

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

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*****Click on the topic about which you have questions in the table of contents to jump to the page that answers your question****

Table of Contents

INVESTIGATION	5
Number of Investigations Initiated	5
Number of Assistance-Rendered Investigations	5
ARRESTS	5
Arrest Incident	5
People Arrested	5
Arrest Level:	5
Street-level	5
Mid-level	5
Upper-level	5
Offender Level:	5
Street-level	6
Mid-level	6
Upper-level	6
Previous Weapons Charges	6
Violent Crimes	6
Property Crimes	6
OFFENDER DATA	6
Juvenile Offender	6
Adult Offender	7
CHARGES	7
Felony	7
Misdemeanor	7
Non-drug Related	7
PROSECUTION	7
Cases Accepted for State Prosecution Only	7
Cases Accepted for Federal Prosecution Only	7
Cases Accepted for Both State and Federal Prosecution	7
Cases Sent Back for Further Investigation	7
AMOUNT OF DRUGS SEIZED	7

	Pill Box Drop Program	8
	Undercover Buys	8
Т	ypes of Drugs Seized	8
	Heroin	8
	Cocaine	8
	Crack	8
	Commercial-grade Marijuana	8
	Hydroponic Marijuana	8
	Meth	8
	Ecstasy/MDMA	8
	Prescription Medications	8
	Salvia	9
	Psilocybin	9
	Acid (LSD)	9
	Other	9
Р	rice of Drugs:	9
WA	RRANTS, SEIZURES, AND FORFEITURES	9
	4 th Amendment Searches	9
	Search Warrants led to Drug Seizures	9
	Search Warrants led to Cash Asset Seizures	9
	Search Warrants led to Actionable Intelligence	9
	Search Warrants led to Property Seizures	9
	Search Warrants led to Firearms Seizures	9
	Search Warrants led to Arrests	. 10
	Search Warrants led to Nothing At All	. 10
INT	ERDICTIONS	.10
	Marijuana-growing Operations Dismantled	. 10
	Drug Labs Destroyed	. 10
	Drug Trafficking Organizations Disrupted	. 10
	Drug Trafficking Organizations Dismantled	. 10
	Open-Air Drug Markets	. 10
	Number of Arrests from Open-Air Drug Markets	. 10

TRAINING AND OUTREACH			
Schools	10		
Curriculum	11		
Students	11		
Civic Groups	11		
Civic Groups Members Community Meetings Community Outreach Sessions K-9 MISSIONS/UTILIZATION K-9 Unit Building Searches School Searches Vehicle Searches Drug-Free Workplace Searches Street Sweeps Demos Interdiction and Road Checks Bombs/Explosive Detection Firearms Detection	11		
	11		
	11		
	11		
	11		
	11		
	11		
		Human Scent Detection	
		Handler Trained	
		FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DTF SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT &	DATA COLLECTION
			12
		How should I be counting the number of arrest incidents?	12
		How should I be counting the number of people arrested?	12
When you say undercover buys- are you referring to agents acting in an unde conducting drug transactions or are you referring to controlled purchases util		, ,	
informant with the assistance of an Agent? Please be more specific	12		
Do you have any interest in confidential informant buy stats?	13		
What is an Open Air Drug Market?	13		
Reporting the number of prosecutions is not realistic for reporting during the	reporting period. Do		

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

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 Crimes¹

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.

¹ 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.

CHARGES²

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

² 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 Seized³:

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.

³ 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, syntesia, 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

4th Amendment Searches

Includes searches conducted in partnership with Department of Probation on offenders who have waived their 4th 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 Markets⁴

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: personspecific (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

⁴Retrieved 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 Kayla Kane at Kayla.Kane@cjcc.ga.gov or JaiNiecya Harper at JaiNiecya.Harper@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.