

ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY



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Executive Director

Meeting Notice

Budget Committee

Thursday, October 11, 2012

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

300 West Adams

Suite 200, Large Conference Room

Chicago, IL 60606

Agenda

► Call to Order and Roll Call

1. Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) FFY10 Plan Adjustment #7
2. National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) FFY12 Plan Introduction
3. National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA) FFY12 Plan Introduction
4. Post-Conviction DNA Testing (PDNAT) Program FFY12 Plan Introduction
5. Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) FFY12 Plan Introduction
6. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT)
FFY09 Plan Adjustment #3
FFY10 Plan Adjustment #4
FFY12 Plan Introduction
7. Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) FFY12 Plan Introduction
8. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) FFY12 Plan Introduction
9. Violence Against Women Act Sexual Assault Services Program (VAWA SASP) FFY12 Plan Introduction

► Old Business

► New Business

► Adjourn

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

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Jack Cutrone, Executive Director

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: **FFY10 Justice Assistance Grants Plan Adjustment #6**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) FFY10 as described in the attached Attachment A.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATION

Staff recommends a designation of \$160,000 in FFY10 funds to the Illinois Department of Human Rights to fund the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission. The funds will cover salary, benefits and pension for the Executive Director and an administrative assistant. The Commission requires financial assistance because the General Assembly appropriated \$0 for SFY 13.

Purpose: The State of Illinois and Governor Pat Quinn are committed to fairly and impartially investigating a claim by any person who alleges that he or she has been tortured into making a false confession, and that the confession was used to obtain a conviction for that crime. The Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission Act establishes an extraordinary procedure to investigate and determine factual claims of torture.

The Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission is an independent Commission operating under the Illinois Human Rights Commission for administrative purposes.

Duties: The Commission shall have the following duties and powers:

- (1) To establish the criteria and screening process to be used to determine which cases shall be accepted for review;
- (2) To conduct investigations into claims of torture, with priority to be given to those cases in which the convicted person is currently incarcerated solely for the crime to which he or she claims torture by Jon Burge or officers under his command, or both;
- (3) To coordinate the investigation of cases accepted for review;

- (4) To notify the victim of the crime of which the claimant has been convicted (or the next of kin if the victim is deceased) of the nature of the investigation process if one is undertaken, of the right to present to the Commission his or her views and concerns throughout the course of the investigation, and of the right to attend certain Commission proceedings otherwise closed to the public, such as proceedings before the Commission at which evidence is received;
- (5) To prepare written reports outlining Commission investigations and recommendations to the trial court at the completion of each investigation.

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

The table below describes funds remaining available for future use, assuming the adoption of the staff's recommendation described in this memo and those recommendations described in the other materials presented at this meeting:

| Currently Available | FFY08 | FFY08 Supp. | FFY09 | ARRA09 | FFY10 | FFY11 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Local | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,453,052 | \$237,683 | \$4,643,568 | \$2,901,248 |
| State | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$658,802 | \$2,072,580 |
| Local Formula Fund Allocation | \$0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | \$478,284 | \$394,162 |
| Interest Available* | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,394 | \$419,284 | \$84,081 | \$29,106 |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,463,446 | \$656,967 | \$5,864,735 | \$5,397,096 |
| Expiration | 9/30/12 | 9/30/12 | 9/30/12 | 2/28/13 | 9/30/13 | 9/30/14 |

*As of August 11, 2012.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

Information maintained by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Updating the database of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) is an ongoing process. Recent laws may not yet be included in the ILCS database, but they are found on this site as [Public Acts](#) soon after they become law. For information concerning the relationship between statutes and Public Acts, refer to the [Guide](#).

Because the statute database is maintained primarily for legislative drafting purposes, statutory changes are sometimes included in the statute database before they take effect. If the source note at the end of a Section of the statutes includes a Public Act that has not yet taken effect, the version of the law that is currently in effect may have already been removed from the database and you should refer to that Public Act to see the changes made to the current law.

HUMAN RIGHTS**(775 ILCS 40/) Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission Act.**

(775 ILCS 40/1)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission Act.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/5)

Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

(1) "Claim of torture" means a claim on behalf of a living person convicted of a felony in Illinois asserting that he was tortured into confessing to the crime for which the person was convicted and the tortured confession was used to obtain the conviction and for which there is some credible evidence related to allegations of torture committed by Commander Jon Burge or any officer under the supervision of Jon Burge.

(2) "Commission" means the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission established by this Act.

(3) "Convicted person" means the person making a claim of torture under this Act.

(4) "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission.

(5) "Victim" means the victim of the crime, or if the victim of the crime is deceased, the next of kin of the victim, which shall be the parent, spouse, child, or sibling of the deceased victim.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/10)

Sec. 10. Purpose of Act. This Act establishes an extraordinary procedure to investigate and determine factual claims of torture related to allegations of torture that shall require an individual to voluntarily waive rights and privileges as described in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/15)

Sec. 15. Commission established.

(a) There is established the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission. The Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission shall be an independent commission under the Illinois Human Rights Commission for administrative purposes.

(b) The Illinois Human Rights Commission shall provide administrative support to the Commission as needed. The Executive Director of the Illinois Human Rights Commission shall not reduce or modify the budget of the Commission or use funds appropriated to the Commission without the approval of

the Commission.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/20)

Sec. 20. Membership; chair; meetings; quorum.

(a) The Commission shall consist of 8 voting members as follows:

- (1) One shall be a retired Circuit Court Judge.
- (2) One shall be a former prosecuting attorney.
- (3) One shall be a law school professor.
- (4) One shall be engaged in the practice of criminal defense law.
- (5) Three shall be members of the public who are not attorneys and who are not officers or employees of the Judicial branch.
- (6) One shall be a former public defender.

The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members may be re-appointed for additional terms, as provided for under Section 25.

(a-1) The Governor shall also appoint alternate Commission members for the Commission members he or she has appointed to serve in the event of scheduling conflicts, conflicts of interest, disability, or other disqualification arising in a particular case. Where an alternate member is called upon to serve in a particular place, the alternate member shall vote in the place of, and otherwise exercise the same powers as, the member which he or she is replacing. The alternate member shall have the same qualifications for appointment as the original member. In making the appointments, the Governor shall make a good faith effort to appoint members with different perspectives of the justice system. The Governor shall also consider geographical location, gender, and racial diversity in making the appointments.

(b) The retired judge who is appointed as a member under subsection (a) shall serve as Chair of the Commission. The Commission shall have its initial meeting no later than one month after the appointment of a quorum of members of the Commission, at the call of the Chair. The Commission shall meet a minimum of once every 6 months and may also meet more often at the call of the Chair. The Commission shall meet at such time and place as designated by the Chair, in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. Notice of the meetings shall be given at such time and manner as provided by the rules of the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. A majority of the voting members shall constitute a quorum. All Commission votes shall be by majority vote of the voting members appointed.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/25)

Sec. 25. Terms of members; compensation; expenses.

(a) Of the initial members, the appointments under clauses (a)(3) and (6) of Section 20 shall be for one-year terms, the appointments under clauses (a)(1), (2), and (4) of Section 20 shall be for 2-year terms, and the appointments under clause (a)(5) of Section 20 shall be for 3-year terms. Thereafter, all terms shall be for 3 years. Members of the Commission shall serve no more than 2 consecutive 3-year terms plus any initial term of less than 3 years. Unless provided otherwise

by this Act, all terms of members shall begin on January 1 and end on December 31.

Members serving by virtue of elective or appointive office, may serve only so long as the office holders hold those respective offices. The Chief Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court may remove members for good cause shown. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a term shall be filled in the manner provided for the members first appointed.

(b) The Commission members shall receive no salary for serving, but may be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred as a result of their duties as members of the Commission from funds appropriated by the General Assembly for that purpose, or from funds obtained from sources other than the General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/30)

Sec. 30. Director and other staff. The Commission shall employ a Director. The Director shall be an attorney licensed to practice in Illinois at the time of appointment and at all times during service as Director. The Director shall assist the Commission in developing rules and standards for cases accepted for review, coordinate investigation of cases accepted for review, maintain records for all case investigations, prepare reports outlining Commission investigations and recommendations to the trial court, and apply for and accept on behalf of the Commission any funds that may become available from government grants, private gifts, donations, or bequests from any source.

Subject to the approval of the Chair, the Director shall employ such other staff and shall contract for services as is necessary to assist the Commission in the performance of its duties, and as funds permit.

The Commission may meet in an area provided by the Illinois Human Rights Commission, or any other State agency. The Illinois Human Rights Commission shall provide, directly or through any other State agency, office space for the Commission and the Commission staff.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/35)

Sec. 35. Duties. The Commission shall have the following duties and powers:

(1) To establish the criteria and screening process to be used to determine which cases shall be accepted for review.

(2) To conduct inquiries into claims of torture with priority to be given to those cases in which the convicted person is currently incarcerated solely for the crime to which he or she claims torture by Jon Burge or officers under his command, or both.

(3) To coordinate the investigation of cases accepted for review.

(4) To maintain records for all case investigations.

(5) To prepare written reports outlining Commission investigations and recommendations to the trial court at the completion of each inquiry.

(6) To apply for and accept any funds that may become available for the Commission's work from government grants, private gifts, donations, or bequests from any

source.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/40)

Sec. 40. Claims of torture; waiver of convicted person's procedural safeguards and privileges; formal inquiry; notification of the crime victim.

(a) A claim of torture may be referred to the Commission by any court, person, or agency. The Commission shall not consider a claim of torture if the convicted person is deceased. The determination of whether to grant a formal inquiry regarding any other claim of torture is in the discretion of the Commission. The Commission may informally screen and dismiss a case summarily at its discretion.

(b) No formal inquiry into a claim of torture shall be made by the Commission unless the Director or the Director's designee first obtains a signed agreement from the convicted person in which the convicted person waives his or her procedural safeguards and privileges including but not limited to the right against self-incrimination under the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, agrees to cooperate with the Commission, and agrees to provide full disclosure regarding inquiry requirements of the Commission. The waiver under this subsection does not apply to matters unrelated to a convicted person's claim of torture. The convicted person shall have the right to advice of counsel prior to the execution of the agreement and, if a formal inquiry is granted, throughout the formal inquiry. If counsel represents the convicted person, then the convicted person's counsel must be present at the signing of the agreement. If counsel does not represent the convicted person, the Commission Chair shall determine the convicted person's indigency status and, if appropriate, enter an order for the appointment of counsel for the purpose of advising on the agreement.

(c) If a formal inquiry regarding a claim of torture is granted, the Director shall use all due diligence to notify the victim in the case and explain the inquiry process. The Commission shall give the victim notice that the victim has the right to present his or her views and concerns throughout the Commission's investigation.

(d) The Commission may use any measure provided in the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 to obtain information necessary to its inquiry. The Commission may also do any of the following: issue subpoenas or other process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, administer oaths, petition the Circuit Court of Cook County or of the original jurisdiction for enforcement of process or for other relief, and prescribe its own rules of procedure. All challenges with regard to the Commission's authority or the Commission's access to evidence shall be heard by the Circuit Court of Cook County, including any in camera review.

(e) While performing duties for the Commission, the Director or the Director's designee may serve subpoenas or other process issued by the Commission throughout the State in the same manner and with the same effect as an officer authorized to serve process under the laws of this State.

(f) All State discovery and disclosure statutes in effect at the time of formal inquiry shall be enforceable as if the

convicted person were currently being tried for the charge for which the convicted person is claiming torture.

(g) If, at any point during an inquiry, the convicted person refuses to comply with requests of the Commission or is otherwise deemed to be uncooperative by the Commission, the Commission shall discontinue the inquiry.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/45)

Sec. 45. Commission proceedings.

(a) At the completion of a formal inquiry, all relevant evidence shall be presented to the full Commission. As part of its proceedings, the Commission may conduct hearings. The determination as to whether to conduct hearings is solely in the discretion of the Commission. Any hearing held in accordance with this Section shall be a public hearing and shall be held subject to the Commission's rules of operation, and conducted pursuant to the Open Meetings Act.

(b) The Director shall use all due diligence to notify the victim at least 30 days prior to any proceedings of the full Commission held in regard to the victim's case. The Commission shall notify the victim that the victim is permitted to attend proceedings otherwise closed to the public, subject to any limitations imposed by this Act, and subject to Section 2(c) (14) of the Open Meetings Act. If the victim plans to attend proceedings otherwise closed to the public, the victim shall notify the Commission at least 10 days in advance of the proceedings of his or her intent to attend. The Commission may close any portion of the proceedings to the victim, if the victim is to testify and the Commission determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the proceeding.

(c) After hearing the evidence, the full Commission shall vote to establish further case disposition as provided by this subsection. All 8 voting members of the Commission shall participate in that vote.

If 5 or more of the 8 voting members of the Commission conclude by a preponderance of the evidence that there is sufficient evidence of torture to merit judicial review, the case shall be referred to the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County by filing with the clerk of court the opinion of the Commission with supporting findings of fact, as well as the record in support of such opinion, with service on the State's Attorney in non-capital cases and service on both the State's Attorney and Attorney General in capital cases.

If less than 5 of the 8 voting members of the Commission conclude by a preponderance of the evidence that there is sufficient evidence of torture to merit judicial review, the Commission shall conclude there is insufficient evidence of torture to merit judicial review. The Commission shall document that opinion, along with supporting findings of fact, and file those documents and supporting materials with the court clerk in the circuit of original jurisdiction, with a copy to the State's Attorney and the chief judge.

The Director of the Commission shall use all due diligence to notify immediately the victim of the Commission's conclusion in a case.

