

ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY



Meeting Notice

Budget Committee
Monday, July 29, 2013 at 12:00 p.m.
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 North LaSalle Street, 5th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601

300 West Adams Street, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60606
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Agenda

► Call to Order and Roll Call

1. Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)
ARRA09 JAG Plan Adjustment #20
FFY09 JAG Plan Adjustment #13
2. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT)
FFY10 Plan Adjustment #5
FFY11 Plan Adjustment #2
FFY13 Plan Introduction
3. Violence Prevention Programs
Bullying Prevention
Community Assistance Programs
Ceasefire
4. Death Penalty Abolition Act

Budget Committee

Clerk Dorothy Brown
Chair

Hon. Anita Alvarez
Vice Chair

Abishi C. Cunningham
Sheriff Tom Dart

Peter M. Ellis

Director S. A. Godinez

Director Hiram Grau

John Harvey

Lisa Jacobs

Clerk Becky Jansen

Hon. Lisa Madigan

Superintendent Garry McCarthy

President Toni Preckwinkle

Randall Rosenbaum

Angela Rudolph

- Old Business
- New Business
- Adjourn

**Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority**

Peter M. Ellis
Chair

Hon. Anita Alvarez
Vice Chair

Jack Cutrone
Executive Director

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 West Adams Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Agenda

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Planning Meetings Day 1

**Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, 5th Floor
July 22, 2013
12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.**

- 12:30 - 12:40 p.m. I. Introduction and Welcome**
12:40 - 1:00 p.m. II. Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
**1:00 - 2:30 p.m. III. Walk-through of challenges and program strategies, by
criminal justice system component**
- Challenges and responses in policing and law enforcement
 - Challenges and responses in prosecution
 - Challenges and responses in indigent defense and access to justice
 - Challenges and responses in courts (including diversion and specialty courts)
 - Challenges and responses in county corrections (jails and community corrections)
 - Challenges and responses in state corrections and reentry
- 2:30 - 2:45 p.m. Break**
- 2:45 - 4:15 p.m. IV. Challenges requiring integrated responses and
coordination**
- Crime and violence prevention
 - Street gangs
 - Justice-involved individuals with mental health issues
 - Justice-involved individuals with drug issues
 - Statewide and local justice integration efforts

Please note: An ICJIA planning session will be held in September 2013 for victims' services funding received through the Victims of Crime Act and the Violence Against Women Act.



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INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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Agenda

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Planning Meetings Day 2: Setting JAG Priorities

**Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, 5th Floor
July 29, 2013
12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.**

- 12:30 - 12:40 p.m. I. ICJIA Grant Funding**
- Existing ICJIA Byrne/JAG priorities
 - Department of Justice Byrne/JAG priorities
 - Recent Byrne/JAG Funding (by purpose area and by program type)
 - Context (Other ICJIA grant funding)
- 12:40 - 1:00 p.m. II. Illinois Crime and Criminal Justice Trends, Individual and Community Risk Factors**
- 1:00 - 2:30 p.m. III. Breakout Sessions – Component-level programs**
- Law enforcement program priorities
 - Prosecution and court program priorities
 - Public defense program priorities
 - County corrections priorities
 - State corrections priorities
- j**
2:30 - 2:40 p.m. Break
- 2:40 - 4:10 p.m. IV. Breakout Sessions – Multidisciplinary/Multijurisdictional programs**
- Priorities to address crime and violence prevention
 - Priorities to address street gangs
 - Priorities to address offenders with mental health issues
 - Priorities to address drug interdiction and treatment for drug offenders
 - Priorities to support Statewide and local justice integration efforts
- 4:10 p.m. V. Reports from each Breakout Group**



**CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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**Edward Byrne Memorial
Justice Assistance
Grant Program
Funding Priorities Workshop**

Michael A. Bilandic Building,
160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, 5th Floor
July 22, 2013, & July 29, 2013

This project was supported by Grants #09-SU-B9-055, #09-DJ-BX-0023, #10-DJ-BX-0015, #11-DJ-BX-2214, and #12-DJ-BX-0203, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of ICJIA or the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Justice Assistance Grant
Funding Priorities Workshop**

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- III. History of JAG Funding to Illinois
- IV. Designation Development Methods
- V. JAG Purpose Areas Priorities
- VI. Current ICJIA Grants
- VII. Illinois Trends in Reported Offenses

AGENDA

Day 1 (July 22) – 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 12:30 – 12:40 pm | I. Introduction and Welcome |
| 12:40 – 1:00 pm | II. ICJIA Grant Funding Overview |
| 1:00 – 2:30 pm | III. Walk-through of challenges and program strategies, by criminal justice system component <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenges and responses in policing and law enforcement• Challenges and responses in prosecution• Challenges and responses in indigent defense and access to justice• Challenges and responses in county corrections (jails and community corrections)• Challenges and responses in state corrections and reentry• Challenges and responses in courts (including diversion and specialty courts) |
| 2:30 – 2:45 pm | Break |
| 2:45 – 4:15 pm | IV. Challenges requiring integrated responses and coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime and violence prevention• Street gangs• Justice-involved individuals with drug issues• Justice-involved individuals with mental health issues• Statewide and local justice integration efforts |

Day 2 (July 29) Setting Byrne/JAG Priorities (12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

- 12:30 – 12:40 pm I. Welcome and Introduction
- 12:40 – 1:00 pm II. Illinois Crime and Criminal Justice Trends, Individual and Community Risk Factors
- 1:00 – 2:30 pm III. Breakout Sessions – Component-level programs: Challenges and solutions
- Law enforcement program
 - Prosecution and court program
 - Indigent defense program
 - County corrections
 - State corrections
- 2:30 – 2:40 pm Break
- 2:40 – 4:10 pm VII. Breakout Sessions – Multidisciplinary/Multijurisdictional programs
- Priorities to address crime and violence prevention
 - Priorities to address street gangs
 - Priorities to address offenders with mental health issues
 - Priorities to address drug interdiction and treatment for drug offenders
 - Priorities to support Statewide and local justice integration efforts
- 4:10 pm VIII. Reports from each Breakout Group

Please note: ICJIA will be holding a planning session for victims' services in September 2013. Victims' services funding will not be discussed at these planning meetings.

Overview of the Justice Assistance Grant Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) is a grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) Bureau of Justice

Assistance (BJA). The grant was first authorized in 2005, by P.L. 109-162, and is awarded to all 50 states and 6 territories.

