



# **MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT DATA GLOSSARY AND FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

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***For questions about any of the terms in this document contact:***

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## INVESTIGATION

### *Number of Investigations Initiated*

Includes the number of investigations the DTF initiates.

### *Number of Assistance-Rendered Investigations*

Includes the number of investigations in which another law enforcement agency called upon the DTF for assistance.

## ARRESTS

### *Arrest Incident*

An arrest incident is any event where one or more offenders are apprehended and taken into custody.

### *People Arrested*

Includes the total number of offenders your DTF arrested in the past 6 months. More than one offender may be arrested in a single arrest incident so this number should be at least equal to, if not greater than, the number of arrest incidents.

### **Arrest Level:**

#### *Street-level*

An arrest incident at this level typically involves persons conducting illicit drug transactions for the purchase or sale of marijuana not to exceed one ounce or \$100 in value or of other illicit drugs (e.g., crack, powder cocaine, methamphetamine, etc.) typically will not exceed one gram. Street level arrest incidents may involve both dealers and illicit drug users.

#### *Mid-level*

An arrest incident at this level typically involves persons conducting illicit drug transactions for the purchase or sale of multiple pounds of marijuana and multiple ounces of crack, powder cocaine, and methamphetamine. The value of these transactions can go up to \$1,000 for crack, powder cocaine and methamphetamine and up to \$5,000 for marijuana. Mid-level arrest incidents usually involve drug distributors who may supply both street-level dealers and illicit drug users.

#### *Upper-level*

An arrest incident at this level typically involves persons conducting illicit drug transactions for the purchase or sale of hundreds of pounds of marijuana and multiple pounds or kilograms of crack, powder cocaine and methamphetamine. Upper-level arrest incidents typically involve the disruption or dismantling of highly-defined and organized drug trafficking networks.

### **Offender Level:**

### *Street-level*

An individual at this level typically conducts illicit drug transactions that involve the purchase or sale of marijuana not to exceed one ounce or \$100 in value. The purchase or sale of other illicit drugs (e.g., crack, powder cocaine, methamphetamine, etc.) typically will not exceed one gram. Street-level dealers are the primary suppliers of illicit drug abusers.

### *Mid-level*

An individual at this level typically conducts illicit drug transactions that involve the purchase or sale of multiple pounds of marijuana and multiple ounces of crack, powder cocaine, and methamphetamine. The value of these transactions can go up to \$1,000 for crack, powder cocaine and methamphetamine and up to \$5,000 for marijuana. Mid-level drug distributors normally operate within a loosely defined group, and may supply both street-level dealers and illicit drug users.

### *Upper-level*

An individual at this level typically conducts illicit drug transactions that involve the purchase or sale of hundreds of pounds of marijuana and multiple pounds or kilograms of crack, powder cocaine and methamphetamine. An upper-level drug dealer is typically associated with a highly-defined and organized trafficking network.

### *Previous Weapons Charges*

DTF's should count the number of offenders they arrested during the last 6 months who have a history of arrests or charges for unlawful possession of a weapon on their rap sheet within the past 5 years. These charges include but are not limited to simple possession, carrying of a concealed weapon, carrying a weapon in plain sight, and carrying a weapon on or about the person.

### *Violent Crimes*

DTF's should count the number of offenders they arrested during the last 6 months who have charges for using or threatening to use violent force upon a victim within the past 5 years. These charges include **but are not limited to** murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, battery, and/or any family violence charges.

### *Property Crimes<sup>1</sup>*

DTF's should count the number of offenders they arrested during the last 6 months who have charges for the taking of money or property without force or threat of force against victims. Property crimes include the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

## **OFFENDER DATA**

### *Juvenile Offender*

Includes the persons arrested who are under the age of 18.

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<sup>1</sup> Definition retrieved from the Federal Bureau of Investigation

### *Adult Offender*

Includes persons arrested who are over the age of 18.

**NOTE:** The sum of adult and juvenile offenders arrested should equal the total number of “People Arrested” that you previously reported.