(d) Evidence of criminal acts, professional misconduct, or other wrongdoing disclosed through formal inquiry or Commission proceedings shall be referred to the appropriate

authority. Evidence favorable to the convicted person disclosed through formal inquiry or Commission proceedings shall be disclosed to the convicted person and the convicted person's counsel, if the convicted person has counsel. The Commission shall have the discretion to refer its findings together with the supporting record and evidence, to such other parties or entities as the Commission in its discretion shall deem appropriate.

(e) All proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded and transcribed as part of the record. All Commission member votes shall be recorded in the record. All records of the Commission shall be confidential until the proceedings before the Commission are concluded and a final decision has been made by the Commission.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/50)

Sec. 50. Post-commission judicial review.

(a) If the Commission concludes there is sufficient evidence of torture to merit judicial review, the Chair of the Commission shall request the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for assignment to a trial judge for consideration. The court may receive proof by affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence. In its discretion the court may order the petitioner brought before the court for the hearing. Notwithstanding the status of any other postconviction proceedings relating to the petitioner, if the court finds in favor of the petitioner, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect to the judgment or sentence in the former proceedings and such supplementary orders as to rearraignment, retrial, custody, bail or discharge, or for such relief as may be granted under a petition for a certificate of innocence, as may be necessary and proper.

(b) The State's Attorney, or the State's Attorney's designee, shall represent the State at the hearing before the assigned judge.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/55)

Sec. 55. No right to further review of decision by Commission; convicted person retains right to other postconviction relief.

(a) Unless otherwise authorized by this Act, the decisions of the Commission are final and are subject to review as final decisions under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and shall only be overturned if the court finds that they are against the manifest weight of the evidence.

(b) A claim of torture asserted through the Commission shall not adversely affect the convicted person's rights to other postconviction relief.

(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/60)

Sec. 60. Report. Beginning January 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission shall report on its activities to the General Assembly and the Governor. The report may contain recommendations of any needed legislative changes related to the activities of the Commission. The report shall recommend the funding needed by the Commission, the State's Attorneys, and the Department of

State Police in order to meet their responsibilities under this Act. Recommendations concerning the State's Attorneys or the Department of State Police shall only be made after consultations with the Illinois State's Attorneys Association, the Department of State Police, and the Attorney General.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/65)

Sec. 65. Appointment period. The initial members of the Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief Commission shall be appointed not later than 3 months after the effective date of this Act. No claims of torture may be filed with the Commission until a quorum of members have been appointed.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/70)

Sec. 70. Filing of claims. This Act applies to claims of torture filed not later than 5 years after the effective date of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

(775 ILCS 40/99)

Sec. 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.
(Source: P.A. 96-223, eff. 8-10-09.)

**JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS
FFY10 PLAN
ATTACHMENT A - *Revised 8/11/12***

JAG Purpose Area: PROSECUTION AND COURT PROGRAMS

| | INITIAL AMOUNT | AMENDED AMOUNT | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives | | | |
| <u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor | \$284,300 | | |
| Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives | | | |
| <u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender | \$189,529 | | |
| Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program | | | |
| <i>TBD</i> | \$2,003,269 | \$0 | (\$2,003,269) |
| <u>Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program</u> | | | |
| <i>DuPage County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$156,415 | \$156,415 |
| <i>Kane County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$143,967 | \$143,967 |
| <i>Lake County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$204,858 | \$204,858 |
| <i>McHenry County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$83,394 | \$83,394 |
| <i>St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$108,003 | \$108,003 |
| <i>Will County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$132,528 | \$132,528 |
| <u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions</u> | | | |
| <i>Cook County State's Attorney's Office</i> | \$0 | \$1,174,104 | \$1,174,104 |
| Program Title: Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief | | | |
| <u>Project Title: Illinois Torture Inquiry and Relief</u> Illinois Department of Human Rights | \$0 | \$160,000 | \$160,000 |
| <u>Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders</u> | | | |
| Lake County - 21 months | \$0 | | |
| Madison County | \$0 | | |
| Cook County Social Services - 24 months | \$0 | | |
| Cook County Adult Probation | \$0 | | |

JAG Purpose Area: PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|--|
| Program Title: Community Violence Prevention | | | |
| <u>Project Title: Crimes Against Seniors</u> Illinois State Police | \$228,308 | | |
| <u>Project Title: Residential Programs for Formerly Incarcerated Men and Women</u> St. Leonard's House and Grace House | \$100,000 | | |
| <u>Project Title: Sheriff's Women's Justice Program</u> Northwestern University | \$208,332 | | |

JAG Purpose Area: PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

| Program Title: Evaluation | INITIAL AMOUNT | AMENDED AMOUNT | DIFFERENCE |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Project Title: Drug Strategy Impact Evaluation</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority | \$1,250,000 | | |
| <u>Project Title: Center of Excellence</u> Winnebago County | \$260,000 | | |

JAG Purpose Area: CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| Program Title: Correctional Initiatives | | | |
| <u>Project Title: Virtual High School Pilot Project</u> Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | \$225,000 | | |

UNALLOCATED FUNDS

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Unallocated - Discretionary | | | |
| Undesignated Local | \$4,643,568 | | |
| Undesignated State | \$818,802 | \$658,802 | (\$160,000) |
| <i>Undesignated Interest (as of 8/11/12)</i> | <i>\$84,081</i> | | |
| Unallocated - Formula Allocations | | | |
| Undesignated Local Formula Funds | \$478,284 | | |

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Administration | | | |
| Administration Funds | \$1,187,710 | | |
| TOTAL | \$11,961,183 | \$11,961,183 | \$0 |



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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: **National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Reporting Improvement Program (NARIP)**

This memo describes the NARIP FFY12 Plan Introduction.

NARIP FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Reporting Improvement Program (NARIP) grant is to improve the records utilized by NICS by providing assistance to states to improve the completeness, automation, and transmittal of records to state and federal systems. Such records include criminal history records, records of felony convictions, warrants, records of protective orders, convictions for misdemeanors involving domestic violence and stalking, records of mental health adjudications, and others, which may disqualify an individual from possessing or receiving a firearm under federal law. Helping states to automate these records will also reduce delays for law-abiding gun purchasers

NARIP is a discretionary award through the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Staff recommends designating \$1,650,000 in FFY12 NARIP funds to the Illinois State Police as described in the following Grant Recommendation Report.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 24 |
| Program Name | NICS Act Reporting Improvement Program | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$1,650,000 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 0% | Fund Source | NARIP FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Not applicable |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

NARIP is a discretionary award through the Bureau of Justice Statistics that makes resources available to assist states in becoming compliant with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA), which was enacted in the wake of the April 2007 shooting tragedy at Virginia Tech. The Virginia Tech shooter was able to purchase firearms from a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) because information about his prohibiting mental health history was not available to the NICS, and the system was therefore unable to deny the transfer of the firearms used in the shootings. The NIAA seeks to address the gap in information available to NICS about such prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments and other prohibiting factors. Filling these information gaps will better enable the system to operate as intended to keep guns out of the hands of persons prohibited by federal or state law from receiving or possessing firearms. The automation of records will also reduce delays for law-abiding gun purchasers.

Currently, the Illinois State Police (ISP) must utilize a series of dated, disparate systems to perform the necessary check of records to determine if an individual may be disqualified for possession or transfer of a firearm under Federal or State Law. Poor integration of these disparate systems makes the collection, evaluation, and exchange of information related to these checks labor intensive and difficult.

In 2009, ISP formed a NICS task force to build cooperation and coordination across agencies to improve the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of information submitted to NICS. Members of the original task force included the Illinois Information Technology Point of Contact; and representatives of the Illinois Criminal Justice Authority; ISP; Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS); the NICS section of the Federal Bureau of Identification (FBI); the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC); the Office of the Illinois Attorney General; the Illinois Association of Court Clerks; and the Illinois Hospital Association.

The Authority received \$1.265 million in FFY10 NARIP funds on behalf of ISP to initiate the automation of the exchange of information on mental health commitments between the DHS clinical data base, ISP Firearms Owners ID (FOID) and the NICS system. Before the implementation of the program, fewer than 500 Illinois records had transmitted to NICS. As of August 2012, more than 33,000 had been sent to NICS. The FFY10 phase of the project is scheduled to end December 31, 2012 and is currently ahead of its implementation schedule.

Goal: Automate the identification and entry of prohibited persons into the NICS system.

Objectives*Process:*

- Complete the collaborative effort with the State's Circuit Clerks and the software vendors supporting them to better facilitate the submission of information related to court ordered adjudications which are not currently part of the criminal justice reporting process.
- Implement a NICS information management system that provides a process for managing the eligibility determination and prohibitors for the transfer and possession of firearms and a modular management system for submission and maintenance of NICS records.
- Continue current efforts to improve data quality and exchange with DHS.
- Continue current efforts to improve ISP business processes supporting eligibility determinations.
- Provide for the technical training and mentoring necessary to facilitate skills development for ISP staff and allow for effective skills transfer at the end of the program.
- Convene quarterly task force meetings to coordinate project development and implementation and plan next phases of improvement plan implementation.

Outcome:

- Improve accuracy and efficiency in handling denials, revocations, and relief processing through the implementation of the ISP pilot File Review System.
- Improve NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (NIAA) compliance.
- Increase the number records reported to NICS that are complete.
- Improve the timeliness of records reported to NICS in real time reporting.

Activities & Tasks

Previous investments by ISP with assistance from the NARIP FFY10 project have established a technology architecture that allows for a modular and flexible development effort. As a result, usable functionality can be delivered on a periodic basis throughout the development effort.

This program will be building on the NARIP FFY10 business process design and development approach that utilizes web services to allow multiple software components to communicate among themselves and with legacy systems. The use of this approach and industry standard products has ISP well positioned to continue the current efforts and successfully implement the program outlined.

ISP seeks to implement a program that consists of two strategic initiatives: the development of a NICS Reporting System and the development of a training and outreach program for Circuit Clerks, licensed clinicians, practitioners and others regarding NICS reporting requirements and processes.

The major features of the framework and components include:

- A collaborative effort with the State's Circuit Clerks and the software vendors supporting them to better facilitate the submission of information related to court ordered adjudications which are not currently part of the criminal justice reporting process.
- A NICS information management system that provides:
 - A process for managing the eligibility determination and prohibitors for the transfer and possession of firearms
 - A modular management system for submission and maintenance of NICS records
- Continue current efforts to improve data quality and exchange with DHS
- Continue current efforts to improve ISP business processes supporting eligibility determinations.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices Not applicable.

Performance Measures

Process:

- Date Circuit Clerk system enhancements completed.
- Date NICS information management system implemented.
- Date enhancement to DHS system completed.
- Date ISP business process modifications completed.
- Date technical training and mentoring project completed.
- Number of ISP staff receiving training and mentoring.
- Number of quarterly task force meetings conducted.

Outcome:

- Decrease in average denials, revocations, and relief processing times over calendar year 2011 times.
- Increase the number of State records available to NICS in seven categories.
- Percentage increase in records reported to NICS over calendar year 2011 rates.
- Reduce the average records reporting to NICS over calendar year 2011 times.

Budget

(The budget details below have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Justice. Modification requires federal approval)

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|---|--------------------|
| Personnel | None | \$0 |
| Travel | Travel to stakeholder meetings | \$7,060 |
| Equipment | Software and Storage Area Network | \$214,988 |
| Commodities | None | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid subcontract for programming, project management, staff training and equipment installation support. | \$1,427,952 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$1,650,000 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|



ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA)

This memo describes the NFSIA FFY12 Plan Introduction.

NFSIA FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Grants Program (NFSIA) awards grants to states and units of local government to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services. Among other things, funds may be used to eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel, as needed, to eliminate such a backlog. State administering agencies may apply for both formula and competitive grants. Approximately 75 percent of the funds available for NFSIA grants will be allocated among eligible states based on population. Twenty-five percent of the available funds will be allocated among states and units of local government through a competitive process. The average annual number of Part 1 violent crimes reported by each state to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008, existing resources, and current needs of the potential grant recipient will be considerations in award decisions.

NFSIA funds can be used to:

1. Carry out all or a substantial part of a program intended to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science or medical examiner services in the state, including those services provided by laboratories operated by the State and those operated by units of local government within the state.
2. Eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic science evidence, including, among other things, a backlog with respect to firearms examination, latent prints, toxicology, controlled substances, forensic pathology, questioned documents, and trace evidence.
3. Train, assist, and employ forensic laboratory personnel as needed to eliminate such a backlog.

NFSIA is a formula award through the Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice. Staff recommends designating \$279,658 in FFY12 NFSIA funds to the entities listed in the table below and as described in the following Grant Recommendation Report.

| Entitiy | Amount |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Illinois State Police | \$227,021 |
| DuPage County Sheriff's Department | \$18,000 |
| Northern Illinois Regional Crime Lab | \$34,637 |
| Total | \$279,658 |

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 204 |
| Program Name | National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA) | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$279,658 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 0% | Fund Source | NFSIA FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Not applicable |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA) is a formula award created to provide resources to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science services provided by laboratories operated by States and units of local government, principally to eliminate the backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence. These funds have been administered by the Authority since the creation of the fund in Federal Fiscal Year 1996.</p> <p>Subgrants under this award may only be made to accredited forensic science labs operated by units of state or local government. Three agencies meet the federal funding criteria in Illinois – the Illinois State Police (ISP), the Office of the Sheriff of DuPage County and the Northeastern Illinois Regional Crime Lab (NIRCL).</p> <p>Each year, the Authority solicits plans from each of the three eligible agencies regarding their priorities for use of these funds. These plans are used to develop the federal application, which includes line item budgets for the three agencies. Previous NFSIA awards have enabled the labs to keep pace with rapidly evolving forensic technology in order to maintain accreditation and the highest possible level of accuracy and timeliness of testing across the state, including conversion of ISP facilities to digital technology in latent prints and ballistics that are becoming the industry standards. The FFY12 NFSIA award is 67% smaller than that for FFY11 (\$745,400), significantly reducing the scope of funded activities.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Goal 1: Reduce the backlog of untested forensic evidence</p> <p>Goal 2: Maintain testing quality and accuracy necessary for accreditation while maintaining timeliness.</p> | | | | | |

Objectives

- Maintain or reduce testing backlogs
- Improve quality and accuracy of latent print, document, toxicology, firearms, and trace chemistry analysis while maintaining timeliness
- Maintain education requirements
- Successfully complete accreditation proficiency and audit processes

Activities & Tasks

The Authority will enter into an interagency with each agency funding the following activities:

- The DuPage project will support the second year of a three year lease purchase of a comparison microscope.
- The NIRCL project will support proficiency testing and fess necessary to maintain accreditation and provide overtime in latent print and firearms section to keep pace with demand for testing.
- Through this funding, ISP will procure a comparison microscope for ballistic analysis; a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer for toxicological analysis; a Fourier Transform Attenuated Total Reflectance accessory to identify controlled substances in mixed samples; designer drug libraries for comparison to tested sample; a photo printer for latent print analysis; and a barrel length device necessary to maintain ballistic accreditation.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices Not applicable.