JAG Formula

The JAG funding administered by ICJIA is a formula grant program. Each state and territory is given an award every federal fiscal year. The amount of the appropriation funding the entire program is set every year by Congress and can vary substantially from year to year. The amount appropriated is apportioned among the several states and territories based on a statutory formula considering the state or territory's proportionate share of the national population and its proportionate share of national crime.

By statute, of the award to each state or territory, 60 percent is given to its State Administering Agency (SAA). ICJIA is the SAA for Illinois. The remaining 40 percent is awarded directly to units of local government and is again apportioned according to a formula based upon the local jurisdiction's population and crime statistics and is awarded only to those jurisdictions that report their crime statistics to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) database. These direct awards are generally not administered by ICJIA but rather go directly to the local jurisdictions. If however, under the formula, the local jurisdiction's award would be less than \$10,000, then the award for each such jurisdiction is given to ICJIA for grants for local uses.

Even as to the 60 percent given to ICJIA to administer, that, too, must be apportioned by ICJIA between local and statewide uses according to a formula established by the federal government. The formula currently requires that 70.66 percent of ICJIA award is used for grants to units of local government or, if certain requirements are met, including a waiver by the unit of local government concerned, for grants to non-profit organizations. That local use portion of ICJIA's award is referred to as the "variable pass-through" because over time adjustments are made to the percentage.

The remaining 29.34 percent is referred to as "state-discretionary." ICJIA has discretion to use that portion of the Illinois award for programs that benefit the entire state or for grants to local jurisdictions.

Allowable Uses of JAG Funds

Under federal statute, allowable purpose areas for JAG funds include:

- 1) Law enforcement programs.
- 2) Prosecution and court programs.
- 3) Prevention and education programs.
- 4) Corrections and community corrections programs.
- 5) Drug treatment and enforcement programs.

- 6) Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.
- 7) Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

Within these allowable purpose areas, funds may be expended for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation, forensics, personnel, training, contractual support, supplies, criminal justice information system and information sharing. Certain uses are specifically prohibited under federal rules.

Another allowable use of JAG funds is to cover the SAA's costs for administering the grant program. ICJIA currently uses 10 percent of its award to support ICJIA, the maximum allowable percentage.

Match

Many federal grant programs require that the grantee provide a certain percentage of the cost of the grant-supported program from sources other than the federal grant, referred to as "match." Match is not required for JAG grants but is strongly encouraged by the BJA. In May 2006, the ICJIA board approved a motion requiring 25 percent cash match from all sub-recipients. In 2009, the ICJIA board approved a waiver of match for the entire ARRA JAG award. In 2010, the ICJIA Board approved giving the Budget Committee the ability to waive the match required for sub-recipients that demonstrated financial hardship and the inability to meet the 25 percent cash match.

Life of JAG grants

The grant period for a JAG grant to Illinois from BJA is the remainder of the federal fiscal year in which the award is made plus three additional years. All grant funds must be expended within that period or unspent funds must be returned to the federal government. Within its discretion, BJA may extend the grant period for good cause.

Penalties

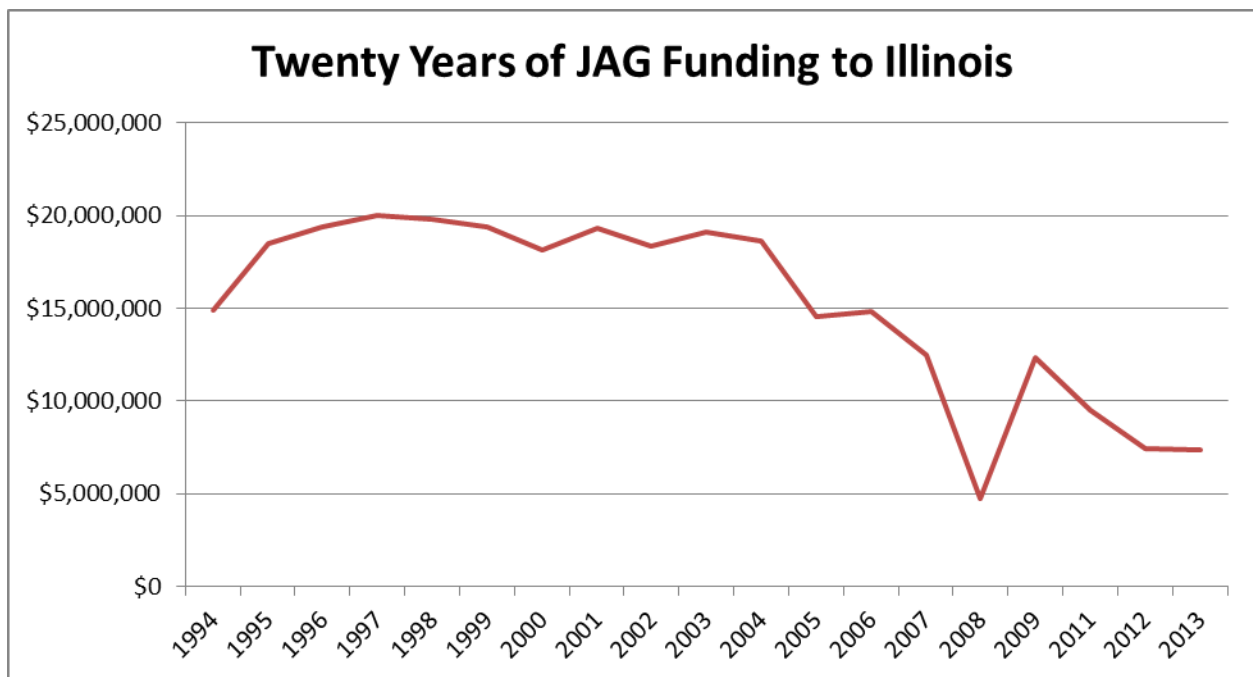
For various federal statutory programs, as to which Congress could not directly mandate states to take part, Congress encourages states to comply by establishing a penalty against JAG funding for a state which is not in compliance with federal requirements, including the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). While Illinois is in compliance with PREA, the Illinois General Assembly has, to date, chosen not to enact legislation to put Illinois in compliance with SORNA. As a result, Illinois is penalized 10 percent of that portion of its JAG formula allocation which is for statewide discretionary uses. However, the Bureau of Justice Assistance does permit states to recoup some of that loss by applying for funding to support projects which put the state closer to compliance and Illinois has availed itself of that opportunity.

