

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

FFY20 State Application

Submitted by: Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
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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) 2020 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 FY 2020 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, reentry services, and courts. Entities that may affect these JAG areas of emphasis will be encouraged to apply for funding.

State's Areas of Emphasis

Officer Safety and Wellness

From 2009 to 2018, while in the line of duty, ten Hoosier law enforcement officers were feloniously killed and six were accidentally killed (FBI, 2018). In 2018, there were seven law enforcement officers killed or assaulted: two by firearm, three by personal weapons, and two by "other" weapons (FBI, 2018). Additionally, a total of 405 Indiana law enforcement officers, about 10.6% of the total number of officers employed, were assaulted in 2017. This has been a decrease from the past two years from 925 to 405. To address this need, the ICJI will continue providing resources to local and state law enforcement agencies, and in 2018 ICJI funded six programs that concerned officer wellness and safety. Resources are dictated by locality but likely include equipment, training, and proactive policing staffing needs.

Reducing Violent Crime

In 2018, the National Center for Health Statistics indicated that Indiana had 977 deaths from firearms (down from 1,016 in 2017) or about 15 deaths per 100,000 individuals (CDC, 2018). This is an approximately 19.5% increase since 2014. Hoosier deaths from firearms surpassed the national average of 11.9 deaths per 100,000. When broken down into homicides by firearm, the

Federal Bureau of Investigation’s 2018 Uniform Crime Reporting Program indicates that about 79% of Indiana’s homicides were by firearm, which is down from 85% the year prior (FBI, 2018).

According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, homicide was one of 10 top reported categories associated with firearm traces, displaying 219 traces. When looking within Indiana, there were a total of 8,493 firearm traces across the state. Indianapolis is the top recovery city (3,929 traces), followed by Fort Wayne (887 traces) (ATF, 2018).

Responding to the Opioid Crisis

As with much of the region, Indiana has struggled to deal with the effects of an increased presence of opioid use. According to arrest data from the Indiana State Police via the Indiana Management Performance Hub, drug related arrests increased every year from 2015 to 2018. 2019 saw the first drop in drug arrests in four years, dropping nearly 9%. Though these numbers have potential to indicate the beginning of a positive trend, even dropping 9%, Indiana still reported nearly 54,500 drug arrests with 82 individuals arrested per 10,000 state residents. Of those drug arrests, over 12,000 arrests, or nearly 22%, were for individuals with offenses related to opioids, narcotics, cocaine, or controlled substances.

The data is pre-sorted into subcategories, with “cocaine/narcotics/opioids,” controlled substance,” and “opioids” each being their own respective categories. When analyzing the “opioids” only subcategory, the data show that opioid related arrests have been on the rise for the past five years, with the single largest year to year increase being from 2014 to 2015, which saw a 75% increase in opioid arrests. The arrest count of individuals arrested for opioids in 2019 reflects a 180% increase from individuals arrested in 2014.

Collaborative Prosecution

In the last few years, JAG-funded programs have demonstrated the willingness and ability to form partnerships among agencies along the arrest-prosecution-incarceration process. For example, in 2017, the ICJI Board of Trustees recommended more than \$400,000 in prosecutorial programs that sought to improve the relationship between law enforcement and prosecution. This includes methods such as Strategic Prosecution, which seeks to identify those few individuals responsible for the majority of crime in an area through collaboration and information sharing among justice partners. Previously, the ICJI also made steps to increase collaborative prosecution through the State’s Enhanced Enforcement Drug Mitigation Area appropriation. The funding was awarded to rural communities seeking to increase collaboration through prosecutorial and law enforcement partnerships.

Priority to Evidence-Based and/or Best Practices

The ICJI understands the importance of collection and analysis of sound and 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 coordinators¹, 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, Reentry 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.

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 *Reentry 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

¹ 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.

five. *Indigent Defense* received the least amount 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
Reentry 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. Interestingly, the top 5 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 information² reported by the Indiana State Police (ISP) via the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard. The table below displays the number arrested individuals for a drug-related crime (including traffic impairment) and the percent change from 2014 to 2019. The number of drug-related arrests continually increased from 2015 to 2018, seeing a nearly 9% drop in 2019. In 2019, there were 54,425 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%. 2019 had a total of 23,711 arrests for traffic impairment

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%

As shown below, when analyzing the 2019 drug-related offense data by drug category, paraphernalia is the most common offense with 18,552 arrests. Arrests falling into the alcohol category represent the second most common offense with 17,352 arrests. Marijuana offenses rank third highest, reporting 14,612 of total drug related arrests. Cocaine/narcotic/opioid arrests represent the fewest drug arrests with 731.

² 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.

