
Crime Commission Update



<http://www.ncc.ne.gov>

Dave Heineman, Governor

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

February/March,

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS

According to a March 3, 2006 AP press release, "The number of people seeking treatment for methamphetamine abuse more than quadrupled from 1993 to 2003 in the U.S." The report also said Nebraska was one of eighteen states with meth treatment rates higher than the national rate.

With such information, it was good news to hear an amendment to the Deficit Appropriations Bill was adopted with a vote of 27-1 by the legislature on March 23rd. This amendment came after a flurry of floor discussion concerning drug task force funding.

The amendment, subject to final approval by the legislature, would add \$353,000 to every county except Douglas, for drug task forces. Douglas County will receive \$75,000 for minority recruitment and diversity training, for a total of \$428,000.

At the time of this writing, the significant snow fall from our first day of spring is slowly melting across our state. When is the first day of summer?

- Michael E. Behm
Executive Director

In 2001 the Legislature passed and the Governor signed LB593 to respond to possible issues relating to the way traffic stops are made. The act specifically prohibited racial profiling and required law enforcement to implement policies prohibiting discriminatory practices as well as requiring the collection of data that could be used to assess any prevalence of racial profiling relative to motor vehicle stops. The Crime Commission releases **Traffic Stops in Nebraska** as the fourth summary of data reported on over 1,998,000 stops pursuant to the bill.

The Crime Commission provides this report as a way for policymakers, as well as law enforcement and interested parties, to learn about the data collection and the project. This report is not an attempt to fully analyze racial profiling data nor to make any recommendations. Detailed data for each agency is also being posted to our website (http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/documents/stats_report_and_research.htm).

The data included in the report reflects reports submitted for calendar years 2002 through 2006. Data reported describes the race of the driver, the reason for the stop, the primary disposition or outcome of the stop, and whether or not searches were conducted.

- Data was submitted by 237 agencies in 2002, 224 agencies in 2003, 214 agencies in 2004, and 204 agencies in 2005. Not all agencies submitted data for all 4 quarters of each year.
- During 2002-2005, 1,998,403 traffic stops were reported to the Crime Commission. This excludes the traffic stops reported from the Nebraska State Patrol's Carrier Enforcement division. Traffic stops concerning the state weigh stations were excluded by LB1162.
- The breakdown of types of stops and related data by race has stayed relatively consistent throughout the reported years, with certain variations showing in searches.
- In 2005, although 1.2% of all stops involved a criminal code violation, 2.6% of all stops involving Native Americans were for criminal violations.
- In 2005, 4.6% of traffic stops resulted in custodial arrest. 19.8% of Blacks and 10.2% of Native Americans stopped were taken into custodial arrest.
- In 2005, stops that involved Hispanic and Native Americans were about twice as often to be arrested, and searched more than two times as often as the overall population.
- In 2005, Native Americans, Hispanics and Blacks were more likely to be searched than the general population, while Asian/Pacific islanders were half as likely to be searched than the general population. From 2002 to 2005 the percentage of Native Americans searched has increased from 4.8% of stops to 8% while Blacks and Hispanics have seen decreases (5.6% to 4.1% and 6.9% to 5.6% respectively). Overall, Hispanics and Native Americans were about twice as likely to be searched than the general population.
- For 2005 the Crime Commission received four reports from two agencies of the public making allegations of racial profiling. One of the allegations involved a black driver and the other three did not report race. The agencies all conducted internal investigations and contacted the drivers and persons involved.
- In the fourteen allegations reported from 2002 through 2005 where a disposition was provided, the agency reported the officer was exonerated.

Data reported by a particular agency is available from the Crime Commission. Individual agencies should be contacted regarding their procedures and specific reports. The full report will be available on April 1st on the Crime Commission's website (<http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/Documents.htm>).

If you have any questions, please contact Michael Behm or Michael Overton at 402-471-2194.

FREE RESOURCES ON METHAMPHETAMINE

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services has issued several resources

designed to help law enforcement agencies fight crimes related to the use, production, and distribution of methamphetamine. The "Tools for Combating Meth" include guidebooks about clandestine drug labs, drug dealing in open-air markets and privately owned apartment complexes, and identity theft. Other publications in the "toolkit" discuss the environmental dangers involved in methamphetamine production, and describe "best practices" for combating the drug based on previous COPS-funded programs.