## **CHARGES<sup>2</sup>**

### *Felony*

A crime sufficiently serious to be punishable by death or a term in state or federal prison, as distinguished from a misdemeanor which is punishable by confinement to county or local jail and/or a fine; includes a crime carrying a minimum term of one year or more in state prison, since a year or less can be served in county jail.

### *Misdemeanor*

A lesser crime punishable by a fine and/or county jail time for up to one year.

### *Non-drug Related*

A formal accusation by a government authority of someone committing a crime not involving drugs.

## **PROSECUTION**

### *Cases Accepted for State Prosecution Only*

Includes cases involving violations of state law that will be prosecuted **ONLY** in Georgia magistrate, state, or superior court.

### *Cases Accepted for Federal Prosecution Only*

Includes cases involving violations of a federal law that the U.S. Attorney’s Office will prosecute **ONLY** in U.S. District court.

### *Cases Accepted for Both State and Federal Prosecution*

Includes cases involving violations of state and federal law that will be prosecuted **BOTH** in Georgia magistrate, state, superior or U.S. District court.

### *Cases Sent Back for Further Investigation*

Includes cases in which the prosecutor’s office – federal or state – asks the DTF to gather

## **AMOUNT OF DRUGS SEIZED**

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<sup>2</sup> Definition retrieved from The People’s Law Dictionary



### *Pill Box Drop Program*

A medicine disposal service where individuals can dispose of their unwanted, unused, or expired prescription medications.

### *Undercover Buys*

An investigative operation including where law enforcement officials purchase drugs under the guise of a legitimate substance abuser, trafficker, or dealer.

### **Types of Drugs Seized<sup>3</sup>:**

#### *Heroin*

A highly addictive analgesic drug derived from morphine; often used illicitly as a narcotic producing euphoria.

#### *Cocaine*

An addictive drug derived from coca or prepared synthetically; used as an illegal stimulant and sometimes medicinally as a local anesthetic; includes two forms: powdered cocaine and crack.

#### *Crack*

An illegal drug made from cocaine that has not been neutralized by an acid to make hydrochloride salt; comes in the form of rock crystal.

#### *Commercial-grade Marijuana*

Contains parts of the marijuana plant, such as stems and seeds that are not of high quality.

#### *Hydroponic Marijuana*

Refers to a method using water or an air-based growth medium to cultivate the drug.

#### *Meth*

An amphetamine derivative used in the form of a crystalline hydrochloride; used as a stimulant to the nervous system and as an appetite suppressant.

#### *Ecstasy/MDMA*

A stimulant drug that is chemically related to mescaline and amphetamine and is used illicitly for its euphoric and hallucinogenic effects.

#### *Prescription Medications*

A patterned use of a substance (drug) in which the user consumes the substance in amount with methods which are harmful to themselves or others; includes, among others, Oxycodone – a narcotic prescribed to relieve pain; Xanax – used for the treatment of panic and anxiety disorders; Vicodin – combination of acetaminophen and hydrocodone used for pain relief; and Lortab – combination of acetaminophen and hydrocodone used for pain relief.

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<sup>3</sup> Definitions retrieved from Merriam Webster

### *Salvia*

A psychoactive plant which can induce dissociative effects and is a potent producer of hallucinatory experience.

### *Psilocybin*

A naturally occurring psychedelic compound produced by more than two hundred species of mushrooms.

### *Acid (LSD)*

A semi synthetic psychedelic drug known for its psychological effects which include altered thinking processes, synesthesia, and spiritual experiences.

### *Other*

Includes any other illegal drugs defined by federal or state laws.

### **Price of Drugs:**

DTF's should report price on their seized drugs, specifically in their serving areas. Please do not use the GBI and/or HIDTA standard values.

## **WARRANTS, SEIZURES, AND FORFEITURES**

### *4<sup>th</sup> Amendment Searches*

Includes searches conducted in partnership with Department of Probation on offenders who have waived their 4<sup>th</sup> amendment right against unreasonable searches as a condition of their probation.

