



## Fact Sheet

www.cops.usdoj.gov

### **Additional Resources**

The following resources discuss various efforts to address the problem of heroin and other opioids:

## Crime Prevention Research Review No.1: Disrupting Street-Level Drug Markets

This report summarizes the findings from all rigorous academic studies evaluating a range of street-level drug law enforcement interventions. It finds that strategic crime control partnerships with a range of third parties are more effective at disrupting drug problems than law enforcement-only approaches. <a href="http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P128">http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P128</a>

## Drug Market Intervention: An Implementation Guide

This guide provides practical information intended to help law enforcement, community, and social services partners—the strategy's key stakeholders— prepare and successfully execute DMI to close overt drug markets. It discusses the ways overt drug markets damage neighborhoods, contribute to disorder, and negatively affect communities. This publication guides the reader through the processes of partnership formation, police-community reconciliation, dealer notifications, staging call-ins, maintaining closure of drug markets, and delivering services to dealers. http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P303

## **Drug Dealing in Privately Owned Apartment Complexes**

This problem-oriented guide for police focuses on drug dealing in privately owned apartment complexes. It clearly distinguishes between open and closed drug markets, provides information on what is known about each market type, and offers questions to ask when analyzing each market. <a href="http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.">http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.</a> php?page=detail&id=COPS-P013

## The High Point Drug Market Intervention Strategy

The High Point Drug Market Intervention Strategy tells the compelling story of designing and implementing the original intervention in High Point, North Carolina, and describes a subsequent successful replication in Providence, Rhode Island. This publication is part of an ongoing series by the National Network for Safe Communities about its two core crime reduction strategies. <a href="http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P166">http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P166</a>

# 2016 COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force Program

The FY 2016 COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force Program (AHTF) is a competitive grant program designed to advance public safety by providing funds to investigate illicit activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescriptive opioids, or unlawful heroin and prescription opioid traffickers through statewide collaboration.

### **Background**

The abuse of opioids, a group of drugs that includes heroin and prescription painkillers, has a devastating impact on public health and safety in this country.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), approximately 129 Americans on average died from a drug overdose every day in 2014. Of the 47,055 drug overdose deaths in 2014, heroin was involved in 10,574 drug overdose deaths, while opioid analgesics were involved in 20,808 drug overdose deaths.<sup>2</sup>

The response to the opioid epidemic requires a seamless partnership between public health and public safety professionals. Each of these sectors has access to information that can improve the effectiveness of investigations —e.g., public health records on cause of death that can pinpoint the exact drug responsible for an overdose death; Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs data on prescribing patterns can help law enforcement target prescribers who operate outside ethical norms; public health data can tie overdose patterns to particular drug dealers, and the like. Collaborative work by public safety and public health can not only improve the outcome of investigations, but can help bridge the gap between overdose and treatment. As an example, local law enforcement agencies have stepped up across the US to implement protocols to transition overdose victims—mostly revived by the reversal drug naloxone—to treatment programs provided by the public health sector. It has also laid the groundwork for accurate assessment of drug trends which is critical to strategic deployment of investigative resources.

<sup>1.</sup> The National Drug Control Strategy,"Fact Sheet (Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, July 2014), <a href="https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/2014\_strategy\_fact\_sheet.pdf">https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/2014\_strategy\_fact\_sheet.pdf</a>

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2015. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html on Dec 9, 2015 and Dec 29, 2015

### **Funding Provisions**

Provisions include the following:

- AHTF provides funds directly to state law enforcement agencies with high rates of primary treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids.
- AHTF funding shall be used for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescriptive opioids, or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescriptive opioids.
- AHTF will be open to state law enforcement agencies with multijurisdictional reach and an interdisciplinary team structures. Task force participation is not required; however, agencies that participate in a task force will receive additional consideration. These state law enforcement agencies must have primary law enforcement authority over heroin and other opioids seizures and investigations. Please check with our office if you have any questions on determining your agency's eligibility to apply.
- AHTF funding is not available for treatment programs or prosecution of heroin and other opioid-related activities.

 Approximately \$7 million in funding is available for FY 2016 AHTF. Each grant is two years (24 months) in duration, and there is no local match. Each grant recipient may receive a maximum of \$1.5 million.

### **How to Apply**

Applicants are required to register via www.grants.gov and complete an SF-424. After submitting the SF-424, applicants will receive an e-mail with instructions on completing the second part of the AHTF application through the COPS Office Online Application System. To complete the AHTF application, please visit the COPS Office website at <a href="https://www.cops.usdoj.gov">www.cops.usdoj.gov</a> and click on the "Account Access" link in the upper right-hand corner. Applicants should then enter their username and password and select "Applications" from the Agency Portal Menu.

Complete application packages for the FY 2016 AHTF solicitation are due by June 1, 2016 at 7:59 p.m. EDT. Hard copies or electronic copies sent via e-mail will not be accepted.

### **Contact the COPS Office**

For more information about the COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force Program, please call the COPS Office Response Center at 800-421-6770, or visit the COPS Office online at <a href="https://www.cops.usdoj.gov">www.cops.usdoj.gov</a>.