

# Program Performance Report

## Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

*April 2011–March 2012*

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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. Figures 1 and 2 display the amount and percentage of JAG funds allocated to each of the seven purpose areas by JAG grantees and subgrantees.<sup>1</sup>

The activities conducted under each purpose area are broad and include such activities as hiring and maintaining staff, paying for 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 paying for overtime to diminish a backlog of cases.
- **Prevention and education** include 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 ranging from educational and vocational training to employment and housing placement.
- **Drug treatment and enforcement** include drug treatment (either inpatient or outpatient) as well as clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare.
- **Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement** include 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 ranging from hotlines and transportation to safety planning and counseling.

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<sup>1</sup> This report is based on self-reported data, and outliers were validated. Figures 1 and 2 on page 2 display data from all JAG grantees and subgrantees that have reported in the Performance Measurement Tool. Figures 3–7, Table 1, the Key Performance Measures chart, and the appendix display data provided specifically by JAG task forces in the Performance Measurement Tool.

Figure 1. Amount of FY2009, 2010, and 2011 Funds Allocated By Purpose Area<sup>2</sup>

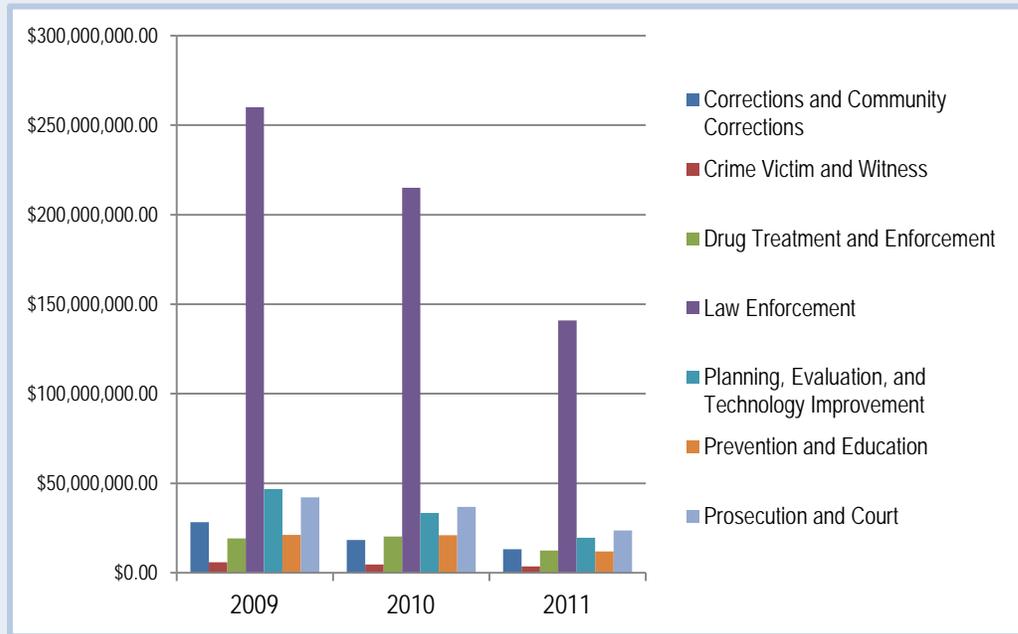
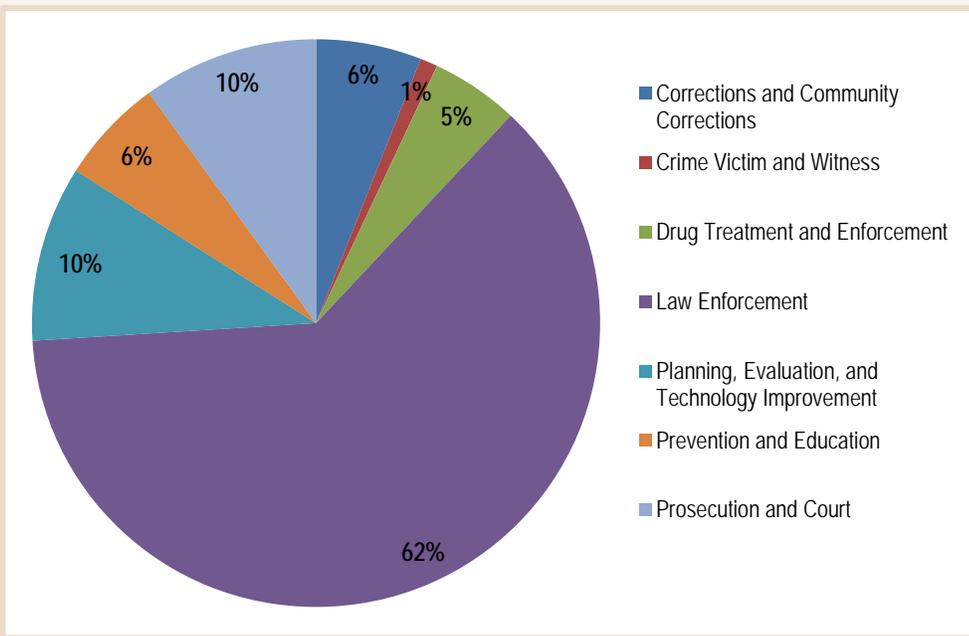


