

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM
FY 2020 STATE SOLICITATION, CFDA # 16.738**

**WYOMING OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (DCI), MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES
Application #: 2020-H1560-WY-DJ**

Attachment # 2- Program Narrative

Statement of the Problem: State Strategy/Funding Priorities for JAG Funds

Wyoming as a rural state continues to suffer from significant substance abuse and distribution of controlled substances. Wyoming, like many other states, is experiencing the availability of methamphetamine at historical levels, as well as other controlled substances to include prescription/opioid drugs.

Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) investigates cases that range from distributors of one (1) ounce quantities of controlled substances to large multi-pound conspiracy cases with ties to other states and countries. Large quantities of cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana and drug related currency, are routinely seized on Interstates 25, 80 and 90. Wyoming continues to participate in the seizure of high quality marijuana from dispensaries and the black market that is transported on our interstates.

The Wyoming Legislature continues to be very supportive in appropriating funds towards state drug enforcement, while also considering a comprehensive substance abuse prevention and treatment strategy. Such appropriations support the efforts of DCI Agents who, in addition to investigating violent crimes, enforce the Controlled Substance Act.

In the law enforcement area, we continue to focus on the disruption and/or dismantling of Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), highway interdiction investigations in conjunction with the Wyoming Highway Patrol, local law enforcement, and clandestine laboratories, in addition to violent crimes. Wyoming interstates and corridors are a battleground reflecting shipments of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, prescription/opioids and marijuana from the southwest and northwest borders, throughout America. We see first-hand that border security relates directly to both homeland security and the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering. Wyoming has seen increases in the abuse and misuse of prescription/opioid controlled substances, as well as spice, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine. In addition, the Regional Enforcement Teams investigate violent crimes, such as homicides, arson, overdoses, aggravated assaults, rape, and officer involved shootings.

Currently, there are 88 full-time employees assigned to the DCI statewide. This includes Agents, Crime Laboratory Forensic Analysts, Intelligence Analysts, Evidence Custodians/Technicians, Fingerprint Specialists, Identification and Records Specialists, an Information Technician

Specialist, and Administrative Assistants. There are also 26 Task Force Officers (TFOs) assigned to the Regional Enforcement Teams, and six Wyoming National Guard Counter Drug Analysts. Approximately 75% of the total DCI Agents, TFOs and support personnel are located outside of Cheyenne headquarters in field and satellite offices throughout the state. Wyoming is a large rural state of approximately 97,914 square miles, with approximately 578,880 residents residing in 23 counties. Due to Wyoming's geography and climate, the Enforcement Teams have been strategically placed throughout the state to ensure proper response time and enforcement efforts. Any reduction of grant funds or addition of major new programs without resources will endanger DCI's services to the State of Wyoming's criminal justice system and to the citizens of Wyoming.

Statewide Crime and Drug Control Strategy

DCI's plan/statewide strategy includes the following:

- Identify program priorities
- Enhance criminal investigative and intelligence information sharing capacities
- Provide employees with adequate training
- Conduct equipment upgrades/technological improvements
- Maintain an organizational structure that can change and respond to new drug crime trends effectively and efficiently
- Improve cross agency coordination, cooperation, and communication
- Maintain the highest standards of fiscal responsibility in the expenditure of resources
- Gather necessary data to inform the Governor, Legislature, other government officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Wyoming; as well as to Measure workload and improve
- Law enforcement operations, criminal justice information systems, and crime laboratory services efficiency, effectiveness, and performance levels
- Implement program evaluation methods that assure programs are judged based upon proven records of success or reliable expectations that the program will not only have an immediate, and future impact on the drug problem

The number one priority for JAG funds in Wyoming is violent crime investigation and drug enforcement. The Multi-jurisdictional Regional Enforcement Teams are a critical element for the State of Wyoming. Other funding priorities include criminal intelligence, criminal justice information systems, technology improvements, and forensic analysis of criminal evidence. These services are very effective and would be severely hampered if efforts to reduce and/or eliminate federally funded grant programs, such as JAG, were successful. DCI coordinates, cooperates and communicates with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners on a regular basis to ensure statewide efforts are achieved.

DCI Mission Statement

The mission of DCI is to provide exceptional service to our criminal justice partners and the citizens of Wyoming through leadership, team work, and cooperation while exhibiting a positive attitude with Dedication, Courage and Integrity.

Sub-Grant Award Process

We do not have a sub-grant award process established for the JAG program in Wyoming because all funds awarded are directly used and managed by the Wyoming Office of the Attorney General, DCI. All TFOs funded under the program are members of the DCI Regional Enforcement Teams.

Description of Areas to be Funded with Federal Funds

The State of Wyoming has identified the following criminal justice components as priorities for the use of funding provided by federal funding sources, including the JAG Grant Program:

- Violent Crime Investigation and Drug Enforcement - Successfully investigate and assist in the prosecution of criminal activity within the state, concentrating on drug and violent crimes, internet crimes against children, as well as criminal intelligence.
- Assistance - Provide investigative, crime laboratory and criminal information assistance to local, state, and federal law enforcement and prosecutors, in a timely and professional manner, throughout the State of Wyoming.
- Evidence and Analysis - Respond to crime scenes, collect, and analyze evidence submitted by local, state, and federal law enforcement utilizing current methodology and state of the art technology.
- Information and Identification - Provide access and assistance to criminal justice information systems for local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors regarding offender identification through fingerprints, sex offender registration management, concealed firearm permit registration management, automated fingerprint identification system repository, criminal history, as well as expungements and pardons repository.

