

**Joint Legislative Committee on Performance
Evaluation and Expenditure Review (PEER)**

Report to
the Mississippi Legislature



A Survey of Strategies for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi

State law gives the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics enforcement of the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Law as its sole responsibility. State law also assigns responsibility for enforcing the act to "all sworn peace officers of the state"--e. g., county sheriffs and municipal law enforcement. The Legislature is concerned that law enforcement entities may not be working cooperatively to advance state and federal drug control and enforcement policies.

PEER surveyed individuals who serve central roles in Mississippi drug law enforcement to determine the opinions that they hold regarding working with each other to enforce such laws. From this survey, in addition to background research, PEER determined the following:

- The strategies for Mississippi's drug control efforts are determined on both a national and state level. The Office of National Drug Control Policy establishes the nation's drug control program. The annual Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics Drug Threat Assessment identifies the most significant criminal drug activity and drug threats faced by law enforcement and the citizens of Mississippi.
- Overlapping jurisdictions and relationships create challenges for drug law enforcement in Mississippi. Although PEER's survey of individuals involved in drug law enforcement showed that challenges exist in certain areas, survey respondents believe that these challenges could be overcome with strategies to promote collaboration through communication, trust, and information sharing.

PEER makes recommendations to address challenges noted by survey respondents regarding law enforcement entities' collaboration, training, reporting, asset seizures and forfeitures, equipment resources, and overcoming jurisdictional and relationship issues.

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The Mississippi Legislature created the Joint Legislative Committee on Performance Evaluation and Expenditure Review (PEER Committee) by statute in 1973. A joint committee, the PEER Committee is composed of seven members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and seven members of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Appointments are made for four-year terms, with one Senator and one Representative appointed from each of the U. S. Congressional Districts and three at-large members appointed from each house. Committee officers are elected by the membership, with officers alternating annually between the two houses. All Committee actions by statute require a majority vote of four Representatives and four Senators voting in the affirmative.

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The Committee assigns top priority to written requests from individual legislators and legislative committees. The Committee also considers PEER staff proposals and written requests from state officials and others.

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April 13, 2010

Honorable Haley Barbour, Governor
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Honorable Billy McCoy, Speaker of the House
Members of the Mississippi State Legislature

On April 13, 2010, the PEER Committee authorized release of the report entitled **A Survey of Strategies for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi.**


Senator Nolan Mettetal, Chair

This report does not recommend increased funding or additional staff.

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A Survey of Strategies for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi

Executive Summary

Introduction

State law gives the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics enforcement of the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Law as its sole responsibility. State law also assigns responsibility for enforcing the act to "all sworn peace officers of the state"--e. g., county sheriffs and municipal law enforcement. However, state law does not designate a "lead" agency for enforcement of drug laws. The Legislature is concerned that these multiple, diverse entities may not be working cooperatively to advance state and federal drug control and enforcement policies.

In considering the Legislature's concerns, PEER sought to answer the following questions:

- What strategies has the state of Mississippi used to guide its drug control efforts?
- What are the key entities in drug law enforcement in Mississippi?
- Does Mississippi's drug control strategy create jurisdictional and relationship challenges that could be overcome through the promotion of improved collaboration?

PEER's Survey Method

The information presented in this report relies heavily on data collected through the use of a statewide survey. PEER conducted the survey to determine the opinions that law enforcement staff hold regarding working with each other to enforce drug laws throughout the state.

Using several survey instruments tailored to the entities participating, PEER surveyed individuals who serve central roles in Mississippi drug law enforcement. The survey population included the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, Mississippi Department of Transportation, sheriffs, police chiefs, Mississippi Highway Patrol, drug task forces, and the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control. PEER did not survey all personnel of all entities involved in drug law

enforcement, but selected individual survey participants based on their levels of involvement in drug law enforcement in the state, determined through initial interviews. PEER selected only the principal state and local investigative entities that conduct drug law enforcement in the state to participate in the survey.

The total survey population was 355, with a total response rate of 86% for surveys completed as of noon on January 4, 2010.

Conclusions

What strategies has the state of Mississippi used to guide its drug control efforts?

The strategies for Mississippi's drug control efforts are determined on both a national and state level. The Office of National Drug Control Policy establishes the nation's drug control program. The Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics Drug Threat Assessment identifies the most significant criminal drug activity and drug threats faced by law enforcement and the citizens of Mississippi.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy's priorities include stopping the initiation of drug use, providing treatment for drug abuse and addiction, and disrupting the market for illegal drugs. The focus of this report is on the third national priority--disrupting the illegal drug market, which directs the efforts of state and local law enforcement in drug control.

With a focus on this third national priority, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics establishes the state's priorities for drug control by producing an annual Drug Threat Assessment. The assessment is used to provide law enforcement agencies with information to aid in drug law enforcement resource planning.

According to the *2009 Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment*, Mississippi's location is within a drug transit area. Cocaine (primarily in the form of "crack") and methamphetamine are two of the major drug threats in the state.

What are the key entities in drug law enforcement in Mississippi?

Mississippi law assigns the enforcement of state drug laws to multiple, diverse entities. MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-109 (1972) states that the duties of all duly sworn peace officers of the state of Mississippi shall include the enforcement of laws regarding trafficking of illicit drugs.

In Mississippi, several entities are involved in the disruption of the illegal drug market:

- the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN);
- drug task forces;

- local law enforcement (police departments and sheriffs' offices);
- the federal Drug Enforcement Administration;
- the Mississippi Department of Transportation; and,
- the Mississippi Highway Patrol.

District attorneys and U. S. attorneys are also heavily involved in the process by prosecuting drug cases. Other involved entities include the State Tax Commission's Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks; and various regulatory boards that regulate and check the legitimate use of drugs in their respective disciplines (e. g., Board of Pharmacy, Board of Medical Licensure).

Although multiple entities enforce the state's drug laws, these entities differ in their jurisdictional authority, goals, priorities, strategies, and roles for enforcing these laws. Differing jurisdictional authority and roles may lead to jurisdictional and relationship challenges, as evidenced by the responses to PEER's survey.

MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-111 (1972) confers authority on MBN to enforce the Uniform Controlled Substances Law. However, state law also reserves a significant role in drug law enforcement for local law enforcement. MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-109 (1972) states:

It shall be the duty of all duly sworn peace officers of the State of Mississippi to enforce the provisions of this article with reference to illicit narcotic and drug traffic. The provisions of this article may likewise be enforced by agents of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

While the law designates both MBN and local law enforcement to be equally responsible for drug law enforcement, MBN does have the capacity to develop a statewide perspective on drug problems, primarily because its jurisdiction is not limited to any area of the state; MBN's jurisdiction includes the entire state. Thus, while MBN is not given a leadership role in statute in drug law enforcement, MBN has the best opportunity, because of its statewide perspective, to have a major impact on the illicit traffic of drugs in the state.

Does Mississippi's drug control strategy create jurisdictional and relationship challenges that could be overcome through the promotion of improved collaboration?

Overlapping jurisdictions and relationships create challenges for drug law enforcement in Mississippi. Although PEER's survey of individuals involved in drug

law enforcement showed that challenges exist in certain areas (e. g., the perceived role of MBN, collaboration, training, reporting, asset seizures and forfeitures, and equipment resources), survey respondents believe that these challenges could be overcome with strategies to promote collaboration through communication, trust, and information sharing.

PEER's survey yielded the following opinions regarding the challenges of drug law enforcement in Mississippi.

- *Collaboration:* Although 92% of survey respondents indicated that collaboration has been important to their drug law enforcement efforts, 89% of survey respondents also believe that drug law enforcement collaboration in Mississippi should be improved.

Based on survey data, entities involved in drug law enforcement have a mixed perception of MBN's role in drug law enforcement, which indicates confusion or a misunderstanding of MBN's role in drug law enforcement. The collaborative efforts of MBN with other law enforcement entities could be hindered when those entities' expectations of MBN are not aligned with MBN's goals.

Survey respondents indicate that there are several barriers to collaboration in the state, including lack of intelligence sharing, lack of communication, lack of trust, lack of standardized training, and personality differences among staff and leadership. They believe that ways to promote collaboration in the state could include regular communication among entities, building trust and relationships among entities, training together, and allocation of monetary incentives.

- *Drug law enforcement training:* Mississippi lacks a standardized training program for officers assigned to drug law enforcement. Survey results indicate that insufficient training has resulted in cases being compromised, safety of officers being jeopardized, and investigations being limited in identifying higher level drug dealers, suppliers, and ring leaders.
- *Drug law enforcement reporting:* Although the enforcement of drug laws is a specialized type of law enforcement, based on survey results, statewide deficiencies exist in standardization of reporting processes that would improve drug control efforts.

Based on survey responses, only 31% of the individuals who completed the survey always report the required drug law enforcement data to MBN. The reporting of drug-related data is essential for effective drug control; however, Mississippi

lacks standardized reporting procedures and forms for drug arrests.

Based on survey data collected, 51% of survey participants responded that they were not aware that state law requires them to report all arrests, incidences, and information involving or connected with controlled substances.

Of the 49% of participants that reported that they were aware of state law requiring them to report drug-related information, only 34% of those individuals always report the required information.

- *Drug law enforcement asset seizures and forfeitures:* Although state law contains specific requirements for disposition of assets seized or forfeited during drug law enforcement activities, based on survey results, only 72% of law enforcement entities have written procedures for asset seizures and forfeitures.

According to survey results, forfeited funds received by law enforcement entities are used for both law enforcement activities and non-law enforcement activities; however, state law and opinions from the Attorney General's Office limit the uses of forfeited funds to law enforcement purposes only.

- *Drug law enforcement equipment:* Based on PEER's survey results, a need for drug law enforcement equipment may exist for law enforcement entities. However, a self-reported survey to assess the equipment needs of law enforcement does not serve as an adequate tool for quantifying drug law enforcement equipment needs.

Recommendations

Collaboration

In order to increase collaboration among entities involved in drug law enforcement and to coordinate drug policy at the state and local levels, the Legislature should create a coordinating committee chaired by the Attorney General and composed of the following:

- two police chiefs appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs;
- two sheriffs appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;
- a representative of the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics;

- a representative of the Division of Public Safety Planning;
- two representatives for the Byrne/JAG drug task forces--one representative appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs and one appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;
- a representative from the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (i. e., the fusion center); and,
- a rotating seat on the committee for the Mississippi Department of Transportation, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

The coordinating committee should help to advance state drug law enforcement policy by annually reporting to the Legislature any recommendations for improvements to state drug laws.

Drug Law Enforcement Training

The recommended coordinating committee should conduct a training needs assessment to determine who needs drug law enforcement training and to what extent.

Specifically, the committee should first assess indicators of training need. The committee could start with those indicators that PEER found in the survey results: investigations limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, safety of officers being jeopardized, and cases being compromised.

Secondly, the committee should develop training standards, based on research, for officers at varying levels of involvement in drug law enforcement.

The committee should also consider establishing a “train the trainer” program to accommodate those smaller local law enforcement entities that cannot afford to send their personnel away to training.

Drug Law Enforcement Reporting

The Legislature should amend MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-168 (3) (1972) to give the recommended coordinating committee the responsibility of creating a reporting form and procedures for reporting drug arrest information.

The coordinating committee should also develop a plan for reporting and using the data to improve drug law enforcement efforts.

Drug Law Enforcement Asset Seizures and Forfeitures

The recommended coordinating committee should develop standard seizure and forfeiture procedures, including reporting seizure and forfeiture amounts, to be used by all entities involved in drug law enforcement. The coordinating committee should develop standard seizure and forfeiture procedures to be used by all entities.

To ensure that a county uses forfeiture funds for law enforcement-related purposes only, the Department of Audit should include within its annual audits of each county a financial and compliance audit of any seized funds provided to the county.

Drug Law Enforcement Equipment

For future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment, an audit-based needs assessment would be beneficial in establishing a true need for drug law enforcement equipment. Appendix F to the report, page 90, contains suggestions regarding any future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment.

Overcoming Jurisdictional and Relationship Challenges

The Legislature should enact into law the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (i. e., the fusion center) in order to establish this resource for the law enforcement community.

The recommended coordinating committee should create strategies to overcome the jurisdictional and relationship challenges noted in the report. Considerations for the committee to increase collaboration include:

- increasing the use of the deconfliction process;
- increasing the number of non-compensated contractors for MBN; and,
- increasing use of the fusion center.

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A Survey of Strategies for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi

Introduction

Authority

The PEER Committee reviewed the current drug law enforcement strategies of the state of Mississippi. PEER conducted the review pursuant to the authority granted by MISS. CODE ANN. Section 5-3-57 et seq. (1972).

Problem Statement

State law gives a state agency, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, enforcement of the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Law as its sole responsibility. State law also assigns responsibility for enforcing the act to "all sworn peace officers of the state"--e. g., county sheriffs and municipal law enforcement. However, state law does not designate a "lead" agency for enforcement of drug laws. The Legislature is concerned that these multiple, diverse entities may not be working cooperatively to advance state and federal drug control and enforcement policies.

Scope and Purpose

In considering the Legislature's concerns, PEER sought to answer the following questions:

- What strategies has the state of Mississippi used to guide its drug control efforts?
- What are the key entities in drug law enforcement in Mississippi? What are their statutory roles and responsibilities?
- Does Mississippi's drug control strategy create jurisdictional and relationship challenges that could be overcome through the promotion of improved collaboration?

Method

In conducting this review, PEER:

- conducted background research involving national and state priorities for drug control;
- reviewed literature related to drug law enforcement;
- reviewed relevant sections of state laws and policies and procedures for enforcement of the Uniform Controlled Substances Law;
- conducted interviews with entities involved in drug law enforcement in the state;
- created and administered a survey instrument; and,
- collected and analyzed survey data.

The following chapter describes PEER's survey method for this report, the development of the survey instruments, the population, and the advantages and limitations of conducting such a survey.

PEER's Survey Method: Development, Population, Advantages, and Limitations

Choice of the Survey Method

The information presented in this report relies heavily on data collected through the use of a statewide survey instrument. PEER conducted a survey to determine the opinions that law enforcement staff hold regarding working with each other to enforce drug laws throughout the state.

PEER chose a survey methods approach to gather information about the subjective feelings of the law enforcement community concerning drug law enforcement. Since concerns had been raised about the collaborative efforts of enforcing drug laws, a survey methods approach served as a tool to gain data and input from key stakeholders involved in drug law enforcement. In the absence of a statewide central data repository for collecting performance-related drug law enforcement data, such a survey provides data on the working relationships and some processes involved with drug law enforcement.