"Tools for Combating Meth is a vital resource for law enforcement and communities experiencing the damaging effects methamphetamine has had on our citizens, our children, and our environment," said COPS Director Carl R. Peed.

The materials are available on the Internet at www.cops.usdoj.gov, or from the COPS Response Center at (800)421-6770.

REPORT DOCUMENTS METHAMPHETAMINE ABUSE

The number of people seeking treatment for methamphetamine abuse more than quadrupled from 1993 to 2003, according to a report released by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

States in the Midwest and South that had few meth abuse patients a decade ago are now seeing a sharp rise in the rate of admissions to treatment centers according to the report.

The report found 18 states with meth treatment rates higher than the national rate: Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, California, Colorado. Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The report's findings generally reflect the trend of meth abuse moving gradually from the West - where the highly addictive drug first became popular - across the Midwest and South to the East Coast.

Nationwide, the admission total for treatment of methamphetamine or amphetamine abuse rose from 28,000 in 1993 to nearly 136,000 patients in 2003, the report said.

While the report discusses treatment for both methamphetamine and amphetamines, it said meth was the primary drug of abuse in 86 percent of admissions for all types of amphetamines in 2003. Only three of the states surveyed did not distinguish between those drugs when collecting data.

Northeastern states had relatively low rates of treatment admissions for meth and amphetamine abuse in 1993, and those rates remained low in 2003.

(continued)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT:

- Nationally, the rate of substance abuse treatment admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse increased between 1993 to 2003 from 13 per 100,000 to 56 admissions per 100,000 population aged 12 or older.
- In 2003, 18 states had rates in excess of the national rate (56 admissions per 100,000 population): 10 states were in the West, 6 were in the Midwest and 2 were in the South and none were in the Northeast.
- The highest rates were in Oregon (251 admissions per 100,000), Hawaii (241 per 100,000), Iowa (213 per 100,000), California (212 per 100,000), Wyoming (209 per 100,000), Utah (186 per 100,000), Nevada (176 per 100,000), Washington State (143 per 100,000), Montana (133 per 100,000), Arkansas (130 per 100,000), Nebraska (118 per 100,000), and Oklahoma (117 per 100,000). All the rates for the States in the Northeast were 5 or less per 100,000 population.

The report is available on the internet at www.oas.samhsa.gov.

NCJIS NEWS

- The Nebraska Data Exchange Network (NDEN) is now available. NDEN is a secure data portal that allows other relative Nebraska Criminal Justice professionals to access Criminal Justice information. NDEN provides limited access to detention holds, parolees, Nebraska Protection Orders, Nebraska Warrants, Nebraska Court Case information and Nebraska Health and Human Services Ward information. In addition there are several tools available through NDEN such as subscription services, list processing, document sharing, discussion boards, and photo albums. NDEN has been made possible by the participating agencies providing access to their data. NDEN is maintained and operated under the direction of the CJIS advisory committee.

- eCitation Update - The CJIS Advisory Committee as part of its overall criminal justice integration initiative is moving forward with the implementation of electronic citations. The Crime Commission, through CJIS, has now provided funding to 30 law enforcement agencies for the implementation of in-car systems that will record and print traffic citations at the roadside. This data is incorporated into the law enforcement agency's local record system and eventually will be available and provided to other interested parties. Jurisdictions with CJIS sponsored applications like the Prosecutor Case Management system (CMS) and Law Enforcement records management system (Sleuth) have provided the basis for modeling the flow of information between the various systems.

The goals of this project are to expedite the processing of citations with an emphasis on tracking DUI offenders through the Criminal Justice cycle. The project will help reduce common errors in issuing a ticket, eliminate redundant data entry, speed up the time officers spend at the road side issuing a ticket and where possible, the paper copies of the issued tickets.

The eCitation project will not completely replace the current 4 ply paper tickets. Law Enforcement officers will still be able to issue the current paper ticket forms in case of a system failure. In addition not all jurisdictions will be able to implement the required in-car systems for issuing citations electronically.

