

# EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM

*FFY21 State Application*



Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. The institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

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## PROGRAM NARRATIVE

As the State Administering Agency and the criminal justice policy and planning organization for the State of Indiana, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) is dedicated to the reduction of drug and violent crime in Indiana. ICJI will continue to seek criminal justice programs in Indiana that effectively and efficiently address current state and local criminal justice issues. With Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds, Indiana seeks to fill the justice funding gaps in the areas of emphasis identified by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Priorities for program funding will be directed at data-driven programs and those utilizing proven evidence-based/best practices in the criminal justice community. Additionally, priority will be given to programs that align with the identified needs of criminal justice stakeholders, outlined below and within our strategic plan for disseminating JAG funds.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

### STATE STRATEGY/FUNDING PRIORITIES

ICJI proposed to utilize JAG funds for programs and projects planned to address the most pressing needs of Indiana communities while maintaining focus on statewide and long-term impact. Funding priorities for the FFY 2021 JAG funds are informed by the Department of Justice and refined in collaboration with state and local criminal justice stakeholders. After local needs and perceived notion of gaps in funding were identified, information was cross checked with various state, local, and institutional data sources to ensure the issues' presence within our state. Seven of twelve areas of emphasis were suggested to be the foci of this cycle's funding allocation: crime prevention, law enforcement, behavioral health, community corrections, corrections, re-entry services, and courts. Entities that may affect these JAG areas of emphasis will be encouraged to apply for funding.

### STATE AREAS OF EMPHASIS

- » *Restoring Justice:* At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Indiana Supreme Court issued an administrative order for trial courts statewide that allowed for reasonable tolling and, in some cases, virtual court meetings. This order led to a shutdown of many courts for a period, creating a backlog of cases, which has impacted criminal court operations and court staff, victims and witnesses, as well as defendants. To facilitate an effort to restore justice and address this backlog, the ICJI will provide assistance to local jurisdictions aimed at enhancing access to services and building tools to support diversion and alternatives to incarceration.
- » *Community Violence Intervention:* In 2019, the National Center for Health Statistics indicated that Indiana had 958 deaths from firearms (down from 1,016 in 2017 and 977 in 2018) or about 14 deaths per 100,000 individuals (CDC, 2019). This is an approximately 13.2% increase since 2015. When broken down into homicides by weapon involved, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2019 Uniform Crime

Reporting Program indicates that about 60.5% of Indiana’s homicides were by some type of firearm (FBI, 2019). Violent crime in Indiana’s largest city has been increasing over the last two years. As of May 19, 2021, Indianapolis is on track to exceed the previous yearly record for homicides, with a rate per 100,000 people that is greater than several surrounding Midwest cities (McQuaid, 2021).

According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, homicide was one of 10 top reported categories associated with firearm traces, displaying 174 traces. When looking within Indiana, there were a total of 8,539 firearm traces across the state. Indianapolis is the top recovery city with 4,015 traces, followed by Fort Wayne with 952 traces (ATF, 2019).

- » *Law Enforcement Accreditation, Policy Development, and Training:* Indiana prioritizes effective and widespread law enforcement training. ICJI will encourage state and local applicants to utilize JAG funds for the purposes of law enforcement accreditation and developing and maintaining policies and law enforcement training focused on addressing those areas most likely to promote trust, transparency, and accountability, including use of force, racial profiling, implicit bias, procedural justice, and duty to intervene.
- » *Technologies to Support Transparency and Information Sharing between Law Enforcement and Communities:* In 2020, public confidence in police fell to 48%, marking the first time since Gallup began tracking this metric in 1993 that it has been below 50% (Jones, 2020). The ICJI will focus on assisting agencies with software and hardware solutions aimed at improving transparency, facilitating information sharing, and building trust between police and the communities they serve.
- » *Sustaining COVID-19 Criminal Justice Innovations:* As with much of the country, Indiana’s criminal justice agencies were forced to make drastic changes in how they operated in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Following guidance from the CDC to minimize potential spread of the virus, many correctional facilities implemented safety measures such as virtual programming, education, family visits, and medical appointments. The ICJI will seek to help sustain these measures moving forward, as they are viewed as cost-saving and beneficial to those individuals involved in the criminal justice system.
- » *Innovative Forensic Technologies such as Rapid DNA for Booking Stations:* In 2018, Indiana implemented a law requiring all individuals arrested for a felony within the state to submit a DNA sample to be added to CODIS and used to search unsolved crimes. The implantation of Rapid DNA testing at the time of booking is a cost saving measure that allows law enforcement to reference unsolved crimes in near real

