

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

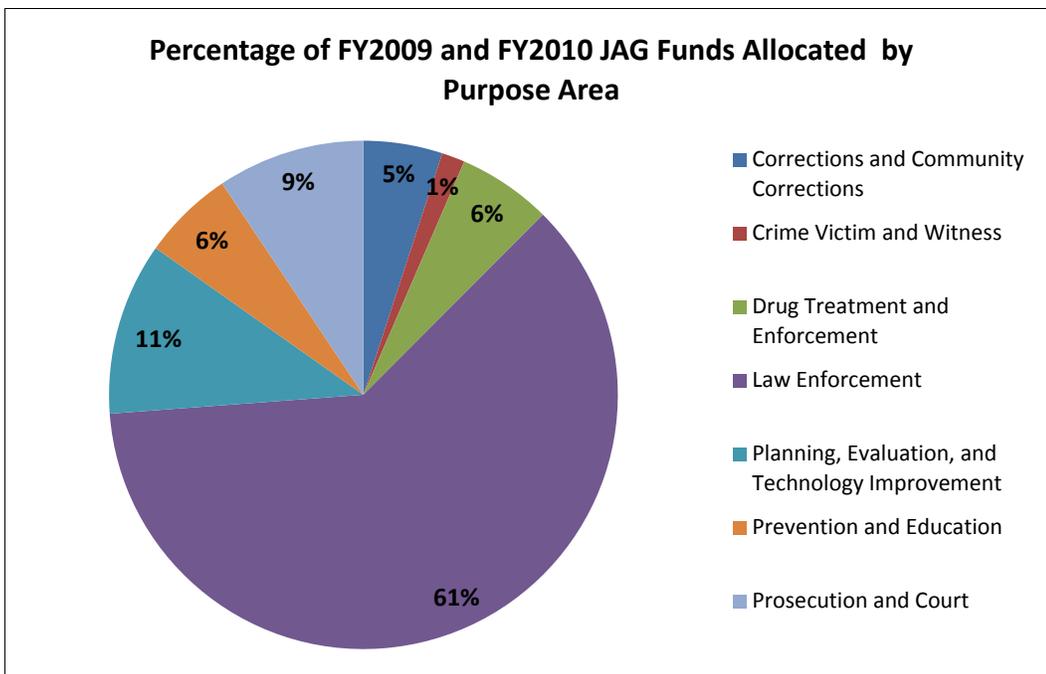
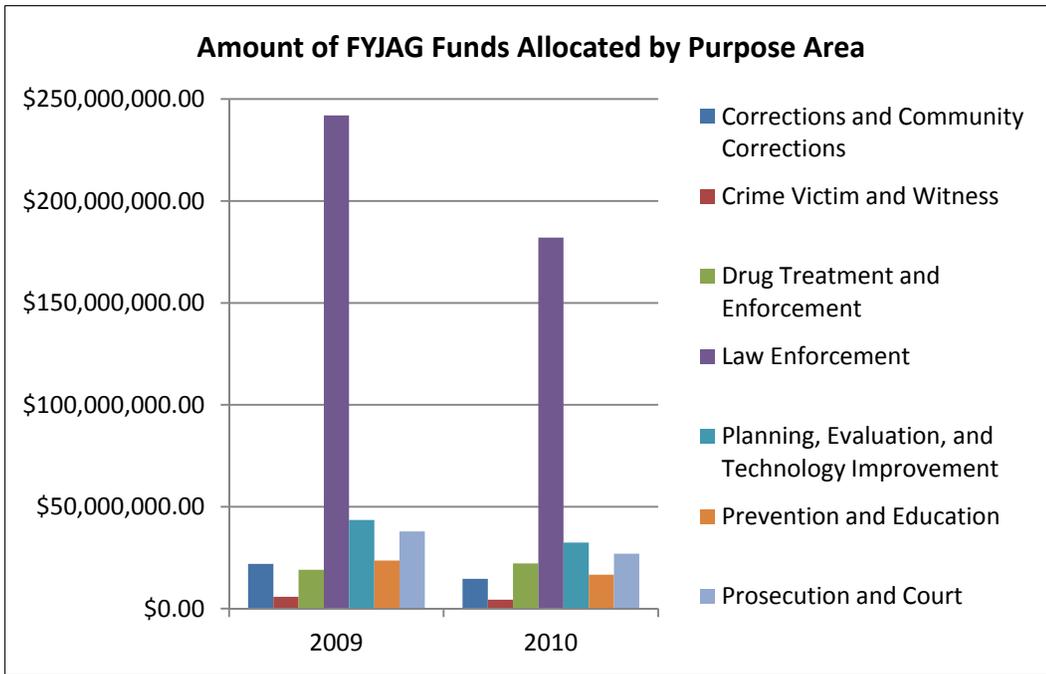
Performance Report