Performance Measures

- Number of cases tested by agency and type of test
- Number of cases received by agency and type of test
- Number of cases cancelled by agency and type of test
- Backlog of untested cases by agency and type of test
- Average testing time by agency and type of test
- Allegations of serious negligence or misconduct
- Nature of allegations of serious negligence or misconduct
- Outcome of allegations of serious negligence or misconduct
- Staff trained by agency and discipline
- Proficiency tests successfully completed
- Accreditations maintained

Budget *(The budget details below have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Justice. Modification requires federal approval.)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Three interagency agreements: ISP \$227,021 DuPage County Sheriff \$18,000 NIRCL \$34,637 | \$279,658 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$279,658 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|



ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (PDNAT)

This memo describes the PDNAT FFY12 Plan Introduction.

PDNAT FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The National Institute of Justice awards Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program grants to states trying to defray the costs associated with post-conviction DNA testing of forcible rape, murder, and non-negligent manslaughter cases in which actual innocence might be demonstrated. Funds may be used to review such post-conviction cases and to locate and analyze biological evidence associated with these cases.

Post-Conviction DNA testing has received considerable attention in recent years. Since the advent of forensic DNA analysis, a number of people convicted of crimes have been subsequently exonerated through DNA analysis of crime scene evidence that was not tested at the time of trial. Additionally, newer technologies have substantially increased the successful DNA analysis of aged, degraded, limited, or otherwise compromised biological evidence. As a result, crime scene samples once thought to be unsuitable for testing in the past may now yield DNA profiles. Moreover, samples that previously generated inconclusive DNA results may now be amenable to reanalysis using newer methods.

This discretionary grant award is based on the availability of funds and the strength of the program proposed. Staff recommends designating \$546,701 in FFY12 PDNAT funds to the University of Illinois at Springfield as described in the following Grant Recommendation Report.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 24 |
| Program Name | Post-conviction DNA Testing (PDNAT) | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$546,701 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 0% | Fund Source | PDNAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Not applicable |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

The Post-conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program (PDNAT) is a discretionary federal award providing resources to States to help defray the costs associated with post-conviction DNA testing of cases of violent felony offenses where actual innocence might be demonstrated. The Authority competed for and was awarded \$687,448 in Federal Fiscal Year 2010 funds on behalf of the Illinois Innocence Project at the University of Illinois at Springfield (UIS). That project is scheduled to end December 31, 2012. The Authority competed for and was awarded \$546,701 in FFY 12 funds to expand this project to 24 northern Illinois counties.

In 1997, Illinois became one of the first states to adopt legislation that provides for post-conviction DNA testing to prove actual innocence. Illinois also enacted an evidence preservation law recognizing the potential for solving old cases and exonerating the wrongfully convicted using DNA evidence. More recently, in 2007 the Illinois General Assembly amended the post-conviction DNA testing statute to accommodate rapid improvements that have been made in DNA testing and sample recovery methods.

However, Illinois lagged in other ways. In 2009, the Illinois Auditor General released a report on the substantial backlog in completing DNA analyses at the Illinois State Police Crime Lab. A 2011 report by the head of the State Police confirms that while progress has been made in meeting the large backlog of cases, it continues to be a problem for the department due to new legislation mandating more testing and the lack of resources necessary to keep up with the demand. Lost in this process are older and closed cases needing testing. Further, owing to a lack of right to counsel in post-conviction appeals of non-capital cases, the opportunity to use DNA evidence to prove innocence in such cases has been, at best, limited. This project will provide funding to the Illinois Innocence Project, based at the University of Illinois Springfield (UIS), to continue efforts to help alleviate the backlog and improve access to DNA testing in actual innocence cases involving violent felony offenses as defined by Illinois State law.

Fulfillment of the proposal will be helped by a new collaboration with Northern Illinois University College of Law (NIU), which will provide law students to work on Project cases. Assistance will also be provided through the existing collaboration with the University of Illinois Urbana- Champaign (UIUC) and Southern Illinois University (SIU) law schools. The addition of NIU means that all public law schools in Illinois are now part of the Illinois Innocence Project.

The work of the FFY 10 project has resulted in one exoneration in March 2012 when a client was freed after serving 10 years of a 70 year sentence after being falsely identified.

Goal 1: Conduct comprehensive reviews of cases potentially eligible for DNA testing where the convictions occurred in a northern Illinois county.

Goal 2: Screen and review new cases not already on file in both northern and downstate counties.

Objectives

- The sixty six (66) northern county requests from 2001 to 2010 that have been opened will continue to be reviewed and those eligible for DNA resolution will be pursued as far as possible including lab testing and a Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) search.
- The remaining 298 closed northern county requests will be screened to determine whether they can be resolved through DNA testing. Screening will be done by the Project prior to grant support for the full review of these cases.
- The project will undertake, as appropriate, DNA analysis for cases that based on the case record and the Project investigation appear to have a valid claim of innocence.
- The experience during the past two calendar years indicates that from the time of this grant submission to the end of 2013, the Project can expect to receive another 70-80 northern county requests which will be eligible for full review. Of those, it can be anticipated that as many as eight may be eligible for DNA testing. These new northern county requests received after the submission of this grant proposal will continue to be identified. Where it is clear they may be eligible for DNA resolution they will be reviewed, investigated and pursued as far as possible, including lab testing and a CODIS search.

Activities & Tasks

The focus of the project will be to perform case reviews that include investigation to help assure that there is an acceptable actual innocence claim and that any evidence needed for DNA testing can be located. When a case meets both of these conditions, resources will be provided to assist in motions, as necessary, to mandate DNA testing and move the case into the post-conviction stage of appeal. Where the Court orders or the state agrees to testing, the grant will provide resources to have the tests done and to support an arrangement with the State of Illinois Crime Laboratory to review the results of the private laboratory testing and have those results entered into the CODIS system for identification purposes.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices Not applicable.

Performance Measures

- Number of New Cases Reviewed
- Number of Continuing Cases Reviewed
- Total Number of Reviews Performed
- Number of Cases in which an Evidence Search was Conducted
- Number of Evidence Searches Conducted
- Number of Cases in which Biological Evidence Existed
- Number of Searches in which Biological Evidence Existed
- Number of Cases in which Biological Evidence was Destroyed or Missing
- Number of Searches in which Biological Evidence was Destroyed or Missing
- Number of Hours Spent Performing Case Review
- Number of Hours Spent Locating Evidence
- Number of Hours Spent Performing DNA Analysis

- Number of Cases in which DNA Analysis was Performed
- Number of Pieces of Evidence Submitted for Analysis
- Number of Profiles Uploaded into CODIS
- Number of CODIS hits

Budget

(The budget details below have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Justice. Modification requires federal approval.)

| Category | Description | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Personnel | Legal Director, Case Coordinator, Staff Attorney @ .50FTE; Student Workers @ 100% | \$360,272 |
| Travel | Travel to meet with clients and review evidence and court documents | \$18,929 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Case-related office supplies | \$1,800 |
| Contractual | DNA Testing, investigative services, and document production | \$116,000 |
| Indirect | @ 10% of Direct Costs | \$49,700 |
| Total Project Cost including | | \$546,701 |
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency ICJIA |



ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: **Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) FFY12 Plan Introduction**

This memo describes the PSN FFY12 Plan Introduction.

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) FFY12 INTRODUCTION

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is designed to create safer neighborhoods through a sustained reduction in crime associated with gang and gun violence. The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies engaged in a unified approach led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each district. The USA is responsible for establishing a collaborative PSN task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members to implement gang and gun crime enforcement, intervention and prevention initiatives within the district. Through the PSN task force, the USA will implement the five design features of PSN—partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability—to address specific gun and gang crime problems in that district.

The Department of Justice has transitioned the PSN program from a formula-based allocation of funding to a competitive-based program. In a competitive environment, “need” and use of more effective, intelligence- and data-driven strategies will be key factors for funding selections, in addition to performance results and other factors. Therefore, grant awards for FY 2012 were made through a competitive process to encourage and focus funding in high-performing and evidence-based programs where the need is greatest.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority had been awarded \$500,000 on behalf of the PSN Task Force for the Northern District of Illinois (PSN Task Force) to continue our local PSN and Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) partnerships to reduce the incidence of gang and gun violence in the most violent police districts in the city of Chicago. Approximately 70 percent of the State’s 12.8 million residents live in the

Northern District of Illinois and the city of Chicago accounts for the vast majority of violent crime in the district. Much of the city's violence is concentrated in six Chicago Police Districts in which a large and consistent state parolee population resides. These districts also include high concentrations of firearm violence and homicides. Our goal, to reduce the incidence of gang and gun violence in the most violent police districts in the city of Chicago, will be accomplished through a multi-faceted strategy to continue current and create new partnerships; increase accountability of ex-offenders; maintain research and strategic planning; and improve outreach efforts. This goal will be achieved through four objectives:

- (1) continued coordination of the PSN Task Force;
- (2) aggressive prosecution of repeat gun offenders and aggressive enforcement of conditions of parole,
- (3) maintain and improve the PSN Parolee Forums, or monthly offender notification meetings; and
- (4) improve coordination among prevention and reentry programming and develop enhanced outreach mechanisms to potential business and corporate partners.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Projected Designation Date | October, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | N/A |
| Program Name | Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$500,000 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | N/A | Fund Source | PSN |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> <i>(State the problem & supporting data; identify target population & intended consequences)</i> | | | | | |
| <p>The Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force for the Northern District of Illinois (PSN Task Force) is requesting \$500,000 to continue the local Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) and Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) partnerships to reduce the incidence of gang and gun violence in the most violent police districts in the city of Chicago. Approximately 70 percent of the State's 12.8 million residents live in the Northern District of Illinois and the city of Chicago accounts for the vast majority of violent crime in the district. Much of the city's violence is concentrated in six Chicago Police Districts in which a large and consistent state parolee population resides. These districts also include high concentrations of firearm violence and homicides.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Goal(s)</u> <i>(A broad statement of what will be achieved)</i> | | | | | |
| <p>To reduce the incidence of gang and gun violence in the most violent police districts in the city of Chicago, will be accomplished through a multi-faceted strategy to continue current and create new partnerships; increase accountability of ex-offenders; maintain research and strategic planning; and improve outreach efforts.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Objective(s)</u> <i>(Specific, measurable outcomes of the project. Objectives have a timetable for completion)</i> | | | | | |
| <p>This goal will be achieved through four objectives: (1) continued coordination of the PSN Task Force; (2) aggressive prosecution of repeat gun offenders and aggressive enforcement of conditions of parole, (3) maintain and improve the PSN Parolee Forums, or monthly offender notification meetings; and (4) improve coordination among prevention and reentry programming and develop enhanced outreach mechanisms to potential business and corporate partners.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Activities & Tasks</u> <i>(Describe what will be done. Who will do it? How will it be done? Where? When?)</i> | | | | | |
| See attached. | | | | | |

Evidence Based / Promising Practices (*Describe any EBP/PP incorporated within your program strategy*)

Performance Measures (*Provide any available data to illustrate your program's past/current performance*)

In an effort to address incidents of gun violence and recidivism within the PSN Districts, the PSN Task Force, formed in 2002, maintains a strategy to coordinate investigations and prosecutions of repeat gun offenders and to support local social service agencies involved in crime prevention and reentry programs. The cornerstone of the PSN Task Force has been the creation and maintenance of the monthly PSN Parolee Forum implemented in each PSN District. These Forums (offender notification meetings) provide a mechanism to not only notify ex-offenders of the legal consequences of possessing a firearm, but also of available services to help them assimilate them back into society. An academic evaluation of PSN Chicago by Papachristos, Meares, & Fagan (2009) found that the ex-offenders who attended a PSN Forum were almost 30 percent less likely to re-offend compared to similarly situated ex-offenders who did not attend a Forum. As an added benefit, the researchers also found that, after having attended a Forum, ex-offenders began to change their perceptions of the legitimacy of law enforcement.

Budget (*The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments*)

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Personnel | ICJIA Grant Specialist and Program Manager | \$39,208.00 |
| Travel | Grant Specialist and Program Manager will travel to monthly PSN task force meetings | \$792.00 |
| Equipment | - | \$0 |
| Commodities | - | \$0 |
| Contractual | <i>Parole Coordinator/Reentry Coordinator, Parole Compliance Initiative, Prosecutor, Outreach Director, Prevention Coordinator, Data analysis and research integration</i> | \$460,000.00 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$500,000.00 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Victoria Cruz | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|

Illinois' FY12 Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program
Project Safe Neighborhoods: Category 1
Northern District
Opportunity #BJA-2012-3302

Project Time and Task Plan

Goal: To reduce the incidence of gang and gun violence in the most violent police districts in Chicago.