As described by Fowler in *Survey Research Methods*,¹ some information about behaviors and situations may only be obtained by asking a sample of people about themselves. Fowler's description was used as criteria to determine whether a survey would be a viable tool to collect information about drug law enforcement efforts in Mississippi. For example, the behavior in question would be the act of enforcing drug laws and the situation in question would be the occurrences that result from carrying out the behavior of drug law enforcement. The criteria for the survey included identifying the behavior and situation and then gathering information from the individuals that are primarily responsible for drug law enforcement in Mississippi. These criteria guided the development of the survey instrument and selection of the survey population. After PEER created the survey instrument and selected the survey sample, PEER analyzed and interpreted the data using standard statistical tests.

¹ Floyd J. Fowler, *Survey Research Methods*, 4th Edition (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications), 2008.

The Survey Instrument

PEER developed a tailored survey instrument to gather data from survey participants. The development of the survey was rooted in background research that included a review of the literature and key informant interviews.

A review of the literature provided baseline knowledge for developing interview questions for key informants. Key informants, or individuals who serve central roles in Mississippi drug law enforcement, included sheriffs, police chiefs, support staff, and agency heads. PEER asked various individuals and entities a series of questions concerning drug law enforcement in Mississippi and then developed tailored survey instruments.

PEER created and used several survey instruments tailored for the entities participating in the survey. While the survey contained questions that were specific to the entities participating, the surveys also contained questions that were identical for all survey participants. Creation of multiple survey instruments helped to ensure gathering data specific to all survey participants as well as to statewide efforts at enforcing drug laws. Appendix A, page 45, contains copies of the blank survey instruments PEER used.

The Survey Population

The survey population included the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN), Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT), sheriffs, police chiefs, Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP), drug task forces, and the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). PEER did not survey all personnel of all entities involved in drug law enforcement but selected individual survey participants based on their levels of involvement in drug law enforcement in the state, determined through initial interviews. PEER selected only the principal state and local investigative entities that conduct drug law enforcement in the state to participate in the survey.

Individuals within each entity that PEER attempted to survey included:

- *Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)*--individuals in administrative positions, including captains and majors over MBN districts across the state who are responsible for supervising field agents;
- *Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) Enforcement Division*--supervisors of MDOT's law enforcement activities across the state;

- *drug task forces*--the heads of task forces that receive federal funds administered through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program;
- *directors of agencies involved in enforcement of drug laws*--directors of MBN, MHP, ABC, and MDOT Enforcement;
- *sheriffs*--sheriffs of all eighty-two counties;
- *police chiefs*--the police chiefs of the state's municipalities, the names of which were provided by the Police Chiefs Association (some part-time chiefs or marshals of small towns that typically serve for one year were not provided, as they are not members of the Police Chiefs Association); and,
- *Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP)*—regional and district-level senior administration.

As presented in Exhibit 1, page 6, the total survey population was 355, with a total response rate of 86% for surveys completed by selected participants as of noon on January 4, 2010. See Appendix B, page 84, for a list of entities that did not respond to the survey.

Advantages and Limitations of Conducting a Survey

PEER cautions the reader that the data collected using a survey instrument relies on the self-reporting of survey participants. The use of self-reported data may be advantageous, but the limitations of the survey must be taken into consideration regarding reliability.

The advantage of using self-reported data includes collecting data to provide insight on potential strengths and areas of improvement concerned with drug law enforcement in Mississippi. Additionally, the survey research process has received input throughout its development and administration from the sheriffs, police chiefs, support staff, and agency heads involved in Mississippi drug law enforcement. This helps to provide robust data that presents insight from those involved drug law enforcement efforts.

The concern of using self-reported data exists due to the reliability of the data collected. In conducting this survey, PEER put measures in place to encourage honest answers, such as ensuring respondents that their answers to survey questions would be confidential, safe, and secure. Although these are strategies to encourage honest and truthful answers, this does not completely guarantee

reliable and truthful responses to survey questions. This concern is common in assessments that rely on self-reported data as a measurement.

Exhibit 1: PEER Survey on Enforcement of Drug Laws: Survey Populations, Number of Responses Received, Number That Did Not Respond, and Response Rates, as of Noon, January 4, 2010

Population Group	Total Population	Population: Responses Received*	Population: Failed to Respond	Response Rate
Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics <i>(individuals in administrative positions, including captains and majors over MBN districts across the state who are responsible for supervising field agents)</i>	24	24	0	100%
Mississippi Department of Transportation Enforcement Division <i>(supervisors of MDOT's law enforcement activities across the state)</i>	16	15	1	94%
Heads of Drug Task Forces Funded Through the Byrne/JAG Program	12	11	1	92%
Directors of MBN, MHP, ABC, and MDOT Enforcement	4	4	0	100%
Sheriffs <i>(all eighty-two counties)</i>	82	70	12	85%
Police Chiefs/Marshals <i>(names provided by the Police Chiefs Association; some part-time chiefs or marshals were not provided if not members of the association)</i>	204	169	35	83%
Mississippi Highway Patrol <i>(regional and district-level senior administration)</i>	13	13	0	100%
Totals	355	306	49	86%

*This population includes two police chiefs who submitted written responses indicating that they did not wish to complete the survey.

SOURCE: PEER analysis

What strategies has the state of Mississippi used to guide its drug control efforts?

The strategies for Mississippi's drug control efforts are determined on a national and state level. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) establishes the nation's drug control program. The Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics' *Drug Threat Assessment* identifies the most significant criminal drug activity and drug threat faced by law enforcement and the citizens of Mississippi.

Establishing National Priorities for Drug Control

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) establishes the nation's drug control program. The national program's priorities include stopping the initiation of drug use, providing treatment for drug abuse and addiction, and disrupting the market for illegal drugs.

The federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), which is responsible for establishing policies, priorities, and objectives for the nation's drug control program. The goals of the program are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking, drug-related crime and violence, and drug-related health consequences. To achieve these goals, the Director of ONDCP produces the National Drug Control Strategy.

The 2009 National Drug Control Strategy includes three national priorities:

- *Stop initiation.* The national strategy to stop initiation includes drug prevention efforts. Examples of these efforts include the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and state-level prescription drug monitoring programs.
- *Provide treatment.* The national strategy to reduce drug abuse and addiction is through treatment programs. Examples of these programs include Screening and Brief Intervention, Access to Recovery, and drug courts.
- *Disrupt the illegal drug market.* The national strategy to disrupt the illegal drug market involves efforts from federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities.

The focus of this report is on the third national priority--disrupting the illegal drug market.

The national priority of disrupting the illegal drug market directs the efforts of law enforcement in drug control.

The goal of officers involved in drug law enforcement is to disrupt or dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, disruption occurs when the normal and effective operation of an identified organization is significantly impacted so that it is unable to conduct criminal operations for a significant period. This disruption must be the result of an affirmative law enforcement action including, but not limited to, the arrest, indictment, and conviction of the organization's leadership or a substantial seizure of the organization's assets.

Dismantlement occurs when an identified organization is incapacitated and no longer capable of operating as a coordinated criminal enterprise. This dismantlement must be the result of an affirmative law enforcement action including, but not limited to, the arrest, indictment, and conviction of all or most of the principal leadership, the elimination of its criminal enterprises and supporting networks, and the seizure of its assets. The organization must be impacted to the extent that it is incapable of reforming.

Establishing State Priorities for Drug Control

With a focus on the national priority of disrupting the illegal drug market, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics establishes the state's priorities for drug control by producing an annual Drug Threat Assessment. The assessment is used to describe the drug threat in Mississippi and provide law enforcement agencies with information to aid in drug law enforcement resource planning.

While the ONDCP's National Drug Control Strategy identifies the disruption of illegal drug markets as a priority for national drug control, it is the responsibility of individual states to determine how to accomplish the disruption and dismantlement of illegal drug markets.

Each year the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) Intelligence Division produces a Drug Threat Assessment. As described by the *2009 Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment*, the purpose of the Drug Threat Assessment is to identify the most significant criminal drug activity and drug threat faced by law enforcement and the citizens of Mississippi. The Drug Threat Assessment is intended to provide law enforcement agencies with information that will allow them to structure their resources and efforts toward the threat of drugs in Mississippi.

MBN uses information from previous MBN Drug Threat Assessments; surveys from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies; open source documents; law enforcement sensitive information from investigative

agencies; Internet web sites; and anecdotal information from other reliable sources to create the annual report. The information collected is used to quantify the threat and identify trafficking trends in Mississippi.

Summary of Mississippi's Current Drug Threats

According to the 2009 Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment, Mississippi's location is within a drug transit area. Cocaine (primarily in the form of "crack") and methamphetamine are two of the major drug threats in the state.

PEER summarized Mississippi's current drug threat situation based on information provided in the 2009 *Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment*.

Environmental and Related Threats

Mississippi's location, with its interstate highway system, deepwater and river ports, and air and rail systems ideally situates itself as the "Crossroads of the South" to facilitate drug movement. A majority of the drug transits in the state are eastbound and northbound with origination sources of the Southwest Border and the West Coast. The currency and other forms of proceeds from drugs move across the state westbound toward origination source areas.

Drug Threats

The drugs identified as threats to Mississippi are:

- *Cocaine*: Used primarily in the form of crack, this drug continues to be the primary drug threat in Mississippi due to availability of the drug, its high addiction rate, and its propensity for causing violence.
- *Methamphetamine*: This is the second most serious drug threat in Mississippi due to increasing availability, the rapid growth of abuse, the threat to human life, and the threat to the environment.
- *Marijuana*: It is the most frequently abused and abundantly available drug in Mississippi.
- *Diverted pharmaceuticals*: The diversion of pharmaceutical drugs for abuse continues to increase in Mississippi.
- *Other dangerous drugs (ODDs)*: Although ODDs, including club drugs, hallucinogens, and steroids, are not as significant a threat as other drugs, the

availability and diversion of these drugs continue to increase in Mississippi.

- *Heroin*: It is considered a minimal drug threat in Mississippi due to the low demand and high cost of the drug.

Given the significant problem with drugs in the state, the following chapter focuses on which key entities in the state are responsible for drug law enforcement and how they are integrated into the law enforcement system to help alleviate the drug problem.

What are the key entities in drug law enforcement in Mississippi?

Mississippi law assigns the enforcement of state drug laws to multiple, diverse entities. MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-109 (1972) states that the duties of all duly sworn peace officers of the state of Mississippi shall include the enforcement of laws regarding trafficking of illicit drugs.

Drug Law Enforcement Entities in Mississippi

In Mississippi, several entities are involved in the disruption of the illegal drug market.

The national priority of disrupting the illegal drug market is carried out by federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Within Mississippi, multiple entities are involved in enforcing the state's drug laws. PEER identified the following state and local entities as significant to the disruption of the illegal drug market in Mississippi:

- the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN);
- drug task forces;
- local law enforcement (police departments and sheriffs' offices);
- the federal Drug Enforcement Administration;
- the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT); and,
- the Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP).

District attorneys and U. S. attorneys are also heavily involved in the process by prosecuting drug cases. Other involved entities include the State Tax Commission's Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks; and various regulatory boards (e. g., Board of Pharmacy, Board of Medical Licensure). However, PEER did not survey all of these entities. (See page 4 for a description of the survey population.)

Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)

MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-111 (1972) confers the authority on MBN to enforce the Uniform Controlled Substances Law. According to MBN's budget requests, MBN dismantled or disrupted 182 drug trafficking organizations from FY 2004 to FY 2009.

According to MISS. CODE ANN. Sections 41-29-157, 41-29-159, and 41-29-507 (1972), MBN has the authority to:

- conduct administrative inspections with a warrant;
- carry firearms;
- execute and serve search warrants, arrest warrants, subpoenas, and summons;
- make arrests without warrant for offense committed in his presence;
- make seizures of property;
- own, possess, install, operate or monitor an electronic, mechanical or other device; and,
- investigate deaths caused by overdoses.

MBN is a division of the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (DPS). As shown in Appendix C, page 86, MBN is organized into ten districts, with a captain over each district. The districts are organized into three regions, with a major over each region.

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces

Drug task forces are cooperative law enforcement efforts involving two or more entities with jurisdiction over two or more areas and the goal is to combat illegal drugs in those areas. There are twelve multijurisdictional drug task forces throughout the state that are funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). This program allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. (See Appendix D, page 87, for a list of task forces and participating entities.)

Local Law Enforcement

Because officers from both police and sheriffs' departments patrol the states' roads and highways on a daily basis, they are often the frontline officers for drug law enforcement. Many police and sheriffs' departments frequently communicate and work with MBN or the task force in their jurisdictions.

An example of the impact of local law enforcement in the enforcement of drug laws occurred in February 2007 during a traffic stop, when Clarke County deputy sheriffs discovered approximately 100 pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$1 million.

In addition to being an important part of drug law enforcement's frontline personnel, some officers may be assigned to an area task force or become non-compensated contractors for the MBN. *Non-compensated*

contractors work for the police or sheriff's department but have also met the requirements imposed on MBN agents, including background investigations and polygraph examinations. Based on MBN policy, non-compensated contractors must devote at least eighty percent of their time to drug law enforcement. These contractors are able to cross jurisdictional lines to work with MBN. The city or county has the opportunity to benefit financially from asset forfeitures, which are divided among entities that participate in the drug bust.

Federal Drug Enforcement Administration

The federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) focuses on cases involving the highest level of domestic and international drug traffickers; thus DEA works primarily with MBN. The Office of National Drug Control Policy administers one of DEA's programs called the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program (HIDTA). The Gulf Coast HIDTA region encompasses twenty-five counties and parishes throughout Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Counties involved in Mississippi include Lafayette, Madison, Hinds, Rankin, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson.

According to the National Drug Intelligence Center, the Gulf Coast HIDTA region is the main transit area that Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) use to transport certain drugs from sources in southwestern state and Mexico to Atlanta and other areas in the southeast.

There are five HIDTA groups in the state—two in Jackson, two in Gulfport, and one in Oxford. During 2007, HIDTA groups made 186 arrests for drug violations in Mississippi and seized over 56 kilograms of cocaine and over 700 kilograms of marijuana.