Figure 1: 2019 Drug Arrests by Offense

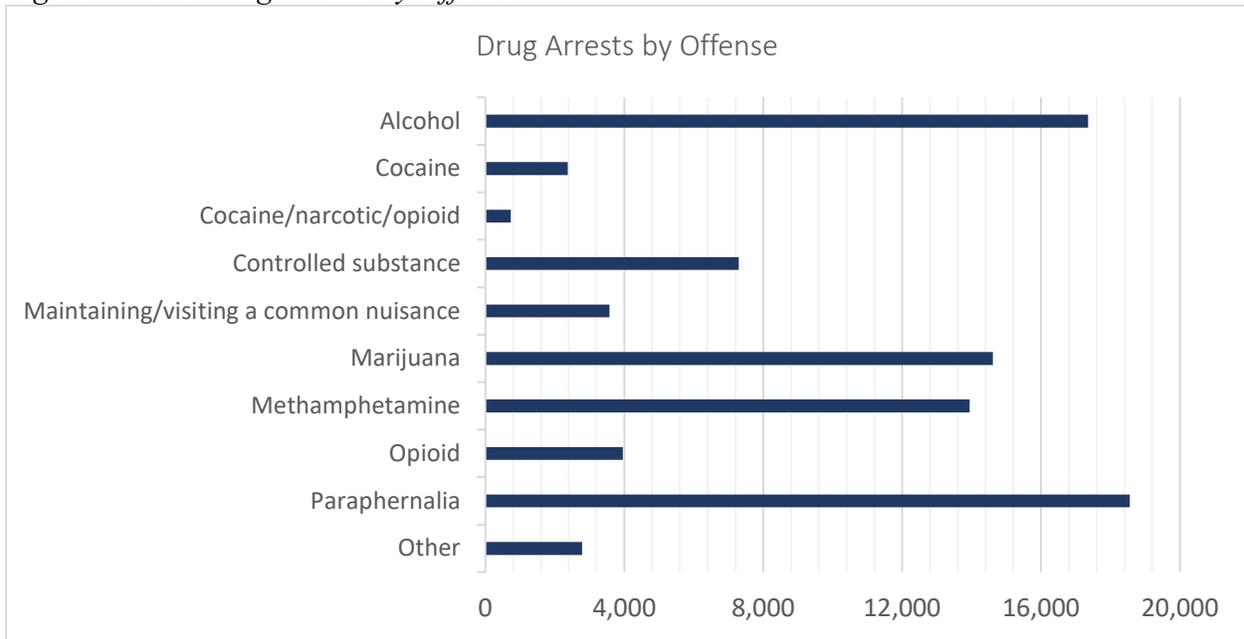


Table 5: Drug Arrests by Offense

Drug	Offense Subcategory	Number of Offenses
	Alcohol	17,352
	Cocaine	2,376
	Cocaine/narcotic/opioid	731
	Controlled substance	7,300
	Maintaining/visiting a common nuisance	3,572
	Marijuana	14,612
	Methamphetamine	13,939
	Opioid	3,957
	Paraphernalia	18,552
	Other	2,783
	Total Arrests	54,431*

*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 2019, there were 36 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.³

³ 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.

Table 6: 2019 Traffic Impairment Arrests by Offense

Traffic	Offense Subcategory	Traffic Impairment Type	Arrests
Traffic	Traffic Impairment	Alcohol OVWI (DUI, OWI)	6,760
		Drug or alcohol OVWI	20,917
		Drug OVWI (DUI, OWI)	920
		Total Arrests	23,712*

*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 reentry projects/programs as they relate to drugs.

Violent Crime

Arrest

Violent crime arrest information was also obtained from the Indiana Arrest Information dashboard which pulls data from the Criminal History Repository Information System (CHRIS) reported by the Indiana State Police (ISP). In 2019, there were 36 individuals arrested for a violence offense per 10,000 state residents, a 3.1% increase from the year prior. Table 7 displays the number of arrested individuals for a violent crime and the percent change from 2014 to 2019.

Table 7: Number of Arrested Individuals for Violence Charge, 2014 to 2019

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%

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: 2019 Violence Arrests by Original Offense and Dispositioned Offense

Violence	Offense Subcategory	Arrests
Violence	Abuse	2
	Battery	10,346
	Domestic Battery	12,842
	Domestic Violence	24

	Homicide/Murder	372
	Intimidation	5,014
	Robbery	1,140
	Strangulation	2,628
	Other	8
	Total	24,324*