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. The two graphs below display the amount and percentage of FY2009 and FY2010 JAG funds allocated to each of the seven purpose areas.¹

The activities conducted under each purpose area are broad and include such activities as hiring, maintaining, and providing overtime, training, and buying equipment and/or supplies. Following are more specific examples of the types of activities that occur under each of the seven allowable purpose areas under JAG.

- **Law enforcement activities** include operating programs such as crime deterrence programs, hiring or maintaining police officers, buying equipment and supplies, and conducting or attending law enforcement related training.
- **Prosecution and court activities** may include prosecution and/or defense activities such as hiring of personnel (investigators, prosecutors, and public defenders), training personnel, or providing overtime to diminish a backlog of cases.
- **Prevention and education** includes activities such as crime prevention programs or campaigns, and/or publication and dissemination of educational materials.
- **Corrections and community corrections** include correctional activities and programs such as reentry programs that fund services such as educational, vocational, employment, and housing services.
- **Drug treatment and enforcement** includes drug treatment, either inpatient or outpatient, including clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare.
- **Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement** includes activities such as planning and conducting evaluations and making technology improvements.
- **Crime Victim and Witness Protection** includes activities conducted by law enforcement, legal, medical, counseling, advocacy, or educational organizations. Examples include victim programs such as domestic shelters that may provide or refer victims to services such as hotlines, transportation, safety planning, and counseling.

¹ This report is based on self-reported data and outliers were validated. The first two graphs on pages 1 and 2 display data from all FYJAG grantees and subgrantees that have reported in the Performance Measurement Tool. Graphs from page 3 forward display data provided specifically by FYJAG task forces in the Performance Measurement Tool.



Task Force Drug Report

This report focuses on the activities conducted by agencies using JAG funding to support drug task forces under the Law Enforcement purpose area. Many of these task forces are multi-jurisdictional and may include federal, state, and local partnerships working together to combat the drug problems most relevant to a particular area. JAG funds often support drug task forces by paying for the salaries or overtime hours of task force officers and other personnel, vehicles, and undercover materials.

JAG drug task forces report on the quantities of heroin, cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and ecstasy seized

every 3 months. The following report presents this data for the last year (July 2010 to June 2011).² For the purposes of this report, data will be presented in aggregated categories and then divided into drug enforcement task force regions, as defined by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the Department of Justice. These regions include the Pacific, West Central, Southwest, Great Lakes, Southeast, New England, New York/New Jersey, Mid-Atlantic, and Florida/Caribbean.^{3 4 5}

KEY FINDINGS AND/OR OBSERVATIONS

- Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Massachusetts did not have any grantees or subgrantees reporting during the four reporting periods presented in this report.
- In general, drug task forces make large seizures once or twice a year.
- By weight, marijuana is the most seized drug nationally.
- Marijuana is the only drug reported as being seized by every state that reports such seizures.
- By weight, the majority of all drugs were seized in large seizures (busts). This is especially true for cocaine.
- The majority of drug task forces reporting drug seizure data are located in the Southwest (17%), the Great Lakes (22%), and the Southeast (23%) regions.