HIDTA is also responsible for a process called *deconfliction* through the program SAFETNet. Deconfliction helps to ensure officers' safety by giving federal, state, and local law enforcement a gateway to identify conflicts in their cases. A conflict occurs when two entities are operating against each other, working on the same target or in close proximity to each other. Any time an entity issues a search warrant, conducts surveillance, or participates in a drug buy, the entity may use SAFETNet to determine whether there is another entity working on the same target or case. (See page 38 for a more detailed discussion of deconfliction.) Officers can be assured that they are not targeting another drug law enforcement agent for the safety of those agents or that their investigations could be compromised.

Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT)

Under the Uniform Controlled Substances Law, MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-159 (1972) authorizes enforcement officers of MDOT to:

- carry firearms;
- execute and serve search warrants, arrest warrants, subpoenas, and summons;
- make arrests without warrant for any offense committed in his presence; and,
- make seizures of property.

According to the Director of the MDOT Enforcement Division, MDOT's primary role for drug law enforcement is primarily interdiction. The *2009 Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment* produced by MBN states that drug trafficking patterns indicate that the interstate highway system is the preferred method for transporting drugs into and through Mississippi. In addition, Mississippi has numerous highways that are conducive to drug trafficking, as they intersect the interstates. MDOT has 212 sworn personnel at twenty-seven scale locations on the interstates, as well as seventy-five portable units that patrol areas that do not have permanent facilities and include routes used to bypass those facilities.

Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP)

The Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP) website states that MHP is charged with the responsibility of enforcing traffic laws on state and federal highways. According to the MHP Director, MHP's involvement in drug law enforcement is limited to times when troopers identify drugs when making traffic stops.

In 2008, MHP interdicted over five kilograms of cocaine and over 2,500 pounds of marijuana, as well as ecstasy and methamphetamine. MHP also interdicted over \$224,000 in bulk currency.

Other State Entities Involved

- MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-159 (1972) refers to MBN, Board of Pharmacy, Board of Medical Licensure, Board of Dental Examiners, Board of Nursing, and the Board of Optometry, with the MBN being primarily responsible for the illicit traffic of drugs, while the boards are responsible for regulating and checking the legitimate use of drugs in their respective disciplines (e. g., Board of Pharmacy responsible for use of drugs by pharmacists, hospitals, nursing homes, drug

manufacturers). These boards conduct investigations within their disciplines and work with MBN when needed on drug cases.

- MISS. CODE ANN. Section 67-1-1 et seq. (1972) places responsibility for enforcing the alcoholic beverage control laws with the State Tax Commission's Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). ABC is involved in drug law enforcement because often its cases with alcohol also involve drugs. For ABC cases that are felony drug cases, MBN becomes the lead agency.
- The Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks' involvement in drug law enforcement is primarily limited to misdemeanor drug cases found when checking licenses.
- The Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC), more commonly known as a *fusion center*, is an entity involved in the drug law enforcement environment, as it is a resource for the gathering, compiling, and sharing of drug law enforcement information. (See page 40 for a more detailed discussion of the fusion center.)

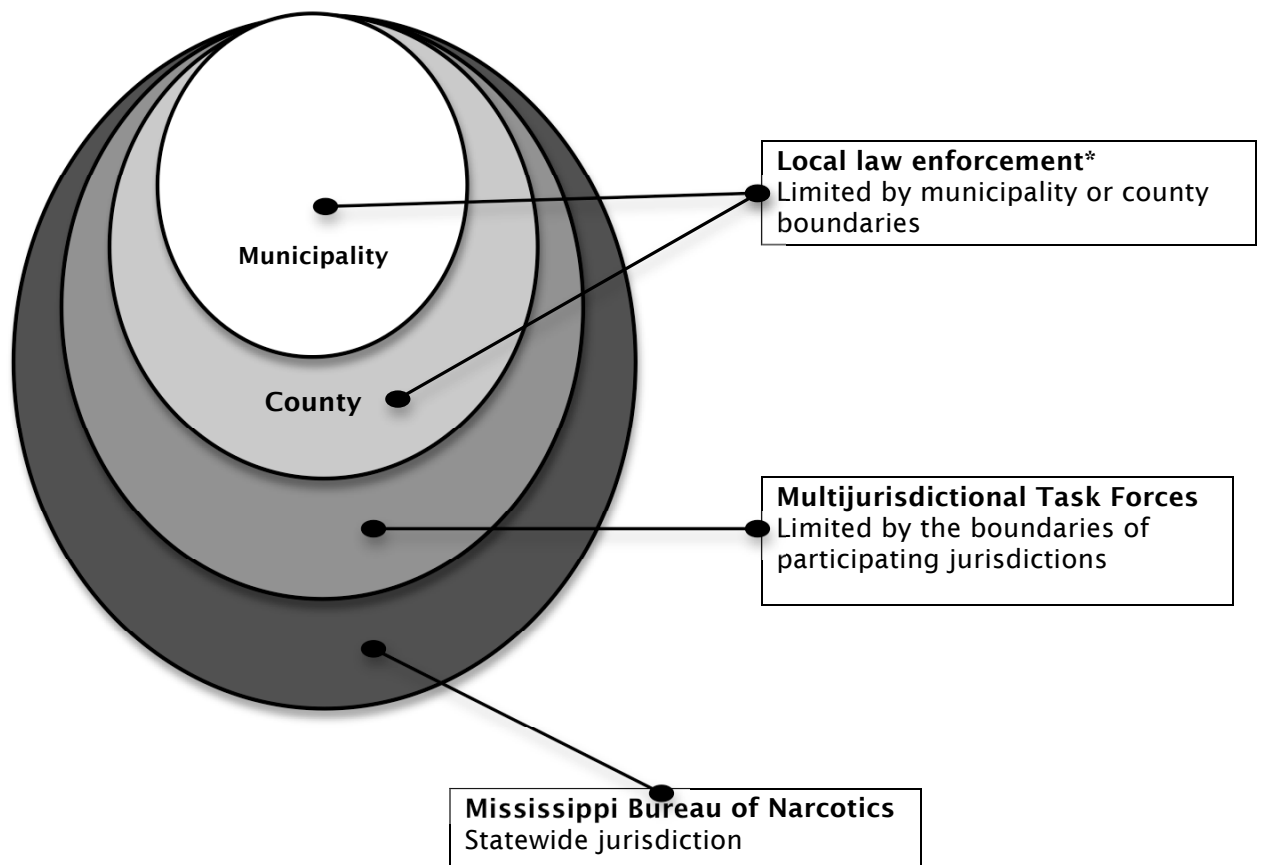
Overlapping Drug Law Enforcement Jurisdictions and Roles

Although multiple entities enforce the state's drug laws, these entities differ in their jurisdictional authority, goals, priorities, strategies, and roles for enforcing these laws. Differing jurisdictional authority and roles may lead to jurisdictional and relationship challenges.

Overlapping Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction refers to the authority of law enforcement entities to take action. Mississippi's Uniform Control Substances Law gives equal authority to multiple entities to enforce the state's drug laws. Although multiple entities operate under the same set of state laws, the jurisdictional responsibilities of these entities differ. For example, MBN has jurisdictional responsibilities to enforce drug laws throughout the state. Sheriffs' offices have the authority to enforce drug laws only within their counties. Police departments have jurisdictional authority to enforce drug laws only within their municipalities. Drug task forces have the authority to enforce drug laws within the jurisdictional boundaries of entities participating in the task force through the use of an interlocal agreement, which could involve multiple counties and municipalities. Exhibit 2, page 16, depicts the overlapping jurisdictions of entities involved in drug law enforcement.

Exhibit 2: Depiction of Overlapping Jurisdictions of Entities Involved in Drug Law Enforcement in Mississippi



SOURCE: PEER analysis

*Does not include those officers who are non-compensated contractors for MBN and therefore are authorized to cross into other jurisdictions with MBN.

These multiple jurisdictions may possibly have differing goals, priorities, and strategies for enforcing the state's drug laws. These differences could lead to a lack of trust and collaboration between law enforcement entities, further resulting in the types of problems evident in PEER's survey and discussed on pages 18 through 37 of this report.

Overlapping Roles

The Uniform Controlled Substances Law provides a clear sense that MBN was created with drug law enforcement as

its primary role, since statewide drug law enforcement is MBN's only responsibility.

However, a broader look reveals that the law reserves a significant role in drug law enforcement to local law enforcement. MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-109 (1972) states:

It shall be the duty of all duly sworn peace officers of the State of Mississippi to enforce the provisions of this article with reference to illicit narcotic and drug traffic. The provisions of this article may likewise be enforced by agents of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

Because the sharing of responsibility for drug law enforcement is stated in law, MBN and local law enforcement are equally responsible by statute to enforce the drug laws in the state. This situation creates an opportunity for misunderstandings or disagreements as to the roles and responsibilities of MBN and local law enforcement.

While the law designates both MBN and local law enforcement to be equally responsible for drug law enforcement, MBN does have the capacity to develop a statewide perspective on drug problems, primarily because its jurisdiction is not limited to any area of the state, but includes the entire state. Thus, while MBN is not given a leadership role in statute in drug law enforcement, MBN has the best opportunity, because of its statewide perspective, to have a major impact on the illicit traffic of drugs in the state.

Does Mississippi's drug control strategy create jurisdictional and relationship challenges that could be overcome through the promotion of improved collaboration?

Overlapping jurisdictions and relationships create challenges for drug law enforcement in Mississippi. Although PEER's survey of individuals involved in drug law enforcement showed that challenges exist in certain areas (e. g., the perceived role of MBN, collaboration, training, reporting, asset seizures and forfeitures, and equipment resources), survey respondents believe that these challenges could be overcome with strategies to promote collaboration through communication, trust, and information sharing.

Collaboration

Collaboration: Challenges

Although 92% of survey respondents indicated that collaboration has been important to their drug law enforcement efforts, 89% of survey respondents also believe that drug law enforcement collaboration in Mississippi should be improved.

Ninety-two percent of survey respondents believe that collaboration has been important to drug law enforcement. Eighty-nine percent of survey respondents further indicated that collaboration related to drug law enforcement needs to be improved in the state. These results indicate that drug law enforcement entities recognize the value of a collaborative working environment but also believe that improvements need to be made to achieve such an environment.

Collaborative drug law enforcement efforts have indeed resulted in major disruptions to drug organizations. For example, in June 2009, collaboration between a multitude of federal, state, and local entities in Mississippi led to the disruption of a large methamphetamine distribution organization. Agents seized methamphetamine with a street value exceeding \$1.5 million, along with vehicles, motorcycles, four-wheelers, and firearms. Entities involved included the DEA (HIDTA); MBN; the Lincoln, Marion, Pike, Rankin, and Walthall counties' sheriffs' offices; and the Brandon, Pearl, Richland, Florence, and Ridgeland police departments.

Based on survey data, entities involved in drug law enforcement have a mixed perception of MBN's role in drug law enforcement, which indicates confusion or a misunderstanding of MBN's role in drug law enforcement. The collaborative efforts of MBN with other law enforcement entities could be hindered when those entities' expectations of MBN are not aligned with MBN's goals.

As noted on page 11, MBN is assigned statutory authority to enforce the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Law. According to MBN's website, the goals of the MBN are to:

1. Identify, target, and dismantle drug trafficking organizations responsible for illicit drug traffic and abuse in Mississippi
2. Enforce the Mississippi uniform controlled substance laws efficiently and effectively
3. Provide oversight of intrastate drug task forces
4. Target major drug trafficking organizations, violent career offenders, clandestine drug manufacturers, and violators of prescription drug laws
5. Protect state borders by targeting intra and interstate drug trafficking
6. Broaden agency intelligence through information sharing with local, state and federal enforcement agencies
7. Participate in federal law enforcement task forces in order to ensure adequate and efficient use of agency resources

The goals of MBN approach drug law enforcement at a macro-level within the state. As stated in the MBN's goals, the agency's drug law enforcement focus is on "drug trafficking organizations," "major drug trafficking organizations," "violent career offenders," "clandestine drug manufacturers," and "violators of prescription drug laws." Interviews with MBN leadership confirmed that MBN does take a statewide, macro-level approach to drug law enforcement in its efforts.

In MBN's efforts to disrupt and dismantle higher-level drug organizations, MBN views itself as being the leader in drug law enforcement and a support agency to other entities involved in drug law enforcement in Mississippi. (See page 17 for PEER's interpretation of MBN's role in drug law enforcement.) However, as shown in Exhibit 3, page 20, results of the survey show that there are mixed perceptions concerning MBN's role in drug law enforcement within Mississippi. This is not surprising given that the law creates an opportunity for misunderstandings or disagreements as to the roles and responsibilities of MBN and local law enforcement by placing responsibility for enforcing the Uniform Controlled

Substances Law on all sworn peace officers of the state.
(See page 17 for discussion.)

PEER asked survey respondents to indicate which one of five different statements best describes their perceptions of MBN's role in drug law enforcement in the state.

Exhibit 3: Perceptions of MBN's Role in Drug Law Enforcement According to Survey Responses from Individuals Involved in Drug Law Enforcement

Perceptions of MBN's Role in Drug Law Enforcement	Percentage of Respondents*
MBN has both lead and support agency roles depending on the capacity of local law enforcement	43%
MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement	21%
MBN is the lead agency for drug law enforcement	18%
MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug law enforcement	14%
MBN's role is unknown	3%
Other**	1%

*Percentage of respondents is the percentage of individuals who indicated that the statement reflects their perception of MBN's role in drug law enforcement.

**PEER provided a response of "Other" for those individuals who wished to express an alternative perception of MBN's role.

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey data.

Along with mixed perceptions of MBN's role in drug law enforcement are varying expectations of MBN throughout the state. These varying expectations are also impacted by multiple factors. One of those factors includes the resources of local law enforcement. For example, large sheriffs' offices maintain that their own drug teams might only rely on MBN as a support agency. For smaller municipalities, MBN (or a drug task force) would be expected to take the lead on major drug cases.

Because MBN focuses on cases involving the disruption and dismantling of higher-level drug organizations and because MBN's resources are limited, MBN cannot meet the expectations of some local law enforcement entities. According to interviews, local law enforcement entities explained that they repeatedly arrest the same street-level

drug dealers and that MBN does not take sufficient action regarding these dealers. While this can be frustrating for local law enforcement, it is not within MBN's goals to target lower-level drug dealers specifically and take them off the streets.

Another example of how MBN might not meet the expectations of some local law enforcement entities is when MBN works on a case and takes action (e. g., raid or arrest) inside a municipality or county without the knowledge of local law enforcement. Local law enforcement officers might believe that MBN should have notified them about the action before it occurred. However, MBN leadership uses its discretion to determine whether a case could be compromised due to the sharing of certain information. MBN has statewide authority to conduct drug law enforcement and is not required to report its activities to local law enforcement.