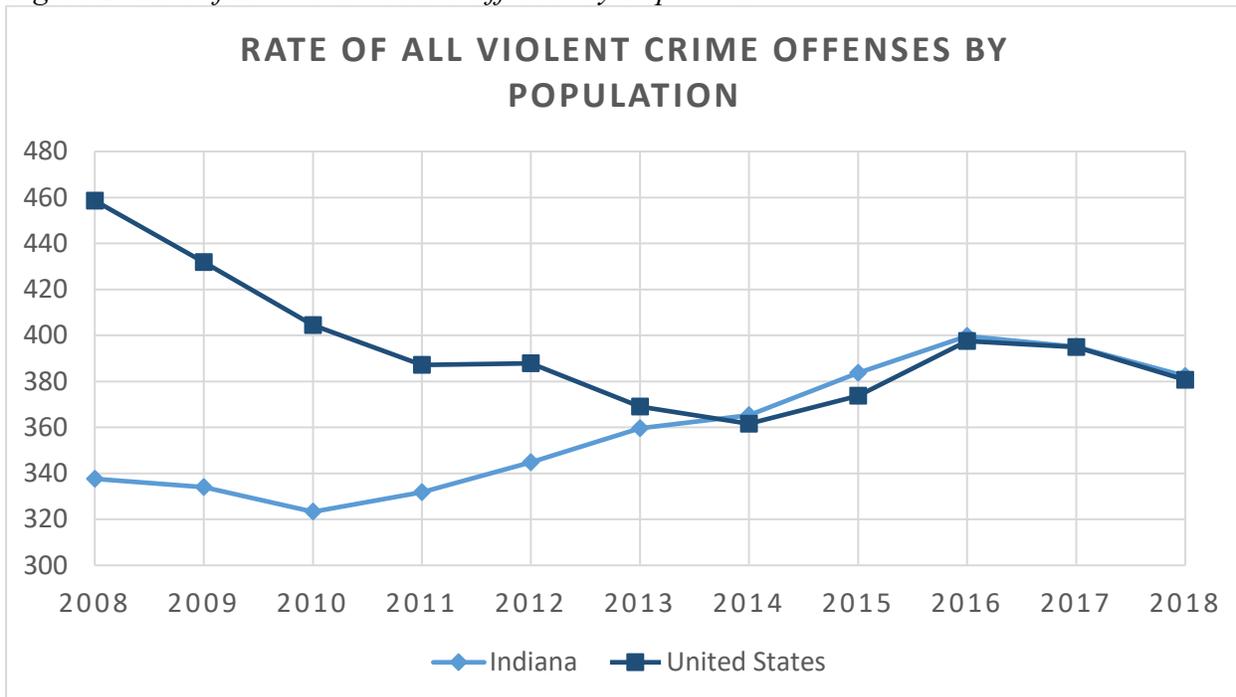
*Arrest counts may not add up due to an offense being counted in multiple categories.

Known Violent Crime

Crime data described below were obtained from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR, 2018). 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, 2018).

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. According to this data, the total volume of violent crimes have been on the decline both nationally and in Indiana since 2016 (UCR, 2018).

Figure 2: Rate of All Violent Crime Offenses by Population



*Figure adapted from the FBI UCR Crime Data Explorer Interface

Though the total number of violent crimes in Indiana has been trending downward, specific types of violent crime increased in 2018. The rate of homicide increased nearly 5% from 2017 to 2018 and the rate of aggravated assault increased roughly 3.2%. The rate of rape and robbery both decreased.

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 victim⁴ programs/services as they relate to violent crime.

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 2018 Adult Recidivism Report, of those offenders leaving IDOC facilities, roughly 34% will recidivate within 3 years or less. About 41% of this group has committed a new crime, while around 59% underwent a technical violation upon release from custody (Indiana Department of Correction, 2018).

It is imperative that Indiana support 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

⁴ 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 disperses 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.

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 reentry 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 reentry 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Number of Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTFs) funded with JAG funds • Number of Prosecutors funded with JAG funds • Amount of drugs seized • Quarterly Performance Reports- Prosecutors and MJTFs • Number of charges filed • Number of cases prosecuted
Provide opportunities for offenders to successfully reintegrate to Indiana communities from the correctional population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Re-entry programs funded with JAG funds • Quarterly Performance Reports-Re-entry programs • Recidivism rates

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 2020 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 FFY20 JAG will continue into 2021-2022 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 2020 JAG Application	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	April/May 2020
Create local Notice of Funding Announcement	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Chief Counsel	September 2020
Post CY 2021 JAG Solicitation for Application	Drug & Crime Division Director, Communications Director	September/October 2020
Receive CY 2021 JAG proposals	JAG Program Manager	November 2020
Review Risk Assessments on all JAG applications	Drug & Crime Control Division Staff	November 2020
Review and score CY 2021 proposals	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers, Research Manager	November 2020

Present CY 2021 recommendations to ICJI Executive Staff	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November 2020
Send CY 2021 applications to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Review	Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2020
Present CY 2021 recommendations to Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee for Approval	Executive Director, Operations Director, Drug & Crime Control Division Director	November/December 2020
Present CY 2021 recommendations to ICJI Board of Trustees for Approval	Drug & Crime Control Sub-Committee Chairperson	December 2020
Notify JAG applicants of grant proposal acceptance or denial	JAG Program Managers	December 2020
Provide JAG grant application assistance/training materials	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Research Associate, Program Managers	January 2021
Award FFY 2020 JAG funds	Drug & Crime Control Division Director, Program Managers	Award Period- January 1, 2021-December 31, 2021
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 st - 4 th Quarter –20 days after the quarter end. Final – 45 days following close out

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