

# Grant Activity Report

## Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

*April 2012–March 2013*

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# Grant Activity Report (April 2012–March 2013)

## Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program Overview

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, courts, and indigent defense; crime prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; program planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness initiatives. This report highlights activities funded by the JAG program for the April 2012–March 2013 reporting period.

**Data reported by JAG grantees and subgrantees for this report do not determine JAG funding, which is calculated based on a statutory formula combining population and Uniform Crime Reporting Part I crime data. Details on the formula calculations are available in the JAG Technical Report on BJA's web site: [www.bja.gov/Publications/JAGTechRpt.pdf](http://www.bja.gov/Publications/JAGTechRpt.pdf)**

BJA encourages JAG grantees to make decisions on funding through a collaborative process involving all major stakeholders including law enforcement, courts, indigent defense, prosecution, corrections and community corrections, treatment providers, crime victims, and others.

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

- **Law Enforcement:** Activities include operating programs such as crime deterrence programs, hiring or maintaining police officers, investing in equipment or technology, conducting or attending law enforcement-related training, funding multijurisdictional taskforces, and reporting data on seizures.
- **Courts (Prosecution and Indigent Defense):** Activities include funding for prosecution and indigent defense as well as the hiring of personnel (i.e., court clerks, investigators, prosecutors, and public defenders), paying overtime, investing in equipment or technology, and training personnel.
- **Crime Prevention and Education:** Activities include crime prevention programs or campaigns, and/or publication and dissemination of educational materials.
- **Corrections and Community Corrections:** Activities include corrections, probation and parole, and programs such as reentry that fund services ranging from educational and vocational training to employment and housing placement.
- **Drug Treatment and Enforcement:** Activities include treatment (inpatient or outpatient) as well as clinical assessment, detoxification, counseling, and aftercare. Drug enforcement activities include support for task forces and seizures.
- **Program Planning, Evaluation, and Technology:** Activities include planning and conducting evaluations and making technology improvements.
- **Crime Victim and Witness Programs:** Activities include providing legal, medical, counseling, advocacy, and educational services to crime victims and/or witnesses. Training is an important component of these services, including training individuals and distributing training materials appropriate for crime victims and/or witnesses.

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<sup>1</sup> This report is based on self-reported data, and outliers were validated. Figures 1 and 2 display data from all JAG grantees and subgrantees who have reported in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). Figures 3–6 and Tables 1 and 2 display data provided specifically by grantees reporting in the law enforcement program area. Figures 7–12, Tables 3–5, the Key Performance Measures chart, and Appendix A display data provided specifically by JAG grantees reporting on task forces in the PMT.

## JAG Funding Overview

The figures below represent overall JAG allocated amounts from FY 2009 through FY 2012. The majority of all JAG funding was consistently allocated to the law enforcement program area. During this time period, 64 percent of JAG funds were allocated to the law enforcement program area.

Figure 1. Amount of FYs 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 Funds Allocated by Program Area<sup>2</sup>