NUMBER OF DRUG TASK FORCES

The below chart provides the number of task forces reporting drug seizure data by reporting period. It is important to note that a majority of the same drug task forces reported in each reporting period. In total, approximately 10.2% of FY JAG funds were used for drug task force activities including overtime hours, hiring and maintain personnel, and equipment/supplies that were used in task force activities.⁶

	July-Sept. 2010	Oct.-Dec. 2010	Jan.-Mar. 2011	Apr.-June 2011
Pacific	38	92	89	81
West Central	67	68	80	78
Southwest	35	110	115	117
Great Lakes	103	127	134	120
Southeast	98	131	130	135
New England	5	8	11	9
New York/New Jersey	21	22	17	11
Mid-Atlantic	11	11	12	13
Florida/Caribbean	19	21	23	22
Total	397	590	611	586

² The information represented from this point of the report is not representative of all activities conducted with FYJAG funding. This part of the report highlights seizure activities by FYJAG drug task forces who have reported in the Performance Measurement Tool.

³ For the purposes of this report, all of California is included in the Southwest region.

⁴ For the purposes of this report, all of Illinois is included in the Great Lakes region.

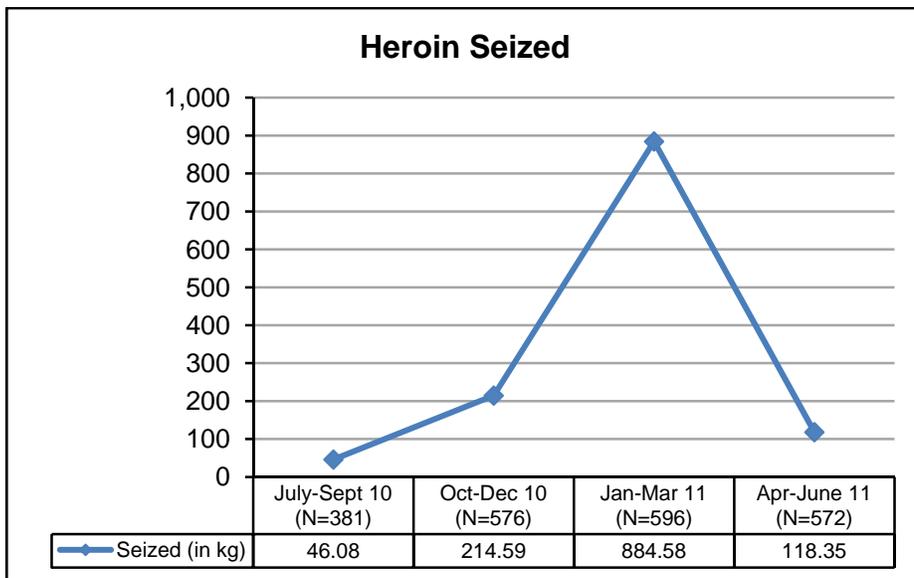
⁵ For a breakdown of the states included in each of the nine regions, see <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs31/31379/appenda.htm#Map1>

⁶ This percentage represents the total grant amounts of task forces who seized drugs. The grant amount might have been only used partially for task force activities, and thus 10.2% is the highest estimate.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Measure	Data Elements Used to Calculate Measure ⁷	Definition
Total drug amounts seized in kilograms (kg) during reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heroin • Cocaine (powder) • Crack cocaine • Marijuana commercial grade • Marijuana hydroponic • Methamphetamine • Methamphetamine ice • Ecstasy 	Drug seizures are reported in kilograms based on drug type.

AMOUNTS OF DRUGS SEIZED NATIONALLY



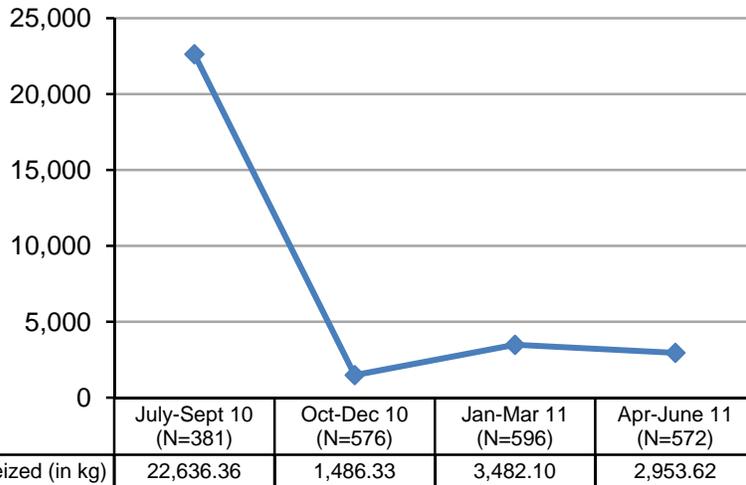
This is a graph of the amount of heroin seized during the last 4 reporting periods.