### *Search Warrants led to Drug Seizures*

Includes the seizure of illegal drugs by law enforcement after obtaining warrants to search the property.

### *Search Warrants led to Cash Asset Seizures*

Includes the confiscation of cash, prepaid debit cards, and/or other liquid assets by law enforcement after obtaining warrants to search the property.

### *Search Warrants led to Actionable Intelligence*

Includes information about a larger drug operation, the suspect's associates, financial information, and other intelligence that the DTF can use to further its investigation and that are gained after obtaining warrants to search the property.

### *Search Warrants led to Property Seizures*

Includes the seizure of property such as cars, homes, radios, televisions, stereos, computers and other non-cash assets by law enforcement.

### *Search Warrants led to Firearms Seizures*

Includes the confiscation of firearms after obtaining warrants to search the property.

#### *Search Warrants led to Arrests*

Includes the arrest of offenders after obtaining warrants to search the property.

#### *Search Warrants led to Nothing At All*

Includes search warrants that led to no actionable intelligence, seized drugs, firearms, arrests, cash, or property.

## **INTERDICTIONS**

#### *Marijuana-growing Operations Dismantled*

Includes removing all components of marijuana-growing operations by law enforcement; includes arrests of each individual involved in the operation.

#### *Drug Labs Destroyed*

Includes the removal of all components of a drug laboratory by law enforcement.

#### *Drug Trafficking Organizations Disrupted*

Disrupting includes slowing down or removing one or more components of a drug trafficking operation such that the organization's business operations, product movement, and profits are substantially affected.

#### *Drug Trafficking Organizations Dismantled*

Dismantling includes removing all components of a drug trafficking operation by law enforcement.

#### *Open-Air Drug Markets<sup>4</sup>*

Low-level markets with few barriers to access where illicit drugs are traded and buyers and sellers have to locate one another. There are two types of retail market systems: person-specific (emphasis on social networks to communicate locations and prices with vendors and potential customers) and place-specific (usually operate in geographically well-defined areas at identifiable times).

#### *Number of Arrests from Open-Air Drug Markets*

Total number of offenders arrested and charged because of their involvement in an open-air drug market. These charges include but are not limited to possession, possession with the intent to distribute, and conspiracy to distribute drugs.

## **TRAINING AND OUTREACH**

#### *Schools*

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<sup>4</sup>Retrieved from the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing

An institution for instruction including elementary, middle, and high school.

### *Curriculum*

Programs with planned interactions among pupils based on instructional content, resources, materials, and processes for evaluating educational objectives.

### *Students*

A person formally engaged in learning in an elementary, middle, or high school.

### *Civic Groups*

People joined together to serve their community; includes Boys and Girls clubs, Rotary Clubs, and similar organizations.

### *Civic Groups Members*

Individuals involved in a civic group with a structure that benefits their community.

### *Community Meetings*

Events held with members of a community to solicit their feedback regarding the nature of drug use, drug enforcement, or other drug-related issues in their area.

### *Community Outreach Sessions*

Events held with the purpose of engaging residents in the community.

## **K-9 MISSIONS/UTILIZATION**

### *K-9 Unit*

A dog and law enforcement handler that are trained specifically to assist police or other law enforcement in identifying illegal substances, bombs, and other materials.

### *Building Searches*

Includes the act of law enforcement entering a building with the intent of searching for illegal items or activity.

### *School Searches*

Includes the act of law enforcement entering a school institution including elementary, middle, high schools, technical schools, and colleges with the intent of searching for illegal items or activity.

### *Vehicle Searches*

Includes the act of law enforcement entering a vehicle with the intent of searching for illegal items or activity.

### *Drug-Free Workplace Searches*

Includes the act of law enforcement entering a workplace with the intent of searching for illegal items or activity.

#### *Street Sweeps*

Includes the act of law enforcement conducting vehicle inspections within an area.

#### *Demos*

Includes demonstrations for law enforcement agencies, communities members, other government agencies, or private sector agencies of the K-9 units services and abilities.