When expectations of MBN are unmet regarding MBN's lack of action or communication on certain drug cases or efforts, there could be a lack of cooperation. Entities that do not understand the missions and goals of other entities could have a much more difficult task of maintaining collaborative working relationships.

Survey respondents indicate that there are several barriers to collaboration in the state, including lack of intelligence sharing, lack of communication, lack of trust, lack of standardized training, and personality differences among staff and leadership.

PEER asked survey respondents to indicate whether certain issues are barriers to collaboration in the state. The results are presented in Exhibit 4, page 22.

PEER further asked respondents to rank the barriers to collaboration in the order of significance. The results follow, with the first barrier listed being the most significant barrier to more collaboration.

- lack of communication (#1);
- lack of trust (#2);
- lack of intelligence sharing (#3);
- personality differences (#4);
- lack of standardized training (#5); and,
- ineffective leadership (#6).

Exhibit 4: Barriers to Collaboration Between Entities Enforcing Drug Laws, According to Survey Responses from Individuals Involved in Drug Law Enforcement

Barriers to Collaboration	Percentage of Agreement
Lack of intelligence sharing	90%
Lack of communication	85%
Lack of trust	65%
Lack of standardized training	60%
Personality differences	56%
Ineffective leadership	32%

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey data.

The following survey results demonstrate the negative impact that a lack of collaboration can have on the effectiveness of drug law enforcement:

- 51% of survey respondents indicated that a lack of collaboration has resulted in investigations being limited in identifying the higher level drug dealers;
- 35% indicated that lack of collaboration has resulted in cases being compromised
 - Example---One entity reported that last-minute intelligence compromised positive identifications for arrest; and,
- 25% indicated that lack of collaboration has resulted in safety of officers being jeopardized
 - Example---One entity reported that the service of a warrant by one entity without another entity's knowledge led to an officer standoff.

Survey respondents indicate that there are ways to promote collaboration in the state, including regular communication among entities, building trust and relationships among entities, training together, and allocation of monetary incentives.

PEER asked survey respondents to indicate whether certain efforts should be included in attempts to promote collaboration between their departments and other entities involved in drug law enforcement. The results are presented in Exhibit 5, below.

PEER further asked respondents to rank the ways to promote collaboration in the order of importance. The results follow, with the first method listed being the most important improvement to be made.

- regular communication (#1);
- building trust and relationships (#2);
- training together with other entities (#3); and,
- allocation of monetary incentives (#4).

Exhibit 5: Ways to Promote Collaboration Between Entities According to Survey Responses From Individuals Involved in Drug Law Enforcement

Ways to Promote Collaboration	Percentage of Agreement
Have regular communication	98%
Build trust and relationships	96%
Train together	91%
Allocation of monetary incentives	68%

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey data.

Collaboration: Recommendations

In order to increase collaboration among entities involved in drug law enforcement and to coordinate drug policy at the state and local levels, the Legislature should create a coordinating committee chaired by the Attorney General and composed of the following:

- two police chiefs appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs;
- two sheriffs appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;

- a representative of the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics;
- a representative of the Division of Public Safety Planning;
- two representatives for the Byrne/JAG drug task forces--one representative appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs and one appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;
- a representative from the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (i. e., the fusion center); and,
- a rotating seat on the committee for the Mississippi Department of Transportation, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

The coordinating committee should help to advance state drug law enforcement policy by annually reporting to the Legislature any recommendations for improvements to state drug laws.

Drug Law Enforcement Training

Drug Law Enforcement Training: Challenges

Mississippi lacks a standardized training program for law enforcement officers assigned to drug law enforcement. Survey results indicate the lack of training has resulted in cases being compromised, safety of officers being jeopardized, and investigations being limited in identifying higher level drug dealers, suppliers, and ring leaders.

The Mississippi Department of Public Safety's Office of Standards and Training has not set any standards for drug law enforcement training beyond the basic narcotics course required of all sworn law enforcement officers during the ten-week basic law enforcement training at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA). The Director of the Office of Standards of Training believes, however, that a standardized drug law enforcement training program would be beneficial.

Other than the MLEOTA basic narcotics course, each law enforcement entity decides how much drug law enforcement training its agents receive. MISS. CODE ANN. Section 45-6-19 (2) (1972) requires officers of municipalities to have a specified number of hours of in-service training each year; however, drug law enforcement training is not required.

Several entities offer additional drug law enforcement training in the state. The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA) is the primary source for drug law enforcement training, as it offers free courses for drug law enforcement personnel. Course topics include, but are not

limited to, undercover operations, clandestine lab investigations, and surveillance.

Other sources for training include in-house training; the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics; Mississippi Delta Community College Law Enforcement Training Academy; Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center; Drug Enforcement (DEA) Training Academy in Quantico, Virginia; U. S. Attorney's Office; Gulf Coast HIDTA; and the Police Chiefs Association.

According to the Director of the Office of Standards and Training, while RCTA offers free courses in drug law enforcement, entities claim they cannot afford to send their officers to training because of limited staffing. While this may be an issue, especially for the smaller police departments with fewer resources, the importance of training is paramount for the safety of the officers and the public.

Because there is no standard for drug law enforcement training, PEER sought to determine through the survey where officers receive drug law enforcement training, whether any entities do not receive any drug law enforcement training, and what effects a lack of training has had on drug law enforcement efforts.

When asked where their departments receive training related to drug law enforcement, the majority of survey respondents indicated RCTA as the training provider.

Twenty-five survey respondents indicated that their departments do not receive any drug law enforcement training. Because all sworn officers are required to complete the basic narcotics course at MLEOTA, PEER assumes that these entities do not receive any drug law enforcement training in addition to the basic narcotics course.

Thirty-six respondents indicated that their departments do not receive any training related to methamphetamine. According to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics' *2009 Mississippi Drug Threat Assessment*, the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine is one of the fastest growing drug problems in Mississippi. Protective clothing and breathing equipment are now required to deal with the current threat and provide officer safety in a dangerous environment. As a result, MBN requires its agents to be trained and certified in clandestine methamphetamine labs. MBN and RCTA offer training in methamphetamine labs to other law enforcement entities; however, the training is not required.

Without any standards for drug law enforcement training, PEER is unable to determine from the survey whether officers receive a sufficient amount of training based upon their job duties. Certainly officers specifically assigned to

drug law enforcement need more specialized training in drug law enforcement than other officers.

The following survey results demonstrate the negative impact that a lack of training can have on the effectiveness of drug law enforcement:

- 40% of survey respondents indicated that a lack of training has resulted in investigations being limited in identifying the higher level drug dealers;
- 25% indicated that lack of training has resulted in safety of officers being jeopardized
 - Example---One entity indicated that untrained officers were sent to hospital after being inundated by crystal meth, as they were unprepared to handle that environment; and,
- 24% indicated that lack of training has resulted in cases being compromised
 - Example---One entity indicated that officers have missed evidence and hampered investigations due to poor training.

In addition, sixty percent of survey respondents indicated that a lack of standardized training is a barrier to more collaboration. The use of a sound training program for all individuals involved in drug law enforcement, especially if those entities train together, could build trust and relationships between those entities and foster respect among those who completed such training.

Drug Law Enforcement Training: Recommendations

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should conduct a training needs assessment to determine who needs drug law enforcement training and to what extent.

Specifically, the committee should first assess indicators of training need. The committee could start with those indicators that PEER found in the report: investigations limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, safety of officers being jeopardized, and cases being compromised.

Secondly, the committee should develop training standards, based on research, for officers at varying levels of involvement in drug law enforcement.

The committee should also consider establishing a “train the trainer” program to accommodate those smaller local law enforcement entities that cannot afford to send their personnel away to training.

Drug Law Enforcement Reporting

Drug Law Enforcement Reporting: Challenges

Although the enforcement of drug laws is a specialized type of law enforcement, based on survey results, statewide deficiencies exist in standardization of reporting processes that would improve drug control efforts.

According to PEER's survey, deficiencies exist in areas of procedural and reporting efforts of law enforcement entities statewide. The standardization of processes (such as the handling of asset seizures and forfeitures, reporting of seized assets and forfeitures, and reporting procedures and forms for drug arrests) could be used as a tool to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of drug control efforts.

The statewide standardization of certain drug law enforcement areas would also provide important drug law enforcement data for law enforcement personnel. Standardization of reporting also helps to build mechanisms to assess the overall effectiveness of statewide drug law enforcement efforts.

Based on survey respondents, only 31% of the individuals who completed the survey always report the required drug law enforcement data to MBN. The reporting of drug-related data is essential for effective drug control; however, Mississippi lacks standardized reporting procedures and forms for drug arrests.

MISS. CODE ANN. §41-29-168 (1972) states that every sheriff, chief of police or constable, or other peace officer in Mississippi, and the identification bureau of the highway safety patrol, is required to report to MBN all arrests, incidences, and information involving or connected with controlled substances. Of the individuals who completed the survey, only 31% stated that they always report the required drug data to MBN.

In helping law enforcement entities to meet reporting requirements, MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-168 (3) (1972) states that, "The director shall promulgate appropriate procedures and shall supply forms to facilitate the reports. . . ." Based on interviews with MBN and comments from survey participants, MBN does not provide a form or procedures for reporting to law enforcement entities. Without complete information, MBN has a much more difficult task of trying to establish its statewide perspective of the drug environment.

Based on survey data collected, 51% of survey participants responded that they were not aware that state law requires them to report all arrests, incidences, and information involving or connected with controlled substances.

Individuals completing the survey were asked, “Are you aware that state law (MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-168 [1972]) requires every sheriff, chief of police or constable or other peace officer in the state to report to MBN all arrests, incidences and information involving or connected with controlled substances?”

Of those respondents, 51% answered that they were not aware of the statutory requirements, and 49% responded that they were aware of the statutory requirements.

Of the 49% of participants that reported that they were aware of state law requiring them to report drug-related information, only 34% of those individuals always report the required information.

In addition to assessing the awareness of the state law requiring the reporting of drug-related information, survey participants were asked a follow-up question concerning how often they report drug-related information to MBN. Specifically, survey respondents were asked, “How frequently does your department report drug arrest information to MBN?” Respondents could answer the question by selecting “always,” “usually,” “sometimes,” “seldom,” or “never.” Exhibit 6, below, illustrates the survey participants’ responses.

Exhibit 6: Survey Responses to the Question “How Frequently Do You Report Drug Arrest Information to MBN?”

Frequency	Percentage of Agreement*
Always	34.33%
Usually	21.39%
Sometimes	16.92%
Seldom	11.94%
Never	15.42%

*Percentage of respondents is the percentage of individuals who indicated that the frequency reflects how often they report drug arrest information to MBN.

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey data

Possible Reasons for Noncompliance with Reporting Requirements

PEER attempted to determine from the survey why more law enforcement entities do not report drug arrests, incidences, and information involving or connected with controlled substances to MBN. Multiple reasons for non-compliance with drug law enforcement reporting were extracted from the survey data. Reasons given for non-compliance by law enforcement entities based on survey data included:

- unaware of reporting requirement;
- lack of resources;
- unwilling to report due to security concerns; or,
- unwilling to report due to other undisclosed reasons.

An administrative reason for non-compliance with drug law enforcement reporting requirements includes the fact that the MBN Director does not provide standardized reporting forms to facilitate the reports as required by state law.

Drug Law Enforcement Reporting: Recommendations

The Legislature should amend MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-168 (3) (1972) to give the recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) the responsibility of creating a reporting form and procedures for reporting drug arrest information.

The coordinating committee should also develop a plan for reporting and using the data to improve drug law enforcement efforts.

Drug Law Enforcement Asset Seizures and Forfeitures

Drug Law Enforcement Asset Seizures and Forfeitures: Challenges

Based on survey results, 72% of law enforcement entities have written procedures for asset seizures and forfeitures. State and local law enforcement entities reported seizing over \$9 million and receiving over \$5 million in forfeiture funds in FY 2009.

Statutory Requirements for Seizures and Forfeitures for MBN

MISS. CODE ANN. §41-29-153, 176, 177, 181 and 185 (1972) describe items that are subject to forfeiture,

administrative and judicial forfeiture procedures, and the disposition of forfeited property. MBN, local law enforcement officers, enforcement officers of MDOT, highway patrolmen, or the Board of Pharmacy have the authority to seize property that is subject to forfeiture.

When seized property other than a controlled substance, raw material, or paraphernalia is valued less than \$10,000, the property may be forfeited by administrative forfeiture procedures. Copies of petitions for forfeiture are sent to various parties (e. g., property owner, lien holders) and property owners have thirty days to file a petition to contest forfeiture. If a petition is filed, the proceedings are then governed by the rules of judicial forfeiture.

MISS. CODE ANN. §41-29-181 (1972) directs MBN by order of the circuit court concerning all controlled substances, raw materials, and paraphernalia, which has been forfeited to:

- retain the property for official purposes;
- deliver the property to a government agency or department for official purposes;
- deliver the property to a person authorized by the court to receive it; or,
- destroy the property.

(Note: Any controlled substance or paraphernalia seized shall be destroyed and disposed of upon written authorization of the director. The director retains a record. At least two officers or agents of the MBN must be present as witnesses.)

All other property shall be liquidated and proceeds divided as follows:

- When one law enforcement agency participates in the criminal case out of which the forfeiture arises, 20% of the proceeds are forwarded to the State Treasurer to be deposited in the General Fund and 80% goes to the budget of the participating law enforcement agency.
- When more than one participates, 80% goes to the budget of the law enforcement agency whose officers initiated the criminal case and 20% shall be divided equitably between or among the other participating law enforcement agencies. When agencies cannot agree on the division of the 20%, a petition shall be filed and the court will make the division.
- If a case is initiated by MBN and more than one law enforcement agency participates, proceeds are divided equitably between MBN and the other participating law enforcement agencies. If

disagreement arises concerning distribution of forfeited funds, a petition can be filed.

Written Seizure and Forfeiture Procedures

In data collected from survey participants, 28 percent reported that they do not have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures.

Survey participants were asked if their department has written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures. Of those that responded, only 72% responded that they have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures.

The use of written policies for handling asset seizures and forfeitures serves as tool to ensure the proper handling of seizure and forfeiture property. A 100% rating of compliance with written asset seizure and forfeiture polices would help to build trust and confidence in law enforcement by outlining protocol to handle, secure, maintain, and account for confiscated property legally and properly. More importantly, written policies promote consistency and the standardization of asset seizure and forfeiture procedures that conform to law.

Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting

No single independent source collects or provides data on seized and forfeited funds.

Funds collected from forfeitures are credited to the entities participating in the seizure or forfeiture for increasing law enforcement resources. PEER could not identify a single, independent source that collects or provides data on the amount of seized and forfeited funds within the state. Self-reported survey data indicates that state and local law enforcement entities seized \$9,051,298 and received \$5,681,336 in forfeitures in FY 2009.

Uses of Forfeited Funds

According to survey results, forfeited funds received by law enforcement entities are used for both law enforcement activities and non-law enforcement activities; however, state law and opinions from the Attorney General's Office limit the uses of forfeited funds to law enforcement purposes only.

MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-185 (1972) as amended mandates that seized and forfeited property under the federal and state drug laws:

. . .shall be credited to the budget of the state or local agency that directly participated in the seizure or forfeiture for the specific

purpose of increasing law enforcement resources for that specific state or local agency.

Any state or local law enforcement agency may maintain, repair, use, and operate all property, other than real property and money, for official purposes that it has received through forfeiture procedures.

The Attorney General's Office has issued opinions on the uses of forfeited funds.

- *Opinion No. 2004-0539, November 19, 2004:* CODE Section 41-29-181(2) provides that proceeds of drug forfeitures pursuant to court order may be used for any law enforcement purpose.
- *Opinion No. 2008-00512, October 3, 2008:* Forfeiture funds must be used to augment the existing budget and not to supplant it.

To determine how entities use their forfeited funds and because there are restrictions on the use of these funds, PEER collected data from survey respondents on how forfeited funds are being used by their entities.

Exhibit 7, page 33, illustrates the responses of survey participants concerning how forfeited funds are spent in a typical year.

Despite a 2004 Attorney General's opinion that proceeds of drug forfeitures may be used only for law enforcement purposes, twenty-seven survey respondents indicated that their governing entity (Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or City Council) diverted forfeited funds credited to their agency for purposes unrelated to law enforcement.

The survey data showed that 7%, or 27 individuals, responded that their governing entity has diverted forfeited funds for uses unrelated to law enforcement. The use of forfeited funds for purposes unrelated to law enforcement does not comply with Mississippi law that identifies the use of forfeited funds as a source for increasing law enforcement resources.

Despite a 2008 Attorney General's opinion that forfeiture funds must be used to augment the existing budget and not to supplant it, nineteen survey respondents indicated that their governing entity appropriates funds based on the amount of forfeited funds they collect.

When survey participants were asked "Are you ever appropriated more or less funds from your governing entity based on the amount of forfeited funds you collect?" nineteen individuals reported that they are appropriated funds based on the amount of fund collected from forfeiture. Forfeited funds should serve as an

additional resource for law enforcement to augment the existing budget and not to supplant it. Therefore, the appropriation of law enforcement budgets should not be impacted by the amount of forfeitures that law enforcement collects.

Exhibit 7: Survey Responses to Estimate the Percentage of Forfeited Funds Spent on Each Category in a Typical Year

Use of Forfeited Funds	Average Percentage of Funds Used
Equipment	42%
Other Law Enforcement Activities	15%
Vehicles	14%
Salaries	12%
Training	10%
Diverted by Governing Entity for Purposes Unrelated to Law Enforcement	7%

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey data

Drug Law Enforcement Asset Seizures and Forfeitures: Recommendations

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should develop standard seizure and forfeiture procedures, including reporting seizure and forfeiture amounts, to be used by all entities involved in drug law enforcement.

To ensure that a county uses forfeiture funds for law enforcement-related purposes only, the Department of Audit should include within its annual audits of each county a financial and compliance audit of any seized funds provided to the county.

Drug Law Enforcement Equipment

Drug Law Enforcement Equipment: Challenges

Based on PEER's survey results, a need for drug law enforcement equipment may exist for law enforcement entities. However, a self-reported survey to assess the equipment needs of law enforcement does not serve as an adequate tool for quantifying drug law enforcement equipment needs.

In order to enforce the drug laws of the state, it is important that law enforcement personnel have access to equipment to perform their duties effectively. Access to adequate drug law enforcement equipment helps to ensure the safety of law enforcement personnel by enhancing their safety in high-risk situations. Additionally, adequate drug law enforcement equipment is also important in protecting citizens from crime.

According to *Practical Drug Enforcement* (Michael Lyman, 2007), drug law enforcement equipment may be categorized as either *standard-issue police equipment* or *specialized equipment*. Exhibit 8, page 35, defines each type of equipment and gives examples.

Equipment Needs Assessment Methodology

A component of PEER's drug law enforcement survey included assessing the drug law enforcement equipment needs of law enforcement entities. Survey participants were asked several related questions concerning the availability of basic and specialized equipment for drug law enforcement.

First, individuals participating in the survey were asked whether they provide adequate amounts of different types of equipment used in law enforcement. Respondents were given the opportunity answer "yes" or "no." If an individual responded with a "yes," it was determined that departmental resources were meeting the need for a specific type of equipment. If an individual responded "no" when asked whether could they provide adequate amounts of a type of equipment, they were asked additional follow-up questions.

For those individuals responding that they could provide an adequate amount of a type of equipment, they were then asked whether could they borrow an adequate amount of equipment to meet their needs from other sources. Survey participants' choices for borrowing equipment to meet a designated need included:

- drug task force;
- other local law enforcement entity;

- Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC); and,
- other.

Exhibit 8: Types of Equipment Used in Enforcement of Drug Laws

Standard-issue police equipment is necessary for arrest, raid, and tactical situations in the enforcement of drug laws. Such equipment includes:

- body armor;
- raid jackets and hats;
- belt with holster, speed loaders, and handcuff case;
- flashlights;
- handcuffs;
- first aid kit;
- city/state maps; and,
- binoculars.

Specialized equipment is usually necessary for the unique circumstances that occur in enforcement of drug laws. This type of equipment includes:

- digital camera;
- night viewing devices;
- digital video camera;
- concealed body transmitter with receivers;
- hard-line room transmitters (“spike mikes”);
- vehicle tracking devices (“bumper beepers”);
- breaching device;
- bolt cutters;
- tear gas guns;
- bullhorn; and,
- hazmat suit.

SOURCE: Lyman, M. *Practical Drug Enforcement*. CRC, 2001

Finally, for those participants who identified themselves as not being able to provide an adequate amount of a specific type of drug law enforcement equipment nor could they meet their needs by borrowing from another source, participants were able to quantify the amount of units they needed of that type of equipment.

Analysis of Survey Results

Although a need for drug law enforcement equipment may exist, drug law enforcement entities in the state are also resourceful in the sharing of equipment to meet drug law enforcement equipment needs.

According to survey results, adequate amounts of basic and specialized equipment for drug law enforcement are not provided by all law enforcement entities. Some of those entities that do not provide adequate amounts of equipment borrow equipment from other sources to meet their equipment needs. Some of those sources include:

- MBN;
- drug task forces;
- other local law enforcement entities; and,
- Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC).

PEER asked survey participants about their ability to provide basic and specialized drug law enforcement equipment. Ten percent responded “no” to the question of whether they could provide or borrow adequate amounts of one or more items of basic equipment to meet their drug law enforcement needs. Additionally, 17.6% responded “no” to the question of whether they could provide or borrow adequate amounts of one or more items of specialized equipment to meet their drug law enforcement needs.

PEER used multiple questions in the survey to assess the needs of law enforcement entities for drug law enforcement equipment. The questions were targeted to establish a need for a type of equipment. For this survey, the definition of “need” is when an entity does not provide an adequate amount of the equipment and the entity cannot borrow an adequate amount of the equipment to meet its equipment needs.

See the equipment inventory in sample survey forms in Appendix A, pages 45 through 83.

Although a need for drug law enforcement equipment may exist, the true need for drug law enforcement equipment in Mississippi cannot be determined from this survey due to limitations of self-reported data.

PEER relied on survey participants to self-report the availability of drug law enforcement equipment. The

survey also asked participants how many units of the different types of equipment they needed. Outliers (i. e., data that is an abnormal distance from the other data reported) were a problem in the data collected. For example, on average, entities that exhibited a need for raid jackets and hats requested that they were in need of a number of units of raid jackets and hats per entity. Not included in this average is a request for 500 units of raid jackets and hats. This data outlier is an abnormal value compared to other collected data.

Appendix E, page 89, provides a list of the total number of units of equipment that were reported as being needed by law enforcement entities. PEER excluded data outliers from the reported data.

Drug Law Enforcement Equipment: Recommendations

For future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment, an audit-based needs assessment would be beneficial in establishing a true need for drug law enforcement equipment. See Appendix F, page 90, for considerations for a future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment.

Overcoming Jurisdictional and Relationship Challenges in Statewide Drug Law Enforcement

Jurisdictional and relationship challenges pose a potential for duplication and for missed opportunities to collaborate. To address some of these challenges, drug law enforcement entities could utilize tools that are already established.

Because drug law enforcement responsibilities are spread among many separate entities (see page 11), there is the potential for duplication and for missed opportunities to gain leverage by collaborating with others.

The following resources are currently available and could be valuable in strengthening collaboration among drug law enforcement entities:

- HIDTA's deconfliction process;
- MBN's non-compensated contractor positions; and,
- The Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (i. e., the fusion center).

These resources currently exist in the Mississippi drug law enforcement environment and could serve as tools to increase collaboration among law enforcement entities. While these three resources are not an exhaustive list of drug law enforcement resources in the state, they do serve as an initial opportunity to overcome the jurisdictional and relationship challenges that exist in statewide drug law enforcement efforts.

Deconfliction

HIDTA's deconfliction process ensures officers' safety and has the potential to be a valuable collaborative tool; however, it is underutilized by drug law enforcement entities.

Deconfliction is a process that drug law enforcement officers rely on primarily to ensure their safety (see page 13). In Mississippi, HIDTA is responsible for the deconfliction process through a program called SAFETNet.

A conflict occurs when two entities are operating against each other, working on the same target or in close proximity to each other. Any time an entity issues a search warrant, conducts surveillance, participates in a drug buy, etc., the entity may deconflict with HIDTA, a neutral third party. Officers can be assured that they are not targeting another drug law enforcement agent for the safety of those agents or that their investigations could be compromised. Deconfliction has the potential to be a

collaborative tool in terms of communication and information sharing.

Deconfliction is mandatory for HIDTA groups but not for any other entities, although MBN requires its staff to use SAFETNet. Some entities choose not to participate because they believe that other entities involved would attempt to steal their cases or information. Because survey respondents identified lack of trust between entities as a barrier to collaboration, the fact that entities choose not to participate is not surprising. However, SAFETNet does not provide any details of cases, only the contact number for any other entity working on the same case or target.

Other than obvious safety reasons for using the deconfliction program, opportunities for collaboration also exist through the program. If two entities conflict, they can share intelligence regarding the case or target person. Cases could be better worked with more intelligence.

Non-Compensated Contractors

MBN's non-compensated contractor program is a collaborative effort that provides benefits to MBN and local law enforcement.

Another method for increasing communication, building trust and relationships, and sharing information involves MBN's non-compensated contractors.

Local law enforcement officers may become non-compensated contractors for MBN if they meet the requirements imposed on MBN agents, including a background check and polygraph examination. Additionally, these officers must devote at least eighty percent of their time to drug law enforcement. They must also be trained according to MBN's standards. Non-compensated contractors work for and are paid by the police or sheriff's department; however, they are able to cross jurisdictional lines to work with MBN on cases.

The city or county has the opportunity to benefit financially from asset forfeitures, which are divided among entities that participate in seizures. MBN benefits greatly from non-compensated contractors because they are force multipliers. Also, they provide valuable information related to the geographical area in which they work, which can save MBN time in performing background steps.

MBN would like to increase the number of non-compensated contractors; however, many entities are unable to supply officers who can devote eighty percent of their time to drug law enforcement. In addition, the level of participation is dependent on the potential contractor being able to pass the background check and polygraph examination. For these reasons, some counties lack non-compensated contractors.

Trusting relationships between local law enforcement and MBN can grow from working side by side. Trust can only positively affect the level of collaboration between entities.

The Fusion Center

While the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (Fusion Center) exists to collect, combine, and share intelligence information among federal, state, and local entities, many entities involved in drug law enforcement do not utilize the center as a major resource for their drug law enforcement efforts.

In 2007, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security and Department of Public Safety established the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (MSAIC), more commonly known as a fusion center. This fusion center was not created in legislation or through a separate federal or state gubernatorial order as a stand-alone entity or separate agency. Rather, the MDPS Director of Homeland Security, with the approval of the MDPS Commissioner, created the MSAIC using existing MDPS resources, including federal grant funds from the U. S. Department of Homeland Security. This action helped to fulfill the desire of the U. S. Department of Homeland Security for a fusion center in each state staffed with intelligence analysts, watch officers, and other supervisors to accomplish its mission to provide for sharing and exchange of terrorism- and crime-related information among members of the law enforcement community.

The MSAIC is staffed with the MDPS Director of Homeland Security (who serves as the MSAIC Director), analysts from Homeland Security, the Mississippi Bureau of Investigation, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There are also part-time staff who work for various entities.

MSAIC is responsible for combining intelligence and information of participating agencies, federal agencies, and other open source resources in order increase the state's ability to combat crime and terrorism. For example, the MSAIC encourages law enforcement entities to report suspicious activities such as unusual interest in public utilities, transportation centers, and government buildings. Information related to suspicious activity includes the date and location of the suspicious activity, names of individuals, vehicle registration/description, narrative of the activity, and the enforcement agent's name and contact information.

Ninety percent of survey respondents indicated that a lack of intelligence sharing is a barrier to collaboration; however, the MSAIC's mission is to combine intelligence information from various entities. The MSAIC has the potential to be a method for communicating, sharing of

information, and ultimately increasing collaboration among entities.

The value of the MSAIC depends heavily on its use by state law enforcement. It is unknown how many entities actually utilize MSAIC, but from interviews with federal, state, and local law enforcement, it seems that MSAIC is not a major resource for drug law enforcement efforts in the state.

Overcoming Jurisdictional and Relationship Challenges: Recommendations

The Legislature should enact into law the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center in order to establish this resource for the law enforcement community.

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should create strategies to overcome the jurisdictional and relationship challenges noted in the report. Considerations for the committee to increase collaboration include:

- increase use of the deconfliction process;
- increase the number of non-compensated contractors for MBN; and,
- increase use of the fusion center.