Figure 2. Percentage of FYJAG Funds Allocated by Purpose Area



## Task Force Report

This report focuses on the activities conducted by agencies using JAG funding to support task forces—specifically, task forces that served judicial search warrants, arrested gang members, seized firearms, and dismantled and disrupted drug trafficking or other street gang organizations. Many of these task forces are multijurisdictional and may include Federal, State, and local partnerships working together to combat the problems most relevant to a

<sup>2</sup> The amounts represent dollars allocated by purpose area, since JAG began reporting in the PMT in October 2008. FY2011 awards started in October 2011 and only represent two reporting periods of data in the PMT.

particular area. JAG funds often support drug task forces by paying for the salaries or overtime hours of task force officers and other personnel as well as for vehicles and undercover materials.

The following report presents this data for the last year (April 2011–March 2012).<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this report, data are presented in aggregated categories and then divided into task force regions, as defined by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the Department of Justice. These regions include Pacific, West Central, Southwest, Great Lakes, Southeast, New England, New York/New Jersey, Mid-Atlantic, and Florida/Caribbean.<sup>4,5,6</sup>

## Key Findings

- 91 percent of judicial search warrants served were at the State level.
- 74 percent of gang members who were arrested were charged with a felony.
- 69 percent of firearms seized were reported to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).
- 94 percent of defendants accepted for prosecution on felony charges were charged at the State level.

## Task Forces Reporting on Performance Measures

Table 1 lists the number of task forces reporting on the key measures presented by reporting period. It is important to note that a majority of the same task forces reported in each reporting period. In total, approximately 14.8 percent of JAG funds were used for task force activities, including paying for overtime hours, hiring and maintaining personnel, and buying and maintaining equipment and supplies used in task force activities.<sup>7</sup>

Table 1. Task Forces Reporting on Key Measures, April 2011–March 2012

	April–June 2011	July–Sept. 2011	Oct.–Dec. 2011	Jan.–March 2012
Pacific	84	48	79	82
West Central	83	86	91	93
Southwest	104	57	122	130
Great Lakes	121	114	123	123
Southeast	140	133	165	175
New England	9	13	13	11
New York/New Jersey	14	33	40	16
Mid-Atlantic	13	17	17	17
Florida/Caribbean	23	23	26	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>670</b>

<sup>3</sup> The information represented from this point on in the report is not representative of all activities conducted with JAG funding. This section of the report highlights activities conducted by JAG task forces who have reported in the Performance Measurement Tool.

<sup>4</sup> For a breakdown of the States included in each of the nine regions, see <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs31/31379/appenda.htm#Map1>.

<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of this report, all of California is included in the Southwest region.

<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of this report, all of Illinois is included in the Great Lakes region.

<sup>7</sup> This percentage represents the total amounts allocated to grantees and subgrantees that have task forces. The amount might have been only used partially for task force activities, and 14.8 percent is therefore the highest estimate.