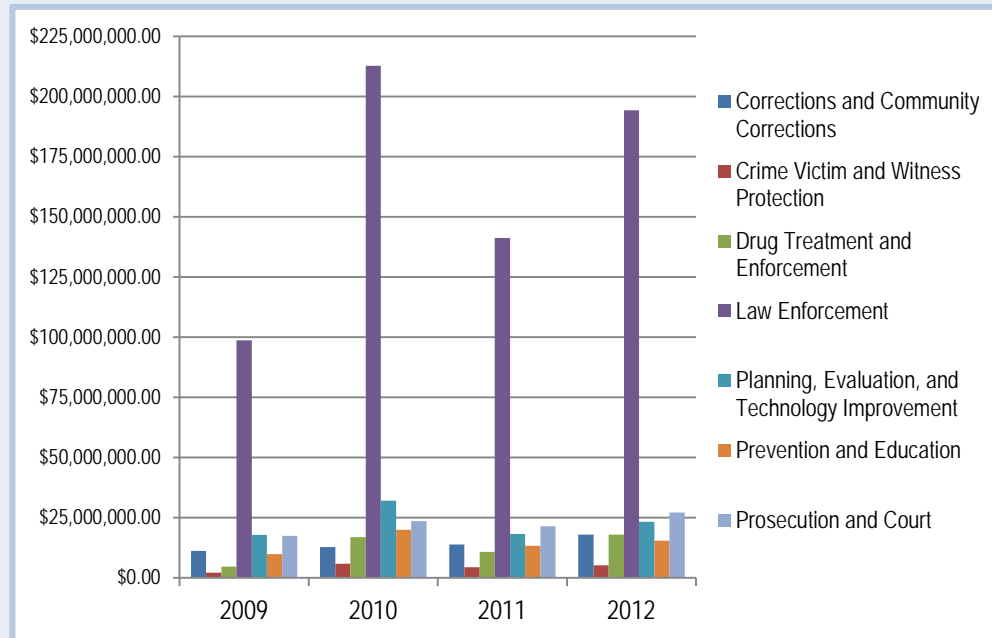
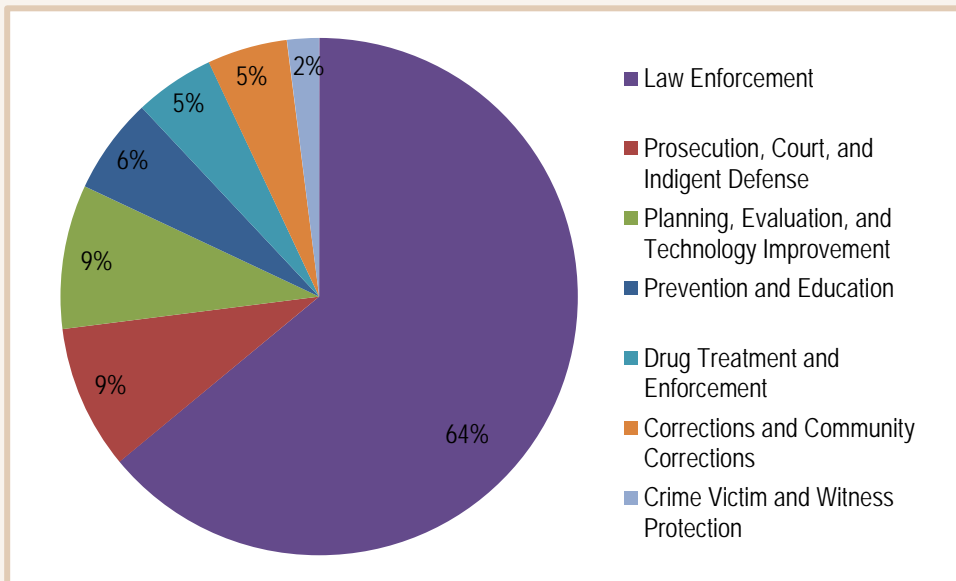


Figure 2. Percentage of FY JAG Funds Allocated by Program Area



<sup>2</sup> Current allocated amounts only reflect data currently reported in the PMT. Grantees who closed out during previous quarters are not reflected in these data.

## Law Enforcement Report

This report focuses on JAG grantee activities that are funded by the 64 percent of JAG funds allocated to the law enforcement program area. The law enforcement program area covers a broad range of activities that help to prevent or control crime, including supporting law enforcement programs, task forces, new personnel, and equipment purchases. As seen in Figures 1 and 2, the vast majority of JAG funds are allocated for law enforcement activities. A second report focusing on non-law enforcement program areas will be released in the next quarter.