time without the use of a DNA laboratory and without human intervention. The ICJI will prioritize funding of agencies working towards participation in Rapid DNA testing.

- » *Priority to Evidence-Based and/or Best Practices:* The ICJI understands the importance of the collection and analysis of sound, relevant criminal justice data. Qualitative and quantitative data should be used in conjunction with program evaluations to measure program effectiveness and determine whether outcome goals have been achieved. Priority is given to programs that formulate their processes, activities, effectiveness, and outcomes, in conjunction with evidence-based practice standards, as indicated on resources such as the National Institute of Justice's website, CrimeSolutions.gov. It is important to move toward evidence-based programs and focus funding on programs that work and produce results. New and innovative programs should be designed using evidence-based practices, when applicable. Adjustments or deviations from the evidence-based practice as it is customized to the Indiana program should be identified during the planning stages.
  
- » *Innovative and Data-Driven Programs:* A data-driven program requires problems and solutions identified using relevant statistical information. Solutions should be driven by the analysis and statistics related to the identified problem. Additionally, the program's success should be measured by the reassessment of data and its evaluation. ICJI encourages programs to incorporate data-driven approaches to resource allocation and program design. Indiana has a high demand for performance measurement, and ICJI plans to give priority to programs with demonstrable data-driven design and structure.

Elements of criminal activity and public safety problems with Indiana's communities frequently evolve, as do their impacts on society. Changes in the education systems, transportation resources, economic foundations, and communication methods, to name a few, can influence where, how, and even why a person commits a criminal act or commits to a treatment program. Criminal justice programs and initiatives should do the same, to provide the most effective solution(s) to the identified problem. To make notable impacts, programs should be innovative (when applicable), current, and designed with program efficacy and outcomes at the forefront. In addition to the data-driven programs that ICJI seeks, the Drug and Crime Control Division (DCCD) sought to further identify areas of most need and utilize data-driven approaches to alleviate those geographically centered problems. The furtherance of ICJI's data-driven decision-making process was accomplished through the following methods: statewide strategic planning surveys, observance of historical crime trends, and assessing emergent issues within the state.

## DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

ICJI has embraced BJA's requirement to undergo a statewide strategic planning effort based on a model of local community engagement. In Indiana, strategic planning is an ongoing assessment and the compilation of current trends and future objectives that continue to be addressed. Initial steps in developing a statewide plan were taken in June of 2015, then was reassessed in 2017. In collaboration with Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a strategic planning survey was disseminated to a large sample of local and state-level criminal justice partners throughout Indiana.

The major component of Indiana's strategic planning provides an overview of perceived need throughout the state. Through this perceived need, ICJI developed goals and funding priorities that best address the concerns of local communities.

### ENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

In March 2019, ICJI administered a survey to stakeholders, assessing respondents' attitudes toward various avenues of JAG funding. Respondents included JAG subgrantees, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors, state police, sheriffs, community corrections, parole officers, addiction treatment providers, Local Coordinating Council coordinators<sup>1</sup>, and the courts.

In addition to demographic questions, questions assessed respondents' attitudes toward services associated with JAG purpose areas, including Law Enforcement, Crime Lab/Forensics, Crime Prevention, Prosecution, Indigent Defense, Courts, Corrections, Community Corrections, Re-entry Services, Behavioral Health, Assessment and Evaluation, and Crime Victim/Witness Services.