Objective #1: *Continue to coordinate activities (enforcement, reentry and prevention) through the regular convening of the PSN Task Force.*

| Activity | Expected completion date | Responsible person or organization |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Hold PSN Task Force meetings | Ongoing - monthly | US Attorney's Office Cook Co. State's Attorney Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms IL Department of Corrections Chicago Police Department Research partners Chicago's Mayor's Office Cook Co. Adult Probation |

Objective #2: *Increase accountability in the PSN Districts through the aggressive prosecution of gun offenders in the communities and aggressive enforcement of conditions of parole.*

| Activity | Expected completion date | Responsible person |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Assign a specialized gun prosecutor | First Quarter | Cook Co. State's Attorney |
| Screen an average of 45 firearms cases out of PSN Districts for acceptance under the PSN Initiative. | Ongoing | PSN Assistant State's Attorney |
| Review firearms cases with representatives of the US Attorney's Office for federal prosecution | Ongoing-as needed | Gang Crimes Unit Supervisors and PSN Assistant State's Attorney |
| Participate in regular gun-focused investigation meetings with the US Attorney's office, Chicago and suburban Cook County police departments, and federal law enforcement agencies to share and obtain intelligence and formulate strategies to target firearm related crimes. | Ongoing - monthly | Gang Crimes Unit Supervisors and PSN Assistant State's Attorney |

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| Identify known street gang members being released to PSN Districts | Ongoing | Illinois Department of Corrections Intelligence Unit |
| Conduct enhanced compliance checks | Ongoing | Illinois Department of Corrections Intelligence Unit and Chicago Police Dept. |
| Identify properties in violation of building ordinances for potential nuisance abatement program | Ongoing | City Law Department IDOC |

Objective #3: *Increase reentry efforts by increasing participation of service providers at Offender Notification Meetings (PSN Parolee Forums).*

| Activity | Expected completion date | Responsible person |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Identify and notify parolees eligible to participate in a PSN Parolee Forum | Ongoing | PSN Parolee Forum Coordinator |
| Identify and notify service providers and law enforcement officials of forum dates | Ongoing | PSN Parolee Forum Coordinator |
| Coordinates PSN Parolee Forums | Ongoing | IL Department of Corrections Law Enforcement Prosecutorial Agencies Social Service Agencies PSN Parolee Forum Coordinator |
| Track offenders who have completed PSN Parolee Forums | Ongoing | PSN Parolee Forum Coordinator |

Objective #4: *Increase resources for reentry and prevention efforts in the community by providing an outreach mechanism for improved coordination of service providers and outreach to businesses and corporate partners.*

| Activity | Expected completion date | Responsible person |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Hold Outreach Committee meetings | Ongoing – bi-weekly | PSN Community Outreach Director PSN Prevention Outreach Coordinator PSN Forum Coordinator US Attorney’s Office |
| Identify Prevention Providers and gaps in services | Ongoing | PSN Prevention Outreach Coordinator |
| Identify Reentry Providers and gaps in services | Ongoing | PSN Forum Coordinator |
| Identify and contact businesses interested in providing community support | Ongoing | PSN Community Outreach Director |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Develop web-based community advisory outreach using social media strategies | First Quarter | PSN Community Outreach Director |
| Maintain PSN Chicago Website and social media strategies | Ongoing | PSN Community Outreach Director |
| Identify and coordinate training opportunities for PSN partners | Ongoing | PSN Community Outreach Director |



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT) FFY09 Plan
Adjustment #3
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT) FFY10 Plan
Adjustment #4
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT) FFY12 Introduction

This memo describes the RSAT FFY09 and FFY10 Plan Adjustments and the FFY12 Plan Introduction.

RSAT FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program assists states and local governments that want to develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities, and create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders. The goal of RSAT is to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. RSAT enhances the capability of states and units of local and tribal government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepares offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs; and assists offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

The state's allocation is a base award of 0.4 percent of the total funds available for RSAT. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will allocate a portion of the total remaining funds to each participating state in the same percentage that the state's prison population represents relative to the total prison population of all states. Ten percent of the state award must be set aside for a local correctional or detention facility.

This is a formula grant award from BJA. Staff recommends making designations to various entities as described in the table below and as described in the following Grant Recommendation Reports.

| Entitiy | Program | FFY09 | FFY10 | FFY12 |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – St. Charles Treatment | | | \$43,834 |
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – St. Charles Treatment | | \$22,767 | |
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – Warrenville | | | \$38,171 |
| Illinois Department of Corrections | Dwight – Dual Diagnosis | | | \$50,895 |
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – Harrisburg | | | \$33,060 |
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – St. Charles Screening | | | \$20,760 |
| Franklin County | Juvenile Methamphetamine Transitional Aftercare | \$27,232 | | |
| Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice | Illinois Youth Center – Joliet | | | \$39,443 |
| | Total | \$27,232 | \$22,767 | \$226,163 |

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 40 |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment – IYC St. Charles | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$43,834 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.</p> <p>Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for his/her age and developmental stage. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.</p> <p>This grant funded program will provide substance abuse treatment in a highly structured environment set apart from the general population. The program will focus on reintegration of the youth into the greater community. During treatment youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives. The target population is comprised of male youth housed at IYC-St. Charles that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 13 and 20 years of age; • Assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment; • History of drug abuse/use prior to incarceration;and • Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement <p>This designation will fund services from February 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Goals:</u> | | | | | |
| GOAL 1: Maintain a 92-bed residential substance abuse treatment program at IYC St. Charles. | | | | | |

Objectives

- Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized substance abuse services and philosophies. The program will be evidence-based and age/gender specific whenever possible.
- Provide a residential treatment setting for youth with substance abuse disorders through at least 15 hours of services per week and on-going intensive treatment sessions as evidenced by clinical charting in the substance abuse treatment file.
- Assess each youth in the program and develop individual treatment plans. Develop aftercare plans and provide referrals.
- Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- The majority of youth leaving the program will have completed it successfully. The majority of youth successfully completing the program will be released to the community in the same reporting period.

Activities & Tasks

The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for behavior, participation, and active involvement. Treatment lasts between six and 12 months. Within the residential treatment community, youth are expected to help and support each other, learn new information, comply with program rules and expectations, and monitor and change their behavior. Treatment focuses on the thinking and choice patterns that lead to drug use, drug sales, and related criminal activity. There are three residential substance abuse treatment phases and drug testing:

- **Orientation Phase.** The orientation phase lasts between one to three weeks varying according to the individual youth's progress. During the orientation phase: Staff administers a substance abuse screening and assessment if not administered at intake; youth are introduced to the program and the regimented classes and activities of the unit and youth and staff determine specific treatment goals. Treatment goals may include personal development and enhancement of self-esteem, accepting responsibility for actions, openly admitting the extent of use/abuse/sale of drugs, improving skills, or making decisions regarding a drug-free and independent lifestyle.
- **Intensive or Main Treatment Phase.** The intensive phase lasts between three to six months. Activities include social and life skill building, counseling and personal development, and physical development and recreation:

Academic/Life Skills. Corrections School District 428 schedules basic and secondary education weekly, Monday through Friday. Services are also provided to those youth requiring remedial or special education classes. Academic classes are provided at the school. Educators attend monthly staffings to report on the youth's progress.

Counseling and Personal Development. Certified professionals conduct individual and group sessions. During group sessions, youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives using the cognitive approach. Individual sessions are limited and scheduled on an as needed basis; group treatment is the preferred modality.

Recreation and Leisure Time. Youth participate in structured and unstructured recreational activities. These activities are designed to promote developmental skills, team building and cooperative skills as well as to demonstrate drug free leisure time activities. Activities may include competitive sports including basketball, volleyball, softball, or soccer. Specialized activities provide opportunities to practice alternative social skills.

Pre-Release Phase. The pre-release phase lasts between one to two months. This phase prepares the youth for reintegration into the community. Activities during this phase include pre-release case planning, reinforcement of skills and information introduced during the intensive phase, and relapse prevention planning. Time may be allotted for preparing for return to the community and home, transitioning to community-based treatment, dealing with family and friends, relating to positive peers, and educational, employment, and leisure time activities.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for youth with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

Performance Measures

- Number of treatment staff
- Number of participants in program
- Number of new admissions to program
- Number on waiting list
- Number of participants receiving substance abuse treatment services
- Number of participants receiving cognitive and behavioral services
- Number of urinalysis tests completed
- Demographic data
- Number of hours of Educational Counseling
- Number of hours of Group Counseling
- Number of hours of Individual Counseling
- Number of risk and needs assessments completed
- Number of individualized treatment plans developed or updated
- Number of continuity of care / aftercare plans or referrals
- Number of cross training provided to vendor staff by IDJJ

- Number of cross training provided to IDJJ staff by vendor
- Number of vendor staff trained in each category
- Number of hours of vendor staff training
- Number of successful completions
- Number of successful completions released to community
- Number of incompletes
- Total number of program exits

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for substance abuse treatment services | \$174,969 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$43,834 federal; \$131,135 IDJJ | \$174,969 |

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| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|---|---|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 36 |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment – IYC St. Charles | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$22,767 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY10 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.</p> <p>Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for his/her age and developmental stage. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.</p> <p>This grant funded program will provide substance abuse treatment in highly structured environment set apart from the general population. The program will focus on reintegration of the youth into the greater community. During treatment youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives. The target population is comprised of male youth housed at IYC-St. Charles that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 13 and 20 years of age; • Assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment; • History of drug abuse/use prior to incarceration; and • Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement. <p>This designation will fund services from October 1, 2012 through January 31, 2013.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Goals:</u> | | | | | |
| GOAL 1: Maintain a 92-bed residential substance abuse treatment program at IYC St. Charles. | | | | | |

Objectives

- Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized substance abuse services and philosophies. The program will be evidence-based and age/gender specific whenever possible.
- Provide a residential treatment setting for youth with substance abuse disorders through at least 15 hours of services per week and on-going intensive treatment sessions as evidenced by clinical charting in the substance abuse treatment file.
- Assess each youth in the program and develop individual treatment plans. Develop aftercare plans and provide referrals.
- Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- The majority of youth leaving the program will have completed it successfully. The majority of youth successfully completing the program will be released to the community in the same reporting period.

Activities & Tasks

The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for behavior, participation, and active involvement. Treatment lasts between six and 12 months. Within the residential treatment community, youth are expected to help and support each other, learn new information, comply with program rules and expectations, and monitor and change their behavior. Treatment focuses on the thinking and choice patterns that lead to drug use, drug sales, and related criminal activity. There are three residential substance abuse treatment phases and drug testing:

- **Orientation Phase.** The orientation phase lasts between one to three weeks varying according to the individual youth's progress. During the orientation phase: Staff administers a substance abuse screening and assessment if not administered at intake; youth are introduced to the program and the regimented classes and activities of the unit and youth and staff determine specific treatment goals. Treatment goals may include personal development and enhancement of self-esteem, accepting responsibility for actions, openly admitting the extent of use/abuse/sale of drugs, improving skills, or making decisions regarding a drug-free and independent lifestyle.
- **Intensive or Main Treatment Phase.** The intensive phase lasts between three to six months. Activities include social and life skill building, counseling and personal development, and physical development and recreation:

Academic/Life Skills. Corrections School District 428 schedules basic and secondary education weekly, Monday through Friday. Services are also provided to those youth requiring remedial or special education classes. Academic classes are provided at the school. Educators attend monthly staffings to report on the youth's progress.

Counseling and Personal Development. Certified professionals conduct individual and group sessions. During group sessions, youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives using the cognitive approach. Individual sessions are limited and scheduled on an as needed basis; group treatment is the preferred modality.

Recreation and Leisure Time. Youth participate in structured and unstructured recreational activities. These activities are designed to promote developmental skills, team building and cooperative skills as well as to demonstrate drug free leisure time activities. Activities may include competitive sports including basketball, volleyball, softball, or soccer. Specialized activities provide opportunities to practice alternative social skills.

Pre-Release Phase. The pre-release phase lasts between one to two months. This phase prepares the youth for reintegration into the community. Activities during this phase include pre-release case planning, reinforcement of skills and information introduced during the intensive phase, and relapse prevention planning. Time may be allotted for preparing for return to the community and home, transitioning to community-based treatment, dealing with family and friends, relating to positive peers, and educational, employment, and leisure time activities.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for youth with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

Performance Measures

- Number of treatment staff
- Number of participants in program
- Number of new admissions to program
- Number on waiting list
- Number of participants receiving substance abuse treatment services
- Number of participants receiving cognitive and behavioral services
- Number of urinalysis tests completed
- Demographic data
- Number of hours of Educational Counseling
- Number of hours of Group Counseling
- Number of hours of Individual Counseling
- Number of risk and needs assessments completed
- Number of individualized treatment plans developed or updated
- Number of continuity of care / aftercare plans or referrals
- Number of cross training provided to vendor staff by IDJJ

- Number of cross training provided to IDJJ staff by vendor
- Number of vendor staff trained in each category
- Number of hours of vendor staff training
- Number of successful completions
- Number of successful completions released to community
- Number of incompletes
- Total number of program exits

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|-----------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for substance abuse treatment services | \$88,616 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$22,767 federal; \$65,849 IDJJ | \$88,616 |

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| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|---|---|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 87 |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment – IYC Warrenville | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$38,171 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.</p> <p>Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for his/her age and developmental stage. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.</p> <p>Teenage girls are vulnerable to a number of unique physical, psychological and social risk factors for drug and alcohol abuse, according to studies. Depression, excessive concerns about weight and appearance, risky sexual behavior, and physical or sexual abuse are key risk factors for substance abuse that girls and young women are affected by. Girls are especially susceptible to peer pressure when it comes to drinking; adolescent girls are more likely than boys to drink to fit in with their friends.</p> <p>This program will provide substance abuse treatment in highly structured environment set apart from the general population. The program will focus on reintegration of the youth into the greater community. During treatment youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives. The target population is female youth housed at IYC-Warrenville that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 13 and 20 years of age; ▪ Assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment; ▪ History of drug abuse/use prior to incarceration; and ▪ Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement. | | | | | |

Goals:

GOAL 1: Maintain residential substance abuse treatment program at IYC Warrenville.