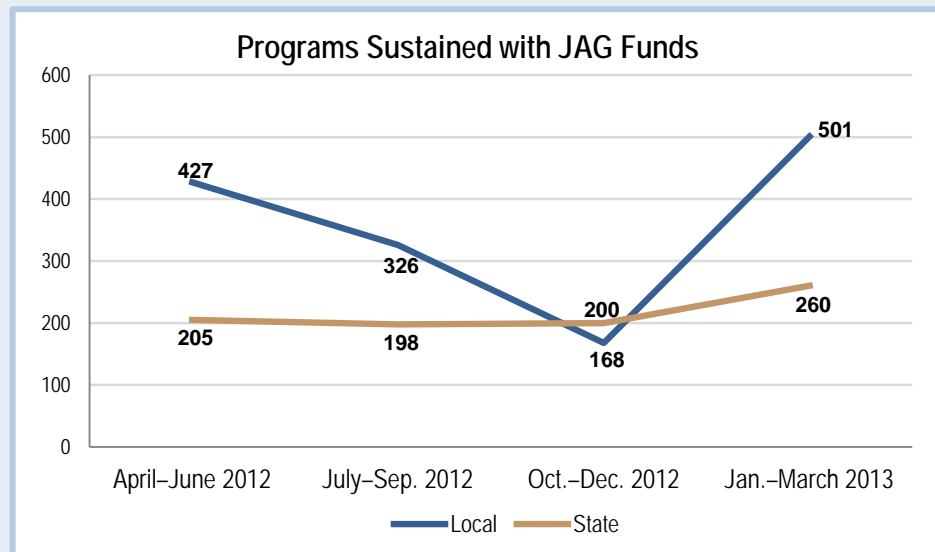
Type of Program	Local	State
Other <sup>3</sup>	158	272
Drug Prevention	74	232
Crime Prevention	165	176
Gang Enforcement	38	103
Community Policing	141	88
Gang Resistance	42	72
Traffic Enforcement	46	63
Gang Abatement	32	60
Equipment <sup>4</sup>	61	55
Evidence-based Policing	11	52
Child Abuse Investigation	11	42
Sex Offender/Predator Tracking	12	40
Alcohol/Tobacco Enforcement	26	37
Impact Teams	15	35
Domestic Violence Enforcement	18	29
Resource Officers & Crisis Intervention	16	24
Broken Windows	23	18

**Table 1. Types of Programs Implemented and Sustained with JAG Funds<sup>5</sup>**

State and local grantees reported primarily funding drug prevention, crime prevention, and community policing programs with their JAG funds. State grantees also prioritized much of their funding on gang enforcement programs, while more local grantees used JAG funding to support prioritized equipment purchase programs.

**Figure 3. Programs Sustained with JAG Funds**

The number of programs sustained remained fairly consistent for state grantees across all four quarters, with a slight increase in the last reporting period. The number of sustained programs consistently decreased from April–June 2012 through October–December 2012 for local grantees, before increasing in January–March 2013. Across state and local grantees, a total of 2,285 new programs were sustained using JAG funds.



<sup>3</sup> Grantees reported funding a number of “Other” programs with JAG funds. Examples of program types reported in this measure include prostitution-related programs, juvenile programs, and drug enforcement programs.

<sup>4</sup> Grantees reported funding a number of “Equipment” programs with JAG funds. Examples of program types reported in this measure may include equipment replacement or distribution programs.

<sup>5</sup> Table 1 does not represent the total number of each programs sustained with JAG funds, but rather the total number of grantees who reported funding each type of program.

Equipment Type	Local	State
Other	1,633	922
Computer/Mobile Data Terminals	737	457
Computer Software	625	305
Radios	308	254
Equipment for Police Cruisers	476	243
In-car/On-person Camera Systems	411	208
Vehicles	294	185
Undercover Surveillance Equipment	153	131
Tactical Vests/Body Armor	269	126
Video Observation	250	121
Less-lethal Weapons	386	114
Lethal Weapons	241	114
Mobile Access Equipment	226	102
Miscellaneous Cameras/Camera Accessories	117	93
Canine and Canine-Related Purchases	67	36
Security Systems	95	34
Computer-aided Dispatch	67	31
License Plate Readers	87	26
Emergency Medical Services	15	15

**Table 2. Types of Equipment Purchases Made with JAG Funds**

This table illustrates the number of state and local grantees who reported using JAG funds to purchase each type of equipment. "Other" equipment was the most reported type of equipment purchased. "Other" includes a wide range of equipment and related purchases, including canines, office supplies, speed detection devices, and uniforms. A large number of both local and state grantees also reported spending JAG funds on computer/mobile data terminals, as well as computer software.