The increase during January–March 2011 is due to a large seizure of 555.30899 kg in one state and 211.10350 kg in another state.

⁷ For the purposes of this report, cocaine (powder) and crack cocaine were aggregated into the cocaine category, marijuana commercial grade and marijuana hydroponic were aggregated into the marijuana category, and methamphetamine and methamphetamine ice were aggregated into the methamphetamine category.

⁸ The “N” value represents the number of drug task forces reporting in the corresponding reporting period.

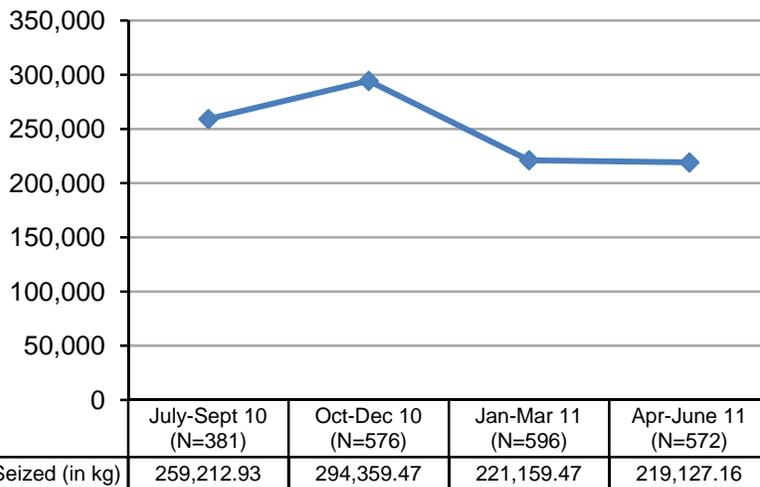
Cocaine Seized



This is a graph of the amount of cocaine seized during the last 4 reporting periods.

The increased amount during the July–September reporting period is from a large seizure of 22,003.74300 kg in one state.

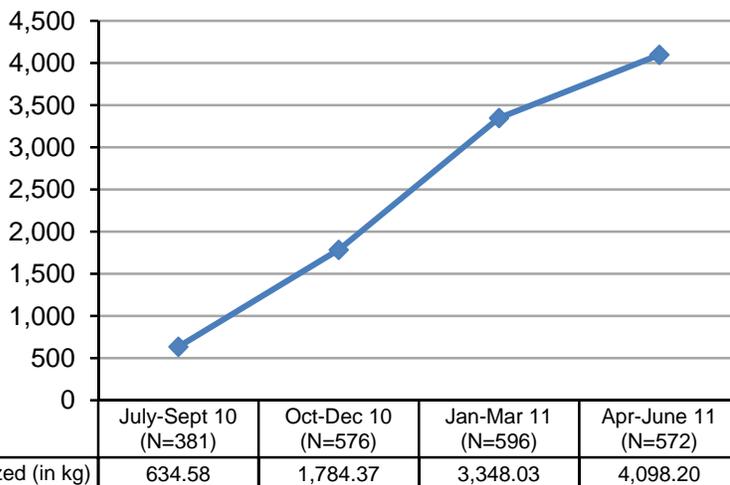
Marijuana Seized



This is a graph of the amount of marijuana seized during the last 4 reporting periods.

The fluctuations in the amount of marijuana seized are largely dependent on the amount of marijuana seized in one state during that reporting period.

