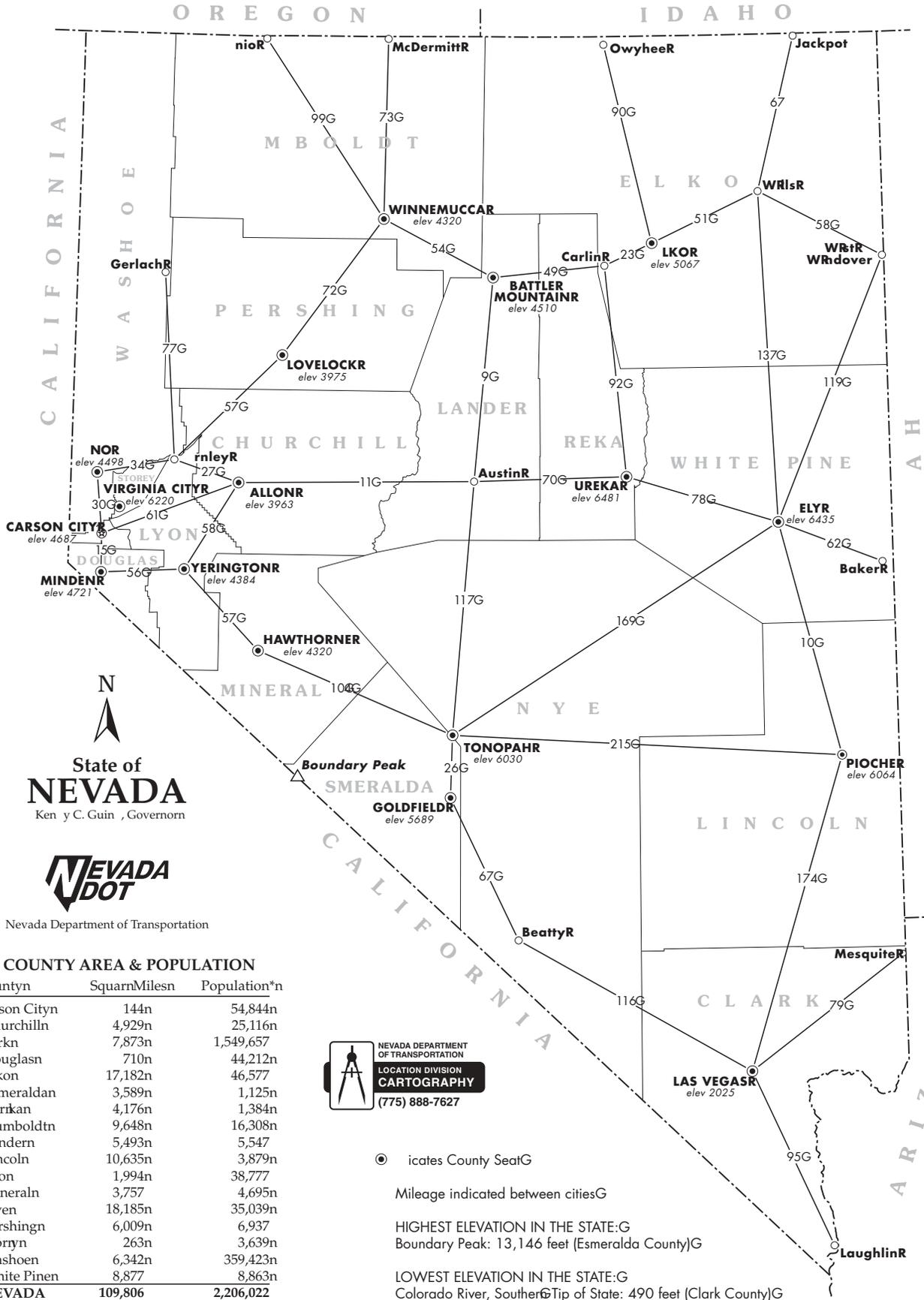
During State fiscal year 2006 Nevada law enforcement agencies screened and received excess military property from the 1033 Excess Military Property Program valued at \$421,185. This equipment was acquired from the Department of Defense for the costs of shipping or picking up the equipment from the DRMO.

Some of the equipment acquired by State and local law enforcement agencies through the 1033 Program were rescue vehicles, forklifts, M-14 and M-16 rifles, laptop computers, cargo trucks, and classroom trailers.