Recap of Recommendations

Collaboration

In order to increase collaboration among entities involved in drug law enforcement and to coordinate drug policy at the state and local levels, the Legislature should create a coordinating committee chaired by the Attorney General and composed of the following:

- two police chiefs appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs;
- two sheriffs appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;
- a representative of the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics;
- a representative of the Division of Public Safety Planning;
- two representatives for the Byrne/JAG drug task forces--one representative appointed by the Mississippi Association of Police Chiefs and one appointed by the Mississippi Sheriffs Association;
- a representative from the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center (i. e., the fusion center); and,
- a rotating seat on the committee for the Mississippi Department of Transportation, the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

The coordinating committee should help to advance state drug law enforcement policy by annually reporting to the Legislature any recommendations for improvements to state drug laws.

Drug Law Enforcement Training

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should conduct a training needs assessment to determine who needs drug law enforcement training and to what extent.

Specifically, the committee should first assess indicators of training need. The committee could start with those indicators that PEER found in the report: investigations limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, safety of officers being jeopardized, and cases being compromised.

Secondly, the committee should develop training standards, based on research, for officers at varying levels of involvement in drug law enforcement.

The committee should also consider establishing a “train the trainer” program to accommodate those smaller local law enforcement entities that cannot afford to send their personnel away to training.

Drug Law Enforcement Reporting

The Legislature should amend MISS. CODE ANN. Section 41-29-168 (3) (1972) to give the recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) the responsibility of creating a reporting form and procedures for reporting drug arrest information.

The coordinating committee should also develop a plan for reporting and using the data to improve drug law enforcement efforts.

Drug Law Enforcement Asset Seizures and Forfeitures

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should develop standard seizure and forfeiture procedures, including reporting seizure and forfeiture amounts, to be used by all entities involved in drug law enforcement.

To ensure that a county uses forfeiture funds for law enforcement-related purposes only, the Department of Audit should include within its annual audits of each county a financial and compliance audit of any seized funds provided to the county.

Drug Law Enforcement Equipment

For future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment, an audit-based needs assessment would be beneficial in establishing a true need for drug law enforcement equipment. See Appendix F, page 90, for considerations for a future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessment.

Overcoming Jurisdictional and Relationship Challenges

The Legislature should enact into law the Mississippi Analysis and Information Center in order to establish this resource for the law enforcement community.

The recommended coordinating committee (as it is described on page 23 of the report) should create strategies to overcome the jurisdictional and relationship challenges noted in the report. Considerations for the committee to increase collaboration include:

- increase use of the deconfliction process;
- increase the number of non-compensated contractors for MBN; and,
- increase use of the fusion center.

Appendix A: Survey Instruments for Local Law Enforcement Entities

PEER Committee MBN Survey

Please complete the survey by answering the questions below

Use Tab and Shift Tab to move between input boxes. Pressing the Return key is the same as clicking the "Submit" button.

All text boxes can contain 100 characters.

User Name: Password:

1. Which one of the following best describes your perception of MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state?

- a. MBN is the lead agency for drug enforcement in the state.
- b. MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement for drug enforcement.
- c. MBN has both lead and support agency roles for drug enforcement in the state depending on the capacity of local drug enforcement.
- d. MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug enforcement.
- e. I do not know MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state.
- f. None of the above-Please describe your perception of MBN's role.

2. In your experience, has collaboration between your department and other drug enforcement entities been important to your effectiveness in drug enforcement?

- Yes
- No

3. For the law enforcement entities below, rate your department's working relationships with each:

a. MBN

i. Leadership at MBN Headquarters

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

ii. MBN Captain over your district

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

iii. MBN agent assigned to your district

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

iv. MBN Major over your region

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

b. Drug Task Force

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

c. Sheriff Offices

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

d. Police Departments

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

e. DEA

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship
- Self

f. MDOT

- Excellent
 Good
 Average
 Fair
 Poor
 No Relationship
 Self

g. Highway Patrol

- Excellent
 Good
 Average
 Fair
 Poor
 No Relationship
 Self

4. In Mississippi, collaboration among law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement needs to be improved.

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

5a. Ways to promote collaboration between my department/office and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement should include:

a. Regular communication

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

b. Monetary incentives

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

c. Building trust/relationships

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

d. Training together with other entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

5b. Rank the importance each has in promoting collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities, with 1 being the most important to 4 being the least important. Use each number only once:

a. Regular communication

- 1
 2
 3
 4

b. Monetary incentives

- 1
 2
 3
 4

c. Building trust/relationships

- 1
 2
 3
 4

d. Training together with other entities

- 1
 2
 3
 4

5c. If you can identify additional ways to promote collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement other than those listed in 5a above, please specify here:

6a. Currently, barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement in the state include:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

b. Lack of communication between entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

c. Ineffective leadership

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

6b. Rank the level at which each is a current barrier to more collaborative efforts, with 1 being the most significant barrier to 6 being the least significant barrier. Use each number only once:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. Lack of communication between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

c. Ineffective leadership

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

6c. If you can identify additional barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement other than those listed in Question 6a above, please specify here:

7a. Indicate whether any of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

7b. If you can identify additional negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities other than those listed in Question 7a above, please specify here:

8. For drug enforcement training **not related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
 b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
 c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
 d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
 e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
 f. Mississippi Delta Community College
 g. Camp Shelby
 h. Other-please specify:
 i. My department does not receive drug enforcement training.

9. For drug enforcement training **related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Other-please specify:
- g. My department does not receive drug enforcement training related to methamphetamine.

10a. Indicate whether either of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

- a. Cases were compromised:
 - Yes No
- b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:
 - Yes No
- c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:
 - Yes No

10b. Other than those listed in Question 10a, please indicate any other negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

11. The table below will be used to assess the availability of equipment for drug enforcement activities in the state. First, answer the question on Column 1 for each piece of equipment listed. If you answer "Yes" to the question in Column 1 for a piece of equipment, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed. If you answer "No" in Column 1, please continue and answer the question in Column 2. After you have answered the question in Column 2, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
a. Body Armor	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> more of this item.
b. Raid jackets/hats	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> more of this item.
c. Belt with holster	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> more of this item.
d. Flashlight	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
			<input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
e. Handcuffs	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
f. First aid kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
g. City/state maps	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
h. GPS capability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
i. Binoculars	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
j. Digital camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
k. Night viewing devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
			<input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
l. Digital video camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
m. Concealed body transmitter with receivers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
n. Hard-line room transmitters ("spike mikes")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
o. Vehicle tracking devices ("bumper beepers")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
p. Breaching devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
q. Bolt cutters	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
r. Tear gas guns	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore,

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
			my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
s. Bullhorn	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
t. Drug field test kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
u. Tape recorders	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
v. Undercover vehicle(s)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
w. Drug buy money	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Submit

PEER Committee Local Law Enforcement Survey

Please complete the survey by answering the questions below.

Use Tab and Shift Tab to move between input boxes. Pressing the Return key is the same as clicking the "Submit" button.

All text boxes can contain 100 characters.

User Name: Password:

1. What type of law enforcement agency/entity do you work for?

- a. Sheriff's Office
- b. Police Department

2. How many sworn full-time officers are currently working in your department or office? (Enter exact numbers)

3. How many sworn part-time officers are currently working in your department or office? (Enter exact numbers)

4. How many sworn officers do you currently have assigned full-time to drug enforcement? (Enter exact numbers)

5. In which MBN district are you located? (View a district [map](#))

6a. Does your department currently participate in a Byrne-JAG funded task force?

- Yes
- No

6b. If "No", has your department or office participated in a Byrne-JAG funded task force in the past year?

- Yes
- No

7. How much of your departmental time is devoted to drug enforcement activities?

- 0% to 20%
- 21% to 40%
- 41% to 60%
- 61% to 80%
- 81% to 100%

8. Which one of the following best describes your perception of MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state?

- a. MBN is the lead agency for drug enforcement in the state.
- b. MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement for drug enforcement.
- c. MBN has both lead and support agency roles for drug enforcement in the state depending on the capacity of local drug enforcement.
- d. MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug enforcement.
- e. I do not know MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state.
- f. None of the above-Please describe your perception of MBN's role.

9. In your experience, has collaboration between your department and other drug enforcement entities been important to your effectiveness in drug enforcement?

- Yes
- No

10. For the law enforcement entities below, rate your department's working relationships with each:

a. MBN

i. Leadership at MBN Headquarters

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

ii. MBN Captain over your district

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

iii. MBN agent assigned to your district

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

iv. MBN Major over your region

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

b. Drug Task Force

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

c. Sheriff Offices (If you work for a Sheriff's Office, this refers to Sheriff's Offices outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

d. Police Departments (If you work for a Police Department, this refers to Police Departments outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

e. DEA

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

f. MDOT

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

g. Highway Patrol

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

11. In Mississippi, collaboration among law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement needs to be improved.

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

12a. Ways to promote collaboration between my department/office and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement should include:

a. Regular communication

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Monetary incentives

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Building trust/relationships

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Training together with other entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

12b. Rank the importance each has in promoting collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities, with 1 being the most important to 4 being the least important. Use each number only once:

a. Regular communication

- 1 2 3 4

b. Monetary incentives

- 1 2 3 4

c. Building trust/relationships

- 1 2 3 4

d. Training together with other entities

- 1 2 3 4

12c. If you can identify additional ways to promote collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement other than those listed in 12a above, please specify here:

13a. Currently, barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement in the state include:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Lack of communication between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Ineffective leadership

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

13b. Rank the level at which each is a current barrier to more collaborative efforts, with 1 being the most significant barrier to 6 being the least significant barrier. Use each number only once:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. Lack of communication between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

c. Ineffective leadership

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

13c. If you can identify additional barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement other than those listed in Question 13a above, please specify here:

14a. Indicate whether any of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities.

a. Cases were compromised:

Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

Yes No

14b. If you can identify additional negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities other than those listed in Question 14a above, please specify here:

15. Are you aware that state law (MISS. CODE Section 41-29-168) requires every sheriff, chief of police or constable or other peace officer in the state to report to MBN all arrests, incidences and information involving or connected with controlled substances?

Yes No

16a. How frequently does your department report drug arrest information to MBN?

Always Usually Sometimes Seldom Never

16b. If you answered anything other than "Always," please indicate all the reason(s) that your department can not or does not comply with reporting requirements by always reporting drug arrest information?

- a. Unaware of reporting requirements
- b. Lack of resources
- c. Unwilling to report information due to security concerns
- d. Unwilling to report information due to other undisclosed reasons
- e. Other-please specify:

17. Does your department have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures?

Yes No

18. In FY 09, my department seized \$ in assets. (Please estimate a dollar value of all assets confiscated due to drug related arrests including but not limited to cash, vehicles, guns, real estate, etc.)

19. In FY 09, my department's forfeitures were \$.

20. Provide your best estimate of the percentage of forfeited funds your department spends on each of the following categories in a typical year. (Your total should equal 100 percent.)

- a. Salaries
- b. Overtime pay
- c. Vehicles
- d. Equipment
- e. Training
- f. Other law enforcement activities
- g. Diverted by governing entity (i.e. Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or City Council) for purposes unrelated to law enforcement.

21. Are you ever appropriated more or less funds from your governing entity based on the amount of forfeited funds you collect?

Yes No

22. For drug enforcement training **not related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program

- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Mississippi Delta Community College
- g. Camp Shelby
- h. Other-please specify:
- i. My department does not receive drug enforcement training.

23. For drug enforcement training **related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Other-please specify:
- g. My department does not receive drug enforcement training related to methamphetamine.

24a. Indicate whether either of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

24b. Other than those listed in Question 24a, please indicate any other negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

25. The table below will be used to assess the availability of equipment for drug enforcement activities in the state. First, answer the question on Column 1 for each piece of equipment listed. If you answer "Yes" to the question in Column 1 for a piece of equipment, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed. If you answer "No" in Column 1, please continue and answer the question in Column 2. After you have answered the question in Column 2, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed.

Column 1		Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
a. Body Armor	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
b. Raid jackets/hats	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
c. Belt with holster	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
d. Flashlight	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
e. Handcuffs	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
f. First aid kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
g. City/state maps	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
h. GPS capability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
i. Binoculars	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
j. Digital camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
k. Night viewing devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
l. Digital video camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
m. Concealed body transmitter with receivers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
n. Hard-line room transmitters ("spike mikes")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
o. Vehicle tracking devices ("bumper beepers")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
p. Breaching devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
q. Bolt cutters	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
r. Tear gas guns	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
s. Bullhorn	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
t. Drug field test kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
u. Tape recorders	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
v. Undercover vehicle(s)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
w. Drug buy money	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

PEER Committee Directors of MDOT, MBN, and Highway Patrol Survey

Please complete the survey by answering the questions below.

Use Tab and Shift Tab to move between input boxes. Pressing the Return key is the same as clicking the "Submit" button.

All text boxes can contain 100 characters.

User Name: Password:

1. Which one of the following best describes your perception of MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state?

- a. MBN is the lead agency for drug enforcement in the state.
- b. MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement for drug enforcement.
- c. MBN has both lead and support agency roles for drug enforcement in the state depending on the capacity of local drug enforcement.
- d. MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug enforcement.
- e. I do not know MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state.
- f. None of the above-Please describe your perception of MBN's role.

2. In your experience, has collaboration between your department and other drug enforcement entities been important to your effectiveness in drug enforcement?

- Yes
- No

3. For the law enforcement entities below, rate your department's working relationships with each:

a. MBN

i. Leadership at MBN Headquarters

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

ii. MBN Captain over your district

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

iii. MBN agent assigned to your district

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

iv. MBN Major over your region

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

b. Drug Task Force

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

c. Sheriff Offices (If you work for a Sheriff's Office, this refers to Sheriff's Offices outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

d. Police Departments (If you work for a Police Department, this refers to Police Departments outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

e. DEA

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor
- No Relationship

f. MDOT

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

g. Highway Patrol

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship

4. In Mississippi, collaboration among law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement needs to be improved.