Currently there are two Law Enforcement records management systems that support the new eCitation format. Those are the Sleuth RMS and the TraCS system. Since Sleuth is a CJIS sponsored application selected law enforcement agencies using Sleuth records management system will implement Sleuth's eCitation module and non-Sleuth Law Enforcement agencies can implement TraCS. CJIS can assist with development in other commercial and homegrown mobile data systems by providing the data and form specifications to other system developers.

The CJIS sponsored law enforcement records management system (Sleuth) has been modified to

issue eCitations and is currently deployed to the Madison County Sheriff's Office and the Platte County Sheriff's Office.

There are an additional 22 Local Law Enforcement Agencies using Sleuth that have received eCitation funding. Those additional agencies should be installed with eCitations by the end of 2006.

The Nebraska State Patrol and the La Vista Police Department are currently issuing eCitations through the TraCS system within Nebraska. The Nebraska State Patrol's Carrier Enforcement has deployed TraCS to all its scale sites within Nebraska and also has one vehicle equipped with TraCS which is currently the pilot for the State Patrol mobile implementation and should be deployed to their regular troop areas in 2006. The Nebraska State Patrol to date has been responsible for the development of the eCitation and warning form in TraCS. More information on TraCS can be found at <http://www.tracsinfo.us/>.

- NCJIS Training - NCJIS is a secure web site that allows Nebraska criminal justice professionals to access a variety of data in a cost effective and direct method. NCJIS currently has over 300 agencies actively using this tool to search for individuals or to confirm information.
- CJIS Sponsored Jail Software (JAMIN) Training - JAMIN is a record management system used currently in 63 local jails and in 2 juvenile detention facilities across Nebraska. JAMIN provides record management for jails including booking and release which provides the basis for the Victim Notification Service (VINE). JAMIN refresher training will take place at various locations around the state the week of April 17th, 2006. The training will be conducted by representatives from Text and there is no cost to attend. Two days of this training will be held as a separate workshop at the Nebraska Jail Standards Conference in Grand Island.
Please contact Jail Standards for more information on other conference activities and hotel costs if applicable.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE VIDEO LIBRARY

The following videos have been added to the library and are available for loan:

CRANK: MADE IN AMERICA (DVD)

56 Minutes Color Films For The Humanities: 2004 AD

The number one illegal drug problem in rural America is methamphetamine, or "crank." Meth is cheap, easy to make, and highly addictive. It has the lowest recovery rate for addicts. This program, filmed in Iowa, looks at a number of people struggling with meth addictions and illustrates the long-term effects of the drug. The physical effects are described, and the history of meth is explained. This is an excellent video for any adult audience that needs an overview of the methamphetamine problem in America. Interviews with meth users are included. An HBO production.

TACTICS FOR THE SMALL OFFICER (DVD)

17 Minutes Color Calibre Press: 2004 AD

This video contains demonstrations of specific tactics that can be used to physically control a bigger person in a use-of-force situation. The program is hosted by Joe Ferrera, an instructor for the PPCT Defensive Tactics System. It can be useful for law enforcement basic or refresher training.

UPDATED INCIDENT AT WHITE CASTLE (DVD)

53 Minutes Color In The Line of Duty: 2005 AD

This program updates an incident in Cincinnati where a person high on drugs dies after a struggle with police officers at a White Castle Restaurant. His death was caused by health issues unrelated to the force used by the police. The incident was caught on a police video camera. After the incident is shown and discussed, there is a critique of what the officers did correctly - they were able to use non-lethal force in a lethal force situation. The video also includes demonstrations of the use of a PR24 baton and a taser.

HANAHAN (SC) OFFICER RUN OVER (DVD)

44 Minutes Color In The Line of Duty: 2005 AD

This video shows an incident in South Carolina where the driver of a stolen van tried to run over a police officer. The van was cornered by three police cars. One officer approached the van on foot. The officer fired 15 rounds into the van as he was falling underneath the vehicle. The entire incident was caught on a police in-car video camera. Remarkably, there were no serious injuries from this episode. Discussion focuses on what mistakes were made by the officers involved in the pursuit.