## Key Performance Measures

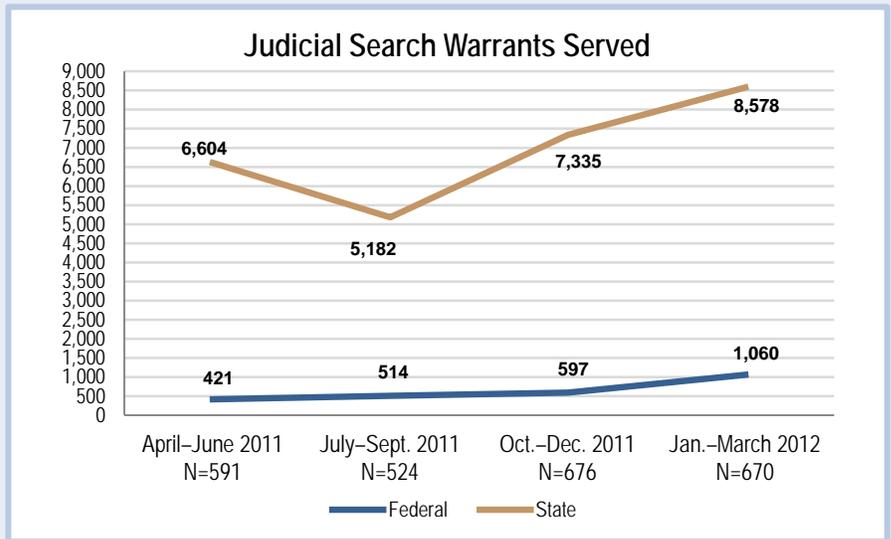
Measure	Data Elements Used to Calculate Measure	Definition
<b>Judicial Search Warrants Served</b>	Number of Federal judicial search warrants Number of State judicial search warrants	A search warrant is a court order issued by a judge or Supreme Court official that allows law enforcement officers to search a person or location for evidence of a crime.
<b>Gang Members Arrested</b>	Number of gang members arrested for a felony Number of gang members arrested for a misdemeanor	A felony is a serious crime that is punishable by death or by imprisonment of more than 1 year. A misdemeanor is a less serious crime that is punishable by up to exactly 1 year of imprisonment.
<b>Firearms Seized</b>	Number of firearms seized Number of firearms seized and reported to NIBIN	NIBIN is the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network. The system allows comparison of markings on fired cartridge cases and bullets recovered at crime scenes to help solve cases quicker.
<b>Defendants Accepted for Prosecution</b>	Number accepted for Federal felony charges Number accepted for State felony charges	Cases that have been accepted on felony charges are those where sufficient evidence has been found and determined to be acceptable for further prosecution.
<b>Gangs Disrupted and Dismantled</b>	Number of disrupted drug trafficking or other street gang organizations Number of dismantled drug trafficking or other street gang organizations	Disrupted trafficking is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation such as trafficking patterns, communications, etc. Dismantled trafficking is defined as destruction of the organization's leadership, financial base, and supply network such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

## Graphs of Performance Measures

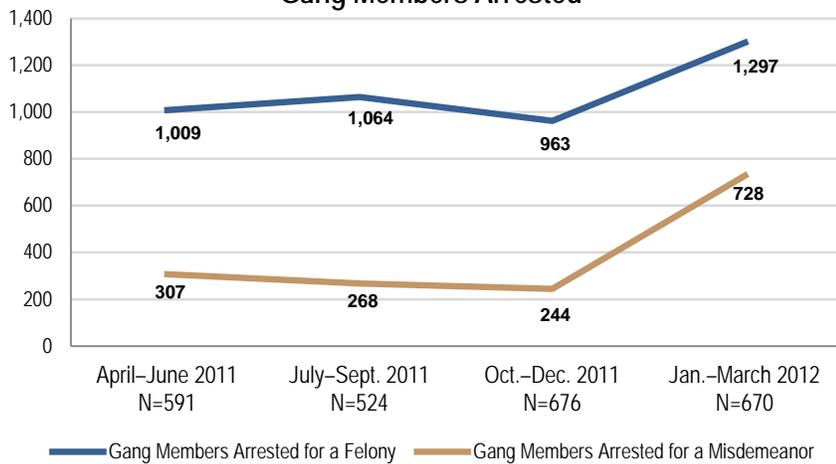
**Figure 3. Number of Federal and State Judicial Search Warrants Served**

The number of State judicial search warrants served per the number of task forces remained fairly constant in 2011 in every reporting period except for July–September 2011, when it decreased significantly and then rebounded. In contrast, during July–September 2011, the number of Federal judicial search warrants per task force increased.