Competitive JAG grants

The Bureau of Justice Assistance does not award all of the JAG funding appropriated to it as part of the formula grant program. A portion is reserved by BJA for competitive grant solicitations which are awarded directly by BJA to entities that make a successful application.

History of Illinois JAG Funding

The amount of funding available to the Department of Justice for the Byrne/JAG formula grants each year is determined by Congress as part of its budgeting process and is generally reflective of the state of the national economy. The amount that Illinois receives each year has varied from a high of \$20,027,805 in 1997 to a low of \$4,726, 229 in 2008, when JAG funding was cut nationally by about two-thirds from the previous year. The most recent award to Illinois for FFY13 was just announced and stands at \$7,334,602, roughly one-third of what it was in the 10 years from 1995 to 2004.



(In 2009, Illinois received a one-time award under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in the amount of \$50 million. That award is not included on the chart. Those funds expire September 30, 2013.)

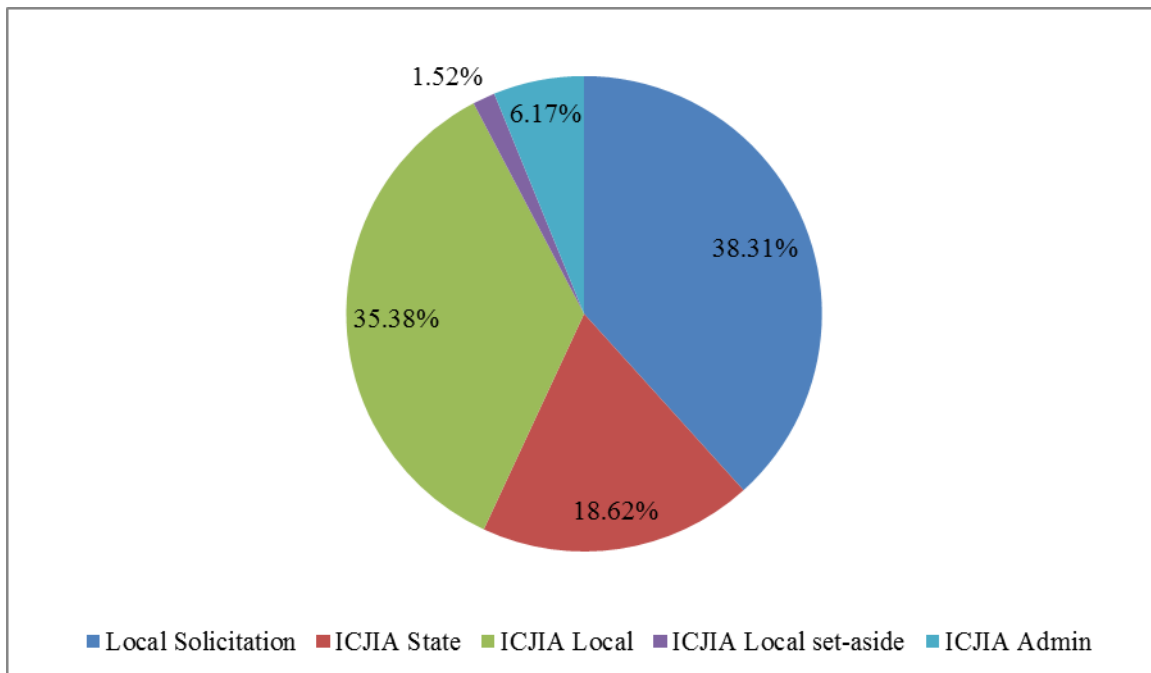
JAG Direct Local Awards, FFY05-12

The local share of Illinois’ annual JAG designation is not administered by the Authority. Rather, it is made available to local jurisdictions through a separate local solicitation, in amounts again calculated by a formula. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) makes these awards directly to the local agencies conditioned on the jurisdiction reporting its crime statistics to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system. However, if the jurisdiction would have received less than \$10,000 under the formula, that money is given to ICJIA to administer for local purposes and is referred to as the “local set-aside.”

Federal Fiscal Year	Total JAG Local Awarded
2012	\$4,328,552
2011	\$5,633,489
2010	\$6,928,888
2009	\$8,141,350
2008	\$1,983,252
2007	\$6,783,698
2006	\$4,405,120
2005	\$0
TOTAL	\$38,204,349

State of Illinois FFY 12 JAG State and Local Funding

The pie chart below shows the JAG allocation to Illinois for FFY12. It includes the awards directly to local jurisdictions and the amounts given to ICJIA to administer.



FFY12 Non-Authority Competitive BJA Funding to Illinois

BJA also issues a number of competitive solicitations each year. The table below details the awards made to local jurisdictions in Illinois for FFY12.

Fund	2012 Award
Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program: Implementation	\$94,598
BJA FY 12 Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking	\$500,000
BJA FY 12 Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program: Enhancement Grants	\$400,000
FY 12 Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program: Enhancement	
Lee County Adult Drug Court Enhancement	\$98,604
Madison County Veteran's Treatment Court Enhancement Project	\$199,105
Lake County Therapeutic Intensive Monitoring Court (Drug Court) Enhancement	\$189,693
Total	\$1,482,000

Designation Development Methods

The Department of Justice requires that federal grant funds be open to competition to the maximum extent practical. In keeping with this requirement, two methods are used to develop recommendations to the Budget Committee for the use of federal funds: needs-based allocation and competitive bidding through requests for proposals.

Needs-based allocation methods

- Priorities are identified through data evaluation and stakeholder input.
- Potential grantees identified through data analysis.
- Outreach to potential grantees.
- ICJIA grant staff work with potential grantees to discuss ability to meet federal requirements, explore capacity to implement and administer a federally funded program, and design potential programs that address a state priority.
- FSGU staff review potential programs and develop recommendation for funding the selected projects.
- Budget Committee considers recommendations for funding.

- Research and Analysis (R&A) staff assist FSGU in developing performance measures where appropriate.
- FSGU staff negotiate and monitor funded programs, focusing on administrative compliance, analysis of program performance data and use of funds.
- FSGU staff work with grantees to refine the project plans to enhance performance and impact.
- Program data and project performance inform FSGU recommendations for additional funding.