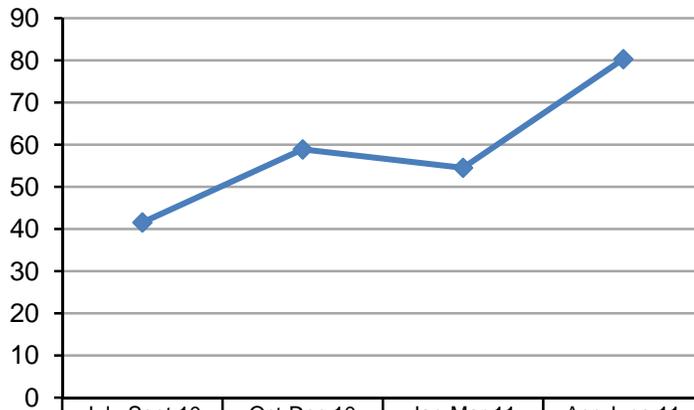
Methamphetamine Seized



This is a graph of the amount of methamphetamine seized during the last 4 reporting periods.

The increase in methamphetamine during the April–June reporting period is from a large seizure of 1,503.99592 kg in one state and 1,192.60516 kg in another state. Seizures in one state also led to the increase during the January–March reporting period.

Ecstasy Seized

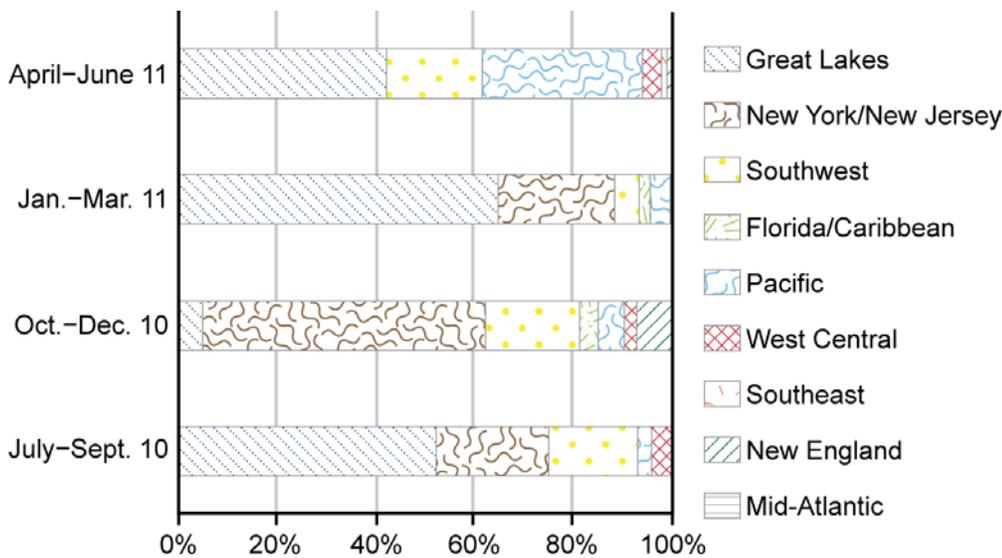


This is a graph of the amount of ecstasy seized during the last 4 reporting periods.

The increase of ecstasy during the April–June reporting period is because several states seized around 12 kg of ecstasy.