Objectives

- Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized substance abuse services and philosophies. The program will be evidence-based and age / gender specific whenever possible.
- Provide a residential treatment setting for youth with substance abuse disorders through at least 15 hours of services per week and on-going intensive treatment sessions as evidenced by clinical charting in the substance abuse treatment file.
- Assess each youth in the program and develop individual treatment plans. Develop aftercare plans and provide referrals. Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- The majority of youth leaving the program will have completed it successfully. The majority of youth successfully completing the program will be released to the community in the same reporting period.

Activities & Tasks

The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for behavior, participation, and active involvement. Treatment lasts between six and twelve months. Within the residential treatment community, youth are expected to help and support each other, learn new information, comply with program rules and expectations, and monitor and change their behavior. Treatment focuses on the thinking and choice patterns that lead to drug use, drug sales, and related criminal activity. There are three residential substance abuse treatment phases and drug testing:

- **Orientation Phase.** The orientation phase lasts between one to three weeks varying according to the individual youth's progress. During the orientation phase: Staff administers a substance abuse screening and assessment if not administered at intake; youth are introduced to the program and the regimented classes and activities of the unit and youth and staff determine specific treatment goals. Treatment goals may include personal development and enhancement of self-esteem, accepting responsibility for actions, openly admitting the extent of use/abuse/sale of drugs, improving skills, or making decisions regarding a drug-free and independent lifestyle.
- **Intensive or Main Treatment Phase.** The intensive phase lasts between three to six months. Activities include social and life skill building, counseling and personal development, and physical development and recreation:

Academic/Life Skills. Corrections School District 428 schedules basic and secondary education weekly, Monday through Friday. Services are also provided to those youth requiring remedial or special education classes. Academic classes are provided at the school. Educators attend monthly staffings to report on the youth's progress.

Counseling and Personal Development. Certified professionals conduct individual and group sessions. During group sessions, youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives using the cognitive approach. Individual sessions are limited and scheduled on an as needed basis; group treatment is the preferred modality.

Recreation and Leisure Time. Youth participate in structured and unstructured recreational activities. These activities are designed to promote developmental skills, team building and cooperative skills as well as to demonstrate drug free leisure time activities. Activities may include competitive sports including basketball, volleyball, softball, or soccer. Specialized activities provide opportunities to practice alternative social skills.

- **Pre-Release Phase.** The pre-release phase lasts between one to two months. This phase prepares the youth for reintegration into the community. Activities during this phase include pre-release case planning, reinforcement of skills and information introduced during the intensive phase, and relapse prevention planning. Time may be allotted for preparing for return to the community and home, transitioning to community-based treatment, dealing with family and friends, relating to positive peers, and educational, employment, and leisure time activities.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for youth with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

In addition, the program will use the Voiced Inventory of Self-Injurious Actions (VISA) is a computer-assisted self-administered interview that examines a variety of self-harm behaviors in adolescents. This assessment was developed by for use in juvenile justice settings. It is an essential component of an evaluation for juvenile justice populations because it allows for a quick and reliable assessment of self-injurious behavior for the purposes of risk management and service planning.

Performance Measures

- Number of treatment staff
- Number of participants in program
- Number of new admissions to program
- Number on waiting list
- Number of participants receiving substance abuse treatment services
- Number of participants receiving cognitive and behavioral services
- Number of urinalysis tests completed
- Demographic data
- Number of hours of Educational Counseling
- Number of hours of Group Counseling
- Number of hours of Individual Counseling
- Number of risk and needs assessments completed
- Number of individualized treatment plans developed or updated
- Number of continuity of care / aftercare plans or referrals
- Number of cross training provided to vendor staff by IDJJ
- Number of cross training provided to IDJJ staff by vendor

- Number of vendor staff trained in each category
- Number of hours of vendor training in each category
- Number of successful completions
- Number of successful completions released to community
- Number of incompletes
- Number of program exits

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for substance abuse treatment services | \$152,364 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$38,171 federal; \$114,193 IDJJ | \$152,364 |

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|---|------------------|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 72 |
| Program Name | | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$50,895 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

People with co-occurring disorders are much more likely to be homeless or jailed. An estimated 50 percent of homeless adults with serious mental illnesses have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. Meanwhile, 16% of jail and prison inmates are estimated to have severe mental and substance abuse disorders. Among detainees with mental disorders, 72% also have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

The consequences for those with both mental illness and substance abuse are numerous and harsh. Persons with a co-occurring disorder have a statistically greater propensity for violence, medication noncompliance, and failure to respond to treatment than people with just substance abuse or a mental illness. Purely health wise, having a simultaneous mental illness and a substance abuse disorder frequently leads to overall poorer functioning and a greater chance of relapse. People with dual diagnoses also tend to have physical illnesses more often than those with a single disorder, and they experience more episodes of psychosis. Without the establishment of integrated treatment programs, the cycle will continue. Special needs of female offenders include gender-sensitive and specific treatment which focuses on: assertiveness training, job skill development, cognitive behavior training, relationship issues, parenting and child care, self-esteem building, domestic violence issues, sexuality workshops, and incest survival treatment. The program utilizes gender specific materials whenever possible.

In the Dual Diagnosis program female offenders receive both comprehensive substance abuse treatment and mental health services at the same time in the same setting. Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) mental health professionals work alongside, cooperatively, the substance abuse treatment counselors. The target population is composed of female inmates that meet the following criteria:

- Housed at program site;
- History of drug abuse/use prior to incarceration;
- Determined to have a substance abuse disorder requiring special treatment;
- Diagnosis of mental disorder(s);
- Stabilized behavior including the use of medication, as necessary; and
- Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement

During the period of October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012, 31 women were admitted to the program. The average number of participants per month was 30.3. Three women voluntarily dropped out of the program during this period and 10 were involuntarily terminated from the program. The waiting list averaged 23.3 women each month. A total of 23 women successfully completed the program.

Goals:

Goal 1: Maintain gender-responsive program services that address the specific needs of female offenders with co-existing disorders of mental illness and substance abuse (MISA).

Objectives

Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized dual diagnosis services and philosophies. Maintain a treatment environment where dual diagnosed female inmates are treated for both disorders at the same time in a single setting.

- Assess each offender in the program; develop individual treatment plans, pre-release plans, and discharge summaries. Offenders in the treatment program will receive an evidence based substance abuse assessment, and an individualized treatment plan.
- Provide ongoing training for staff involved in treatment services. At least 40 hours of training will be provided for each treatment staff annually by IDOC and the vendor. The vendor will provide training to on-site staff (vendor and IDOC staff) on substance abuse specific topics i.e. cross-training.
- Provide residential treatment for women with co-existing disorders of mental illness and substance abuse through at least 15 hours of direct services per client, per week.
- An average of two participants per month will successfully exit the program. Participants successfully leaving the program will receive an aftercare referral.

Activities & Tasks

The dual diagnosed offender-client presents significant challenges to the mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice professionals who work with them. The criminal justice staff are responsible for protection and security, while the treatment systems are responsible for increasing the health of the individual. While the criminal justice and treatment systems have separate responsibilities, both see treatment as necessary means to protecting society by addressing individual problems that lead to crime.

There are three treatment phases:

- **Pretreatment Orientation Phase.** The pretreatment orientation phase lasts approximately one to three months dependent upon the individual woman's progress. There are four main activities in the pretreatment orientation phase, ascertain treatment needs, plan a course of action that systematically addresses identified needs, familiarize the inmate with institution and program rules and expected behaviors, and actively engage the women in treatment.
Orientation provides women coming into treatment with an overview of what treatment is about, what the expectations for behavior are, and how effective the treatment experience can be. The new client will be paired with a client who has been in the program at least six months. The more experienced client will work with the beginner to understand the vocabulary of the treatment unit, the rules of the program, and the structure of dual diagnosis unit. In Orientation, the initial treatment plan will be developed and the woman will be assigned a primary counselor.
- **Main Treatment Phase.** The Main Treatment Phase lasts approximately six to twelve months, reinforcing the process initiated in orientation and provides inmates with a spectrum of leisure time activities, treatment services, medication compliance, and information required to maintain a self-supporting, crime and drug free life upon release. As the woman moves into the intense phase of treatment, she will focus on her core issues, attend individual and group treatment sessions, and make progress on her treatment plan goals.
- **Prerelease Phase.** This phase prepares the women for reintegration into the community. Inmates build upon the new skills acquired during the treatment phase and required for independent drug and crime free living.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

Programming is based upon a systems model. The systems model integrates major elements of a substance abuse community, mental health treatment environment, and corrections. The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for inmate behavior, participation, and involvement. Within the treatment community, inmates are expected to help and support each other, learn new information about their co-existing disorders, comply with medication schedules, monitor their mental health status, and change their behavior. The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for offenders with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

Performance Measures

- Total number of participants in program
- Total admitted (new)
- Number of treatment staff
- Number of assessments completed
- Number of participants identified as high risk
- Number of treatment plans completed or updated
- IDOC staff trained by vendor
- Vendor staff trained by IDOC
- Vendor staff training other than IDOC
- Number of staff trained and hours of training
- Hours of individual counseling provided
- Number of participants receiving services
- Hours of group counseling provided
- Number of participants successfully completing program
- Number of participants successful and released community
- Number of participants released with aftercare or referral
- Number of participants unsuccessfully leaving the program

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|---|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for dual diagnosis treatment services | \$203,152 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$50,895 federal; \$152,257 IDOC | \$203,152 |

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| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|--|--|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 75 |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment – IYC Harrisburg | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$33,060 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. IDJJ offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.</p> <p>Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for the age and developmental stage. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.</p> <p>This grant funded program will provide substance abuse treatment in highly structured environment set apart from the general population. The program will focus on reintegration of the youth into the greater community. During treatment youth examine how substance abuse developed in his/her life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives. The target population is comprised of male youth housed at IYC-Harrisburg that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 13 and 20 years of age; • Assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment; • History of drug abuse/use prior to incarceration; and • Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement. | | | | | |
| <u>Goals:</u> | | | | | |
| GOAL 1: Maintain residential substance abuse treatment program at IYC Harrisburg. | | | | | |

Objectives

- Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized substance abuse services and philosophies. The program will be evidence-based and age / gender specific whenever possible.
- Provide a residential treatment setting for youth with substance abuse disorders through at least 15 hours of services per week and on-going intensive treatment sessions as evidenced by clinical charting in the substance abuse treatment file.
- Assess each youth in the program and develop individual treatment plans. Develop aftercare plans and provide referrals.
- Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- The majority of youth leaving the program will have completed it successfully. The majority of youth successfully completing the program will be released to the community in the same reporting period.

Activities & Tasks

The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for behavior, participation, and active involvement. Treatment lasts between six and twelve months. Within the residential treatment community, youth are expected to help and support each other, learn new information, comply with program rules and expectations, and monitor and change their behavior. Treatment focuses on the thinking and choice patterns that lead to drug use, drug sales, and related criminal activity. There are three residential substance abuse treatment phases and drug testing:

- **Orientation Phase.** The orientation phase lasts between one to three weeks varying according to the individual youth's progress. During the orientation phase: Staff administers a substance abuse screening and assessment if not administered at intake; youth are introduced to the program and the regimented classes and activities of the unit and youth and staff determine specific treatment goals. Treatment goals may include personal development and enhancement of self-esteem, accepting responsibility for actions, openly admitting the extent of use/abuse/sale of drugs, improving skills, or making decisions regarding a drug-free and independent lifestyle.
- **Intensive or Main Treatment Phase.** The intensive phase lasts between three to six months. Activities include social and life skill building, counseling and personal development, and physical development and recreation:

Academic/Life Skills. Corrections School District 428 schedules basic and secondary education weekly, Monday through Friday. Services are also provided to those youth requiring remedial or special education classes. Academic classes are provided at the school. Educators attend monthly staffings to report on the youth's progress.

Counseling and Personal Development. Certified professionals conduct individual and group sessions. During group sessions, youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives using the cognitive approach. Individual sessions are limited and scheduled on an as needed basis; group treatment is the preferred modality.

Recreation and Leisure Time. Youth participate in structured and unstructured recreational activities. These activities are designed to promote developmental skills, team building and cooperative skills as well as to demonstrate drug free leisure time activities. Activities may include competitive sports including basketball, volleyball, softball, or soccer. Specialized activities provide opportunities to practice alternative social skills.

Pre-Release Phase. The pre-release phase lasts between one to two months. This phase prepares the youth for reintegration into the community. Activities during this phase include pre-release case planning, reinforcement of skills and information introduced during the intensive phase, and relapse prevention planning. Time may be allotted for preparing for return to the community and home, transitioning to community-based treatment, dealing with family and friends, relating to positive peers, and educational, employment, and leisure time activities.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for youth with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

Performance Measures

- Number of treatment staff
- Number of participants in program
- Number of new admissions to program
- Number on waiting list
- Number of participants receiving substance abuse treatment services
- Number of participants receiving cognitive and behavioral services
- Number of urinalysis tests completed
- Demographic data
- Number of hours of Educational Counseling
- Number of hours of Group Counseling
- Number of hours of Individual Counseling
- Number of risk and needs assessments completed
- Number of individualized treatment plans developed or updated
- Number of continuity of care / aftercare plans or referrals
- Number of cross training provided to vendor staff by IDJJ

- Number of cross training provided to IDJJ staff by vendor
- Number of vendor staff trained in each category
- Number of hours of vendor staff training
- Number of successful completions
- Number of successful completions released to community
- Number of incompletes
- Total number of program exits

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for substance abuse treatment services | \$131,961 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$33,060 federal; \$98,901 IDJJ | \$131,961 |

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 40 |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Screening and Assessment – IYC St. Charles | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$20,760 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.

Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for his/her age and developmental stage. One of the first steps in providing effective substance abuse treatment is identifying those youth in need of treatment. Substance abuse screenings and assessments allow IDJJ screening staff to refer youth for residential substance abuse treatment programs. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.

The target population is male youth processed at the IYC-St. Charles Reception and Classification Unit that meet the following criteria:

- Between 13 and 20 years of age;
- Previously assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment; and
- Commitment charge or history of substance abuse.

During the available reporting period of October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012 a total of 242 youth were screened by the grant funded program staff; 278 youth were assessed. The primary substances abused by these youth were marijuana (55%) and alcohol (35%) with only 1% reporting amphetamines as their primary drug of choice. The majority of the participants were either black (56%) or white (26%) and ages 16 (28%) or 17 (31%). The average educational level of these youth was 9th grade. A total of 187 youth were referred for substance abuse treatment.

Goals:

GOAL 1: Provide substance abuse screenings and assessments to youth at IYC St. Charles Reception and Classification Unit (R&C). Identify youth in need of substance abuse treatment and provide referrals.

Objectives

- Complete screenings and assessments of youth at intake.
- Identify youth in need of treatment and refer for residential substance abuse treatment services.

Activities & Tasks

Intake and Screening. When a youth arrives at the IYC St. Charles R&C the intake staff contacts a Casework Supervisor, the Reception Unit Administrator, or the Assistant Reception Unit Administrator. The casework supervisor examines the documents (commitment order, social history, detention report, etc.) that accompany the youth to determine the incarceration is valid by Illinois Statutes. If the commitment is valid intake procedures begin:

- The Casework Supervisor begins a record for the youth in the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) by entering a Youth Identification Number (YIN). If the youth has a prior commitment, the previous YIN is used. A Counselor is assigned to the youth.
- Property procedures take place, the youth is showered (lice medication used as needed), and issued a standard set of clothing and personal care items. Seasonal items such as coats and gloves are supplied as appropriate. The youth is photographed and fingerprinted.
- The assigned counselor meets with and interviews the youth and examines the court documents. The counselor enters a placement level, emergency contacts, and appropriate Program Assignment Codes into JTS.
- The day of admission the counselor reviews the social history, medical/dental records, and education/vocation records received with the youth. If any of the information indicates the youth needs to be referred to a mental health professional the referral is made immediately.
- During day one a mental health professional or counselor administers the Suicide Probability Scale. The Casework Supervisor reviews all documentation and determines the need for clinical evaluation and orders the same to be completed.
 - *When information indicates the youth may be a danger to himself an immediate referral to a mental health professional is made. The Mental Health Professional documents the results of an interview with the offender and makes specific recommendations as to crisis response, special housing concerns, or any other suggestions to the counselor, the Intake security staff and other appropriate staff.*
- Any information that indicates the youth may be a danger to himself, is an escape risk, or has special problems is reported to the Casework Supervisor or Reception Unit Management Staff and recorded on an incident report or Cumulative Counseling Summary. Unit Management Staff report relevant information to security and program staff as appropriate.
- The youth is allowed to place a collect call to talk to a parent or guardian to inform them of his placement, address, and telephone number. The completion or attempt of a call is documented within the first 24 hours. Immediate family is listed for preparation of an Approved Visitors' list. If an attorney wishes to visit, the youth must sign a statement authorizing the visit, the statement is placed in the Masterfile, the parents or guardian are informed, and an attorney contact log is completed.
- The counselor gives initial orientation to the youth including a review of the grievance procedure, and answers any questions the youth may have.

Assessment . Procedures take place during the first four working days from the youth's arrival at the R&C. The counselor has primary responsibility in these procedures.

- Missing documentation is sought by telephone and written request within 48-hours of arrival.

- JTS entries are made, including sentence calculation entries and an Administrative Review Date for newly committed delinquents.
- Based upon the youth’s mental health history and current mental health presentation a Licensed Clinical Psychologist determines whether the youth will be referred to the grant-funded Mental Health Assessors for a full assessment.
- At the conclusion of a psychological and/or psychiatric evaluation, the counselor reviews the evaluation and makes casework recommendations. Reception Unit administrators review the recommendations and disseminate the information appropriately.
- Education staff conduct vision and hearing testing on all initial commitments.
- The counselor conducts a juvenile classification instrument on youth per procedure.

Transfer. When the casework is complete, the Casework Supervisor reviews and forwards the file to the R&C Administrator or designee. Once approved and recorded in JTS the completed casework file is forwarded to the Transfer Coordinator’s Office for finalization of institutional placement. Movement of youth to the facilities assigned is coordinated with the Transfer Coordinator’s Office and Transportation Staff.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The Screening and Assessment Program will utilize validated tools whenever possible. At the time of this submission the designated screening tool is the Texas Christian University Screening Tool (TCU) and the approved substance abuse assessment tool is the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN). The screening and/or assessment tools may be changed during the course of the program by mutual agreement of IDJJ and vendor. The substance abuse treatment programs will utilize evidence based curricula, substance abuse assessments, tracking tools to evaluate progress in treatment, and overall program evaluation tools.

Performance Measures

- Total number of youth processed by R&C
- Number of youth screened or assessed by Grant Funded Staff
- Number of substance abuse screens
- Number of substance abuse assessments
- Primary substances abused
- Participant demographic data
- Number of residential referrals

Budget *The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review □ adjustments□*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for screening and assessment services | \$82,864 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$20,760 federal; \$62,104 IDJJ | \$82,864 |

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| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|---|---|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 66 |
| Program Name | Franklin County Juvenile Methamphetamine Transitional Aftercare | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$27,232 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 33% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY09 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Local |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

One of the requirements of the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment funding is that a minimum of 10% of each award must be used for local programs. In 2006, the Authority conducted a Request for Proposal through which it selected the Franklin County Juvenile Methamphetamine Transitional Aftercare Program for funding.

The project was created as a complement to the detention-based Franklin County Methamphetamine Treatment Program which provides up to 180 days of treatment in secure detention. Through this designation 16 juveniles will receive six months of intensive supervision which includes enhanced the re-entry and case management services that focus on developing a support network in the youth's local community. Aftercare supervision s provided by the same treatment staff working in the detention center program who carefully monitoring discharged youth utilizing weekly home visits, coordination with local probation, drug testing, and enhancing life skills. The program also supports transitional living and/or halfway house services as needed to support sobriety.

The Educational/Vocational Training Component provides opportunities for the development of skills that are necessary to sustain an independent, positive lifestyle while maintaining sobriety. Staff training will be provided to counseling staff to assure fidelity to the treatment model and utilization of current treatment practices as well as maintenance of appropriate counseling certifications. Additional support activities will include necessary supportive supplies and transportation.

The service area includes the 41 southernmost counties in the state, located in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 20th Judicial Circuits as well as four counties of the 5th Circuit.

Goals:

Goal 1: Reduce the recidivism of methamphetamine use by the youth who complete the Methamphetamine Treatment Program.

Objectives

- To provide aftercare services, including a supportive living environment which is conducive to long term sobriety, to the youth discharged from the Methamphetamine Treatment Program.
- To identify and link the youth who are discharged from the Methamphetamine Treatment Program to local continuous services, providing youth with support beyond the aftercare programming.

Activities & Tasks

The Juvenile Methamphetamine Transitional Aftercare Program will implement the following program strategies. Federal grant funds will support a portion of these activities:

- Transitional Living Arrangements
- Re-Entry Case Management
- Educational/Vocational Training Component
- Support Activities
- Staff Training

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program uses the evidence-based Craving Identification and Management (CIM) model developed by Dr. Alex Stalcup, M.D., Medical Director for the New Leaf Treatment Center in Lafayette, California. CIM combines several treatment components, including control of exposure to environmental cues, establishment of a daily schedule, the use of behavioral tools that dissipate craving, and treatment (with medication when appropriate) of mental health and withdrawal symptoms. The CIM model was adapted for use in a correctional setting.

Dr. Stalcup's paper on the program is slated for publication this fall in the Journal of Offender Rehabilitation. Advocates for Human Potential, the RSAT technical assistance provider, has asked Franklin County to present the program as part of its national webinar series. In addition, program staff are presently working on a presentation for local officials in California who have been mandated to house and treat substance abuse offenders in their facilities instead of in the state correctional institutions in order to ease overcrowding.

Performance Measures

- Number of Youth Discharged from Treatment Program
- Placement of the Discharged Youth (Facility / Home Arrangement)
- Type and number of services/activities of discharged youth, such as education, work exploration, employment, counseling, self help meetings, vocational training, group therapy, and life skills training
- Number of relapse events per the discharged youth
- Number of youth receiving Aftercare programming
- Number of contacts with local service providers made on behalf of the discharged youth participating in aftercare
- Number of contacts with local service providers made by the discharged youth
- Number of face to face meetings with local service providers and the discharged youth

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Personnel | Salary and benefits for three .085 FTE Counselors (Match) | \$9,077 |
| Travel | Staff mileage for client supervision; staff training mileage, per diem and lodging | \$8,332 |
| Equipment | Computer, copier/scanner | \$2,000 |
| Commodities | Client vocational and recreational activities; client supportive supplies such as clothing | \$6,000 |
| Contractual | Staff accreditation training registration; transitional living and halfway house placements | \$10,900 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$36,309 |

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| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

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|---|--|---|-----|---------------------------|------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | 86 | |
| Program Name | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment – IYC Joliet | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$39,443 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 75% | Fund Source | RSAT FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | State |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |

Program Summary

The link between drug use/abuse and crime is strong. Those who use drugs are more likely to commit crime and many youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of a crime. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) offender populations are chronically involved with alcohol and drugs regardless of the committing offense. The majority of youth has substance abuse, drug trafficking, or gang affiliation that predates their admission to IDJJ.

Juveniles entering the criminal justice system can bring a number of serious issues with them—substance abuse, academic failure, emotional disturbances, physical health issues, family problems, and a history of physical or sexual abuse. Effectively addressing these issues requires the youth gain access to comprehensive assessment, treatment, case management, and support services appropriate for his/her age and developmental stage. Assessment is particularly important, because not all adolescents who have used drugs need treatment.

This grant funded program will provide substance abuse treatment in highly structured environment set apart from the general population. The program will focus on reintegration of the youth into the greater community. During treatment youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives. IYC-Joliet houses the most difficult, high risk, and long-term youth in IDJJ. Prior to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment grant program, there had been no intensive residential treatment available at the facility. The target population is comprised of male youth housed at IYC-Joliet that meet the following criteria:

- Between 13 and 20 years of age;
- Assessed with a substance abuse disorder requiring specialized treatment;
- Commitment charge or history of substance abuse; and
- Treatment will be as close as possible to the end of the period of confinement

During the reporting period of October 1, 2010 through May 31, 2011, a total of 33 youth joined the program; the program averaged 32.5 participants per month. A total of 24 youth successfully completed the program, four were terminated (involuntary), and there were no voluntary drop outs. For the youth successfully completing the program the average length of stay was 6.1 months. The program averaged four youth on the waiting list per month. 65 drug tests were performed with no positive results.

Goals:

GOAL 1: Maintain residential substance abuse treatment program at IYC Joliet.

Objectives

- Maintain treatment programs integrating pro-social values and skills using a cognitive approach combined with specialized substance abuse services and philosophies. The program will be evidence-based and age / gender specific whenever possible.
- Provide a residential treatment setting for youth with substance abuse disorders through at least 15 hours of services per week and on-going intensive treatment sessions as evidenced by clinical charting in the substance abuse treatment file.
- Assess each youth in the program and develop individual treatment plans. Develop aftercare plans and provide referrals.
- Provide training and cross training to multi-disciplinary staff.
- The majority of youth leaving the program will have completed it successfully. The majority of youth successfully completing the program will be released to the community in the same reporting period.

Activities & Tasks

The program design provides for a structured environment that includes strict expectations for behavior, participation, and active involvement. Treatment lasts between six and twelve months. Within the residential treatment community, youth are expected to help and support each other, learn new information, comply with program rules and expectations, and monitor and change their behavior. Treatment focuses on the thinking and choice patterns that lead to drug use, drug sales, and related criminal activity. There are three residential substance abuse treatment phases and drug testing:

- **Orientation Phase.** The orientation phase lasts between one to three weeks varying according to the individual youth's progress. During the orientation phase: Staff administers a substance abuse screening and assessment if not administered at intake; youth are introduced to the program and the regimented classes and activities of the unit and youth and staff determine specific treatment goals. Treatment goals may include personal development and enhancement of self-esteem, accepting responsibility for actions, openly admitting the extent of use/abuse/sale of drugs, improving skills, or making decisions regarding a drug-free and independent lifestyle.
- **Intensive or Main Treatment Phase.** The intensive phase lasts between three to six months. Activities include social and life skill building, counseling and personal development, and physical development and recreation:

Academic/Life Skills. Corrections School District 428 schedules basic and secondary education weekly, Monday through Friday. Services are also provided to those youth requiring remedial or special education classes. Academic classes are provided at the school. Educators attend monthly staffings to report on the youth's progress.

Counseling and Personal Development. Certified professionals conduct individual and group sessions. During group sessions, youth examine how substance abuse developed in their life and identify changes necessary to build more meaningful lives using the cognitive approach. Individual sessions are limited and scheduled on an as needed basis; group treatment is the preferred modality.

Recreation and Leisure Time. Youth participate in structured and unstructured recreational activities. These activities are designed to promote developmental skills, team building and cooperative skills as well as to demonstrate drug free leisure time activities. Activities may include competitive sports including basketball, volleyball, softball, or soccer. Specialized activities provide opportunities to practice alternative social skills.