Each of these strategic focus areas contributes to the success of DCI. JAG funds are combined with state and other federal funds to accomplish our program's overall goal of combating drug and violent crimes. DCI primarily utilizes JAG funds to support the Regional Enforcement Teams and offset costs in the state crime laboratory. Other grant funds are used to support similar efforts (i.e. fund TFO positions not funded by JAG, fund DNA backlog reduction efforts, and/or fund criminal history improvement efforts).

Project Design and Implementation

DCI's Strategic Planning Process

DCI's Strategic Planning Process is a flexible roadmap that guides DCI toward the future it plans to pursue in continuing its commitment to deliver superior performance, the effective allocation of resources, and excellence in law enforcement operations, criminal justice information systems, and crime laboratory services to the citizens of Wyoming.

The strategic planning process involves a thorough and critical analysis of DCI's current operations. Efforts are made to identify insights and opportunities critical to positions of DCI to meet the changing and ever emerging challenges, trends, and best practices in policing, criminal justice information services, and forensic analysis in a highly professional, proactive, and cost-effective manner. Historical trend data of relevance is collected and analyzed to evaluate DCI's efforts. DCI's strategic plan is designed to follow an already strong foundation that has been built over the years between DCI and key stakeholders, including the Office of the Attorney General, local, state, and federal law enforcement partners, community organizations, and the citizens of Wyoming. It is reviewed annually to ensure the goals and performance objectives are kept current and aligned with the changing needs and expectations of the State of Wyoming and its residents.

DCI's Strategic Focus Areas, Goals, and Performance Objectives

Strategic Focus Areas define the factors of greatest importance to the ultimate quality of DCI's performance in achieving its mission and vision in determining where resources, both time and money, need to be allocated and spent.

DCI's goals define the strategic direction, priorities, and initiatives the organization desires to achieve during the next few years. The performance objectives are derived from and support achievement of the goals through clearly-defined management actions that produce measureable results. These objectives then form the basis for state and federal funds and organizational planning.

DCI will utilize funding provided by the JAG Grant over the four year grant period toward the following:

VIOLENT CRIME INVESTIGATION AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The State of Wyoming has maintained that Wyoming's multi-jurisdictional task forces, known as the Regional Enforcement Teams, are the number one priority for funding from the JAG program. Their primary responsibility is to investigate violent crimes and controlled substances including marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, and the diversion of prescription medications. The result is an effective and efficient approach to investigating drugs and violent crime in a large rural state, such as Wyoming.

DCI manages and oversees five Regional Enforcement Teams throughout the state. JAG funds are prioritized towards providing assistance and support to this program. There are currently 38 DCI Agents and 26 TFOs (from local police departments, sheriff's offices, Wyoming Highway Patrol, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies). The focus continues to be on controlled substance and violent crime enforcement. A combination of field and satellite offices place these Agents/TFOs in eleven locations throughout the state to maximize the response to community needs and commitment to the statewide enforcement strategy. Agents/TFOs communicate, coordinate and cooperate on a daily basis with local, state and federal partners from within and outside the State of Wyoming. The Regional Enforcement Teams, are frequently called to provide training to other law enforcement agencies throughout the state and local governments. The Enforcement Teams are identified as follows:

Southeast Enforcement Team (SEET): Primary area of responsibility is Laramie, Goshen, Platte, and Albany Counties. The field office is located in Cheyenne consisting of five Agents, two TFOs, from Torrington Police Department (PD) and from Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP). There is a satellite office located in Laramie consisting of three TFOs, from Laramie PD and from Albany County Sheriff's Office (SO). These Agents/TFOs work very closely with all Federal Agencies such as, Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), and the United States Marshals Services (USMS).

Central Enforcement Team (CEET): Primary area of responsibility is Natrona, Converse and Niobrara Counties. The field office is located in Casper consisting of six Agents and four TFOs, from Casper PD, Natrona County SO, and Mills PD. These Agents/TFOs work very closely with all Federal Agencies such as, FBI, HSI, DEA, ATF, and USMS.

Northeast Enforcement Team (NEET): Primary area of responsibility is Campbell, Crook, Weston, Sheridan and Johnson Counties. The field office is located in Gillette consisting of three Agents and three TFOs, from Gillette PD and from the Campbell County SO. A satellite office is located in Sheridan consisting of three Agents and three TFOs, from Sheridan County SO, and the WHP. These Agents/TFOs work very closely with all Federal Agencies such as, FBI, HSI, DEA, ATF and USMS.

Northwest Enforcement Team (NWET): Primary area of responsibility is Fremont, Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn and Park Counties. The field office is located in Powell consisting of three Agents and one TFO from the Powell PD. A satellite office is located in Riverton consisting of two Agents and four TFOs, from Fremont County SO, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Wind River PD. These Agents/TFOs work very closely with all Federal Agencies such as, FBI, HSI, DEA, ATF and USMS.

Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET): Primary area of responsibility is Sweetwater, Uinta, Lincoln, Sublette, Carbon, and Teton Counties. The field office is located in Rock Springs consisting of four Agents and three TFOs, from the Green River PD, Sweetwater County SO and WHP. There is a satellite office located in Afton consisting of one Agent and one TFO, from the Lincoln County SO. Another satellite office is located in Evanston, which consists of one Agent and two TFOs, from the Evanston PD and Uinta County SO. There is also a satellite office located in Rawlins consisting of one Agent and one TFO assigned from the Carbon County SO. These Agents/TFOs work very closely with all Federal Agencies such as, FBI, HSI, DEA, ATF and USMS.

The five Regional Enforcement Teams continue to experience a large number of requests to investigate violent crimes from local jurisdictions. These investigations include officer involved shootings, homicides, sexual assaults, and overdose deaths. This program continues to improve in communication, cooperation, and coordination of multi-jurisdictional enforcement efforts. Their effective and efficient approach to drugs and violent crime is essential to our rural state. Cooperative efforts among law enforcement and the criminal justice system is a daily reality.

Goals:

- Disruption of drug trafficking organizations through enforcement of state, and federal controlled substance statutes
- Support all local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies as requested
- Provide continued proactive investigative support statewide
- Increase specialized and advanced training for all Agents and TFOs
- Update investigative equipment with current technology

Objectives:

- Identification, disruption and dismantling of drug trafficking organizations
- Apprehension and investigation of violent crime offenders
- Facilitate the sharing, exchange, and utilization of intelligence information and investigative resources
- Train, equip, and upgrade Agent's and TFO's capabilities to carry out these objectives
- Obtain diversion training for agents from each of the Regional Enforcement Teams, enabling the identification, apprehension, and successful prosecution of the misuse and abuse of prescription controlled substances.
- Continue to coordinate with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies (i.e. Wyoming Chiefs and Sheriffs), as to their respective needs and/or concerns
- Provide drug awareness and safety training to professionals working with children
- Provide forensic and technical training to Agents and TFOs assigned to the Regional Enforcement Teams

Activities and Accomplishments:***Controlled Substance Investigations***

Methamphetamine continues to be our primary drug of abuse. Wyoming, like many other states, is experiencing the availability of methamphetamine at historical levels. In January of 2019, we investigated two of the largest methamphetamine seizures ever made in Wyoming. The first seizure consisted of approximately 26 pounds of methamphetamine and the second seizure was approximately 54 pounds. In addition to methamphetamine, we continue to experience an increase in heroin, fentanyl, and prescription drug investigations.

The Regional Enforcement Teams continue to encounter well-financed, large-scale methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, prescription drugs, and marijuana distribution rings in the state. The seizure of multi-pound quantities of methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana is now routine, rather than the exception. The majority of methamphetamine that has been seized in Wyoming is crystallized and up to 99% pure. Methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, prescription drugs, and marijuana continue to arrive in our state primarily from vehicle couriers, who are transporting the drug from the southwest and northwest regions of the United States. In addition, DCI continues to experience an increase in diversion investigations. Numerous deaths

throughout the state have been directly attributed to the abuse and misuse of prescription controlled substances.

Traditional Investigations/Agency Request Investigations

DCI has experienced a 51% increase in criminal cases between 2012 (382) and 2019 (752). While our focus is primarily on narcotics trafficking, the number of non-narcotic cases has also significantly increased. In 2012, 81% of DCI cases were narcotics investigations (306) and the remaining 19% were traditional criminal investigations (76). In 2019, 63% of DCI cases were narcotics investigations (476) and the remaining 37% were traditional crime investigations (276). Additionally in 2019, Agents/TFOs served (675) search warrants, and affected (588) arrests for controlled substances, and (99) arrests for traditional crimes.

Demand for investigations involves white-collar crime, fraud, embezzlements, violent crimes, use of force, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) violations, and other related investigations are increasing. The DCI ICAC Team continues to experience an increase in local, state, and federal agency requests for technical assistance, forensic examinations and investigations. Local law enforcement agencies are requesting the DCI on a regular basis to investigate a wide range of criminal activity, within their respective jurisdictions. This increase is in large part due to violent crimes that are committed by suspects under the influence of controlled substances. On occasion, the DCI is also requested to assist local law enforcement agencies with investigations, while the local agency maintains the lead role. This type of law enforcement cooperation is expected to continue in the future.

Highway Interdiction Investigations

The increasing effectiveness and expertise of the WHP has resulted in a number of highway interdiction cases (supported by the DCI involving illegal drugs, currency and homeland security). The majority of the interdiction occurs on the Interstate 80 corridor. The five Regional Enforcement Team Offices provide support to the Highway Patrol on the Interstate 80 corridor with offices located in Evanston, Rock Springs, Rawlins, Laramie and Cheyenne, as well as Interstate 25 with offices in Casper and Sheridan and Interstate 90 with an office in Gillette. This includes investigations from the source to the destination of those drug seizures.