#### *Interdiction and Road Checks*

Includes the act of law enforcement creating checkpoints on the road for vehicle inspections to search for illegal items or activities, or for driver sobriety checks.

#### *Bombs/Explosive Detection*

Includes the act of law enforcement searching an area for bombs or explosives.

#### *Firearms Detection*

Includes the act of law enforcement searching an area for firearms.

#### *Human Scent Detection*

Includes the act of law enforcement utilizing K-9 units for scent detection during searches.

#### *Handler Trained*

Training to K-9 handlers, courses may include: K-9 and handler conditioning, K-9 grooming and first aid, narcotics detection, etc.

## **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DTF SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT & DATA COLLECTION**

### *How should I be counting the number of arrest incidents?*

The number of arrest incidents includes any event where an offender(s) is apprehended and taken into custody. More than one offender may be arrested during an arrest incident.

### *How should I be counting the number of people arrested?*

The number of people arrested includes the total number of offenders your DTF arrested in the past 6 months.

*When you say undercover buys- are you referring to agents acting in an undercover capacity conducting drug transactions or are you referring to controlled purchases utilizing a confidential informant with the assistance of an Agent? Please be more specific*

Undercover buys including agents in an undercover capacity conducting drug transactions, and controlled purchases utilizing a confidential informant with the assistance of an agent.

*Do you have any interest in confidential informant buy stats?*

Yes, you should include those cases into the answers of undercover buys section.

*What is an Open Air Drug Market?*

Low-level markets with few barriers to access where illicit drugs are traded and buyers and sellers have to locate one another. There are two types of retail market systems: person-specific (emphasis on social networks to communicate locations and prices with vendors and potential customers) and place-specific (usually operate in geographically well-defined areas at identifiable times).

*Reporting the number of prosecutions is not realistic for reporting during the reporting period. Do we back date the number?*

Yes, you can back data the number.

*If I leave the computer or cannot complete the entire report in one session, will I be able to return where I left off?*

Yes. While there is **no log-off button**, once you close out the web browser the system will remember where you left off. **However**, if you leave and return, you must wait **at least 10 minutes** before logging back into the report. If you close the web browser and try to log in before the 10 minute window, you will receive an error that states you have an active session and to return in 10 minutes.

*Who receives the emails with the agency's username and password, and how can I be added to that email list?*

The email with the username and password is sent to whomever was listed as the DTF Commander or project director on the agency's application. **We will not change or add email addresses associated with a sub-grant number without a sub-grant adjustment request (SAR).** To obtain a SAR to change the Project Director's email, please contact your assigned Grant Specialist. Beginning in 2011, CJCC implemented another online mailing system, MailChimp, which allows the agency to send communication to a number of audiences. It is possible to sign up directly through MailChimp.

To ensure that the CJCC has the newest emails available, there are questions in the report about persons completing the form on behalf of an agency. The CJCC will extract this list on an annual basis and add any new emails to MailChimp.

Since the implementation of MailChimp, you may sign up to receive notifications about grant passwords and other communication that would normally go to the Project Director. If you have any questions regarding deadlines, passwords, reporting, or any other communications related to your grant that CJCC has sent out, please ask your Project Director to provide you with a copy of the email.

*I submitted the DTF annual report and realized I made a mistake that I need to correct. When I try to log back in I receive a message telling me I've already completed the survey. How do I make corrections?*

Email Ren Hafner at [Ren.Hafner@cjcc.ga.gov](mailto:Ren.Hafner@cjcc.ga.gov) or Michelle Anderson at [Michelle.Anderson@cjcc.ga.gov](mailto:Michelle.Anderson@cjcc.ga.gov) with the Subject **"DTF Annual Report Reset"** and one of them will reset your report so you can log back in within **1 business day**.

Once you log back in, **you will have to hit the "Previous" button** until you arrive at the screen where you made your mistake. Your data will be preserved as you entered it, but you will have to manually scroll back to the report because you will not enter at the beginning.