Competitive bidding (RFP)

- Priorities are identified through data evaluation and stakeholder input.
- Research and Analysis staff assist FSGU in developing RFP where appropriate.
- RFP issued to solicit proposals to meet identified need.
- Proposals reviewed and ranked using objective scoring criteria.
- FSGU staff submit to the Budget Committee funding recommendations developed based on ranked scoring.
- FSGU staff negotiate and monitor funded programs, focusing on administrative compliance, analysis of program performance data and use of funds.
- Research and Analysis staff assist FSGU in developing performance measures where appropriate.
- FSGU staff work with grantees to refine the project plans to enhance performance and impact.
- Program data and project performance inform FSGU recommendations for additional funding.

While RFPs are always used to select vendors for equipment programs such as law enforcement radio and vehicle procurements, they may also be used to select agencies to implement a certain type of model program, as with the Authority-administered Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) programs. These programmatic RFPs provide required program components and score the applicant on their plan to implement that model in their jurisdiction.

By contrast, using the needs-based allocation method, Authority grant staff first identify local jurisdictions that the data indicate have the greatest need for resources to address an identified

issue. Staff then work with those agencies to advise them of federal grant guidelines and requirements and to develop the unique solutions for each jurisdiction.

Needs-based allocation example:

In 2009, the General Assembly passed the Crime Reduction Act of 2009. The Act created the Adult Redeploy Illinois Program (ARI). The Act envisioned a statewide program that would allow participating jurisdictions to create or enhance programs which would reduce their number of commitments of non-violent offenders to the Illinois Department of Corrections by 25% for a targeted population. As sometimes happens, the General Assembly did not provide an appropriation for the program. In that same year, Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Illinois received an allocation of \$50 million in a one-time JAG award. In consultation with the Governor's office, ICJIA explored the possibility of funding ARI through the use of ARRA funds.

ICJIA's R&A unit worked closely with the ARI Board to identify possible strategies to implement the program, possible evidence-based practices for local jurisdictions to use in implementing the program and developed a county-level data map to assist interested jurisdictions in identifying potential target populations for the program. Given the burgeoning DOC population the need was clear to divert nonviolent offenders from DOC into community corrections programs which have lower recidivism rates than DOC releases and are more cost-effective than DOC incarceration. Based on this clearly identified need, ICJIA staff developed a recommendation to the Budget Committee to provide \$4 million in pilot funding for the program. The recommendation was approved by the Budget Committee in 2010.

The ARI Board and the ARI Program Administrator developed a plan for implementation of the program. Having made the grant designation on a needs basis, ARI then developed a competitive solicitation for local jurisdictions to implement the program. In the first stage, interested counties would request a grant to plan for its implementation of ARI. An RFP was released, thus creating a hybrid of needs-based and competitive grant allocation. The local jurisdiction was given flexibility in picking its target population, e.g. probation violators, all class 3 & 4 non-violent felons, potential drug court candidates. ICJIA's R&A Unit assisted ARI and its Director by examining the local jurisdiction's DOC commitments to IDOC from that target population for the preceding three years. Based on that commitment history, the local jurisdiction created a plan for implementing the program and reducing its commitments to IDOC for the chosen population by 25%. The plans were reviewed by staff and presented to the ARI Board for consideration. Another RFP was issued for grants for the implementation of the ARI program in the local jurisdiction. Those proposals were also reviewed by staff and presented to the ARI Board.

The R&A Unit continued its involvement in the program with assistance to ARI in developing performance measures. With ARRA funding terminating, ICJIA requested and received \$2 million in General Revenue Funding (GRF) in its SFY13 budget to continue the program. For SFY14, ICJIA requested and received \$7 million in GRF to completely replace the ARRA funding. ICJIA was able to obtain these appropriations even in the face of difficult fiscal times for the state only because we were able to show concrete results and cost-savings. As of

December 31, 2012, ARI had diverted more than 900 individuals from IDOC to community corrections programs which provided needed services resulting in almost \$17 million in cost-avoidance to IDOC.

ICJIA's R&A unit continues to work on its evaluation of ARI. The evaluation includes how closely the local jurisdiction followed its plan in implementing ARI and the extent to which the local jurisdiction is faithful to the elements of its chosen EBP model. Future evaluations being discussed currently are for outcome evaluations of the sites gauging recidivism rates and other measures for ARI participants and the effect of the program on public safety.

JAG Purpose Areas and Priorities

Federal Priorities

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has indicated the following priorities represent key areas for national focus of JAG funding:

Funding Evidence-Based Programs BJA strongly encourages state and local planners to fund programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective. In the current difficult budgetary climate, it is more critical than ever that JAG dollars are spent on programs with proven effectiveness.

Recidivism Reduction and Community Corrections In this time of fiscal austerity and smaller state and local budgets, reducing the overall costs of incarceration in a manner that promotes public safety is a paramount goal. Effective community supervision coupled with evidence-based program interventions can result in significant reductions in recidivism. A priority funding area is the implementation of effective pre-trial services programs and innovative programs and approaches in probation and parole supervision that improve services to offenders and increase collaborative efforts among community supervision agencies with law enforcement and the courts. This includes development and implementation of strategies for the identification, supervision, and treatment of medium- to high-risk offenders that demonstrate the integration, use, and efficacy of evidence-based practices and principles in the improvement of the delivery of probation and/or parole supervision strategies and practices.

Indigent Defense Another key priority area is ensuring that justice is truly done in the criminal justice system is support for indigent defense. BJA continues to encourage states and SAAs to use JAG funds to support the vital needs of the indigent defense community. Attorney General Eric Holder has consistently stressed that the crisis in indigent defense reform is a serious concern which must be addressed if true justice is to be achieved in our nation.

Evidence-Based “Smart Policing” Programs As a result of the current fiscal crisis, many police departments are experiencing unprecedented budget cuts, layoffs and reductions in force. These challenges must be met by making wider use of advancements in the law enforcement field in the last several decades which rely on use of data, crime analysis, crime mapping and other analytic tools, cutting edge technology, and research and evaluations regarding effective policing strategies and programs.

Officer Safety and Wellness Law enforcement safety and wellness issues are an important priority for the Department of Justice, have become highly visible as recent trends have shown an increase in law enforcement deaths. BJA encourages states and local jurisdictions to use JAG funds to support this priority area by providing training —such as paying for tuition and travel expenses related to attending trainings like the VALOR training—as well as providing start-up funding for health and wellness programs to law enforcement agencies.

Current ICJIA JAG Priorities

The FFY 12 JAG application identified the following priorities based on planning sessions conducted in 2009:

Support proven or innovative prevention or intervention programs for juveniles and adults identified as at risk for involvement or already involved with the criminal justice system to provide services aimed to mitigate risk factors recognized as contributors to violent crime, illegal gun and drug use, gang affiliation, and other criminal behavior.