**Figure 4. New Personnel Hired Using JAG Funds**

In total, grantees reported hiring 380 personnel during the four quarters. Local grantees reported a decline in new personnel hired from April–June 2012 through October–December 2012, before experiencing an increase in January–March 2013. State grantees reported a spike of new hires in July–September 2012.



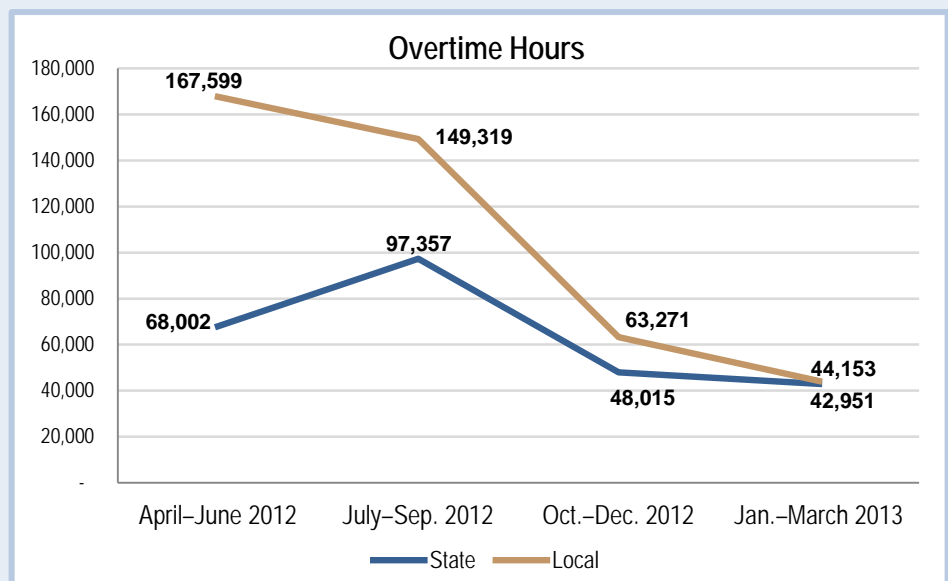
Personnel Type	Local	State
Law Enforcement Officers	146	460
Non-sworn Law Enforcement Personnel	137	117
Other	31	45
Crime Analysts	17	24
Legal Staff	7	18
Trainers and Technical Assistance Specialists	5	11
Program Managers	7	9
Counselors	6	3
Correctional Officers and Jailers	10	2
Evaluators	2	2
Court Staff	3	1
Medical/Clinical Staff	1	0

**Table 3. Positions Filled by New Personnel Hired with JAG Funds**

This table illustrates the number of grantees who reported hiring each specific type of personnel. The majority of state and local grantees hired new personnel to fill positions for law enforcement officers and non-sworn law enforcement personnel.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 5. Overtime Hours Paid for with JAG Funds**

The amount of funding both state and local grantees used for overtime hours generally decreased over the reporting periods. This trend may be partly due to numerous grants closing out in between April–June 2012 and January–March 2013. In total, 680,667 overtime hours were paid for using JAG funds.