Pre-Release Phase. The pre-release phase lasts between one to two months. This phase prepares the youth for reintegration into the community. Activities during this phase include pre-release case planning, reinforcement of skills and information introduced during the intensive phase, and relapse prevention planning. Time may be allotted for preparing for return to the community and home, transitioning to community-based treatment, dealing with family and friends, relating to positive peers, and educational, employment, and leisure time activities.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices

The program treatment model focuses on a cognitive approach. Interventions are designed to explore, examine, and challenge the offender's thoughts and attitudes that precede action. Four types of interventions are used:

Cognitive Restructuring. This intervention examines cognitive structure including attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and identifies those beliefs and thoughts that are distorted, irrational, or inappropriate. The purpose is to determine how thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes contribute to criminal behavior. The goal is to facilitate self-change or movement to a pro-social lifestyle.

Cognitive Skill Development. This intervention addresses cognitive deficits including poor problem solving or conflict management. The intervention seeks to aid in the development of thinking skills used to cope with life situations. The purpose is to identify those areas in life that are problematic based on cognitive skills such as assertiveness, anger management, problem solving, or negotiation. The goal is to increase thinking skills that will increase pro-social behavior.

Life Skill Enhancement. This intervention addresses life skills for youth with limited employment history, including managing money and job seeking that are required for everyday living and required for self-sufficiency and independence. The goal is to increase basic life skill competencies.

Behavioral. This intervention is supported by social learning theory that behavior is shaped by reinforcements within the environment. Behavioral methods including role-playing, homework, feedback, or praise that are used with cognitive interventions are used to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment program.

Performance Measures

- Number of treatment staff
- Number of participants in program
- Number of new admissions to program
- Number on waiting list
- Number of participants receiving substance abuse treatment services
- Number of participants receiving cognitive and behavioral services
- Number of urinalysis tests completed
- Demographic data
- Number of hours of Educational Counseling
- Number of hours of Group Counseling
- Number of hours of Individual Counseling
- Number of risk and needs assessments completed
- Number of individualized treatment plans developed or updated
- Number of continuity of care / aftercare plans or referrals
- Number of cross training provided to vendor staff by IDJJ
- Number of cross training provided to IDJJ staff by vendor
- Number of vendor staff trained in each category
- Number of hours of vendor staff training
- Number of successful completions
- Number of successful completions released to community
- Number of incompletes
- Total number of program exits

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid vendor contract for substance abuse treatment services | \$157,440 |
| Total Project Cost including match | \$39,443 federal; \$117,997 IDJJ | \$157,440 |

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
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**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act Program
 FFY09 Attachment A**

| Implementing Agency | Program Title | Initial Amount | Amended Amount | Difference |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| IDJJ | IYC - Joliet | \$130,817 | | |
| IDJJ | IYC - Warrenville | \$114,273 | | |
| | State Unallocated | \$0 | | |
| | Franklin County | \$0 | \$27,232 | \$27,232 |
| TBD | Local Set-Aside | \$27,232 | \$0 | (\$27,232) |
| | Sub-Total | \$272,322 | \$27,232 | \$0 |
| ICJIA | Administration | \$11,720 | | |
| | Total | \$284,042 | | |

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act Program
FFY10 Attachment A - *Revised 9/17/2012***

| Implementing Agency | Program Title | Federal Amount | Match Amount | Match Source |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IDOC | Dwight | \$152,364 | \$50,788 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - St. Charles Treatment | \$199,385 | \$66,462 | GR |
| <i>IDJJ</i> | <i>IYC - St. Charles Treatment</i> | <i>\$22,767</i> | <i>\$7,589</i> | <i>GR</i> |
| IDJJ | IYC - Harrisburg | \$98,971 | \$32,990 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - St. Charles Screening | \$124,296 | \$41,432 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - Warrenville | \$114,273 | \$38,091 | GR |
| | <i>State Unallocated</i> | <i>\$0</i> | <i>\$0</i> | <i>GR</i> |
| TBD | Local Set-Aside | \$82,797 | \$27,599 | TBD |
| | Sub-Total | \$794,853 | \$264,951 | |
| ICJIA | Administration | \$33,119 | \$11,040 | GR |
| | Total | \$827,972 | | |

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act Program
 FFY12 Attachment A**

| Implementing Agency | Program Title | Federal Amount | Match Amount | Match Source |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IDOC | Dwight | \$50,895 | \$16,965 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - St. Charles Treatment | \$43,834 | \$14,611 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC Joliet | \$39,443 | \$13,148 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - Harrisburg | \$33,060 | \$11,020 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - Warrenville | \$38,171 | \$12,724 | GR |
| IDJJ | IYC - St. Charles Screening | \$20,760 | \$6,920 | GR |
| | State Unallocated | \$0 | \$0 | GR |
| TBD | Local Set-Aside | \$26,607 | \$8,869 | TBD |
| | Sub-Total | \$252,770 | \$84,257 | \$0 |
| ICJIA | Administration | \$13,304 | \$4,435 | GR |
| | Total | \$266,074 | | |



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members
FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit
DATE: October 11, 2012
RE: Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)

This memo describes the SORNA FFY12 Plan Introduction.

SORNA FFY12 INTRODUCTION

SORNA refers to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act which is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248). SORNA provides a comprehensive set of minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification in the United States. SORNA aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs. Additionally, SORNA:

- Extends the jurisdictions in which registration is required beyond the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the principal U.S. territories, to include also federally recognized Indian tribes.
- Incorporates a more comprehensive group of sex offenders and sex offenses for which registration is required.
- Requires registered sex offenders to register and keep their registration current in each jurisdiction in which they reside, work, or go to school.
- Requires sex offenders to provide more extensive registration information.
- Requires sex offenders to make periodic in-person appearances to verify and update their registration information.
- Expands the amount of information available to the public regarding registered sex offenders.
- Makes changes in the required minimum duration of registration for sex offenders.

SORNA is a competitive award through the Office of Justice Programs. Staff recommends designating \$257,227 in FFY12 SORNA funds to the Illinois State Police as described in the following Grant Recommendation Report.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | New |
| Program Name | Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$257,227 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 0% | Fund Source | SORNA FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Not applicable |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) is a competitive award that was enacted to protect the public from convicted sex offenders by establishing a comprehensive national system for the registration and notification of those offenders. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 established a penalty for jurisdictions that failed to substantially implement the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) by July 27, 2011, and for any year thereafter. States must pass through these reallocation funds to the designated SORNA contact agencies. In Illinois, SORNA is implemented by the Illinois State Police (ISP). Through this award, SORNA funds will be passed through to ISP to digitize all sex offender registration and notification documents retained by ISP and to provide the ISP Sex Offender unit staff the ongoing capacity to digitized new records.</p> <p>These funds will provide ISP the resources to enter into a competitively bid vendor contract to digitize all existing Sex Offender unit documents and procure an Electronic Filing System (EFS), additional staff computer work stations, additional server memory, system installation and staff training on the system.</p> | | | | | |
| <u>Goal(s)</u> | | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Meet SORNA requirement for documentation retention and sharing by transitioning the SORNA from a paper-based to an electronic record keeping system. 2) Enhance offender compliance with SORNA requirements | | | | | |

Objectives

- Develop Invitation For Bid (IFB) for Electronic File System (EFS), equipment purchases and scanning services within 30 days of execution of interagency agreement.
- Select vendors and submit vendor contracts to Authority for review and approval within 60 days of IFB post.
- Complete EFS installation and staff training within 90 days of execution of the vendor contracts.
- Complete scanning of existing SORNA documents within nine months of execution of the interagency agreement.
- Complete review and revision of SORNA section document handling policies within six months of execution of interagency agreement.
- Notify submitting agencies of electronic submission procedures within ten months of execution of interagency agreement.
- Decrease number of sex offenders out of compliance with SORNA registry requirements.

Activities & Tasks

In July 2011, Illinois submitted a Substantial Implementation package to the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office) for review. The SMART Office provided a report to Illinois outlining areas in which Illinois was not in compliance with SORNA. The principal areas in need of improvement are:

- Legislative changes requiring the submission of pictures at the time of registration; all licenses, passports and immigration documents; and the registration and location of all vehicles, boats and planes; as well as moving additional offenses to the sexual predator classification, enactment of a three-tier 15-25-lifetime registration system, and requiring the immediate notification of the U.S. Marshals.
- Revision of Illinois' LEADS law enforcement information system to allow for the collection of multiple addresses, additional sex offense convictions, employment and school addresses and tribal names.
- The lack of an electronic records management system to allow for the electronic collection, exchange and posting of registrant information and an e-mail notification system.

The purchase of the Electronic Filing System (EFS) will allow Illinois to electronically share registration documents in a more efficient manner by supporting the scanning of all documents in a registrant's file and electronic storage and sharing of these files. Scanned documents include but are not limited to notification/registration forms, any correspondence to and from the offender, and court documents. Movement of these documents to an electronic system will require substantial revision to the ISP SORNA unit policies and procedures. ISP staff will undertake the review and revision of these policies concurrent with the acquisition of the system to assure that the policies will be in place when the transition is complete.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices Not applicable.

Performance Measures

- Number of policies/procedures and/or programs established/amended to comply with SORNA during the reporting period.
- Convert SORNA from a paper-based to an electronic records system
- Review and revised ISP SORNA file submission, retention and dissemination policies
- Number of SORNA requirements implemented during the reporting period.
- Improve community notification
- Total number of sex offenders who are registered in the jurisdiction each month during the project period.
- Total number of sex offenders who are in compliance with jurisdiction registry requirements each month during the project period.
- Total number of sex offenders identified as non-compliant with jurisdiction registry requirements during each month of the project period.

Budget

(The budget details below have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Justice. Modification requires federal approval.)

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|---|------------------|
| Personnel | None | \$0 |
| Travel | None | \$0 |
| Equipment | Staff workstations, scanning software and server memory | \$82,591 |
| Commodities | None | \$0 |
| Contractual | Competitively bid subcontracts for the procurement and installation of an Electronic Filing System (EFS), scanning of existing documents, and staff EFS training. | \$174,636 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$257,227 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|



ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: **FFY12 Violence Against Women Act Plan Introduction**

This memo describes the VAWA FFY12 Plan Introduction.

VAWA FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The FFY12 VAWA award to Illinois is \$4,685,540 and these funds are currently set to expire on June 30, 2014. As with FFY01 through FFY11 VAWA funds, after setting aside ten percent of the award (\$468,554) for administrative purposes, 25 percent of the funds must go to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to service providers, and five percent to the courts. The remaining 15 percent can be allocated at the state's discretion amongst the other identified disciplines. A total of \$4,216,986 is available for program purposes. The designations recommended in this memo and future designations will be consistent with the priorities set forth in the VAWA FFY10 – FFY12 Multi-Year Plan.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS

On August 18 and 19, 2010, the Authority convened the Victim Service Ad Hoc Committee (VSAHC) to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of STOP VAWA funds. The VSAHC recommended that FFY10 - FFY12 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs previously funded through VAWA. The following are continuation designations for previously funded VAWA programs which staff deem successful. The designations recommended in this memo and future designations will be consistent with the priorities set forth in the VAWA FFY10 – FFY12 Multi-Year Plan.

Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Services

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA): In the past, the Authority has designated all of each federal fiscal year's allocated Service Provider funds to ICASA and the ICADV in equal amounts. These funds were then subcontracted to their program agencies for service to underserved areas or victim groups. Staff recommends that the Authority continue designating the service provider funds in this manner and that designations of FFY12 Service Provider funds in the amount of \$632,548 be made to both ICASA and ICADV.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

The following chart indicates the funds available for future programming, per program category, in each open federal fiscal year, assuming the adoption of the funding recommendations set forth in this memo:

| FFY | Law Enforcement | Prosecution | Service Providers | Courts | Discretionary |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| FFY08 | \$18,875 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$12,997 |
| FFY09 | \$9,716 | \$39,047 | \$0 | \$9,557 | \$41,522 |
| FFY10 | \$0 | \$15,936 | \$0 | \$8,010 | \$888 |
| FFY11 | \$0 | \$601,996 | \$0 | \$219,092 | \$351,801 |
| FFY12 | \$1,054,246 | \$1,054,246 | \$0 | \$210,849 | \$632,549 |
| Total | \$1,082,837 | \$1,711,225 | \$0 | \$447,508 | \$1,039,757 |

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 120 |
| Program Name | Statewide Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$632,547 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | \$210,849 | Fund Source | VAWA |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Victim Services |
| Program Purpose Area | Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence. | | | | |
| Program Summary <i>(State the problem & supporting data; identify target population & intended consequences)</i> | | | | | |
| <p>ICADV is requesting STOP VAWA funds to support the continuation of 16 local domestic violence programs that are currently implementing VAWA funded projects. These subrecipients will secure approximately 15.7 full time equivalent employees to execute goals and objectives as described in this narrative. The projects address the needs of three categories of underserved victim groups: rural women, Latinas, and chemically dependent victims. Funded projects will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis intervention • Legal advocacy and safety planning • Individual and group counseling • Access to safe housing • Information and referral • Assistance in utilizing other community resources • Outreach and education in the targeted communities • Institutional advocacy, particularly in law enforcement and civil and criminal courts • Culturally appropriate support (for Latinas) • Translation and assistance with documentation, self-petitioning and immigration issues (for Latinas) • Collaborative work with substance abuse agencies (chemical dependency projects) | | | | | |

Goal(s) *(A broad statement of what will be achieved)*

Increase the safety of battered women in unserved or underserved populations.

Objective(s) *(Specific, measurable outcomes of the project. Objectives have a timetable for completion)*

Objective 1. Provide 4,200 hours of service to 1,150 victims of domestic violence by continuing rural satellite service sites in eleven counties in Illinois.