Using the 1122 Equipment Purchasing Program State and local agencies spent a total of \$3,494,126 on purchases of new equipment. By making equipment purchases through this program agencies were able to save a total of \$1,872,510 in taxpayer resources below the comparable retail costs for the items purchased. Some of the items purchased included digital cameras, batteries, generators, video surveillance technology, gas masks, narcotics test kits, evidence collection samples, ballistic protective gear, thermal imaging cameras, tactical operations gear, HAZMAT chemical suits, helicopter parts and vehicles. The program works exceedingly well for Nevada and has saved the taxpayers over one million dollars in the past year. The 4% assessment fee on the 1122 program enables this program to be self-supporting.

Appendix A

NEVADA STATISTICS



State of
NEVADA
Ken C. Guinn, Governor



Nevada Department of Transportation

COUNTY AREA & POPULATION

County	Square Miles	Population*
Carson City	144	54,844
Churchill	4,929	25,116
Clark	7,873	1,549,657
Douglas	710	44,212
Elko	17,182	46,577
Esmeralda	3,589	1,125
Eureka	4,176	1,384
Humboldt	9,648	16,308
Lander	5,493	5,547
Lincoln	10,635	3,879
Lyon	1,994	38,777
Mineral	3,757	4,695
Nye	18,185	35,039
Pershing	6,009	6,937
Storey	263	3,639
Washoe	6,342	359,423
White Pine	8,877	8,863
NEVADA	109,806	2,206,022



- indicates County Seat
- Mileage indicated between cities
- HIGHEST ELEVATION IN THE STATE:
Boundary Peak: 13,146 feet (Esmeralda County)
- LOWEST ELEVATION IN THE STATE:
Colorado River, Southern Tip of State: 490 feet (Clark County)

* Nevada State Demographer 2002 Official Population Estimates

Appendix B

CORE STATEWIDE GANG TASK FORCE FOCUS GROUP
(Revised September 1, 2006)

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Rick Marshall

Appendix C



Tri-Net needs full funding to fight meth

Nevada Appeal editorial board

November 16, 2005

Just as Carson City gets rolling on its campaign to eradicate methamphetamines, the federal government is yanking the chain on one of the most effective drug-fighting organizations in Northern Nevada.

The Tri-Net Narcotics Task Force for years has been investigating and busting drug dealers in Carson City, Douglas, Lyon and Storey counties. Most of the work goes on behind the scenes, and Tri-Net usually targets the bigger dealers and meth labs.

The Task Force uses officers provided by the county law-enforcement agencies and operates under a justice assistance grant to Nevada from the federal government. But the current-year budget for the JAG grants has been cut from \$900 million to \$634 million nationally, meaning Tri-Net will be working with two-thirds of its budget if funding isn't restored.

Carson City supervisors will be asked Thursday to do their part by supporting a resolution asking Congress to reinstate JAG funding and approve the Combat Meth Act, which would provide \$15 million toward law enforcement and, among other things, make pseudophedrine available only through pharmacies.

At the same time, the supervisors will hear a report on the progress of Partnership Carson City, the anti-meth coalition working on several fronts - prevention, treatment, law enforcement - to rid the city of its No. 1 drug nemesis.

The timing of the local campaign and the federal cutbacks is an unfortunate coincidence. The effort against illegal drugs needs to be united at all levels.

We're sure city supervisors will support the resolution, as it has already made a \$100,000 commitment toward the local coalition. We urge Carson City residents also to write to Nevada's congressional delegation to restore JAG funding and tighten controls on meth-making drugs such as pseudophedrine.

This is the right time to pick up the pressure on illegal drugs, not back off.



Community backs meth meetings

October 2, 2005

Monday night will be the final of three informational meetings at Carson City school aimed at educating parents and teachers about methamphetamine use and sales.

Thursday, about 100 people packed the library at Carson Middle School where they were given a presentation by Rory Planeta of the Tri-Net Drug Taskforce, about the effect meth use has on children and the community.

Afterward, Planeta answered questions from the audience.

Liz Teixeira, coordinator for Partnership Carson City, said the turnout suggests people are eager to learn how to combat the drug, deemed the city's highest priority by the mayor.

"We are going to be expanding our program out into the business community, educating hotel and motel managers on not only what meth is, but what their responsibility is, what they need to look for and that they are responsible if there's a lab on their property," she said.

Partnership Carson City, an organization of local leaders, came together after a series of focus groups earlier this year indicated a methamphetamine epidemic was threatening to devastate the community.

Mondays' meeting will be held in the library at Eagle Valley Middle School at 6 p.m. and is open to anyone.

Sheriff Kenny Furlong said the swearing in Wednesday of a recent POST Academy graduate fills every slot for deputies available to the Carson City Sheriff's Department.

Cory Dunkhurst, of Carson City, will be assigned to the jail.

Dunkhurst's arrival makes it possible for Deputy Rick Duarte to move into patrol.