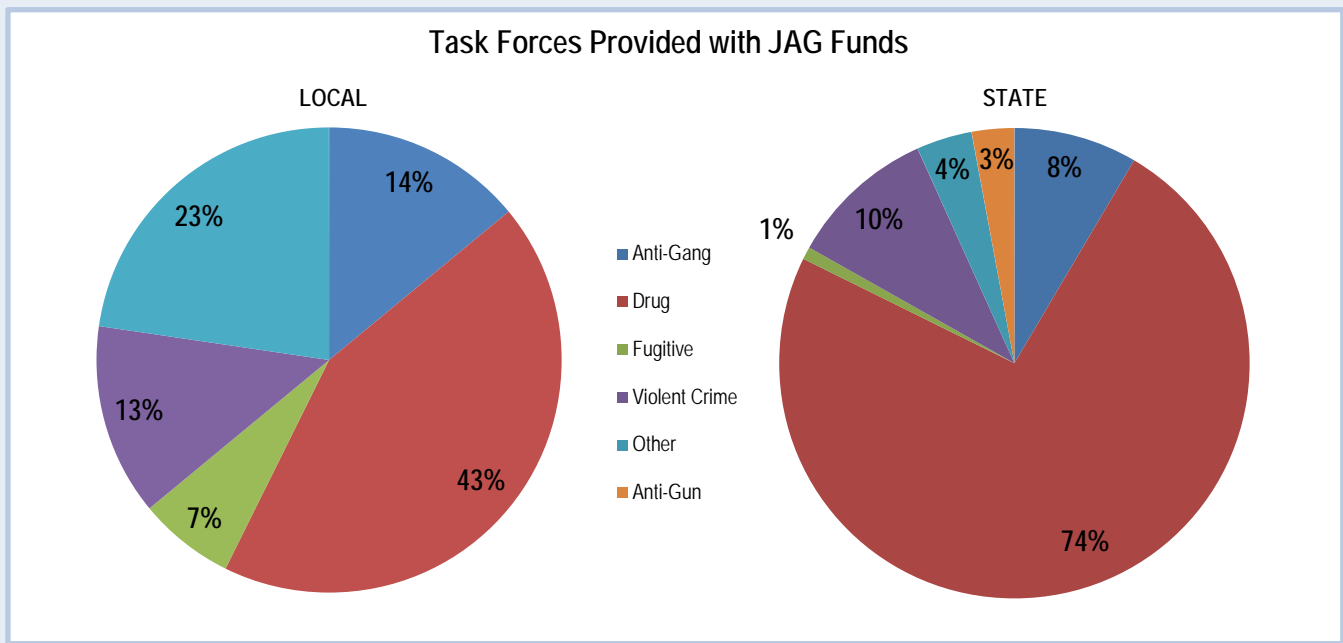
<sup>6</sup> Grantees reported funding a number of “Other” personnel with JAG funds. Examples of personnel type reported in this measure included forensic specialists and probation officers.

## Task Forces

Approximately 21 percent of all Law Enforcement JAG funds were allocated to task forces. The following portion of the report focuses on JAG-funded task force activities such as gang member arrests, firearm seizures, and drug-related arrests. Many of these task forces are multijurisdictional and include Federal, State, and local partnerships working together to combat the crime 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 as well as for vehicles and undercover equipment.

**Figure 6. Types of Task Forces Provided with JAG Dollars**

The majority of state and local grantees who funded task forces provided JAG funds to drug task forces. State grantees primarily reported providing funding to drug task forces, with very few reporting giving funds to other task forces. Their local counterparts reported providing funding to a variety of task forces, though drug task forces were the primary recipients.



Reporting Period	Local	State
Jan.–March 2013	1,040	38,623
Oct.–Dec. 2012	883	31,775
July–Sept. 2012	1,000	35,118
April–June 2012	1,074	34,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>139,967</b>

**Table 4. New Investigations/Cases Initiated**

The number of new cases per period was fairly consistent for both local and state grantees. A total of 143,964 new cases were initiated.