Respondents were able to choose what amount of funding emphasis would be ideal for any service. Response options included *A great deal*, *A lot*, *A moderate amount*, *A little* or *None at all*. Each option was coded on a scale of one (1) for *None at all* through five (5) for *A great deal* to calculate an average score. The closer the average score was to five (5), the more the respondents thought that a service should be a funding emphasis.

A total of 409 completed survey responses were received. More than half of respondents work in local government. More than one-quarter of respondents (27.1%) were from parole or probation, and nearly one-quarter (21.8%) were from law enforcement. No responses were received from public health. Additionally, just over a quarter of respondents (26.7%) serve Marion County, and/or a bordering county. See Table 1 for more details concerning the agency or organization role of respondents to the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Local Coordinating Councils are countywide citizen bodies approved and appointed by the Indiana commission to combat drug abuse to plan, monitor, and evaluate comprehensive local alcohol and drug abuse plans.

Table 1. Agency/Organization Role of Respondents

Agency/Organization Role	Responses	
	Count	Percent
Parole/Probation	111	27.1%
Law Enforcement	89	21.8%
Corrections	56	13.7%
Prosecution	49	12.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	22	5.4%
Community-Based Organization	17	4.2%
Defense	17	4.2%
Courts	15	3.7%
Social Services	8	2.0%
Mental Health	7	1.7%
Juvenile Justice	6	1.5%
Administration and Policy	4	1.0%
Victim Assistance	4	1.0%
Crime/Lab Forensics	2	0.5%
Education	2	0.5%

Respondents were asked to select three purpose areas in most need of further investment in their county/counties. Over half of respondents (54.8%) chose *Behavioral Health* as one of the three purpose areas in need of further investment. *Law Enforcement* and *Re-entry Services* followed at 41.1% and 40.6% of respondents indicating that these purpose areas are need of further investment. *Crime Prevention* (27.4%) and *Community Corrections* (26.9%) rounded out the top five. *Indigent Defense* received the least number of votes with only 9.3% of respondents believing that funding should be focused there.

The remaining questions in the survey asked respondents to rate various services in the twelve purpose areas based on their perceived need of funding. Table 2 displays the top two highest rated responses for each purpose area. Respondents were invited to provide other services in the purpose areas not listed in the survey that they felt should be a focus of funding.

Table 2. Services in Need of JAG Funding by Purpose Area

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.19
	Violent crime reduction initiatives	3.59
Crime Lab/Forensics	Reduction in backlog	3.84
	Keeping software updated	3.69
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.22
	Prescription drug prevention/education projects	3.96
Prosecution	Drug crime prosecution	3.88
	Violent crime prosecution	3.83
Indigent Defense	Defense counsel training to improve court representation	3.14
	Implementation of indigent defense standards	3.04
Courts	Problem solving courts	3.90
	Courtroom security/forensic technologies supporting criminal case processing	3.53
Corrections	Jail/Prison based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	3.96
	Safety within correctional agencies	3.63
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.04
	Programs for drug-involved offenders	3.98
Re-entry Services	Community-based transition drug abuse treatment	3.94
	Community-based outpatient treatment	3.83
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.16
	Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services	4.06
Assessment & Evaluation	Database and technology upgrades	3.52
	Information sharing projects	3.45
Crime Victim/Witness Services	Children exposed to violence projects	3.79
	Stalking, cyber stalking, bullying	3.55

Table 3 displays the top 5 highest rated services within four of the twelve purpose areas. All services have a score of 4.04 or higher. This means that, on average, respondents agreed that these services needed “a lot” of funding emphasis. The service that respondents felt the most strongly should be a focus of funding was “substance abuse prevention/education projects” in the *Crime Prevention* purpose area. The top five services are associated with either mental health or substance abuse services.

