

Drug Task Force and
Metro Mapping
Departments Working
Together

What Metro Mapping Does

- Analyze deeds & plats to update property in Davidson County for Tax Assessor.

- Create new subdivisions from digital plats.

- Update Metro's GIS website
www3.nashville.org


- Use GPS equipment to determine precise distances for a variety of purposes.

What is the Drug Task Force?

A collection of law enforcement & district attorney staff that focus on drug crimes.


What is a Drug-Free Zone?

 [Tennessee](#)

 [Tennessee Code](#)

 [Title 39 Criminal Offenses](#)

 [Chapter 17 Offenses Against Public Health, Safety and Welfare](#)

 [Part 4 —Drugs](#)

- **39-17-432. Drug-Free School Zone — Enhanced criminal penalties for violations within zone.** —(a) It is the intent of this section to create drug-free zones for the purpose of providing vulnerable persons in this state an environment in which they can learn, play and enjoy themselves without the distractions and dangers that are incident to the occurrence of illegal drug activities. The enhanced and mandatory minimum sentences required by this section for drug offenses occurring in a drug-free zone are necessary to serve as a deterrent to such unacceptable conduct.(b) (1) A violation of § [39-17-417](#), or a conspiracy to violate the section, that occurs on the grounds or facilities of any school or within one thousand feet (1,000¢) of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, secondary school, preschool, child care agency, or public library, recreational center or park shall be punished one (1) classification higher than is provided in § [39-17-417](#)(b)-(i) for such violation. (2) In addition to any other penalty imposed by this section, a person convicted of violating this subsection (b) shall also be subject to the following: (A) Upon conviction of a Class E felony, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); (B) Upon conviction of a Class D felony, a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); (C) Upon conviction of a Class C felony, a fine of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000); (D) Upon conviction of a Class B felony, a fine of not more than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000); and (E) Upon conviction of a Class A felony, a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). (3) A person convicted of violating this subsection (b), who is within the prohibited zone of a preschool, childcare center, public library, recreational center or park shall not be subject to additional incarceration as a result of this subsection (b) but shall be subject to the additional fines imposed by this section.(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or the sentence imposed by the court to the contrary, a defendant sentenced for a violation of subsection (b) shall be required to serve at least the minimum sentence for the defendant's appropriate range of sentence. Any sentence reduction credits the defendant may be eligible for or earn shall not operate to permit or allow the release of the defendant prior to full service of the minimum sentence.(d) Notwithstanding the sentence imposed by the court, the provisions of title [40](#), chapter 35, part 5, relative to release eligibility status and parole, shall not apply to or authorize the release of a defendant sentenced for a violation of subsection (b) prior to service of the entire minimum sentence for the defendant's appropriate range of sentence.(e) Nothing in the provisions of title [38](#), chapter 1, part 4 shall give either the governor or the board of probation and parole the authority to release or cause the release of a defendant sentenced for a violation of subsection (b) prior to service of the entire minimum sentence for the defendant's appropriate range of sentence.(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the judge from sentencing a defendant who violated subsection (b) to any authorized term of incarceration in excess of the minimum sentence for the defendant's appropriate range of sentence.(g) The sentence of a defendant who, as the result of a single act, violates both subsection (b) and § [39-17-417](#)(k), may only be enhanced one (1) time under those sections for each act. The state must elect under which section it intends to seek enhancement of the defendant's sentence and shall provide notice of the election pursuant to § [40-35-202](#). [Acts 1995, ch. 515, § 1; 1998, ch. 1049, § 16; 2005, ch. 295, §§ 1-4.]

Drug Free Zones extend 1000' from a school, park, etc. Drug crimes committed within these zones qualify for additional charges and enhanced sentencing.

How Law Enforcement
previously determined how a
location was within the 1000'
Drug-Free Zone boundary:

How we started working together

- Mapping department originally got a call from a detective asking to see our paper property maps so he could measure the distance between a school and the locations of a drug bust with a ruler!

- Our department offered to get a precise measurement by going to the exact location and getting a GPS point.

Why Location is Important

Assists the officers when determining what charges can apply based on proximity to Drug-Free Zones.

Assists the District Attorney's Office with justifying extended sentencing due to the charge of being within a Drug-Free Zone.

How do we know the location of
the crime is within a
Drug Free Zone?

- Officers can check the Metro Mapping-created Drug Free Zone layer.

- Mappers can ask the D.A. or detective, etc. for information about Drug Free Zone locations in the area of the specific case.

- The D.A. can check the state's website for licensed daycare facilities, etc. that were in operation at time of crime.

Creating the Map Step by Step

Step 1:

- Mapping is contacted by the D.A., the arresting officer or a detective.

Step 2:

- The mapper goes with the officer to the exact point(s) of contact, sale, & arrest to obtain GPS data.

Step 3:

- Those GPS points are put into ArcMap and the parcels are located.

Step 4:

- A line with distance anno is drawn from location of crime to property corner of school, park, etc.

Step 5:

- The buffer tool is used to highlight the area around a Drug Free Zone.

Step 6:

- A large scale map may be printed for use in court, or in plea discussion.

“Slam Dunk”

A quick and easy map that results in a plea bargain or conviction.

Often, we can provide a suitable map for investigation and discussion purposes based solely on address information.

If a location is right across the street, the map illustrates this for all involved parties.

How Mapping Helps

- Being a non-law enforcement entity, we merely provide graphic information.
- We create maps for tax purposes, so they are understood to be accurate.
- Being a Metro department, we can offer this help at no charge to other Metro departments.
- We have GPS equipment.

How Mapping Helps II

- We also provide maps for Public Defenders and non-DTF officers.
- We are able to provide large scale printed maps for use during trial.
- We are available for subpoena.
- Additional training of law enforcement personnel may not be necessary depending on availability of GIS staff within your county or city government.

Success Stories

- Thanks in part to the maps and the Drug Free Zone layer we created, the District Attorney's office reports that 90% of the cases plea bargain.
- Of the remaining 10%, there is a 90% conviction rate.