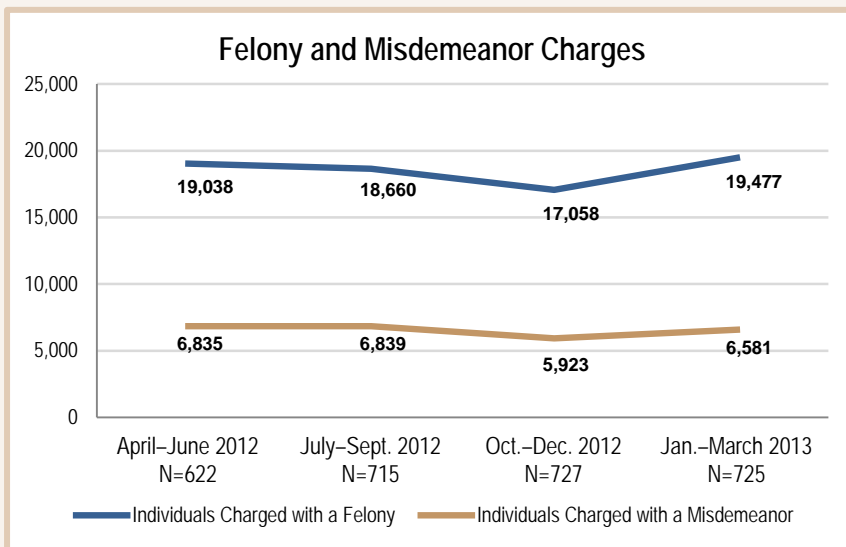
For both state and local grantees, the majority of these new cases were drug related. Of the new investigations initiated during the reporting period, 89 percent of state investigations and 73 percent of local investigations were drug related.

**Table 5. Investigations/Cases Closed**

Both state and local grantees showed an increase in the number of cases closed over time. The only exception to this trend occurred in the July–September 2012 quarter for local grantees. A total of 90,989 cases were closed between April 2012 and March 2013.

For both state and local grantees, the majority of these closed cases were drug related. Of the investigations that were closed during the reporting period, 89 percent of state investigations and 58 percent of local investigations were drug related.

Reporting Period	Local	State
Jan.–March 2013	867	26,877
Oct.–Dec. 2012	684	20,055
July–Sept. 2012	1,045	21,595
April–June 2012	551	19,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>87,842</b>

**Figure 7. Felony and Misdemeanor Charges**

The number of individuals arrested for a felony or a misdemeanor based on task force activity remained fairly constant across all four reporting periods. The number of felony arrests consistently outnumbered the number of misdemeanor arrests by a sizeable amount.

On average, 74 percent of arrests were felonies.

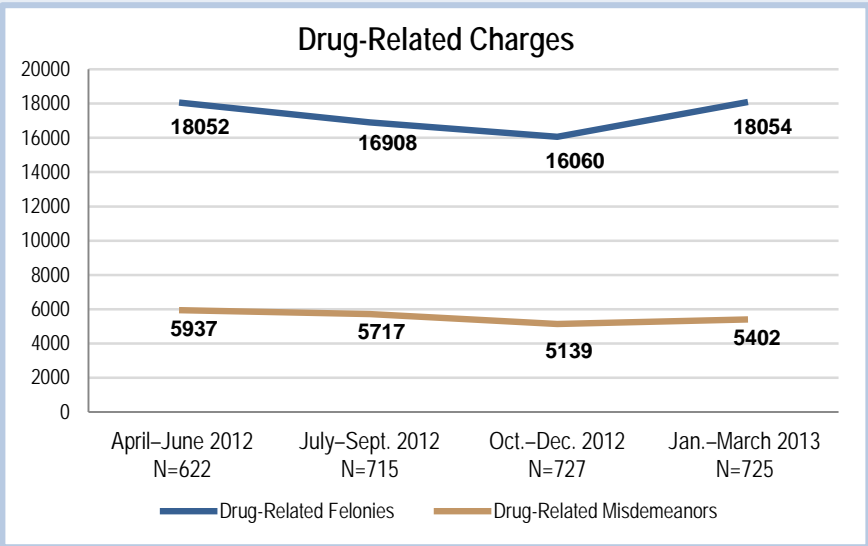
BJA encourages states and localities to focus task force activities on major criminal networks and organizations, as well as on violent offenders.