Table 3: Top 5 Highest Rated Services

JAG Purpose Area	Service	Score
Crime Prevention	Substance abuse prevention/education projects	4.22
Law Enforcement	Drug enforcement	4.19
Behavioral Health	Identifying and treating people with severe mental illness before they reach crisis point	4.16
	Improve oversight of mental health care in jails/increasing post-jail housing options/enhancing community mental health services	4.06
Community Corrections	Community based offender treatment (substance abuse/mental health) projects	4.04

The last question in the survey allowed respondents to voice any additional comments/suggestions they may have. Not surprisingly, respondents took the time to reiterate the lack of mental health and substance abuse treatment and other associated services to be utilized by these agencies and community members. Many brought awareness to the importance of placing funding into prevention efforts and youth-specific services to see long-term change in the system. However, others focused on what they need to operate in the current system (e.g., training and education, technological advancements, equipment, better pay, etc.).

It is evident that Indiana criminal justice system stakeholders identify crime prevention, law enforcement, behavioral health, and community corrections as purpose areas that need more funding. The services within these purpose areas, often relating to bettering substance abuse and mental health services and systems within the criminal justice system, will be given funding priority. Additionally, the top 2 services within each JAG purpose area have been identified, indicating that, on average, stakeholders believe these services should receive priority when considering funding allotment. The input gathered from our stakeholders helped ICJI craft our strategic JAG dissemination plan. To authenticate the claims made by our stakeholders concerning their needs and perceived gaps in funding, behavioral health-related crime data, and violent crime data.

### BEHAVIORAL HEALTH-RELATED CRIME

Indiana’s Management Performance Hub (MPH) provided the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute with Criminal History Repository Information System (CHRIS) arrest information<sup>2</sup> reported by the Indiana State Police (ISP) via the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard. The table on the next page displays the number arrested individuals for a drug-related crime (including traffic impairment) and the percent change from 2014 to 2020. The number of drug-related arrests continually increased from 2015 to 2018, seeing a nearly 9% drop in 2019 and a 33% drop in 2020. In 2020, there were 36,381 individuals arrested for a drug-related offense. Traffic impairment arrests have fluctuated over the last five years, the highest increase being in 2019 at nearly 6%. 2020 had a total of 18,379 arrests for traffic impairment.

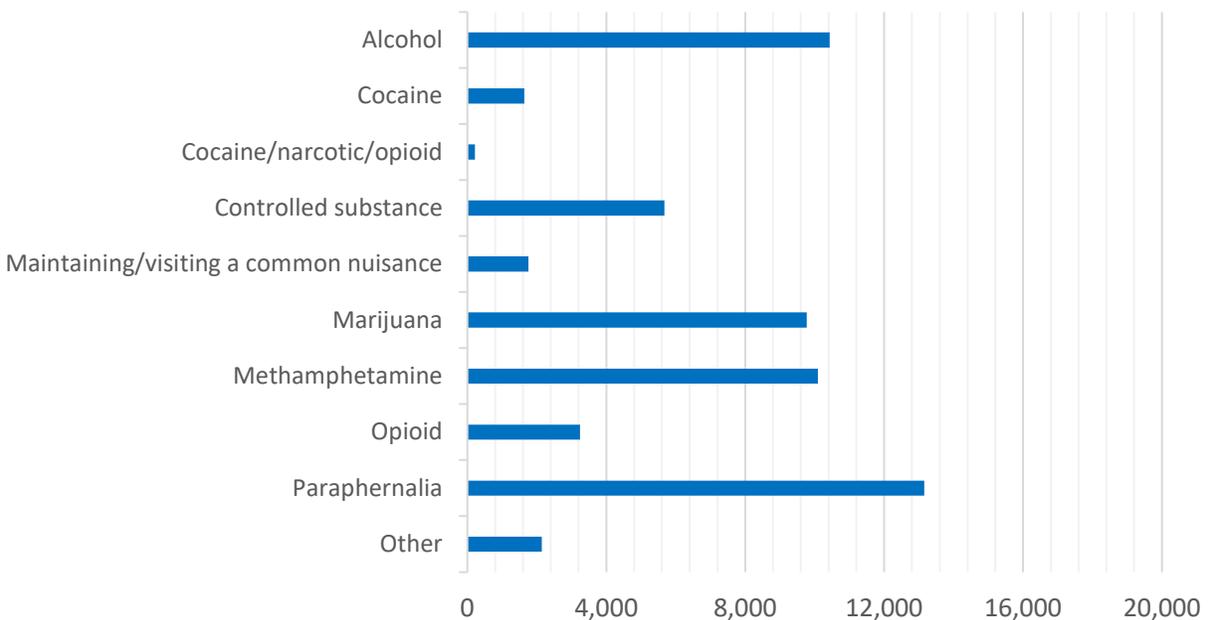
<sup>2</sup> Data feeding into the CHRIS system comes from three main sources. Arrest data comes from the LiveScan system, which is used for fingerprinting and capturing other pertinent information at the time of arrest. Criminal disposition data are maintained by prosecutors in the ProsLink system, and by courts in the Odyssey system.