Support proven or innovative programs for those already involved in the criminal justice system, those incarcerated, or those on probation that are targeted to address recognized risk factors for recidivism by mitigating risk factors that contribute to criminal behavior.

Support programs that pursue violent and predatory criminals.

Support programs that provide law enforcement agencies throughout the state with necessary means to prevent, deter, or investigate crime through staffing, training, special projects, or equipment to improve public safety and quality of life.

Support prosecution efforts that focus on prosecuting violent and predatory criminals and drug offenders.

Support programs that provide substance abuse treatment and combat and disrupt criminal drug networks.

Support programs that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice court system at state and county levels, including the judiciary, clerks, prosecution, defense, probation, and victim services.

Support juvenile and adult re-entry programs and programs that enhance jail or correctional facility security and safety.

Support projects that work to develop and implement multi-jurisdictional, cross-component, information sharing systems and technology.

Support programs that contribute to multi-agency collaboration, shared-services, consolidation or multidisciplinary partnerships.

Support efforts to implement information sharing systems throughout the state that ensure each component of the criminal justice system has access to timely, complete, and accurate information necessary to informed decision-making throughout the criminal justice process.

Support research and evaluation efforts that focus on various criminal justice topics within the scope of JAG purpose areas.

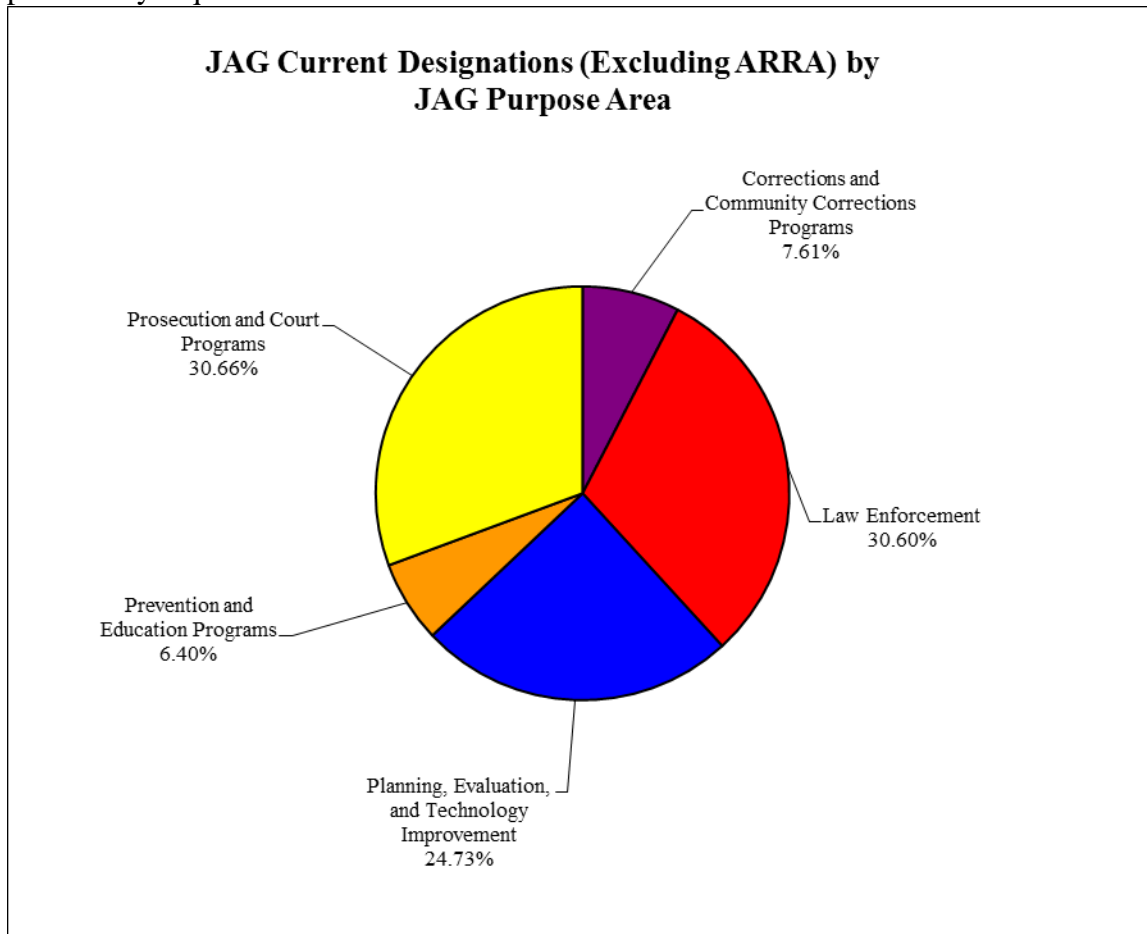
Current ICJIA Grants

Current JAG Grants by Purpose Area

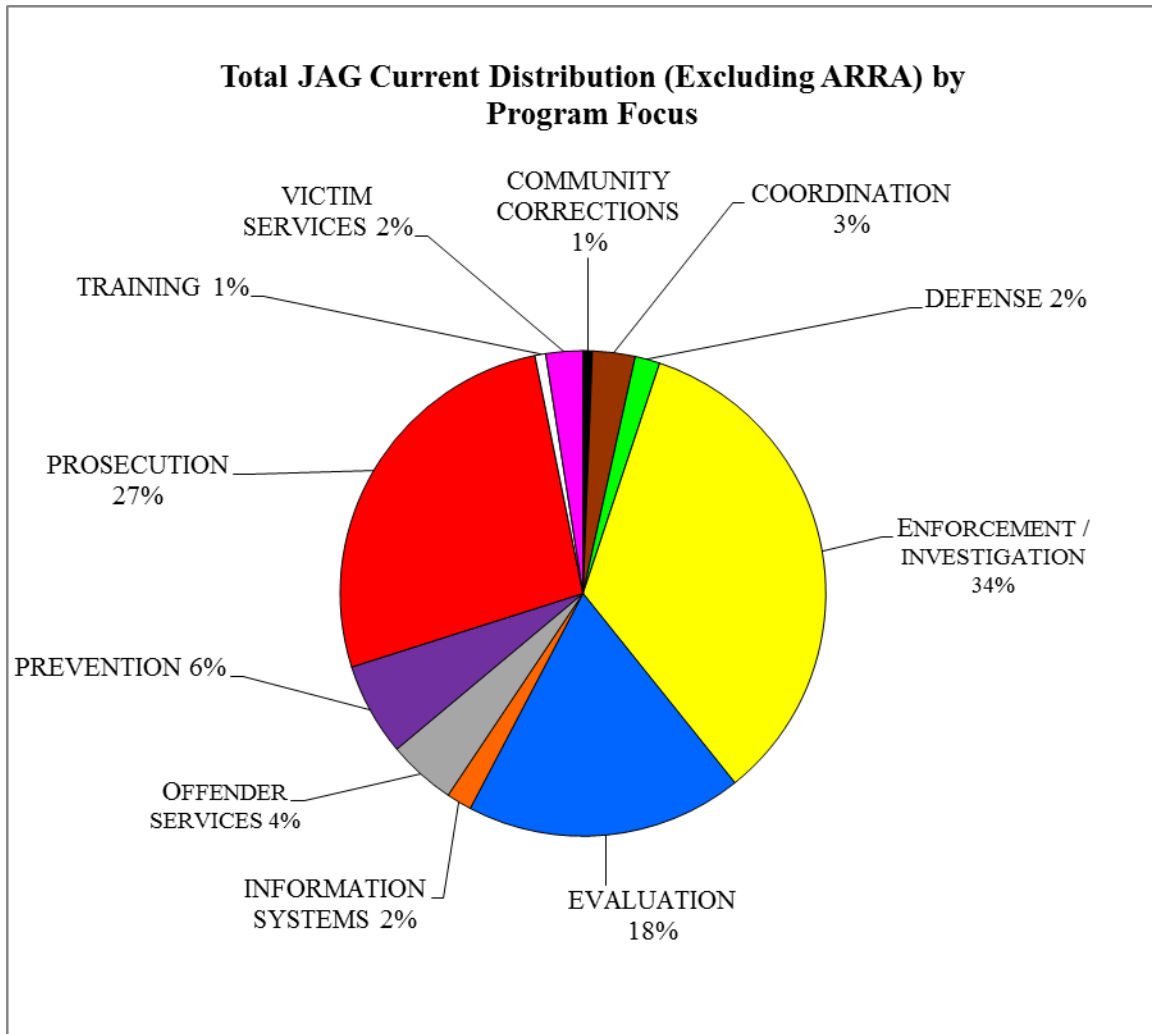
JAG funds may be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems that will improve or enhance such areas as:

- Law enforcement programs.
- Prosecution and court programs.
- Prevention and education programs.
- Corrections and community corrections programs.
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

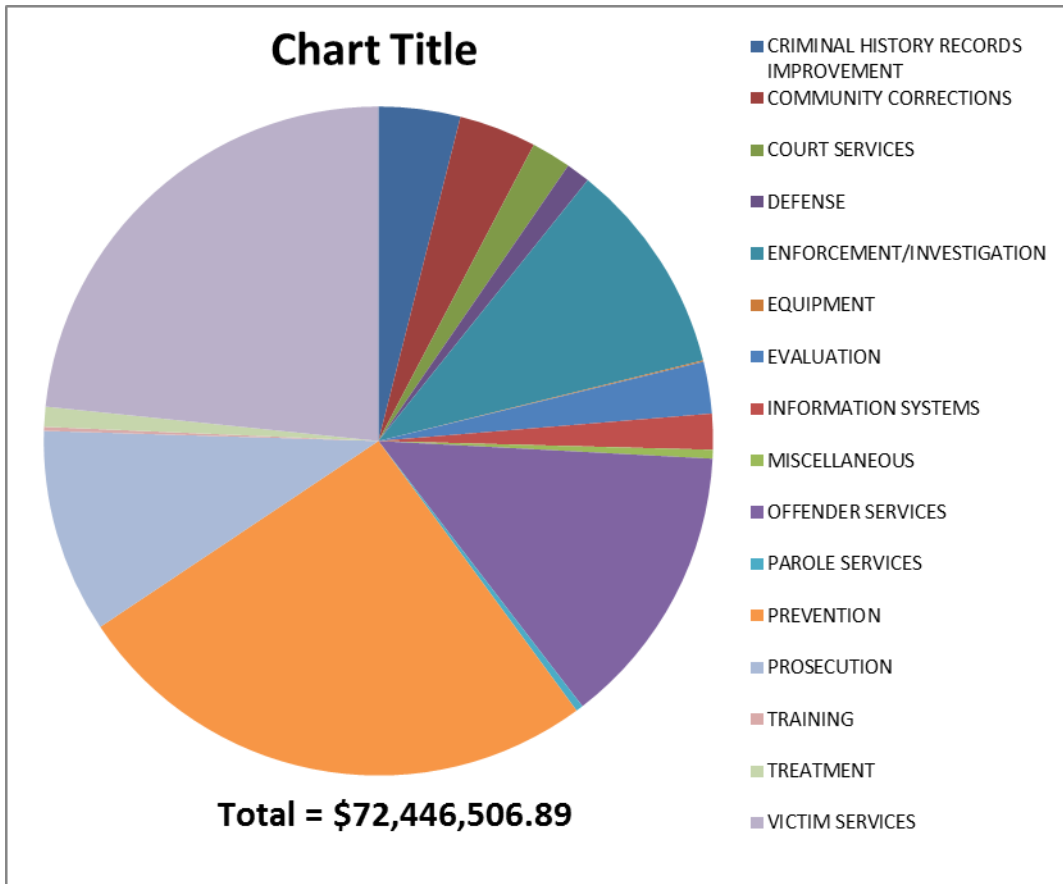
JAG funds may also be used to address key statutory requirements that may not be otherwise funded, including requirements from the state and federal level, such as addressing limited English proficiency requirements and other similar mandates.