Tracking felony versus misdemeanor arrests is one metric to assess whether JAG funds are used for felony versus lower level misdemeanor enforcement activities.



**Figure 8. Drug-Related Charges**

The number of individuals charged with a drug-related offense remained consistent across all four reporting periods. However, the number of drug-related felony charges was far larger than the number of drug-related misdemeanor charges in each quarter. On average, 76 percent of drug arrests were felonies.



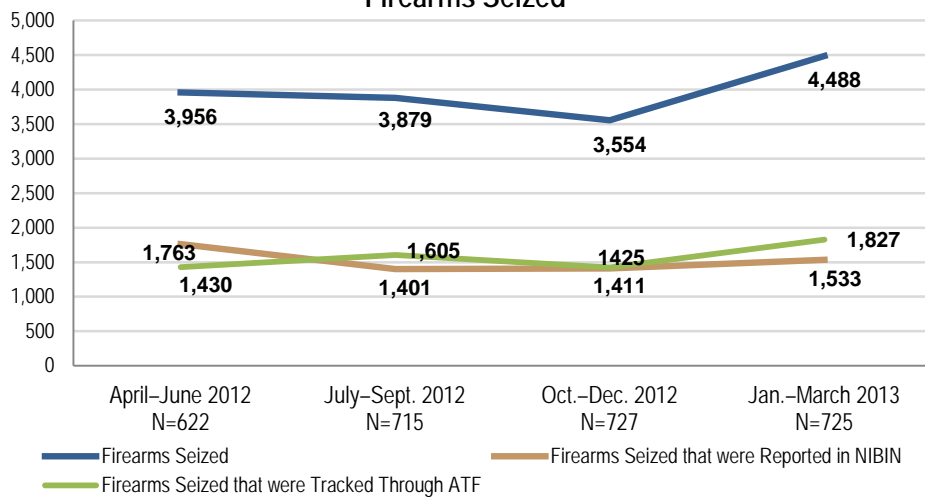
**Figure 9. Firearms Seized and Reported in NIBIN**

**Figure 9. Firearms Seized and Reported in NIBIN**

The number of firearms seized by task forces remained fairly constant in each quarter, with an increase in January–March 2013.

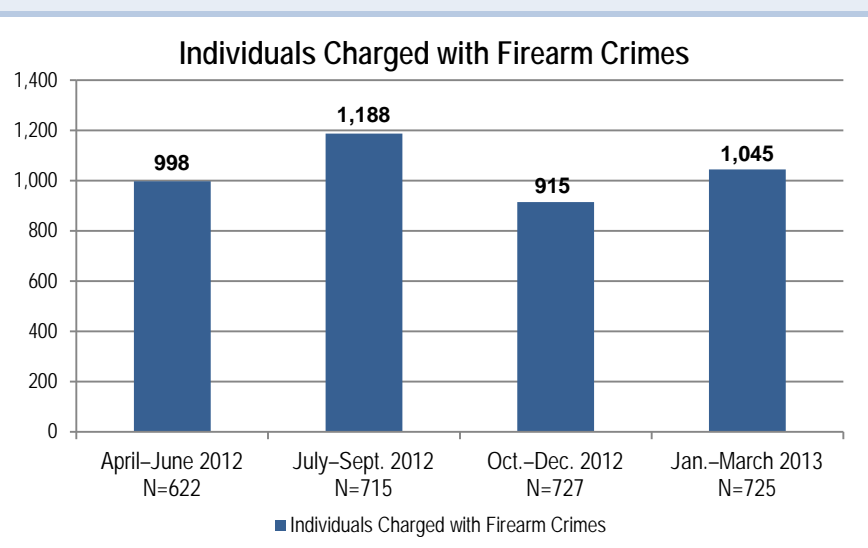
On average, 38 percent of firearms seized were reported in NIBIN.