Table 4: Number of Arrested Individuals for Drug Charge and Traffic Impairment, 2014 to 2019

Year	Drug	Percent Change (Previous Year)	Traffic Impairment	Percent Change (Previous Year)
2014	48420	--	23243	--
2015	47794	-1.3%	22578	-2.9%
2016	52303	+9.4%	22911	+1.5%
2017	57010	+9.0%	22600	-1.4%
2018	59744	+4.8%	22421	-0.8%
2019	54431	-8.9%	23712	+5.8%
2020	36381	-33% <sup>3</sup>	18379	-22.5%

As shown below, when analyzing the 2020 drug-related offense data by drug category, paraphernalia is the most common offense with 13,157 arrests. Arrests falling into the alcohol category represent the second most common offense with 10,435 arrests. Methamphetamine offenses rank third highest, reporting 10,093 of total drug related arrests. Cocaine/narcotic/opioid arrests represent the fewest drug arrests with 220.

Figure 1: 2020 Drug Arrests by Offense



<sup>3</sup> It is important to note the impact of COVID-19 on 2020 arrest data.

Table 5: Drug Arrests by Offense

Drug	Offense Subcategory	Number of Offenses
	Alcohol	10,435
	Cocaine	1,637
	Cocaine/narcotic/opioid	220
	Controlled substance	5,676
	Maintaining/visiting a common nuisance	1,755
	Marijuana	9,774
	Methamphetamine	10,093
	Opioid	3,244
	Paraphernalia	13,157
	Other	2,142
	<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>58,133*</b>

\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

The table below displays the traffic impairment arrests by arrest data type. In 2020, there were 28 individuals arrested for a traffic-impairment offense per 10,000 state residents. Drug or alcohol OVWI is the traffic impairment type with the largest number of arrests compared to other traffic impairment types.<sup>4</sup>

Table 6: 2020 Traffic Impairment Arrests by Offense

Traffic	Offense Subcategory	Traffic Impairment Type	Arrests	
	Traffic Impairment	Alcohol OVWI (DUI, OWI)		4,994
		Drug or alcohol OVWI		16,297
		Drug OVWI (DUI, OWI)		799
		<b>Total Arrests</b>		<b>22,090</b>

\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

The data backs up the claims of our criminal justice professionals indicating that substance abuse is of concern within our criminal justice system. Priority will be given to prevention/education, enforcement, prosecution, court, treatment, and re-entry projects/programs, as they relate to drugs.

## VIOLENT CRIME

*Arrest:* Violent crime arrest information was also obtained from the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard. In 2020, there were 30 individuals arrested for a violence offense per 10,000 state residents,

<sup>4</sup> The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is made up of six different divisions that handle varying state and federal grants as related to their role. ICJI houses the Traffic Safety Division, which disperses millions of federal and state for impaired driving enforcement. The Drug and Crime Control division will collaborate with the Traffic Safety Division to determine which programs will be funded by Byrne JAG.

a 17% decrease from the year prior. Table 7 displays the number of arrested individuals for a violent crime and the percent change from 2014 to 2020.