On average, about 91 percent of judicial search warrants served by task forces were State search warrants.



**Gang Members Arrested**



**Figure 4. Gang Members Arrested for a Felony or Misdemeanor**

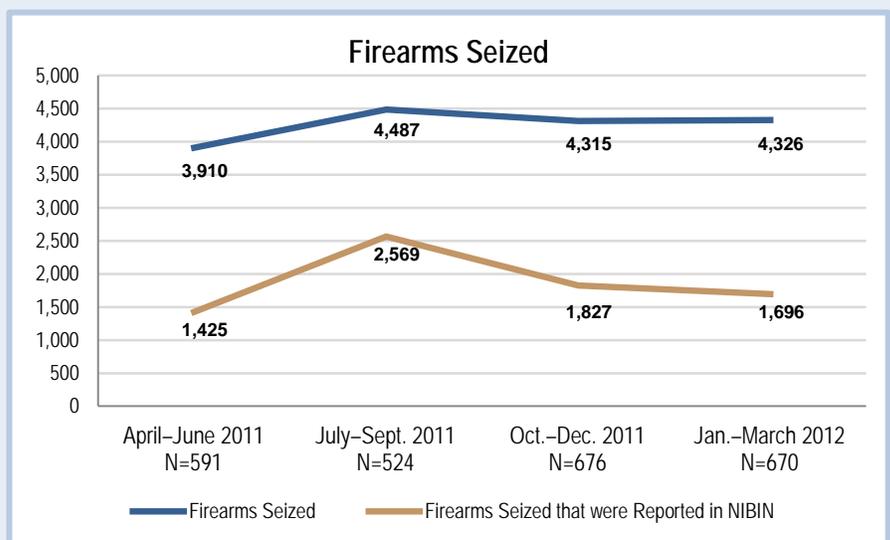
The number of gang members arrested for a felony or a misdemeanor per the number of task forces was constant until the October–December 2011 reporting period, when both decreased.

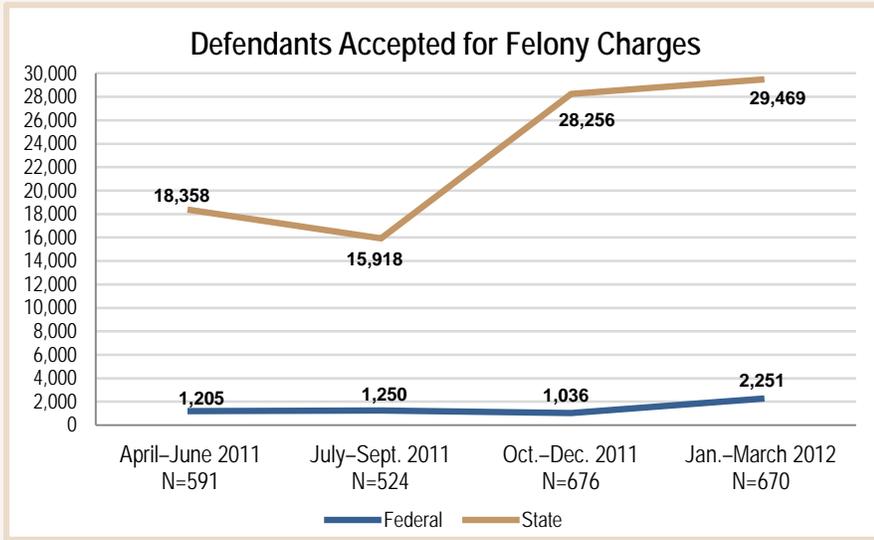
On average, about 74 percent of gang-member arrests were felonies.

**Figure 5. Firearms Seized and Reported in NIBIN**

The number of firearms seized per task force has remained fairly constant, with seizures of between 6 and 8 firearms per task force.

On average, 69 percent of firearms seized were reported in NIBIN.