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

5a. Ways to promote collaboration between my department/office and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement should include:

a. Regular communication

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Monetary incentives

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Building trust/relationships

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Training together with other entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

5b. Rank the importance each has in promoting collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities, with 1 being the most important to 4 being the least important. Use each number only once:

a. Regular communication

- 1 2 3 4

b. Monetary incentives

- 1 2 3 4

c. Building trust/relationships

- 1 2 3 4

d. Training together with other entities

- 1 2 3 4

5c. If you can identify additional ways to promote collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement other than those listed in 5a above, please specify here:

6a. Currently, barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement in the state include:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Lack of communication between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Ineffective leadership

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

6b. Rank the level at which each is a current barrier to more collaborative efforts, with 1 being the most significant barrier to 6 being the least significant barrier. Use each number only once:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. Lack of communication between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

c. Ineffective leadership

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

6c. If you can identify additional barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement other than those listed in Question 6a above, please specify here:

7a. Indicate whether any of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

7b. If you can identify additional negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities other than those listed in Question 7a above, please specify here:

8. Are you aware that state law (MISS. CODE Section 41-29-168) requires every sheriff, chief of police or constable or other peace officer in the state to report to MBN all arrests, incidences and information involving or connected with controlled substances?

- Yes No

9a. How frequently does your department report drug arrest information to MBN?

- Always Usually Sometimes Seldom Never

9b. If you answered anything other than "Always," please indicate all the reason(s) that your department can not or does not comply with reporting requirements by always reporting drug arrest information?

- a. Unaware of reporting requirements
- b. Lack of resources
- c. Unwilling to report information due to security concerns
- d. Unwilling to report information due to other undisclosed reasons
- e. Other-please specify:

10. Does your department have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures?

- Yes No

11. In FY 09, my department seized \$ in assets. (Please estimate a dollar value of all assets confiscated due to drug related arrests including but not limited to cash, vehicles, guns, real estate, etc.)

12. In FY 09, my department's forfeitures were \$.

13. Provide your best estimate of the percentage of forfeited funds your department spends on each of the following categories in a typical year. (Your total should equal 100 percent.)

- a. Salaries
- b. Overtime pay
- c. Vehicles
- d. Equipment
- e. Training
- f. Other law enforcement activities
- g. Diverted by governing entity (i.e. Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or City Council) for purposes unrelated to law enforcement.

14. Are you ever appropriated more or less funds from your governing entity based on the amount of forfeited funds you collect?

- Yes No

15. For drug enforcement training **not related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Mississippi Delta Community College
- g. Camp Shelby
- h. Other-please specify:
- i. My department does not receive drug enforcement training.

16. For drug enforcement training **related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Other-please specify:
- g. My department does not receive drug enforcement training related to methamphetamine.

17a. Indicate whether either of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

17b. Other than those listed in Question 17a, please indicate any other negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

18. The table below will be used to assess the availability of equipment for drug enforcement activities in the state. First, answer the question on Column 1 for each piece of equipment listed. If you answer "Yes" to the question in Column 1 for a piece of equipment, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed. If you answer "No" in Column 1, please continue and answer the question in Column 2. After you have answered the question in Column 2, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
a. Body Armor	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
b. Raid jackets/hats	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
c. Belt with holster	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
d. Flashlight	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
e. Handcuffs	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement?			If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
f. First aid kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
g. City/state maps	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
h. GPS capability	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
i. Binoculars	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
j. Digital camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
k. Night viewing devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
l. Digital video camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
m. Concealed body transmitter with receivers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
n. Hard-line room transmitters ("spike mikes")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
o. Vehicle tracking devices ("bumper beepers")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
p. Breaching devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
q. Bolt cutters	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
r. Tear gas guns	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
s. Bullhorn	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Column 1		Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
t. Drug field test kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
u. Tape recorders	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
v. Undercover vehicle(s)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
w. Drug buy money	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Submit

PEER Committee Survey for MDOT and MHP

Please complete the survey by answering the questions below.

Use Tab and Shift Tab to move between input boxes. Pressing the Return key is the same as clicking the "Submit" button.

All text boxes can contain 100 characters.

User Name: Password:

- 1. How many sworn full-time officers are currently working in your department or office? (Enter exact numbers)
- 2. How many sworn part-time officers are currently working in your department or office? (Enter exact numbers)
- 3. How many sworn officers do you currently have assigned full-time to drug enforcement? (Enter exact numbers)

4. Which one of the following best describes your perception of MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state?

- a. MBN is the lead agency for drug enforcement in the state.
- b. MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement for drug enforcement.
- c. MBN has both lead and support agency roles for drug enforcement in the state depending on the capacity of local drug enforcement.
- d. MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug enforcement.
- e. I do not know MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state.
- f. None of the above-Please describe your perception of MBN's role.

5. In your experience, has collaboration between your department and other drug enforcement entities been important to your effectiveness in drug enforcement?

- Yes No

6. For the law enforcement entities below, rate your department's working relationships with each:

a. MBN

i. Leadership at MBN Headquarters

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

ii. MBN Captain over your district

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

iii. MBN agent assigned to your district

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

iv. MBN Major over your region

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

b. Drug Task Force

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

c. Sheriff Offices (If you work for a Sheriff's Office, this refers to Sheriff's Offices outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

d. Police Departments (If you work for a Police Department, this refers to Police Departments outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

e. DEA

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

f. MDOT

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

g. Highway Patrol

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

7. In Mississippi, collaboration among law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement needs to be improved.

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

8a. Ways to promote collaboration between my department/office and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement should include:

a. Regular communication

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Monetary incentives

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Building trust/relationships

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Training together with other entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

8b. Rank the importance each has in promoting collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities, with 1 being the most important to 4 being the least important. Use each number only once:

a. Regular communication

- 1 2 3 4

b. Monetary incentives

- 1 2 3 4

c. Building trust/relationships

- 1 2 3 4

d. Training together with other entities

- 1 2 3 4

8c. If you can identify additional ways to promote collaboration between your department and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement other than those listed in 8a above, please specify here:

9a. Currently, barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement in the state include:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Lack of communication between entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Ineffective leadership

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

9b. Rank the level at which each is a current barrier to more collaborative efforts, with 1 being the most significant barrier to 6 being the least significant barrier. Use each number only once:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. Lack of communication between entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

c. Ineffective leadership

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- 1 2 3 4 5 6

9c. If you can identify additional barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement other than those listed in Question 9a above, please specify here:

10a. Indicate whether any of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

10b. If you can identify additional negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities other than those listed in Question 10a above, please specify here:

11. Are you aware that state law (MISS. CODE Section 41-29-168) requires every sheriff, chief of police or constable or other peace officer in the state to report to MBN all arrests, incidences and information involving or connected with controlled substances?

- Yes No

12a. How frequently does your department report drug arrest information to MBN?

- Always
 Usually
 Sometimes
 Seldom
 Never

12b. If you answered anything other than "Always," please indicate all the reason(s) that your department can not or does not comply with reporting requirements by always reporting drug arrest information?

- a. Unaware of reporting requirements
- b. Lack of resources
- c. Unwilling to report information due to security concerns
- d. Unwilling to report information due to other undisclosed reasons
- e. Other-please specify:

13. Does your department have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures?

- Yes
 No

14. In FY 09, my department seized \$ in assets. (Please estimate a dollar value of all assets confiscated due to drug related arrests including but not limited to cash, vehicles, guns, real estate, etc.)

15. In FY 09, my department's forfeitures were \$.

16. Provide your best estimate of the percentage of forfeited funds your department spends on each of the following categories in a typical year. (Your total should equal 100 percent.)

- a. Salaries
- b. Overtime pay
- c. Vehicles
- d. Equipment
- e. Training
- f. Other law enforcement activities
- g. Diverted by governing entity (i.e. Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or City Council) for purposes unrelated to law enforcement.

17. Are you ever appropriated more or less funds from your governing entity based on the amount of forfeited funds you collect?

- Yes
 No

18. For drug enforcement training **not related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Mississippi Delta Community College
- g. Camp Shelby
- h. Other-please specify:
- i. My department does not receive drug enforcement training.

19. For drug enforcement training **related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your department or office receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy

- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Other-please specify:
- g. My department does not receive drug enforcement training related to methamphetamine.

20a. Indicate whether either of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

20b. Other than those listed in Question 20a, please indicate any other negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

21. The table below will be used to assess the availability of equipment for drug enforcement activities in the state. First, answer the question on Column 1 for each piece of equipment listed. If you answer "Yes" to the question in Column 1 for a piece of equipment, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed. If you answer "No" in Column 1, please continue and answer the question in Column 2. After you have answered the question in Column 2, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed.

Column 1		Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?
a. Body Armor	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
b. Raid jackets/hats	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
c. Belt with holster	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
d. Flashlight	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
e. Handcuffs	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
f. First aid kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
g. City/state maps	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
h. GPS capability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
i. Binoculars	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
j. Digital camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
k. Night viewing devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
l. Digital video camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
m. Concealed body transmitter with receivers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
n. Hard-line room transmitters ("spike mikes")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
o. Vehicle tracking devices ("bumper beepers")	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
p. Breaching devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
q. Bolt cutters	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
r. Tear gas guns	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Column 1		Column 2	
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement?		If you answered "No", from whom does your department borrow an adequate amount?	
s. Bullhorn	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
t. Drug field test kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
u. Tape recorders	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
v. Undercover vehicle(s)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	
w. Drug buy money	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My department cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my department needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.	

Submit

PEER Committee Survey for Task Forces

Please complete the survey by answering the questions below.

Use Tab and Shift Tab to move between input boxes. Pressing the Return key is the same as clicking the "Submit" button.

All text boxes can contain 100 characters.

User Name: Password:

1. How many sworn full-time officers are currently working on your task force? (Enter exact numbers)

2. How many sworn part-time officers are currently working on your task force? (Enter exact numbers)

3. Is your task force run by MBN?

- Yes No

4. Do you have at least one MBN agent assigned to your task force?

- Yes No

5. Which one of the following best describes your perception of MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state?

- a. MBN is the lead agency for drug enforcement in the state.
 b. MBN is a support agency to local law enforcement for drug enforcement.
 c. MBN has both lead and support agency roles for drug enforcement in the state depending on the capacity of local drug enforcement.
 d. MBN and local law enforcement are equal partners/peers for drug enforcement.
 e. I do not know MBN's role in drug enforcement in the state.
 f. None of the above-Please describe your perception of MBN's role.

6. In your experience, has collaboration between your task force and other drug enforcement entities been important to your effectiveness in drug enforcement?

- Yes No

7. For the law enforcement entities below, rate your task force's working relationships with each:

a. MBN

i. Leadership at MBN Headquarters

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

ii. MBN Captain over your district

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

iii. MBN agent assigned to your district

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

iv. MBN Major over your region

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

b. Drug Task Force

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

c. Sheriff Offices (If you work for a Sheriff's Office, this refers to Sheriff's Offices outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

d. Police Departments (If you work for a Police Department, this refers to Police Departments outside of your jurisdiction.)

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

e. DEA

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

f. MDOT

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

g. Highway Patrol

- Excellent Good Average Fair Poor No Relationship Self

8. In Mississippi, collaboration among law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement needs to be improved.

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

9a. Ways to promote collaboration between my task force and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement should include:

a. Regular communication

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

b. Monetary incentives

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

c. Building trust/relationships

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

d. Training together with other entities

- Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

9b. Rank the importance each has in promoting collaboration between your task force and other law enforcement entities, with 1 being the most important to 4 being the least important. Use each number only once:

a. Regular communication

- 1 2 3 4

b. Monetary incentives

- 1 2 3 4

c. Building trust/relationships

- 1 2 3 4

d. Training together with other entities

- 1 2 3 4

9c. If you can identify additional ways to promote collaboration between your task force and other law enforcement entities involved in drug enforcement other than those listed in 9a above, please specify here:

10a. Currently, barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement in the state include:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

b. Lack of communication between entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

c. Ineffective leadership

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree

10b. Rank the level at which each is a current barrier to more collaborative efforts, with 1 being the most significant barrier to 6 being the least significant barrier. Use each number only once:

a. Lack of trust between entities

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

b. Lack of communication between entities

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

c. Ineffective leadership

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

d. Personality differences among the staff and leadership of various law enforcement entities

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

e. Lack of standardized training for drug enforcement

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

f. Lack of intelligence sharing

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

10c. If you can identify additional barriers to more collaborative efforts for drug enforcement other than those listed in Question 9a above, please specify here:

11a. Indicate whether any of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes
 No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes
 No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes
 No

11b. If you can identify additional negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of collaboration between drug enforcement entities other than those listed in Question 10a above, please specify here:

12. Are you aware that state law (MISS. CODE Section 41-29-168) requires every sheriff, chief of police or constable or other peace officer in the state to report to MBN all arrests, incidences and information involving or connected with controlled substances?

- Yes
 No

13a. How frequently does your task force report drug arrest information to MBN?

- Always Usually Sometimes Seldom Never

13b. If you answered anything other than "Always," please indicate all the reason(s) that your task force can not or does not comply with reporting requirements by always reporting drug arrest information?

- a. Unaware of reporting requirements
- b. Lack of resources
- c. Unwilling to report information due to security concerns
- d. Unwilling to report information due to other undisclosed reasons
- e. Other-please specify:

14. Does your task force have written procedures for handling asset seizures and forfeitures?

- Yes No

15. In FY 09, my task force seized \$ in assets. (Please estimate a dollar value of all assets confiscated due to drug related arrests including but not limited to cash, vehicles, guns, real estate, etc.)

16. In FY 09, my task force's forfeitures were \$.

17. Provide your best estimate of the percentage of forfeited funds your task force spends on each of the following categories in a typical year. (Your total should equal 100 percent.)

- a. Salaries
- b. Overtime pay
- c. Vehicles
- d. Equipment
- e. Training
- f. Other law enforcement activities
- g. Diverted by governing entity (i.e. Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Board of Aldermen, or City Council) for purposes unrelated to law enforcement.

18. Are you ever appropriated more or less funds from your governing entity based on the amount of forfeited funds you collect?

- Yes No

19. For drug enforcement training **not related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your task force receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)
- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Mississippi Delta Community College
- g. Camp Shelby
- h. Other-please specify:
- i. My task force does not receive drug enforcement training.

20. For drug enforcement training **related to Crystal Meth**, from what source does your task force receive training from a certified instructor?

- a. In-house Training Program
- b. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN)
- c. Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA)

- d. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Academy
- e. Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy (MLEOTA)
- f. Other-please specify:
- g. My task force does not receive drug enforcement training related to methamphetamine.