*Table 7: Number of Arrested Individuals for Violence Charge, 2014 to 2020*

Year	Arrests for Violent Crimes	Percent Change (Previous Year)
2014	21277	--
2015	21486	+1%
2016	22098	+2.8%
2017	21959	-0.6%
2018	23603	+7.5%
2019	24324	+3.1%
2020	20201	-17% <sup>5</sup>

Table 8 below displays arrest counts within each subcategory of the “violence” offense category. The “domestic battery” subcategory has the largest arrest count, followed by battery, intimidation, strangulation, and robbery.

*Table 8: 2020 Violence Arrests by Original Offense and Dispositioned Offense*

	Offense Subcategory	Arrests
Violence	Abuse	1
	Battery	8,121
	Domestic Battery	10,836
	Homicide/Murder	400
	Intimidation	4,555
	Robbery	894
	Strangulation	2,235
	Other	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,043*</b>

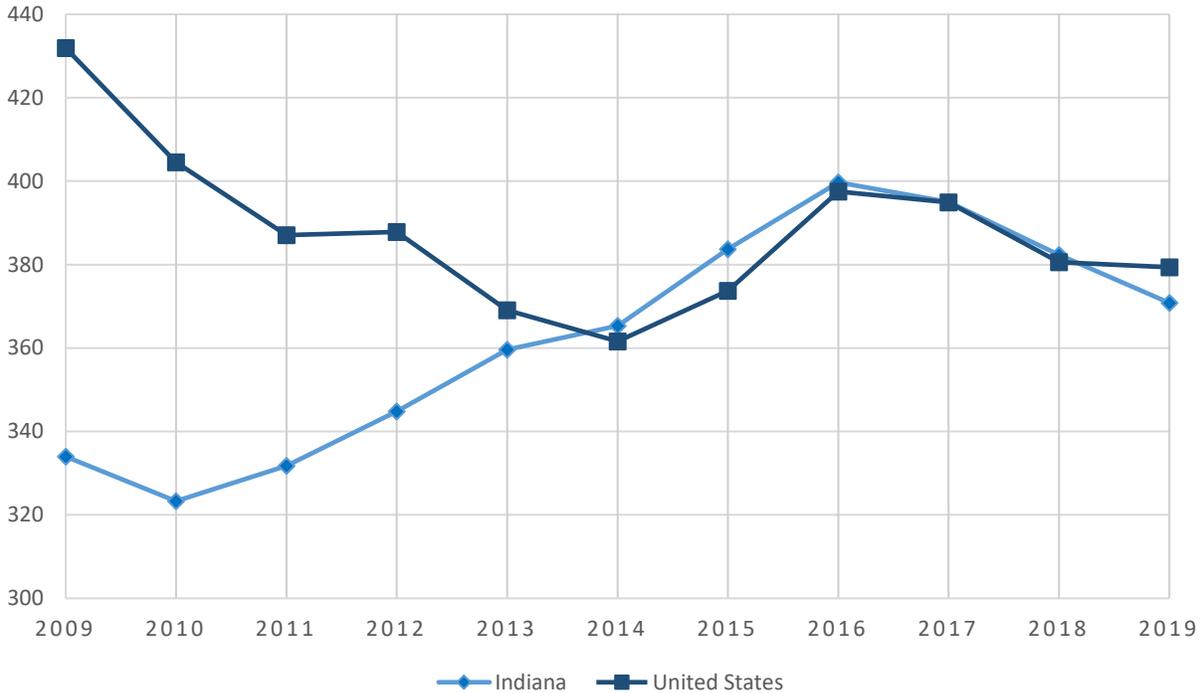
*\*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.*

*Known Violent Crime:* Crime data described below were obtained from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR, 2019). Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses that involve force or threat of force. Violent crime is composed of four offenses, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Going forward, when the crime of murder is indicated, the reader should assume that non-negligent manslaughter is also included (UCR, 2019).

<sup>5</sup> It is important to note the impact of COVID-19 on 2020 arrest data.

The figure below displays violent crime rates per 100,000 persons as obtained from the FBI UCR reporting program data, showing violent crime trends in Indiana versus the United States. The total volume of violent crimes has been on the decline both nationally and in Indiana since 2016, with crimes in the U.S. staying steady from 2018 to 2019 (UCR, 2019).