Criminal Intelligence/Wyoming Intelligence Analyst Team (Fusion Center)

The Wyoming Information Analysis Team (WIAT), is Wyoming's sole nationally recognized Fusion Center. This team maintains a criminal information system and investigation case management system that can be accessed by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. WIAT is comprised of DCI Special Agents, DCI Intel Analysts, HIDTA Intel Analyst, Federal Department of Homeland Security Analyst, FBI Analyst, Rocky Mountain Information Network Analyst and National Guard Counter Drug Analysts. WIAT has evolved into a powerful investigative resource for the Regional Enforcement Teams, which include local, state, and federal agencies in the areas of telephone tolls, pen registers, wire intercepts, electronic surveillance, crime analysis, organization flow charts, courtroom exhibits, testimony, outlaw motorcycle gangs, street gangs, and other specialized services. WIAT is responsible for the collection, processing analysis,

dissemination, and training related to criminal intelligence with fellow law enforcement agencies throughout the state. WIAT shares information and works very closely with the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (RMHIDTA), Rocky Mountain Information Sharing Network (RMIN), the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS.net), the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), DEA, Homeland Security, and the FBI, including the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).

The need for WIAT services in the areas of drugs and violent crimes, technical services, and investigative services is expected to grow. New challenges involving the enforcement against domestic and international terrorism will impact the unit in the criminal intelligence area in the coming years as the need for shared intelligence becomes a higher priority on the local, state and federal level.

Death In Custody Reporting Act (DCRA)

DCI through the WIAT, is working with all Wyoming Law Enforcement agencies and Correctional Institutions to collect and report on a quarterly basis all the information required related to in custody deaths as required by DCRA. DCI will report the information regarding the death of any person occurring during interactions with law enforcement officers or while in custody. All DCRA reporting will be submitted through the BJA Performance Management Tool (PMT). Reporting will be required even if there is not a reportable death, with affirmation that no death occurred during that quarter.

Clandestine Laboratory Investigations

The number of clandestine laboratories seized in Wyoming has increased. In 2017, two clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were seized. In 2018, there were six. In January of 2008, the Wyoming Drug Endangered Children Board implemented statewide protocol for first responders to ensure the safety of children. The Regional Enforcement Teams notify the Wyoming Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) of each clandestine laboratory seizure. DCI has also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with DOH. When DCI is processing a suspected clandestine methamphetamine laboratory, DOH is contacted and informed of the location and the level of contamination involved. DOH is then the agency the public can contact regarding safety concerns.

Cold Case Investigations

In 2013, pursuant to W.S. 9-1-618(a) & 9-1-618(b), the DCI implemented a select group of agents, analysts, and scientists, who work closely with other local, state, and federal agencies, to investigate law enforcement cold cases. Though the number of participants on this team can be dynamic, depending on the investigation at least eight individuals communicate and share investigative techniques and ideas to follow up on Missing Persons and Unsolved Homicide Investigations in Wyoming. At least 80 cold cases have been identified in Wyoming. Since its inception, the Cold Case Team has helped solve a total of seven homicide investigations involving a total of ten victims and one sexual assault case involving three victims. As a result, the Cold Case Team has received national recognition for its efforts and continues to see success in bringing

long overdue justice to victims. The Cold Case Team collaborates and assists local, state, and federal law enforcement to investigate and solve these types of investigations. DCI personnel who make up the Cold Case Team continue to work controlled substance and traditional investigations in addition to the cold case investigations.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

This involves enforcement of federal statutes regarding firearms related violence. The Regional Enforcement Teams seized 66 firearms in 2018. The United States Attorney in Wyoming (USAO) has developed new guidelines and procedures for the referral of firearms related cases for federal prosecution. DCI Agents/TFOs work closely and on a regular basis with the Wyoming USAO.

Opioid Response/ Wyoming Prescription Drug Abuse Stakeholders (RAS)

DCI is a member of the Wyoming Prescription Drug Abuse Stakeholders. Other stakeholders/members are the USAO, DEA, various State Agencies, to include Board of Nursing, Board of Pharmacy, Board of Medicine, Board of Dentistry, DOH, WHP, Coroners Association, and Vital Statistics. These members meet monthly to advocate for the appropriate use of prescription medication by increasing awareness, providing education and impacting policy to the public, health care professionals, and law enforcement in order to prevent misuse and diversion of prescription/opioid medications. This has become a growing problem resulting in an increase of overdose deaths. In 2012, Wyoming reported 99 overdose deaths, and in 2014 there were 107 overdose deaths reported. In 2018, this decreased to 65 overdose deaths.

DCI obtained Naloxone for all Agents, TFOs, and Crime Lab Forensic Analysts to help save the lives of those affected by exposure to opioids. In addition, DCI played a key role in making Naloxone available to all Wyoming Law Enforcement Agencies.

Asset Seizure and Forfeiture

Asset seizures involving the Regional Enforcement Teams are reviewed by an Assistant Attorney General, which is assigned to DCI. Funds that are ultimately forfeited are utilized by Wyoming law enforcement to investigate and prosecute traffickers of controlled substances. DCI continues to work closely with the AG's Office to review and forfeit seized assets.

Other Legal Issues

The Assistant Attorney General is also responsible for reviewing contracts, providing legal advice on search and seizure, rules and regulations and other legal issues involving the DCI in the areas of DNA, sex offender registration, criminal records, public records, and concealed firearms permits.