**Figure 6. Defendants Accepted for Federal or State Felony Charges**

The number of defendants accepted for prosecution on Federal felony charges remained fairly constant across all four reporting periods. In contrast, during October–December 2011, the number of defendants accepted for State felony charges increased substantially.

On average, 94 percent of defendants accepted for prosecution on felony charges were at the State level.

**Figure 7. Drug Trafficking or Other Street Gang Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled**

Over the past year, 1,248 drug trafficking or other street gang organizations have been disrupted and 233 have been dismantled.



## Appendix. Data by Region, April 2011–March 2012

This table presents regional data for each of the key performance measures in this report.

Region	Reporting Period	Federal Judicial Search Warrants Served	State Judicial Search Warrants Served	Gang Members Arrested for Felony	Gang Members Arrested for Misdemeanor	Firearms Seized	Firearms Seized and Reported in NIBIN	Defendants Accepted for Federal Felony Charges	Defendants Accepted for State Felony Charges	Disrupted Drug Trafficking or Other Street Gang Organizations	Dismantled Drug Trafficking or Other Street Gang Organizations
Pacific	April–June 2011 N=84	55	1,122	187	60	517	223	185	1,626	24	2
	July–Sept. 2011 N=48	69	397	83	2	329	279	119	706	24	6
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=79	237	903	143	113	350	188	121	911	72	1
	Jan.–March 2012 N=82	503	881	220	172	352	100	239	1,165	61	10
West Central	April–June 2011 N=83	28	919	62	14	512	171	347	3,429	72	2
	July–Sept. 2011 N=86	56	1,058	70	11	567	215	432	3,812	48	5
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=91	54	908	52	1	347	177	275	3,378	23	7
	Jan.–March 2012 N=93	72	1,274	44	1	710	302	372	2,848	25	10
Southwest	April–June 2011 N=104	177	1,217	343	150	786	339	165	2,755	25	9
	July–Sept. 2011 N=57	74	288	244	181	1,597	1,305	94	1,042	32	11
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=122	183	1,508	205	22	1,320	483	182	13,239	60	19
	Jan.–March 2012 N=130	294	1,705	360	294	857	346	1,204	13,539	58	1
Great Lakes	April–June 2011 N=121	81	1,734	78	35	1,183	474	192	5,116	118	6
	July–Sept. 2011 N=114	280	1,562	51	26	1,075	377	291	4,633	77	6
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=123	60	1,755	109	61	1,089	544	229	5,008	45	6
	Jan.–March 2012 N=123	141	1,762	123	43	1,113	540	190	4,856	71	5
Southeast	April–June 2011 N=140	41	806	120	13	716	128	96	3,829	20	11
	July–Sept. 2011 N=133	17	768	155	14	548	148	199	3,014	29	6
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=165	14	1,377	51	23	659	59	89	3,216	19	3
	Jan.–March 2012 N=175	16	1,756	78	91	696	75	116	4,398	44	6
New England	April–June 2011 N=9	6	90	0	0	14	0	41	339	0	0
	July–Sept. 2011 N=13	0	97	12	0	18	0	35	292	3	3
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=13	0	113	0	0	49	0	18	260	0	0
	Jan.–March 2012 N=11	1	112	0	0	32	0	8	276	0	0
New York/ New Jersey	April–June 2011 N=14	26	579	189	4	62	17	68	431	16	10
	July–Sept. 2011 N=33	16	752	382	10	252	175	9	1,485	62	19
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=40	28	663	373	17	420	321	22	1,420	107	27
	Jan.–March 2012 N=16	17	941	407	93	266	185	31	1,522	58	30
Mid-Atlantic	April–June 2011 N=13	3	43	14	1	20	14	66	167	5	4
	July–Sept. 2011 N=17	0	205	19	0	45	29	59	192	3	1
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=17	18	49	21	2	18	16	91	179	21	1
	Jan.–March 2011 N=17	12	76	40	3	179	95	79	199	5	1
Florida/ Caribbean	April–June 2011 N=23	4	94	16	30	100	59	45	666	10	2
	July–Sept. 2011 N=23	2	55	48	24	56	41	12	742	4	2
	Oct.–Dec. 2011 N=26	3	59	9	5	63	39	9	645	5	1
	Jan.–March 2011 N=23	4	71	25	31	121	53	12	666	2	0