Figure 2: Rate of All Violent Crime Offenses by Population<sup>6</sup>



\*Figure adapted from the FBI UCR Crime Data Explorer Interface

Though the total number of violent crimes in Indiana has been trending downward, the rate of aggravated assault increased from 244.5 per 100,000 to 249.3. The data backs up the claims of our criminal justice professionals indicating that violent crimes are of concern within our criminal justice system, particularly domestic violence, domestic battery, intimidation, and strangulation. Priority will be given to enforcement, prosecution, and victim<sup>7</sup> programs/services as they relate to violent crime.

<sup>6</sup> It is important to note the impact of COVID-19 on 2020 arrest data.

<sup>7</sup> The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is made up of six different divisions that handle varying state and federal grants as related to their role. ICJI houses the Victims Services Division, which dispenses millions of federal and state dollars relating to domestic violent prevention and treatment, family violence prevention, sexual assault services, victims of crime, and children affected by domestic violence. While victims of crime needs were identified in the strategic survey for the tailored disbursement of Byrne JAG funds, the Drug and Crime Control Division coordinates with other divisions to most appropriately allot funds to sub-grantees.

## CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING/COORDINATING EFFORTS**

ICJI strongly encourages state and local criminal justice agencies to collaborate with other government organizations to implement innovative programs and seek the assistance of existing local resources. For example, ICJI has encouraged programs to utilize Indiana's Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) to provide knowledge and collaboration, especially during the implementation of substance abuse-related programs. To maximize the use of resources, priority consideration may be given to criminal justice programs that collaborate in the planning and identification of problems across jurisdictional boundaries. The programs should conduct activities across multiple jurisdictions and in partnership with multiple criminal justice agencies and public safety partners. Multi-jurisdictional programs should integrate a minimum of three agencies in at least two Indiana counties, and are encouraged to show collaboration with state and federal criminal justice agencies, purposefully enhancing interagency coordination. In 2020, roughly 80% of ICJI awarded programs were in related to the Law Enforcement and Technology Improvement program areas, many of which participated in multijurisdictional activities.

### **SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED EVIDENCE-INFORMED PROGRAMS**

New and innovative program design will vary greatly due to the variations in the criminal justice system issue or identified problem. ICJI will target support for programs that address a time sensitive and/or current issue with a plan for sustainable solutions. For example, Indiana is highly focused on prisoner re-entry particularly due to the rise in the number of adult inmates over the past several years. Research and policies related to sentencing policy reform are underway in Indiana, with new criminal code reforms enacted through legislation in mid-2014. According to the Indiana Department of Correction 2019 Adult Recidivism Report, of those offenders leaving IDOC facilities, roughly 37% will recidivate within 3 years or less. About 37% of this group has committed a new crime, while around 63% underwent a technical violation upon release from custody (Indiana Department of Correction, 2019).

It is imperative that Indiana supports re-entry initiatives that are evidence-based and sustainable. Priority may be given to programs which start the re-entry process by working within the facility and then transitioning the offender outside of the facility where they will receive programming and support to help become productive citizens. Successful re-entry will presumably reduce the rate of recidivism and have long-term sustainable benefits for the offender's family and community. Additionally, the survey data resulted in ICJI continuing to work with the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) members in funding programs with the most need due to lack of availability of funding. In 2015, the State of Indiana appropriated funds for the supplementation of mental health, community corrections, and other local-level re-entry programs. ICJI coordinates with the JRAC, ensuring efforts were not being duplicated and ICJI was providing funds to the areas of most need, while maximizing the use of federal JAG dollars. The JAG survey identified areas of most perceived need such as re-entry services and mental health programs. However, it is the ICJI's goal to continue utilizing state and local resources to fund programs not already covered by JRAC such as Indigent Defense, Prosecution, and crime prevention programs. As Indiana's statewide JAG Strategic Plan continues to evolve, it will be available on the ICJI website for all Indiana citizens to review and as a reference to aid in the decision-making and distribution of these federal funds.