On average, 40 percent of firearms seized were traced through ATF.



**Figure 10. Firearm Charges**

Across the four quarters, firearm crimes continued to be a focus for task forces. The number of individuals arrested for firearm crimes remained fairly constant across all four reporting periods.





**Figure 11. Drug Trafficking or Other Street Gang Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled**

Over the last four quarters, drug trafficking and gang organizations remained a focus of task force activity. In total, 4,044 drug trafficking or other street gang organizations were disrupted and 1,263 were dismantled as a result of task force activity.

**Figure 12. Gang Members Arrested**

Over the last four quarters, gang members remained a focus of task force activity. The number of gang members arrested remained fairly consistent over the last four quarters, with a slight rise in January–March 2013. In total, 7,201 gang members were arrested.



## Law Enforcement Report Summary Findings

- From April 2012 to March 2013, over 2,000 law enforcement programs were sustained using JAG grant funds.
- State and local grantees funding law enforcement programs reported primarily funding drug prevention, crime prevention, and community policing programs.
- In total, over 300 new personnel were hired using grant funds.
- The majority of state and local grantees who hired new personnel reported using these new employees to fill law enforcement officer positions.
- More than 680,000 law enforcement overtime hours were paid for using JAG funds.
- Of the state and local grantees using JAG funds to buy equipment, most reported purchasing computers/mobile data terminals and computer software.
- 74 percent of individuals arrested based on task force activity were charged with a felony.
- 76 percent of those arrested on drug-related charges were charged with felonies.
- 38 percent of firearms seized were reported to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).
- In total, 4,044 drug trafficking or other street gang organizations were disrupted and 1,263 were dismantled as a result of task force activity.
- In total, more than 7,000 gang members were arrested.
- 40 percent of firearms seized were traced through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).
- State grantees funding task forces reported primarily funding drug task forces with JAG monies. Fifty-seven percent of local grantees funded other types of task forces, including anti-gang activities.
- In total, over 143,000 new investigations/cases were opened by task forces.
- In total, over 90,000 investigations/cases were closed by task forces.

## Appendix A. Definitions

Measure	Data Elements Used to Calculate Measure	Definition
Programs Sustained with JAG Funds	Number of new programs implemented, expanded, or sustained	A program is a set of actions to accomplish a specific purpose.
New Personnel Hired	Number of new personnel hired with JAG funds	Hired personnel include any new individuals who did not work for the organization, but who were selected for employment during the reporting period.
Overtime Hours	Number of overtime hours paid for with JAG funds	Overtime hours are those that nonexempt employees work beyond regular working hours (usually 40 hours) during a work week.
Charges Based on Task Force Activity	Number of individuals charged with a misdemeanor based on task force activity Number of individuals charged with a felony based on task force activity	A misdemeanor is a less serious crime that is generally punishable by up to exactly 1 year of imprisonment. A felony is a less serious crime that is generally punishable by death or by imprisonment of more than 1 year.
Drug-Related Charges Based on Task Force Activity	Number of misdemeanors based on task force activity that were drug related Number of felonies based on task force activity that were drug related	Drug-related misdemeanors are less serious offenses, such as possession of small amounts of drugs. Drug-related felonies include more serious crimes, such as production, distribution, or sale of drugs.
Firearms Seized	Number of firearms seized Number of firearms seized and reported to NIBIN Number of firearms seized and traced through ATF	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. ATF is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. Tracing is the process of tracking a firearm back to its owner by using the firearm's movement from distribution to first retail purchase.
Firearm Charges	Number of individuals charged with firearms crimes	Firearm charges apply when a firearm is illegally possessed or was used in the commission of a crime.
Gangs Disrupted and Dismantled	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.