Special Prosecution Duties

The Assistant Attorney General has also served as a Special Prosecutor with the approval of the Attorney General upon the request of Wyoming County and District Attorney in criminal prosecutions.

Continuity of Government Issues

The DCI continuity of government plan has been provided to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS). The WOHS and the DCI have completed preparedness and training exercises for critical incidents. DCI also coordinates with the WHP, local law enforcement agencies, the FBI, ATF, ICE, the USAO, the AG and the Governor's Office.

Training

DCI's Agents and TFOs attend the following training to enhance their knowledge, expertise, and increase safety for both their physical and mental well- being:

- BJA Valor Training
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- DEA Clandestine Lab Investigation Basic
- Clandestine Lab Investigators Association (CLIA) Lab Investigation Basic
- DCI Basic Drug School
- DCI Basic Task Officer Training
- DCI Basic Crime Scene Processing
- DEA Clandestine Lab Tactical Entry Training
- DEA Site Safety Officer Training
- DEA Basic Drug Investigation
- Homicide Investigation
- Officer Involved Shooting Investigations
- Cyber Crime Investigations
- Computer Forensics
- Child Sexual Exploitation Training
- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Basis Intelligence Analyst
- HIDTA Advanced Intelligence Analyst telephone tolls and pen register training for analysts
- DCI quarterly firearms and entry tactics for all Regional Enforcement Teams
- DCI training for local law enforcement agencies regarding Criminal Justice Information Systems and NCIC and NLETs certification

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) has a staff of 17 full time employees; 1 Deputy Director, 2 CJIS Supervisors, 4 ABIS Examiners, 8 Records Analyst, 2 Control Terminal Specialists. CJIS administers 7 programs that include the following: repository of criminal history record information (CCH); fingerprint identification services (ABIS); processing of non-criminal justice and criminal justice/applicant fingerprint background checks (ATS); collection of crime statistics within Wyoming through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR); processing and issuing of concealed firearm permits (CFP); maintaining a registry of convicted sexual offenders (SOR); operational monitoring and user support of criminal justice information (CTU).

Control Terminal Unit:

The Control Terminal Unit provides operational monitoring, and user support for a computerized, criminal justice information message switching network with interfaces to state and national databases. The system and training of system users are provided pursuant to W.S. 9-1-624(a). The specialists conduct triennial user agency compliance audits, information technology security audits, and record quality assurance measures as required by federal policy for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice agencies. Direct system access is available to 4,985 licensed Wyoming terminal operators and indirectly to all Wyoming criminal justice practitioners. Access is made available through 2,075 authorized system terminal devices. During FY 2019, system users sent and received 30,618,025 transactions. As of June 30, 2019, CJIS supported 85 separate networks or information systems. The Control Terminal also collects and maintains statistical reports on missing person clearinghouse activity annually.

Criminal Records Unit:

Pursuant to W.S. 9-1-616(c), W.S. 9-1-623(a) and (b), and W.S. 9-1-624, the CJIS provides and maintains a complete system for the identification of criminals in accordance with W.S. 7-19-101 through 7-19-109, referred to as the Wyoming Criminal History Record Act. This has been accomplished through the implementation of a computerized index of persons arrested with associated court disposition information. As of December, 2019, 442,448 arrest records in the Wyoming Criminal History Record Repository, 224,922 offenders indexed and 22,956 custody records.

Sex Offender Registration

Pursuant to W.S. 7-19-301, DCI/CJIS provides and maintains a registry of sex offenders residing in Wyoming. The Registry currently lists approximately 2,438 sex offenders on the public website. In calendar year 2019, the DCI processed 325 new registrations. On March 8, 2017, the Governor signed HB0015 authorizing DCI, beginning July 1, 2017, to collect fees on all offenders required to register or report updated information. W.S. 7-19-301 was reviewed by the United States Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending Registering and Tracking (SMART), which determined the statute to have substantially implemented the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office recognized Wyoming for its exceptional efforts in working to implement SORNA.

Concealed Firearms Permits

Pursuant to W.S. 6-8-104, DCI has responsibility for the processing of concealed firearm permit applications. From July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, 2,259 applications for new concealed firearm permits, and 2,899 renewal applications were received and processed. Currently Wyoming has 30,594 active permits issued.

Automated Biometric Information Systems

During 2019, there were 50,137 fingerprint cards received by the CJIS, which is a decrease of

1,009 cards from 2018. Approximately 38% of these submissions were arrest fingerprints, 3% of the fingerprint cards were for criminal justice agency employment purposes, 59% were submitted as required by law or authorized pursuant to W.S. 7-19-106 or 7-19-201 (for applicant background checks), and a fractional percentage were submitted in connection with the registration of sex offenders. To provide the ability to quickly identify arrested persons through fingerprints, fingerprint images are maintained in an automated fingerprint identification system implemented in cooperation with seven other western states.

Applicant Tracking System

Applicant fingerprint card submissions, pursuant to W.S. 7-19-106 and 7-19-201, are subject to the fee schedule listed in W.S. 7-19-108. Coordination of applicant card receipts, responses and maintenance of books is provided by two support positions. A new applicant tracking system was deployed in September 2010, assists with efficiency and the increasing demand for this service.