Current JAG Grants by Program Focus



*Current ICJIA Grant Designations
From all Federal and State Grants
By Program Area*

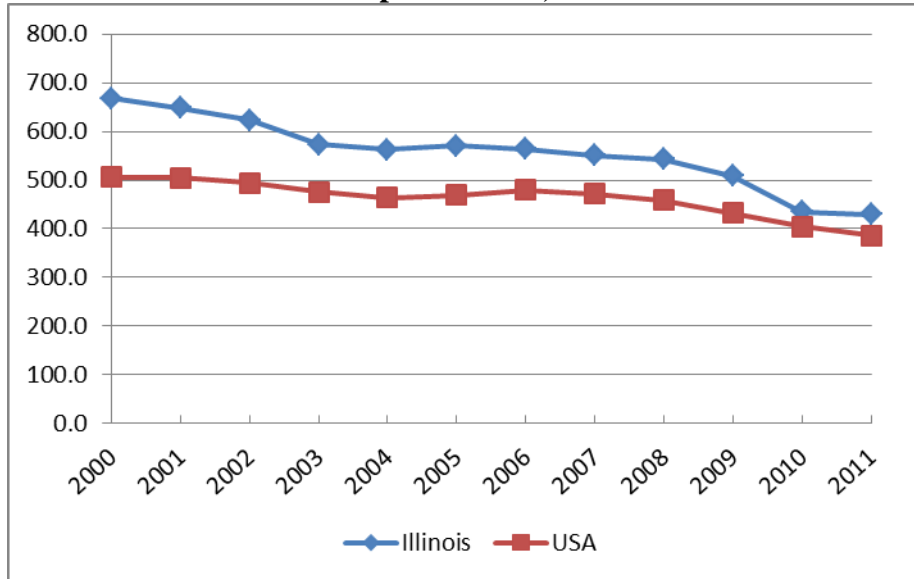


CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT	\$2,859,500.00
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	\$2,710,433.21
COURT SERVICES	\$1,384,421.00
DEFENSE	\$839,071.00
ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATION	\$7,508,389.00
EQUIPMENT	\$48,077.00
EVALUATION	\$1,812,692.00
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$1,252,365.00
MISCELLANEOUS	\$305,883.00
OFFENDER SERVICES	\$9,942,247.00
PAROLE SERVICES	\$252,384.00
PREVENTION	\$18,626,505.68
PROSECUTION	\$7,142,767.00
TRAINING	\$141,729.00
TREATMENT	\$698,099.00
VICTIM SERVICES	\$16,921,944.00

Illinois Trends in Reported Offenses

Illinois violent crime rates seen in *Figure 1* were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, as reported in *Crime in the U.S.* publications. These are the most recent statistics available on crimes reported to police. They include the UCR categories of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated battery.

Figure 1: Reported violent crime rate per 100,000 population, Illinois compared to US, 2000 - 2011

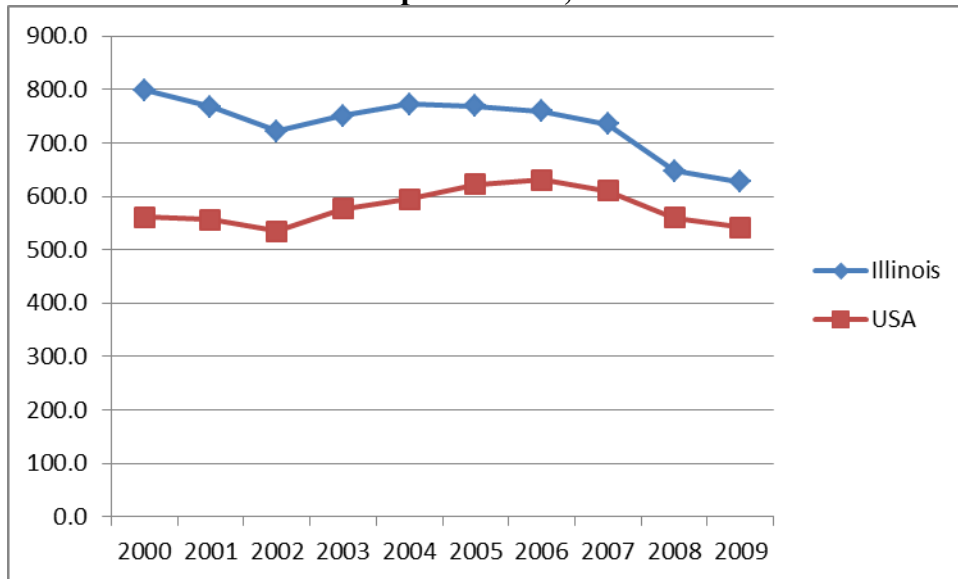


Source: FBI *Crime in US*

Adult and juvenile drug arrest trends

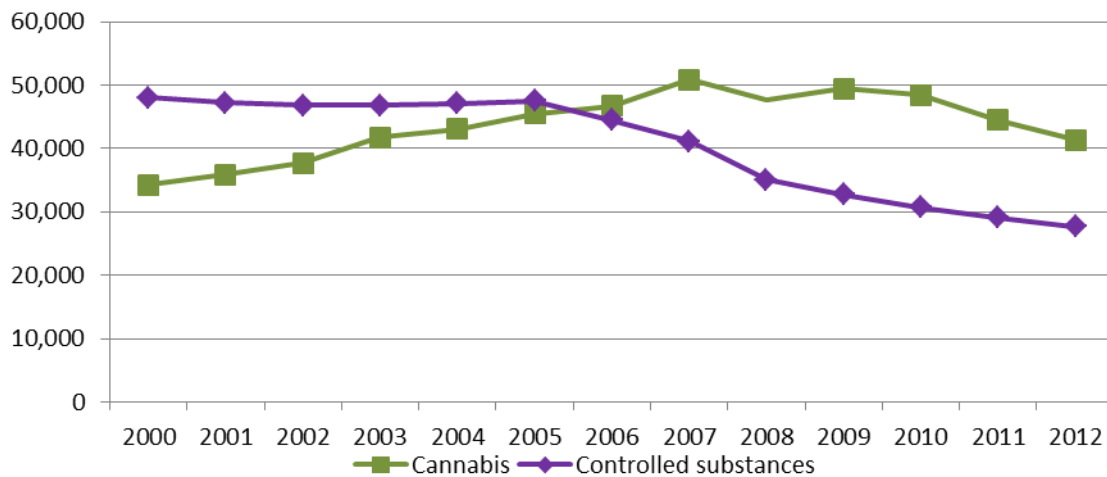
Drug arrest data in *Figures 2 and 3* was derived from Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) system, as accessed and analyzed by ICJIA staff. The data are based on statute citation rather than UCR code, allowing for greater specification. *Figure 2* compares Illinois drug arrest rates, for cannabis and controlled substances combined, to the United States over a 10-year period; it uses FBI UCR statistics combined with Illinois UCR statistics. *Figure 3* shows Illinois drug arrest trends for cannabis and controlled substances separately.