21a. Indicate whether either of these events has taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

a. Cases were compromised:

- Yes No

b. Safety of officers was jeopardized:

- Yes No

c. Investigations were limited in identifying the higher-level drug dealers, suppliers to dealers, and drug ring leaders:

- Yes No

21b. Other than those listed in Question 21a, please indicate any other negative events that have taken place in your area due to a lack of training of officers or agents involved.

22. The table below will be used to assess the availability of equipment for drug enforcement activities in the state. First, answer the question on Column 1 for each piece of equipment listed. If you answer "Yes" to the question in Column 1 for a piece of equipment, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed. If you answer "No" in Column 1, please continue and answer the question in Column 2. After you have answered the question in Column 2, you have completed that item and may move to the next piece of equipment listed.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your task force borrow an adequate amount?
a. Body Armor	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
b. Raid jackets/hats	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
c. Belt with holster	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
d. Flashlight	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your task force borrow an adequate amount?
e. Handcuffs	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
f. First aid kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
g. City/state maps	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
h. GPS capability	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
i. Binoculars	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
j. Digital camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
k. Night viewing devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1			Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?			If you answered "No", from whom does your task force borrow an adequate amount?
l. Digital video camera	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
m. Concealed body transmitter with receivers	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
n. Hard-line room transmitters ("spike mikes")	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
o. Vehicle tracking devices ("bumper beepers")	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
p. Breaching devices	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
q. Bolt cutters	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
r. Tear gas guns	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Column 1		Column 2
Do you provide adequate amounts of the following for drug enforcement ?		If you answered "No", from whom does your task force borrow an adequate amount?
s. Bullhorn	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
t. Drug field test kit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
u. Tape recorders	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
v. Undercover vehicle(s)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.
w. Drug buy money	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> a. MBN <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drug task force <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other local law enforcement entity <input type="checkbox"/> d. Regional Organized Crime Information Center(ROCIC) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Other <input type="checkbox"/> f. My task force cannot borrow an adequate amount of this item. Therefore, my task force needs <input type="text"/> more of this item.

Submit

Appendix B: List of Entities That Had Not Submitted a Response to PEER's Survey as of Noon, January 4, 2010

POLICE CHIEFS/MARSHALS
Entity
Amory Police Dept
Anguilla Police Dept
Ashland Police Dept
Beaumont Police Dept
Benoit Police Dept
Bolton Police Dept
Bruce Police Dept
Burnsville Police Dept
Caledonia Marshal
Coahoma Police Dept
Coldwater Police Dept
Crosby Police Dept
Cruger Police Dept
Drew Police Dept
Flora Police Dept
Hazlehurst Police Dept
Hickory Police Dept*
Hollandale Police Dept
Isola Police Dept
Itta Bena Police Dept
Lambert Police Dept
Leland Police Dept
Mendenhall Police Dept
Merigold Police Dept
New Augusta Police Dept
Pearl Police Dept
Pickens Police Dept
Port Gibson Police Dept
Quitman Police Dept
Raleigh Police Dept
Sebastopol Police Dept
Stonewall Police Dept
Sunflower Police Dept
Tchula Police Dept
Vardaman Police Dept

*Data was received from this entity after the survey cutoff date and was not included in the analysis.

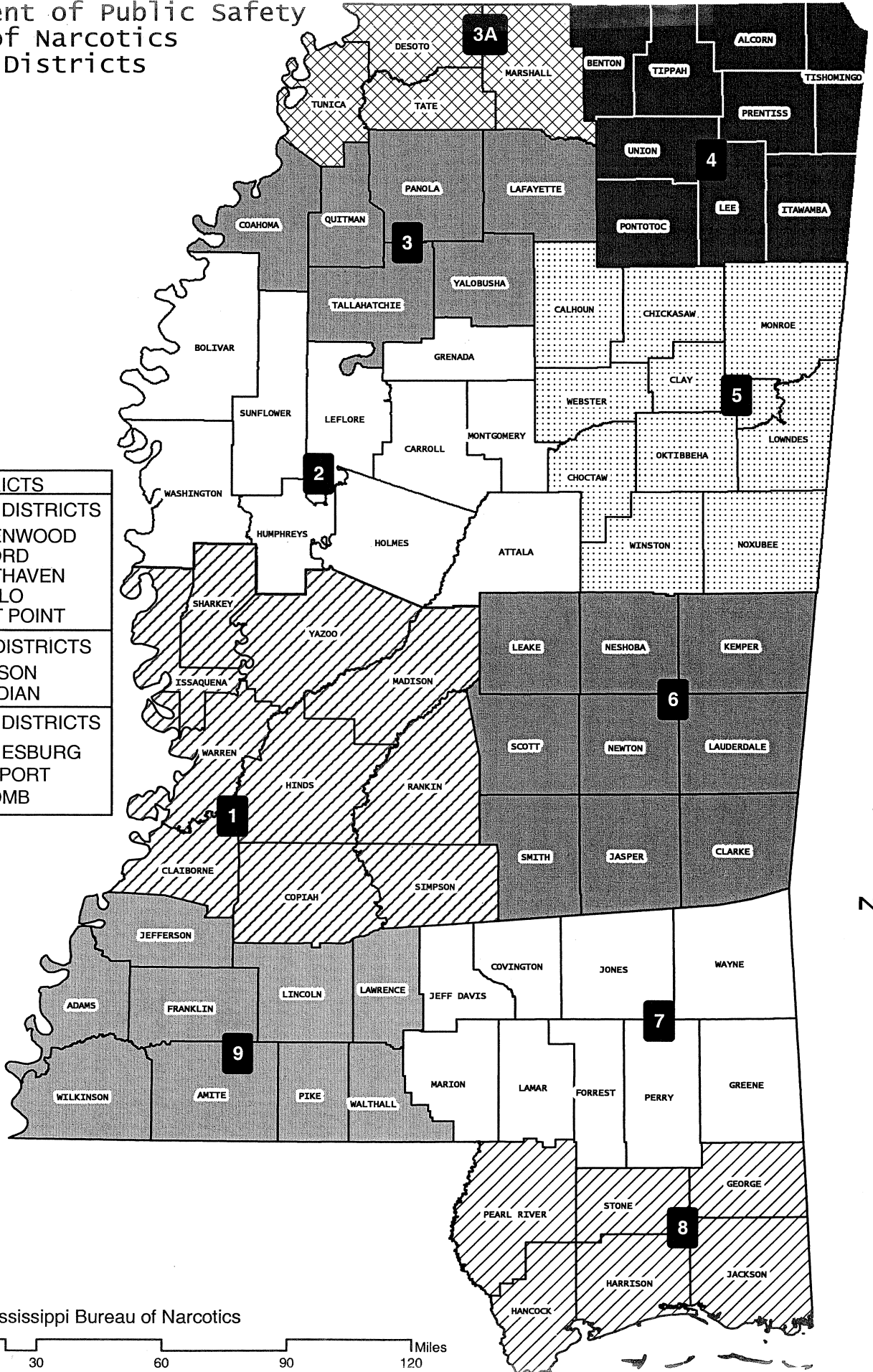
SHERIFFS
County
Amite
Claiborne
Coahoma
Copiah
DeSoto
Franklin
Grenada
Lauderdale
Noxubee
Scott
Tishomingo
Wilkinson
OTHER ENTITIES
MDOT Enforcement Division-1 supervisor
12-NET Task Force

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey results.

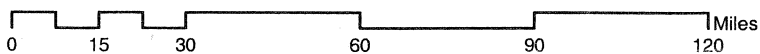
Appendix C:

Department of Public Safety Bureau of Narcotics Service Districts

DISTRICTS	
NORTHERN DISTRICTS	
2	GREENWOOD
3	OXFORD
3A	SOUTHAVEN
4	TUPELO
5	WEST POINT
CENTRAL DISTRICTS	
1	JACKSON
6	MERIDIAN
SOUTHERN DISTRICTS	
7	HATTIESBURG
8	GULFPORT
9	McCOMB



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics



Appendix D: List of Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces and Participating Entities

Coastal Narcotics Enforcement Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - City of Gulfport • Gulfport Police Department • Pass Christian Police Department • Long Beach Police Department • Harrison County Sheriffs Office • Hancock County Sheriffs Office • Stone County Sheriffs Office • Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics
East Mississippi Drug Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - City of Meridian • Lauderdale County Sheriffs Office • Meridian Police Department
Lafayette County Metro Narcotics Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - City of Oxford • Lafayette County Sheriffs Office • Oxford Police Department • University of Mississippi Police Department
North Mississippi Narcotics Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - City of Tupelo • Tupelo Police Department • Okolona Police Department • Pontotoc Police Department • Aberdeen Police Department • Amory Police Department • Booneville Police Department • Fulton Police Department • Prentiss County Sheriffs Office • Pontotoc County Sheriffs Office • Monroe County Sheriffs Office • Chickasaw County Sheriffs Office • Lee County Sheriffs Office • Itawamba County Sheriffs Office
Narcotics Task Force of Jackson County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - Jackson County BOS • Jackson County Sheriffs Office • Pascagoula Police Department • Moss Point Police Department • Ocean Springs Police Department • Gautier Police Department
Natchez/Adams County Narcotics Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - Adams County BOS • Adams County Sheriffs Office • Natchez Police Department
North Central Narcotics Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency - Leflore County BOS • Claiborne County Sheriffs Office • Grenada County Sheriffs Office • Holmes County Sheriffs Office • Humphreys County Sheriffs Office • Leflore County Sheriffs Office • Yazoo County Sheriffs Office • Coahoma County Sheriffs Office • Tunica County Sheriffs Office

Panola County Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency – Panola County BOS • Panola County Sheriffs Office • Batesville Police Department • Sardis Police Department
Pearl River Basin Narcotics Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency – Marion County BOS • Marion County Sheriffs Office • Columbia Police Department • Bassfield Police Department • Prentiss Police Department
South Mississippi Narcotics Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency – City of Waynesboro • Waynesboro Police Department • Quitman Police Department • Wayne County Sheriffs Office • Greene County Sheriffs Office • Clarke County Sheriffs Office
Southwest Mississippi Inter-jurisdictional Narcotics Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency – Pike County BOS • Pike County Sheriffs Office • Walthall County Sheriffs Office • McComb Police Department • Brookhaven Police Department • District Attorney’s Office
12 th Judicial Narcotics Enforcement Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency – Forrest County BOS • Hattiesburg Police Department • Petal Police Department • Forrest County Sheriffs Office • Perry County Sheriffs Office • Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

SOURCE: Department of Public Safety and Planning.

Appendix E: Equipment and Resource Inventory List and Total Units Needed According to Survey Respondents

Equipment/Resource Inventory List	Total Units Needed According to Survey Respondents
Body armor	100
Raid jackets/hats	277
Belts/holsters	52
Flashlights	22
Handcuffs	22
First aid kits	165
City/state maps	24
GPS capability	120
Binoculars	503
Digital cameras	51
Night viewing devices	384
Video cameras	161
Transmitters	74
Spike mikes	94
Bumper beepers	98
Breaching devices	50
Bolt cutters	48
Tear gas guns	113
Bullhorns	67
Drug field test kits	569
Tape recorders	138
Undercover vehicles	52
Drug buy money	\$27,000

SOURCE: PEER analysis of survey results.

Appendix F: Considerations for Future Drug Law Enforcement Equipment Needs Assessment

Purpose of a Needs Assessment

A needs assessment is a process of collecting information to discover where needs and/or resources exist for organizations or entities. Conducting a needs assessment on the availability of drug law enforcement equipment helps to determine if the necessary resources are available for effective drug control efforts.

The assessment will help to identify what needs exist as it relates to equipment. It will also help to identify any drug law enforcement resources that may exist. The identification of drug law enforcement equipment needs and resources will enhance both the safety and effectiveness of drug law enforcement personnel.

Strategies for Conducting a Needs Assessment

Three basic strategies can be implemented to conduct future drug law enforcement equipment needs assessments. These strategies include:

1. *Gather information.* Any analysis involves gathering/collecting information to make decisions. Future assessments should rely on independent sources such as audits to determine the amount of equipment available to drug law enforcement entities. Additional information such as the number of law enforcement personnel should also be collected. A comparison of available equipment to the number of law enforcement personnel could be used to establish whether a need exists for different types of equipment.
2. *Analyze information.* After information has been gathered, analyze it, interpret it and base conclusions from the information collected. In developing conclusions from collected information, the results will be based on evidence. Analysis of the collected information may or may not show a need exists for drug law enforcement equipment.
3. *Create an action plan.* After analyzing and interpreting information and offering conclusions, the information becomes a basis for an action plan. An action plan will serve as a tool to meet the needs discovered during the assessment. The action plan may also serve as a tool to improve on the resources already in place.

SOURCE: J. Altshuld and B. Witkin, *From Needs Assessment to Action: Transforming Needs into Solution Strategies* (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications), 1999.



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
MISSISSIPPI BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

STEVE SIMPSON
COMMISSIONER

HALEY BARBOUR
GOVERNOR

MARSHALL FISHER
DIRECTOR

January 22, 2010

PEER Committee
Attn: Corey Wiggins
P. O. Box 1204
Jackson, MS 39215

Re: Response to PEER Committee's "Survey of Strategies
for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi"

Dear PEER Committee:

We have had an opportunity to thoroughly review the PEER Committee's "Survey of Strategies for Enforcement of Drug Laws in Mississippi" draft report. I would offer the following response to the "Recap of Recommendations" section of the draft.

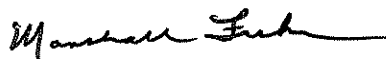
The committee's recommendation to create a coordinating committee chaired by the Attorney General with various members from other law enforcement agencies would essentially be a duplication of the Senate Drug Policy Committee's existing efforts. The committee's objective could be readily accomplished through the Senate Drug Policy Committee's oversight of drug law enforcement. Annually, if not more frequently, the same entities could appear before this committee and accomplish the same objectives. MBN currently provides the Legislature with an annual comprehensive written Drug Threat Assessment. Therefore, creating an additional committee would only duplicate the process and create an additional layer of bureaucracy.

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Page 2

The committee's recommendation concerning collaboration and sharing of information amongst law enforcement agencies is a valid concern. However, due to the confidential and sensitive nature of certain aspects of drug enforcement, not all information can be shared with all law enforcement entities. Certain information can be shared only on a need to know basis. A breach of confidentiality in a drug investigation could have devastating consequences for officers working in an undercover capacity as well as comprising the investigation. The confidentiality of certain aspects of investigations is understood and practiced by all fellow law enforcement agencies.

I look forward to further discussions with you in an effort to improve drug law enforcement. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Cordially,



Marshall Fisher
Director

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