Uniform Crime Reporting/National Incident Based Reporting (NIBRS)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects statistics concerning reported crime from Wyoming law enforcement agencies pursuant to W.S. 7-19-102, and it is supported by one record analyst position. Pursuant to W.S. 7-10-107, statistics regarding incidents of domestic violence are required to be reported to DCI for inclusion in the quarterly and annual publications entitled "Crime in Wyoming." In 2019, Wyoming had 1,512 violent crimes and 8,342 property crimes committed which is an increase from the 1,004 violent crimes and 9,305 property crimes committed in 2018. Information collected is also forwarded to the FBI Program for inclusion in the annual report of "Crime in the U.S." The FBI announced in 2016 that the FBI UCR Program is transitioning to NIBRS only data collection by January 1, 2021. At that time, the FBI will discontinue its Summary Reporting System (SRS) for crime statistics. In response, the DCI received grant funding for a vendor provided solution. In December of 2018, DCI became NIBRS certified and currently have five agencies reporting in the new format.

Activities and Accomplishments

AFIS live scan are in 21 Wyoming Sheriff's County Offices, DCI Headquarters, and six Department of Correction penitentiary system facilities. The agencies with live scan units submit their arrest fingerprint cards electronically to DCI.

Goals:

- Increase automation of records maintained by local criminal justice agencies
- Increase access to and sharing of information collected and maintained by local criminal justice agencies
- Support future crime reporting through the FBI's incident based reporting program (NIBRS)
- Increase misdemeanor arrest disposition reporting
- Update, modify and/or enhance state systems to meet the needs of federal initiatives
- Implement systems statewide that minimize the manual workload

- Implement FBI approved biometric identification equipment and software towards providing statewide support

Objectives:

- Software to interface with the Wyoming CJIS
- Require all records system software to meet requirements for contributing crime reporting data
- Supplement municipal court funding streams for purchase of necessary hardware and software to interface with state court automation system
- Continue to coordinate with Wyoming Chiefs and Sheriffs as to their respective needs and/or concerns

STATE CRIME LABORATORY

The WSCL is the only forensic crime laboratory in the state. The WSCL is comprised of biology, latent prints, chemistry, toxicology, and firearms/tool mark units. These specialized units within the WSCL perform analysis on a daily basis to meet the needs of local and state law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judicial system. The WSCL is managed by DCI and utilizes JAG funds to identify and analyze criminal evidence. Funding provided to the WSCL under this grant is specifically targeted at enhancing the laboratory's forensic technology, maintaining our instrument calibrations to ensure the quality of forensic results, reducing examination and analysis turnaround times by providing direct shipping of evidence from the laboratory, improving analysis processes, providing 24-hour crime scene response services, meeting accreditation requirements, and providing non-chemical consumable supplies in support of the forensic analysis of evidence in all disciplines under our laboratory's scope of practice. In 2018, the WSCL expanded services to include a toxicology unit for the analysis of blood and urine for the presence of alcohol. In 2019, those services were further expanded to include presumptive analysis for the presence of drugs and the confirmatory analysis for the presence of THC and basic drugs.

The WSCL received accreditation under the International Standards Organization, American Society of Crime Lab Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD). However, the WSCL transitioned from ASCLD to ASI-American National Standards Board (ANAB) in 2019. The standards are the same ones used in forensic laboratories throughout the world and are designed to ensure that the quality of our testing results meet the rigorous reliability levels required by the criminal justice system. The WSCL is accredited in the testing disciplines of controlled substances, toxicology, biology, latent fingerprints, firearms, and toolmarks.

The WSCL provides comprehensive analysis of criminal evidence for all of Wyoming's state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as providing analysis services to federal agencies. Available services include the analysis of controlled substances, clandestine laboratories, body fluid identification, DNA testing, latent fingerprinting, blood pattern interpretation, firearm and toolmark identification, tire/footwear impression, toxicology for alcohol and drugs, elemental analysis of unknown substances, and crime scene reconstruction.

WSCL personnel also provide professional, expert, testimony in courts of law, training to state and

local agencies in relevant subjects of forensic sciences, assistance at crime scenes, preservation of evidence, and assistance with unsolved “cold” cases upon request. The WSCL also assists with referrals to testing laboratories and/or individual experts for analysis requests that are outside of the current scope of our testing services. The WSCL currently has a staff of 26: the Deputy Director, two evidence technicians, and 23 forensic scientists.