## GOALS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PROGRAM GOALS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Provide funding to state and local jurisdictions that utilize best practice programs or models.	» Number of grant funded programs utilizing evidence-based practices
Support innovative and new technology initiatives that will improve accuracy and timeliness of state-level crime data.	» Number of law enforcement agencies reporting and sharing local crime records/data
The aggressive and innovative investigation, prosecution, and conviction of those individuals responsible for drug, gang, and violent crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Number of Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTFs) funded with JAG funds</li> <li>» Number of prosecutors funded with JAG funds</li> <li>» Amount of drugs seized</li> <li>» Quarterly Performance Reports- Prosecutors and MJTFs</li> <li>» Number of charges filed</li> <li>» Number of cases prosecuted</li> </ul>
Provide opportunities for offenders to successfully reintegrate to Indiana communities from the correctional population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Number of Re-entry programs funded with JAG funds</li> <li>» Quarterly Performance Reports-Re-entry programs</li> <li>» Recidivism rates</li> </ul>

The Drug and Crime Control Division requires all JAG subgrantees to submit quarterly financial reports and quarterly performance reports for internal assessment and evaluation. These reports are reviewed by ICJI's Research and Planning Division for accuracy and validity. The reports assist the Drug and Crime Control Division in submitting the semi-annual report to BJA. Additional indicators are aggregated to help show program outcome and program effectiveness. Programs are required to submit this information as well as the BJA Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). All reporting requirements are provided in the JAG solicitation released by ICJI and if awarded, all programs will receive directions and reminders via IntelliGrants for completion of their performance reports.

IntelliGrants will house all performance and financial reports. In addition to the Research and Planning Division, it is the responsibility of the Program Manager to review all reports for accuracy and completeness and subsequently return reports to a program should they need to make a correction and resubmit. The Drug and Crime Control Research Associate will be responsible primarily for the management of the PMT to ensure that all subgrantees have completed their PMT reports each quarter and provide technical assistance when necessary.

## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan for ICJI is to allocate FFY 2021 funds to the priority funding areas through a statewide competitive solicitation. This will allow ICJI to receive a diverse set of ideas and program proposals, expanding to new or improved program implementation at the state and local level. ICJI will gain a more complete view of the local and statewide problems, which can be addressed with strategic programs and grant funding support. This approach will assist the state in achieving its goals and objectives for the next several years. The dates listed in the following timeline reflect the next funding cycle for state/local Indiana JAG recipients. It is likely that the funding received from FFY21 JAG will continue into 2022-2023 funding announcements. In this event, the Division Director and ICJI financial manager will ensure funds are used to appropriately supplement new programs.

IMPLEMENTATION TASK	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE
Submission of FFY 2021 JAG Application	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	July 2021
Create local Notice of Funding Announcement	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Chief Counsel	September/Oct 2021
Post CY 2022 JAG Solicitation for Application	Drug & Crime Division Director, Communications Director	September/Oct 2021
Receive CY 2022 JAG proposals	JAG Program Manager	November 2021
Review Risk Assessments on all JAG applications	Drug & Crime Control Division Staff	November 2021
Review and score CY 2022 proposals	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers, Research Manager	November 2021
Present CY 2022 recommendations to ICJI Executive Staff	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November 2021
Send CY 2022 applications to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Review	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2021
Present CY 2022 recommendations to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Approval	Executive Director, Operations Director, Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2021
Present CY 2022 recommendations to ICJI Board of Trustees for Approval	Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee Chairperson	December 2021
Notify JAG applicants of grant proposal acceptance or denial	JAG Program Managers	December 2021
Provide JAG grant application assistance/training materials	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Research Associate, Program Managers	January 2022
Award FFY 2021 JAG funds	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers	Award Period- January 1, 2022- December 31, 2022
Perform desk reviews and site visits	Program Manager, Compliance Monitors	Ongoing - As stated in ICJI Policies
Collect quarterly reports from subgrantees via IntelliGrants	Program Manager, Research Associate	1 - 4 Quarter –20 days after the quarter end. Final – 30 days following close out

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