"I'm thrilled that we've achieved the goal of filling the department with good-quality candidates," said Furlong.

There are now 45 deputies and six supervisors assigned to patrol, he said.

First meth meeting offers information, support



Lisa Brooks, 38, center, reacts to a video about methamphetamine abuse on Tuesday night during the first of three seminars titled "Get the Facts About Methamphetamine." About 25 people attended the seminar at Bordewich-Bray Elementary School, including Brooks' daughter Susan, 13, left, and her mother, Lucy Garman, right.

CHAD LUNDQUIST
NEVADA APPEAL

NEVADA APPEAL

Q&A Tuesday: Hotline set up for criminal activity associated with meth

October 4, 2005

The Carson City Sheriff's Department has activated a Meth Hotline for people to report criminal activity, with the focus on collecting information concerning drug sales and use. Sheriff Kenny Furlong instituted the hotline in the hopes that people who have been afraid to report activity will come forward with the assurance they will remain anonymous and deputies will respond to their calls within 24 hours.

What is the Meth Hotline?

The Meth Hotline is a phone number the community can use to report suspicious activity in neighborhoods or businesses. The number is 887-2020, ext. METH. We chose the word METH (extension 6384) so that people can easily remember it.

What happens when you call?

Callers will be forwarded to voice-mail, where they can leave information including who, what, when and where activity they suspect relating to drugs is occurring. They may also leave contact information if they so desire, but it is not required. At present, the Sheriff's Department Detective Division will be retrieving and investigating the information.

What is the purpose of the hotline?

Prior to the activation of the hotline, there were no means in this community, other than 911, for people to call in suspicious activity. Many of the people in the community have information that does not rise to the level of an emergency, but is extremely valuable for targeting methamphetamine and other drug activities.

We believe very, very strongly that this hotline is going to be inundated with information. As a result, we have extended the duration of the message allowing people to leave longer, more detailed messages.

Is this line truly going to be anonymous?

The only way officers will contact you is if you leave your name, phone number and address. It would be helpful to investigators if they were able to contact the reporting party, however, it's not necessary. If you leave your name and number, that does not mean you can't remain anonymous. You simply have to inform the officer of your preference.

What if the information is not drug related?

We recognize that drug use is the underlying root of a variety of crimes. People are encouraged to report if someone appears to be living outside of their obvious means, if chemical odors are emanating from a house, or there's a lot of traffic at a particular address. Drug sales may not be related to those calls, but the home may be a place to use. We don't want either in this community.

A survey last week of 50 people booked into the Carson City Jail revealed 42 percent admitted using methamphetamine on a

A telephone at the Carson City Sheriff's Department displays the message "Call Ringing for Meth Line" on Monday. **Brian Sokol/Nevada Appeal photo illustration**



[Click to Enlarge](#)

regular basis.

Of that 42 percent, only 38 percent were employed. In order to use meth, you must have some source of money and users are likely to lie, cheat, and steal to feed their habit.

What is the goal of the meth hotline?

Our goal is, within 24 hours of receiving a tip, a deputy will respond to that information. Responding means contact will be made with the target, the information will be passed along to Tri-Net Narcotics Task Force, or the issue will be resolved. Sometimes the information will not be valid tips on criminal activity, and we recognize that. But let us be the judge of whether the information is vital or not.

Besides criminal investigations, where else will the information be useful?

Property owners will be informed on a regular basis of any illicit drug activity on their premises. During a recent search of a home, we were able to inform the landlord of heavy property damage, gang and drug activity. As a result, the property owners hastily got here and evicted those persons who were not arrested.

Subject: Myspace.com

Good afternoon.

FYI

Sr. Correctional Officer Cardella of NSP found the following on Myspace.com authored by a 15 year old girl at Carson City High School. I am spelling as she did.

I PLEDGE ALLIGENCE 2 DA BLUE RAG
OF DA UNITED STATE OF SURENOS
FOR WHICH WE STAND
1 NATION UNDER X3
WIT THE HATE AGAINST NORPUTOS
CLICK CLICK BANG BANG
PURO SUR 13
LET IT RAIN
LET IT THUNDER
BUST A NORTE PUTO 13 FT UNDER
13 UP HIGH 14 WILL DIE
DRAG THE RED RAG
AND LET THE BLUE FLY HIGH
SURENOS DONT DIE BITCH WE MULTIPLY
KILL A NORPUTO GET A PRIZE
KILL A SURENO AND YOUR WHOLE FAMILY DIES
XIII TRUE SURENOS ARE ALWAYS DOWN
FAKE ASS BITCHES GET BEAT DOWN

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