Goals:

- Provide a full range of forensic laboratory services to the criminal justice community
- Increase DNA, drug chemistry, toxicological analysis output for local jurisdictions
- Increase implementation of agencies performing automated requests for analysis
- Provide training in relevant subjects of forensic science to personnel in support of the evidentiary analysis services offered
- Increase the number of crime scene responses from the crime laboratory to support local, county and state law enforcement agencies
- Increase efficiency towards decreasing evidence analysis backlog
- Expand confirmatory analysis for toxicology to include additional drug classes
- Expand drug chemistry to include quantitative analysis for THC in plant material

Objectives:

- Ensure that examinations performed are meeting or exceeding accepted standards
- Provide expert witness testimony in all courts within the State
- Maintain ISO/IEC 17011 Accreditation and transition to ANAB as the governing body
- Reduce the amount of time required for the analysis of evidence submitted to the laboratory
- Update of crime laboratory equipment to align with current technology standards
- Streamline the abilities of the equipment used in the crime laboratory by expanding the use of robotics and software programs
- Continue to provide analysis services to local, county, state, and federal law enforcement at no cost
- Continue to assist all of Wyoming law enforcement with crime scene processing
- Continue to coordinate with Wyoming Chiefs and Sheriffs as to their respective needs and/or concerns
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Activities and Accomplishments:

The functions of the WSCL staff are an integral part in enforcement efforts for the Regional Enforcement Teams and law enforcement statewide. To enhance examination effectiveness and efficiency, genetic robotic platforms have all been installed and validated. The toxicology unit was set up with methods validated and is a fully functioning unit within the WSCL. In 2018, toxicology was accredited for alcohol analysis and drug chemistry was accredited for quantitative analysis for methamphetamine. Software has been programmed into the biology and toxicology units to automate the process which will streamline the process and reduce human error. Due to the implementations within the biology unit, the turnaround time for analysis has been significantly reduced. This process is projected to have similar success with the toxicology unit.

In 2019, the trend continued of an increasing number of law enforcement agencies needing forensic examinations on their evidence. In 2012, the WSCL had 2,061 cases with a total of 4,244 items of evidence submitted for analysis. In 2018, 3,155 cases were submitted with a total of 5,664 evidence submissions. In 2019, the WSCL had 4,622 cases with a total of 7,475 submission items for evidence submissions. Since 2012, case increased to 124% and evidence submissions increased by 75%. With the addition of the toxicology unit, more dramatic increases are expected in the coming years. This clearly indicates a need to continue to support the state and local law enforcement agencies.

Cold cases are being reviewed by the WSCL with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to determine if new forensic technologies, such as Automated Fingerprint Systems (AFIS), DNA evidence or ballistics systems can provide new investigative leads or suspects in older, unsolved cases.

Capabilities and Competencies: Local, State, and Federal Coordination Efforts

Wyoming law enforcement efforts are best summarized as a cooperative effort. Local law enforcement is supported by state law enforcement, which in turn is supported by federal law enforcement. An investigation can develop from any of these three jurisdictions at any time, but successful completion of an investigation often requires support from the other two jurisdictions.

Annual JAG collaboration/planning meetings are held between DCI administrative staff, the five Regional Enforcement Teams, and other interested parties to assist in planning programs and discuss funding strategies.

DCI maintains a good relationship with the Director of RMHIDTA. Information and planning ideas are exchanged regarding illegal drug prevention and enforcement within the State of Wyoming.

The DCI Director and Deputy Director participate in the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP) meetings to keep abreast of law enforcement trends in the state and to educate WASCOP members of the benefits of collaborating and partnering with DCI.

The evolution of DCI's Enforcement Teams in the area of violent crime is noteworthy. A number of high profile cases involving homicides, death investigations, sexual assaults, officer involved shootings, overdose deaths, child abductions, and other acts of violence were investigated. The ability to rapidly deploy a unified and standardized response to a major incident is critical. These investigations require an infusion of personnel to provide primary and relief teams from all over the state. Our ability to work across multi-jurisdictional boundaries with federal, state, and local personnel is believed to be second to none.

The vast majority of law enforcement agencies in Wyoming have ten officers or less. Consequently, they lack the sophistication of not only computer equipment and Internet access, but also administrative personnel to manage the grant programs. This cooperative effort has benefited Wyoming law enforcement agencies and the citizens of Wyoming.

DCI continues to demonstrate extensive efforts to harmonize resources from programs such as the JAG, HIDTA, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), Wyoming Criminal Justice Information System (WyCJIS), Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN), Regional Information Sharing System (RISS), National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), FBI Violent Crimes Apprehension Program (VICAP), Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), DEA, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and FBI.

The Wyoming National Guard Counter Drug unit now consists of six non-commissioned officers assigned to WIAT through the Wyoming National Guard Bureau Counter Drug Support Team. WIAT provides sophisticated telephone toll and conspiracy analysis on major investigations. The integration of these valuable team players has allowed the realignment of sworn personnel back to the Enforcement Teams. Wyoming Counter Drug assists the Enforcement Teams on a regular basis towards drug investigations. This assistance comes from a variety of areas including, but not limited to, aerial surveillance, pre-operational support, and cost-free drug enforcement training. DCI Agents, TFOs and a large number of Wyoming local law enforcement officers participate in this training.

DCI has partnered with the Wyoming Prescription Drug Abuse Stakeholders, which consist of local, state, and federal agencies who meet once a month to go over the opioid crisis that affects the State. In 2017, DCI through its partnerships with the Wyoming Prescription Drug Abuse Stakeholders, made it possible for Agents, TFOs and Crime Lab Forensic Analysts to obtain and/or administer Naloxone for opioid overdoses. The partnership has increased the education and availability of Naloxone to first responders.