Figure 2: Drug Arrest rate per 100,000 population (all ages), Illinois compared to US, 2000-2009



Source: FBI *Crime in US*; Illinois State Police *Crime in Illinois* (data for 2010, 2011 not yet released)

Figure 3: Number of adults (ages 17 and older) arrested for cannabis and controlled substances, Illinois, 2000-2012

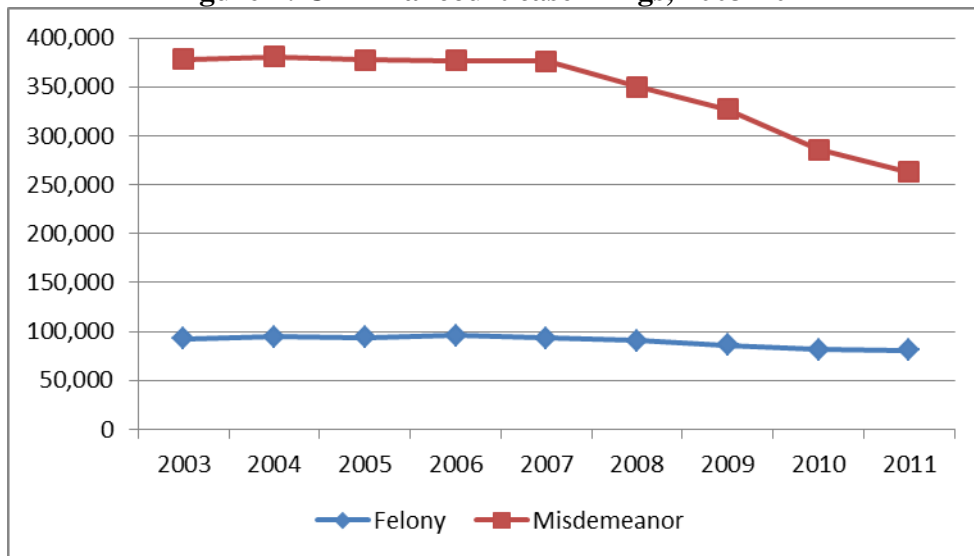


Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Court Cases Filings

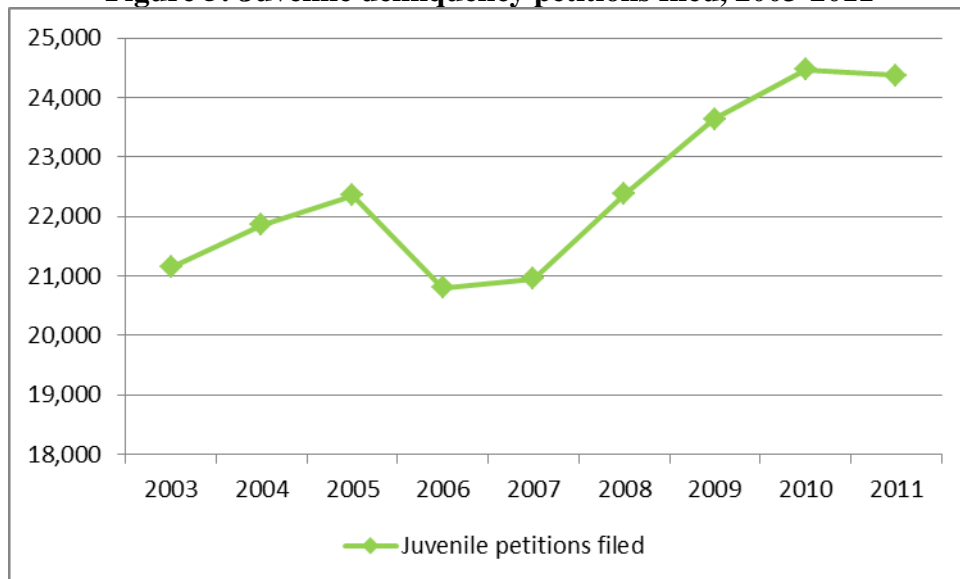
Figures 4 and 5 show trends in the various types of court cases filed through 2011 (the most current data available), as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports. These include felony, misdemeanor, traffic, DUI, and juvenile delinquency petitions.

Figure 4: Criminal court case filings, 2003-2011



Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 5: Juvenile delinquency petitions filed, 2003-2011

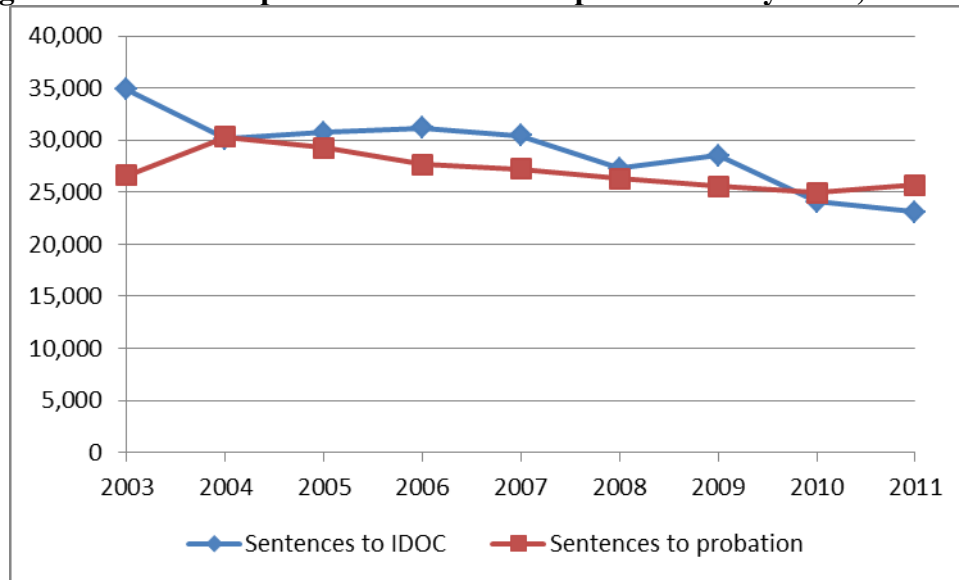


Source: AOIC Annual reports

Felony sentences imposed and juvenile delinquency adjudications

Figure 6 shows trends in sentences imposed in felony cases from 2003 through 2011, as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports.

Figure 6: Prison and probation sentences imposed in felony cases, 2003-2011



Source: AOIC Annual reports