DRUG SEIZURES BY REGIONS

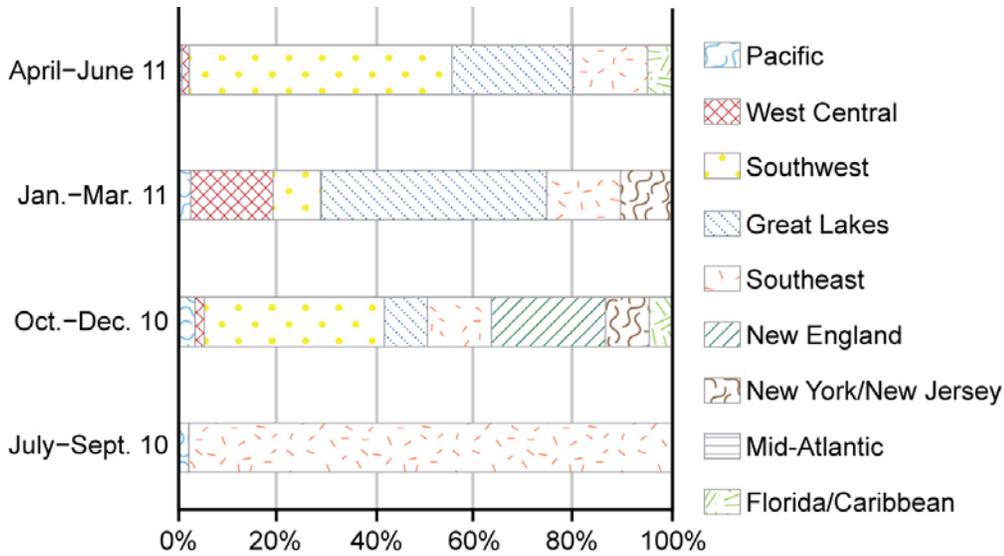
Percent Heroin Seized by Region



This is a graph of the percentage of heroin seized by region across the last four reporting periods.

The Great Lakes region represents the largest percentage of heroin for every reporting period besides the October–December reporting period. New York/New Jersey also represents a large percentage of heroin seizures.

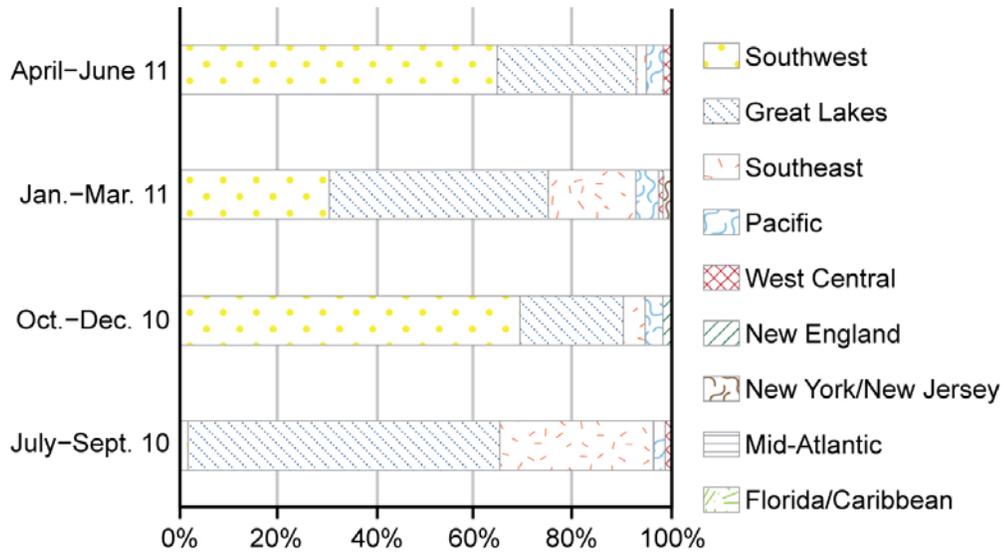
Percent Cocaine Seized by Region



This is a graph of the percentage of cocaine seized by region across the last four reporting periods.

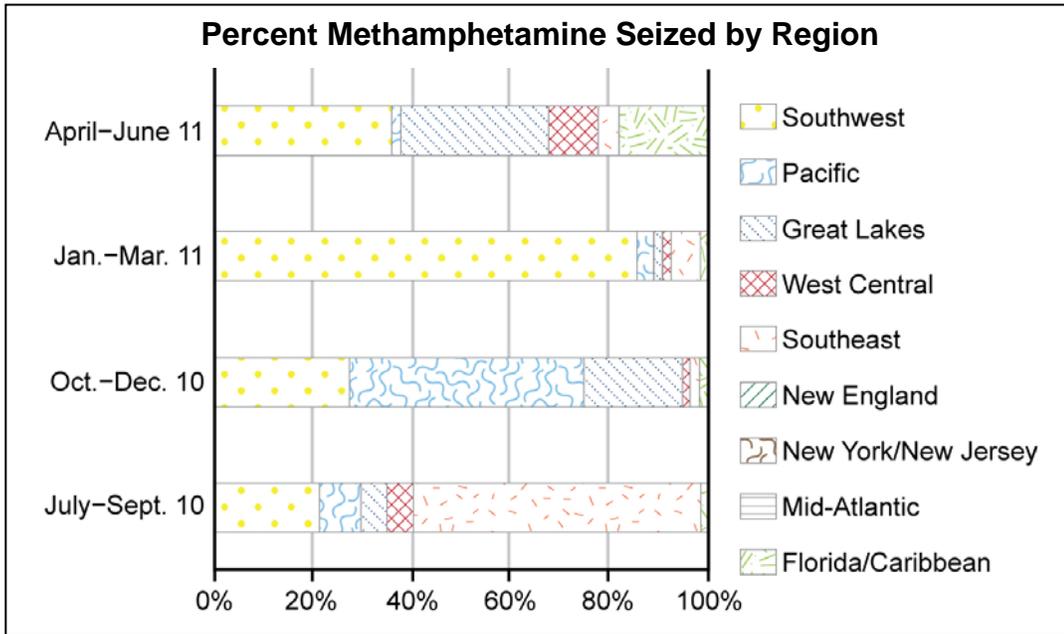
The Southeast region represents almost all of the cocaine seizures during the July-September reporting period. This is due to a large seizure in one state. In the other reporting periods, the region seizing the highest percentage of cocaine alternates between the Southwest and the Great Lakes.