DCI's web site was expanded to include public information regarding sex offender registration, DNA database information, violent crime and drug crime reports, high tech and computer crime capabilities, unsolved violent crime information, agency jurisdiction, and JAG. DCI continues to coordinate with federal authorities to comply with guidelines regarding the dissemination of sex offender information. The DCI web site is located at the following address: <http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/>

Per the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Wyoming has demonstrated compliance with the Original Jacob Wetterling Act and Megan's Law Requirements, as amended, which had a statutory compliance deadline of September 12, 1999. The State also implemented provisions of the Pam Lychner Act. A legislative bill was introduced for a second time, during the 2005 Wyoming legislative session, requesting implementation of the provisions of the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act. This bill passed and changes became effective July 1, 2005. In addition, during the 2007 legislature revisions were made to the state statute regulating SOR. These updates reflect federal legislation and include: posting all registrants on the internet; in person address verification; inclusion of vehicle registration information owned or operated; additional offenses requiring registration; collection of palm prints; elimination of risk assessment; changes to duration of registration; and providing a DNA Sample. During the 2011 legislative session, W. S. 7-19-302 was revised to include an offender's physical address of employment and/or education institution, internet identifiers, and telephone numbers. As a result of this legislation, Wyoming

was found to be in substantial compliance with the SORNA Office.

Increased coordination with all Federal Law Enforcement Agencies is ongoing. The BIA has assigned a BIA Agent to the Northwest Enforcement Team in the Riverton Office. This has enhanced drug enforcement efforts that have been previously hindered.

Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

DCI serves as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) in Wyoming for the JAG Program, as well as a number of other federal programs. We have been designated by the Governor to help identify needs, facilitate programs, and administer millions of grant dollars dedicated to public safety and crime prevention statewide. Beyond the reporting requirements of the BJA, DCI follows specific formats for reporting for each project. All reports describe fiscal and program activity, successes and areas of concern. Analyses of project reports are used to evaluate effectiveness and guide ongoing activities.

In 2013, DCI hired a full-time Grants Manager to assist with planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of grant-funded programs. The Chief Fiscal Officer (CFO) of the Attorney General's Office has also assigned two fiscal agents to DCI. These fiscal agents provide for the day-to-day fiscal management of these programs, in addition to other duties. Therefore, most of the monitoring, evaluation, and assessment of these programs are performed internally and through a cooperative manner among agency administrations. The cumulative results represent a team process, which emulates inter-agency communication and cooperation with a common goal of reducing substance abuse and violent crime statewide. The following are types of reports submitted and activities conducted in relation to grants:

- Quarterly/Semi-Annual Reports/Performance Measurement Data - Each program is responsible for reporting its activities each quarter. Analysis of project reporting is performed by the SAA and the data is used to evaluate, support and guide ongoing activities. DCI submits progress reports for each of our active awards on a quarterly or semi-annual basis. These reports provide updates with regards to program activities completed, progress made toward the completion of the project, challenges encountered etc. These reports are uploaded into the Grants Management System (GMS). DCI also reports performance measurement data on a quarterly basis in the BJA PMT. We provide detailed data on our agency's JAG-funded programs and activities. JAG funds within the State of Wyoming provide support to law enforcement and task forces. Thus, we report data associated with seizures and task force activity. Reported data (i.e. number of hours paid for with JAG funds that were used toward task force activity, JAG funding allocated, new investigation/cases initiated, investigations/cases closed, community meetings held, firearms seized, individuals charged with firearm crimes, federal/state forfeiture cases filed, value of assets seized, drug-trafficking organization disrupted and dismantled, and total amount of drug seized by type) comes from DCI's case management system. At the end of every quarter, reports will also include, reportable in custody deaths, per the Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA). At the end of every quarter, data reported for that reporting period is compiled and appropriately calculated in an excel spreadsheet. This information is then

uploaded/transferred to the PMT system. Once a report is completed, a pdf copy of the report is saved and uploaded to GMS when requested and/or needed.

- Direct Oversight/Monitoring - There is regular, continuous communication between the Director, Deputy Director, Commanders, and the Team Leaders of the Regional Enforcement Teams. Field offices are visited regularly. Enforcement teams are provided technical assistance and guidance as needed. Site visits are completed to ensure the accuracy of information provided, discuss reporting requirements, inspect equipment, conduct case file audits, and verify buy fund logs.
- Annual Evaluations - DCI continues to cooperate with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the BJA regarding awards and the attached procedures, policies and requirements. DCI actively participates in all audits, including the Statewide Single Audit.
- Operational Summaries - Summaries with a recap of arrests, search warrants, and seizure activity are provided to all Agents and TFOs, HIDTA, and others to build communication and provide information more efficiently regarding crime trends and activities.
- Financial Reports – Summary information on expenditures, unliquidated obligations incurred, match information, program income, and indirect costs are reported for each award for the required reporting period and cumulatively.

SUMMARY

JAG funding is a critical component of the criminal justice and law enforcement system in Wyoming. The positive influence has enabled improvements in priority areas. The integration of JAG funds with other grant programs is necessary to meet the challenges set forth in the state strategy. DCI will continue to pursue violent crime investigations and drug enforcement, work to strengthen existing programs, and implement new initiatives that have proven effective in rural Wyoming. DCI will also continue to expand its cooperative efforts with local, state, and federal partners.