OVERVIEW OF THE NIBIN PROGRAM

Through its National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Program, ATF deploys Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) equipment into Federal, State and local law

enforcement agencies for their use in imaging and comparing crime gun evidence. This equipment allows firearms technicians to acquire digital images of the marking made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings; the images then undergo automated initial comparison. If a high-confidence candidate emerges, firearms examiners compare the original evidence to confirm a match. By minimizing the amount of non-matching evidence that firearms examiners must inspect to find a confirmable match, the NIBIN system enables law enforcement agencies to discover links between crimes more quickly, including links that would have been lost without the technology. In funding and supporting this program, ATF provides Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies with an effective intelligence tool that many could not afford on their own. The system also makes it possible to share intelligence across jurisdictional boundaries, enabling Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to work together to stop violent criminals.

The NIBIN Program currently has 228 sites that have received IBIS equipment. There are 182 agencies participating in the Program. Every major population center has access to ballistic imaging technology.

NIBIN partner agencies and ATF work together in partnership against violent crime. ATF purchases IBIS equipment for deployment, and provides for regular upgrades and service, as well as administering the network over which it communicates. Also, ATF provides a weeklong training course for new users of the system. In return, NIBIN partners agree to support the program with adequate staffing and resources, to enter as much crime gun evidence as possible into their IBIS systems, to share evidence and intelligence information with other law enforcement agencies, and to abide by ATF regulations for use of the NIBIN system.

Though no investigative tool is perfect or will be effective in every situation, the availability of an open-case file of many thousands of exhibits, searchable in minutes instead of the lifetimes that would be required for an entirely manual search, provides invaluable information to law enforcement authorities. Since ATF and its partner agencies began using this technology, over 926,000 pieces of crime scene evidence have been entered and over 12,500 "hits" have been logged, many of them yielding investigative information not obtainable by other means.

WANTED

Fired Casings and Bullets from Crime Scenes

Seized or Found Firearms

Since becoming part of ATF's National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) Program in 2002, we are looking for help from all Law Enforcement Agencies in building up our database by submitting the above items to us.

NIBIN is the AFIS of firearms in that it utilizes a database to connect previously entered items with current entries making it an excellent tool in helping investigators discover links between crimes. Our Crime Lab has had 4 "Hits" to date but we need your help in making this even more successful.

I appreciate your time and effort in helping me make NIBIN a successful tool in solving crimes.

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NIBIN GUIDELINES

WHAT NEEDS TO BE SUBMITTED:

- 1) Fired casings and bullets from crime scenes (no known firearm).
- 2) Seized or found firearms to include handguns, rifles, shotguns.
- 3) The above items will be returned to each agency after entry into NIBIN has been made.

HOW TO SUBMIT:

- 1) Items submitted for NIBIN **only** do not need a NSP750 Submittal Form.
- 2) Items submitted for NIBIN **and** forensic analysis (Serial # restoration, DNA, fingerprints, etc.) will need to be submitted with a NSP750 Submittal Form.

METHODS OF DELIVERY:

- 1) U.S. Mail, Fed Ex & UPS will accept firearms (**DO NOT MAIL LIVE AMMO**)
- 2) Personal Delivery

PRINCIPLES OF FORENSIC DNA FOR OFFICERS OF THE COURT

The U.S. Department of Justice has developed a free interactive electronic training program to educate criminal justice professionals about the science of DNA analysis and the legal issues regarding the use of DNA in the courtroom.

The course consists of fifteen modules and includes:

- The biology of DNA, including statistics and population genetics.
- DNA laboratories, quality assurance in testing, and understanding a laboratory report.
- Forensic databases.
- Victim issues.
- The presentation of DNA evidence at trial.
- Post-conviction DNA cases.

This training should be beneficial for prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges in forensic DNA cases. The training is available over the internet at www.dna.gov/training/otc/.

2006 NEBRASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIRECTORY

The *2006 Nebraska Criminal Justice Directory*, published by the Crime Commission will be printed in April. If you wish to order a directory, please contact Sarah Schoen at (402) 471-2195. The cost is \$7.00 each plus tax where applicable.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Thoughts On Age:

- Beware of the young doctor and the old barber.
-Benjamin Franklin
- I was always taught to respect my elders and I've now reached the age when I don't have anybody to respect.
-George Burns (1896-1996)
- Sure I'm for helping the elderly. I'm going to be old myself some day.
-Lillian Carter, in her 80s