Percent Marijuana Seized by Region

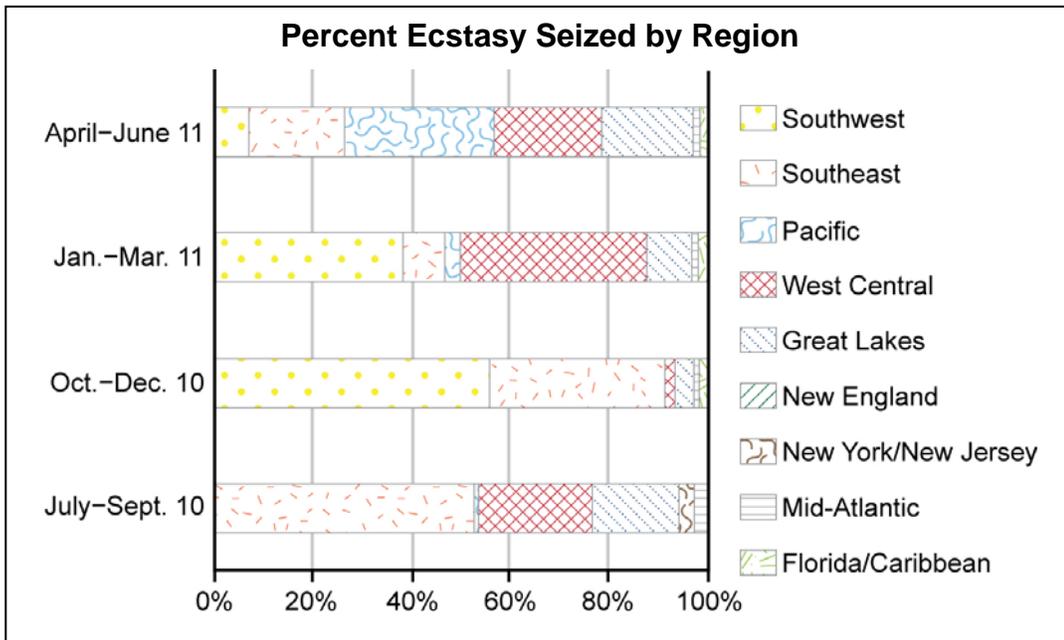


This is a graph of the percentage of marijuana seized by region across the last four reporting periods.

The Southwest and Great Lakes region seized the greatest percentages of marijuana across the reporting periods. The Southeast also seized a high percentage of marijuana during July-September and January-March.



This is a graph of the percentage of methamphetamine seized by region across the last four reporting periods. Seizures of methamphetamine are categorized by large seizures by various regions across the four reporting periods. During the July–September reporting period, the Southeast region had a large seizure and represented the highest percentage of methamphetamine seizures. The same is true for the Pacific region during October–December, the Southwest region during January–March, and the Southwest and Great Lakes regions during April–June.



This is a graph of the percentage of ecstasy seized by region across the last four reporting periods. Seizures of ecstasy are also categorized by large seizures by various regions across the four reporting periods. The Southeast region had the highest percentage of seizures during July–September, the Southwest region during October–December, the West Central and Southwest during January–March, and the Pacific region during April–June.