Objective 2. Provide 8,000 hours of service to 2,800 victims who have cultural and language barriers by providing bilingual (Spanish/English) services at nine domestic violence programs.

Objective 3: Provide 3,000 hours of service to 500 victims who have chemical dependency problems at three domestic violence programs.

Activities & Tasks *(Describe what will be done. Who will do it? How will it be done? Where? When?)*

- Crisis intervention
- Legal advocacy and safety planning
- Individual and group counseling
- Access to safe housing
- Information and referral
- Assistance in utilizing other community resources
- Outreach and education in the targeted communities
- Institutional advocacy, particularly in law enforcement and civil and criminal courts
- Culturally appropriate support (for Latinas)
- Translation and assistance with documentation, self-petitioning and immigration issues (for Latinas)
- Collaborative work with substance abuse agencies (chemical dependency projects)

Evidence Based / Promising Practices *(Describe any EBP/PP incorporated within your program strategy)*

None

Performance Measures *(Provide any available data to illustrate your program's past/current performance)*

Objective 1. Rural Projects (5 projects) - Provide 4,200 hours of service to 1,150 victims of domestic violence by continuing rural satellite service sites in eleven counties in Illinois.

During the first ten months of the previous program performance period, the funded projects served approximately 1,792 clients with 3,619 hours of service. With 84 percent of the grant year completed, the projects have exceeded their objective for clients served and 86 percent of their client service projections.

Objective 2. Latina Services Projects (8 projects) - Provide 8,000 hours of services to 2,800 victims who have cultural and language barriers by providing bilingual (Spanish/English) services at nine domestic violence programs.

During the first ten months of the previous program performance period, the projects reached 2,753 clients who received a total of 7,717 service hours. With 84 percent of the grant year completed, they have nearly met the annual objective of 2,800 clients and completed 96 percent of the annual objective of 8,000 service hours.

Objective 3: Chemical Dependency Projects (3 projects) - In three domestic violence programs, provide 3,000 hours of service to 500 victims of domestic violence who have chemical dependency problems.

During the first ten months of the previous program performance period, the projects provided 567 clients with 2,820 hours of service. With 84 percent of the grant year completed, they have met 94 percent of the annual projection for service hours and have exceeded the projections for clients served.

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|-----------|
| Personnel | | \$ |
| Travel | | \$ |
| Equipment | | \$ |
| Commodities | | \$ |
| Contractual | Subgrant awards to ICADV partner DV programs | \$632,547 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$ |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Ronnie J Reichgelt | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 120 |
| Program Name | Statewide Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$632,547 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | \$210,849 | Fund Source | VAWA |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Victim Services |
| Program Purpose Area | Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence. | | | | |

Program Summary *(State the problem & supporting data; identify target population & intended consequences)*

ICASA is requesting STOP VAWA funds to support the continuation of 14 satellite offices of sexual assault programs and two developing sexual assault crisis centers. In order to broaden the availability of sexual assault crisis services throughout the state, ICASA has used VAWA funds to support these satellite programs since FY96. The support to new centers has occurred more recently to establish rape crisis centers where none previously existed. The satellite offices and new centers are located in previously unserved geographical areas or underserved neighborhoods.

Services provided by satellite programs include a minimum of a 24-hour hotline and 24-hour access to individual medical and criminal justice advocacy. The primary focus of these offices is to provide crisis counseling and advocacy services. Additionally, some of the satellite offices provide on-going counseling, educational programs and professional training. The grantees that are primary offices of rape crisis centers each provide the full range of rape crisis services. This includes hotline, medical and criminal justice advocacy, counseling, professional training, prevention education, institutional advocacy and information and referral. The prevention services are not supported with these funds.

Goal(s) *(A broad statement of what will be achieved)*

In FY11, ICASA funded two new centers and 14 satellite offices through 12 grantee centers. Currently, each satellite and developing center provides a 24-hour response to sexual assault victims including providing crisis intervention, medical advocacy, criminal justice advocacy and counseling.

Objective(s) *(Specific, measurable outcomes of the project. Objectives have a timetable for completion)*

During SFY 2011, 1,394 clients were served at the 14 satellite offices and two developing centers. Of these clients, 90.6 percent were female. The client population was 69 percent white, 19.5 percent black and 15.5 percent Hispanic or Spanish. Of the 1,394 clients served, 40 percent were under age 18, 27 percent were 18 to 29, 16 percent were 30 to 39, 10 percent were 40 to 49, and .5 percent were 50 and older.

Activities & Tasks *(Describe what will be done. Who will do it? How will it be done? Where? When?)*

Services provided by satellite programs include a minimum of a 24-hour hotline and 24-hour access to individual medical and criminal justice advocacy. The primary focus of these offices is to provide crisis counseling and advocacy services. Additionally, some of the satellite offices provide on-going counseling, educational programs and professional training. The grantees that are primary offices of rape crisis centers each provide the full range of rape crisis services. This includes hotline, medical and criminal justice advocacy, counseling, professional training, prevention education, institutional advocacy and information and referral. The prevention services are not supported with these funds.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices *(Describe any EBP/PP incorporated within your program strategy)*

None

Performance Measures *(Provide any available data to illustrate your program's past/current performance)*

In FY11, ICASA funded two new centers and 14 satellite offices through 12 grantee centers. Currently, each satellite and developing center provides a 24-hour response to sexual assault victims including providing crisis intervention, medical advocacy, criminal justice advocacy and counseling.

During SFY 2011, 1,394 clients were served at the 14 satellite offices and two developing centers. Of these clients, 90.6 percent were female. The client population was 69 percent white, 19.5 percent black and 15.5 percent Hispanic or Spanish. Of the 1,394 clients served, 40 percent were under age 18, 27 percent were 18 to 29, 16 percent were 30 to 39, 10 percent were 40 to 49, and .5 percent were 50 and older.

VAWA-funded staff provided 7,159 hours of direct service to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during SFY 2011. A total of 4,678 hours, or 65 percent, were counseling, and 2,142 hours were advocacy. Another 329 hours were devoted to non-client crisis intervention. Staff also provided 1,269 hours of institutional advocacy and 331 hours of professional training.

Budget *(The budget details below are proposed, initial, estimates and subject to further review & adjustments)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|---------------|
| Personnel | | \$ |
| Travel | | \$ |
| Equipment | | \$ |
| Commodities | | \$ |
| Contractual | Subgrant awards to ICASA partner Rape Crisis Centers | \$632,547 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$ |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Ronnie J Reichgelt | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
FFY12 Plan
Attachment A**

| | Law Enforcement | Prosecution | Service Providers | Courts | Discretionary | Federal Amount | Required Match |
|---|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PURPOSE: VICTIM SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| Program Title: Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups | | | | | | | |
| Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence | | | \$632,548 | | | \$632,548 | \$210,849 |
| Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault | | | \$632,548 | | | \$632,548 | \$210,849 |
| TOTALS | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,265,096 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,265,096 | \$421,699 |
| FUNDS REMAINING | \$1,054,246 | \$1,054,246 | \$0 | \$210,849 | \$632,549 | \$2,951,890 | |



ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Federal & State Grants Unit

DATE: October 11, 2012

RE: **FFY12 Violence Against Women Act Sexual Assault Service Program Plan Introduction**

This memo describes the VAWA SASP FFY12 Plan Introduction.

VAWA SASP FFY12 INTRODUCTION

The FFY12 VAWA SASP award to Illinois is \$373,779, with \$18,689 set aside for administration purposes. The designations recommended in this memo and future designations will be consistent with the priorities set forth in the VAWA FFY10 – FFY12 Multi-Year Plan.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS

On August 18 and 19, 2010, the Authority convened the Victim Service Ad Hoc Committee (VSAHC) to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of STOP VAWA funds. The VSAHC recommended that FFY10 - FFY12 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs previously funded through VAWA. The following are continuation designations for previously funded VAWA programs which staff deem successful. The designations recommended in this memo and future designations will be consistent with the priorities set forth in the VAWA FFY10 – FFY12 Multi-Year Plan.

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA): The Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula Grant Program) directs grant dollars to States and Territories to assist them in supporting rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault. Rape crisis centers and other nonprofit organizations such as dual programs providing both domestic violence and sexual violence intervention services play a vital role in assisting sexual assault victims through the healing process, as well as assisting victims through the medical, criminal justice, and

other social support systems. As in previous years, the FFY12 VAWA SASP award will be designated to ICASA to be subgranted to ICASA's partner agencies through a request-for-proposals process.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

BUDGET COMMITTEE GRANT RECOMMENDATION REPORT

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Projected Designation Date | October 11, 2012 | If this is a continuation grant, indicate the number of months program the has received ICJIA funding assistance | | | 48 |
| Program Name | Violence Against Women Act Sexual Assault Services Program (VAWA SASP) | | | | |
| Maximum Recommended Designation Amount | \$355,090 | Match Amount of Total Project Cost | 0% | Fund Source | VAWA SASP FFY12 |
| | | | | Local / Discretion | Not applicable |
| Program Purpose Area | Not applicable | | | | |
| <u>Program Summary</u> | | | | | |
| <p>The Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) was created by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, and is the first Federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. Women and men of all ages, as well as children, can be victims of sexual assault. The perpetrator can be a relative, acquaintance or a stranger. Nearly half of all women and one in five men have experienced some form of sexual violence in their lifetime. Also, nearly one in five (18.3 percent) women and one in 71 men (1.4 percent) in the U.S. have been raped at some time in their lives.</p> <p>For many victims, it may take years to recover from the physical and psychological trauma caused by rape and other forms of sexual violence. To heal from the trauma, survivors often need support from family and friends, as well as critical direct intervention and related assistance from victim-centered social service organizations such as rape crisis centers, through 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment.</p> <p>SASP directs grant dollars to states to assist them in supporting rape crisis centers that provide core services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault. Rape crisis centers and other nonprofit organizations such as dual programs providing both domestic violence and sexual violence intervention services play vital roles in assisting sexual assault victims through the healing process, as well as assisting victims through the medical, criminal justice, and other social support systems. Funds provided through the SASP program are designed to supplement other funding sources directed at addressing sexual assault.</p> <p>In Illinois, VAWA SASP funds are distributed to local sexual assault service providers through an interagency agreement between the Authority and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA). Under the SASP program, ICASA will make funds available to 32 member agencies for the provision of hotline, advocacy, counseling and outreach services to adults and children during the period of August 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013. The funded agencies will be selected through a competitive application process in which applicants will be evaluated based on demonstrated need in the service area, previous and proposed performance, reasonableness of program plan, consistency of budget and program plan and compliance with ICASA's service standards.</p> | | | | | |

Goals:

Goal 1: Ensure that victims of sexual assault receive fair, supportive treatment from hospital emergency room personnel and the criminal justice system.

Goal 2: Ensure continued access to sexual assault counseling and therapy services for adult and child victims of sexual assault.

Goal 3: Provide sexual assault services in unserved/underserved communities.

Goal 4: Ensure Illinois communities have access to 24-hour rape crisis hotlines

Objectives

- Advocates will provide 700 hours of medical and criminal justice advocacy service.
- Provide 2,400 hours of sexual assault crisis intervention counseling, sexual assault counseling and sexual assault therapy.
- Serve victims in communities that have generally been under-served
- Each funded rape crisis center will sustain its 24-hour hotline

Activities & Tasks

The SASP funds make it possible for funded agencies to increase staff time, add contractual counselors for activities such as conducting group counseling, and other similar efforts to serve victims of sexual assault in communities throughout the state. The services provided through SASP funding are:

In-person Counseling – Services must include sexual assault crisis intervention and sexual assault counseling. Centers may provide sexual assault therapy.

Information and Referral – The center will respond to telephone or in-person requests for information about sexual assault. The center will share additional sources on the subject of sexual assault or explain services which may be helpful to a victim, significant other or interested individual.

Individual Advocacy – The center must ensure 24-hour access to individual advocacy with medical and criminal justice systems. The center must provide emotional support and information to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during medical procedures and criminal justice proceedings. The center will promote sensitive, effective responses by medical and criminal justice institutions or with other involved agencies or individuals on behalf of a specific victim.

24-hour Hotline or 24-hour Accessibility to Telephone Crisis

Intervention – The center will maintain a telephone line or other access to 24-hour telephone crisis intervention for victims, significant others and other individuals needing assistance. 24-hour access means that a person (not a pager, answering machine or voice mail system) must answer the phone to respond to the caller; this may be a center staff person, volunteer or answering service worker. If necessary, the center may offer to have a rape crisis worker call the caller back. A patch-through will be provided if the caller cannot or chooses not to be called back. If the caller agrees to accept a return call, a trained rape crisis worker must return the call within 20 minutes. If an answering service is utilized, the service must have the capacity to “patch through” the caller to a trained rape crisis worker.

These services are provided in accordance with detailed service standards describing each service, the program indicators for each, documentation of services, credentials and training of staff/volunteers, and center facility such as requirements for counseling space. These standards include a rape crisis worker code of ethics as well as confidentiality guidelines, consistent with Illinois statute.

Evidence Based / Promising Practices Not applicable.

Performance Measures

- Hotlines are operational 24-hours per day.
- The number of sexual assault victims who receive medical and/or criminal justice advocacy services.
- The number of hours of medical and criminal justice system services provided.
- The number of hours of counseling services provided including non client crisis intervention, individual, family and group and on-going counseling and significant other consultation.
- The number of victims served that represent unserved populations (rural populations, people of color and people with disabilities).

Budget *(The budget details below have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Justice. Modification requires federal approval.)*

| Category | Description | Amount |
|---|--|------------------|
| Personnel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Travel | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Equipment | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Commodities | Not applicable | \$0 |
| Contractual | Subcontracts with sexual assault service providers | \$355,090 |
| Total Project Cost including match | | \$355,090 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Prepared by | Maureen Brennan | Agency | ICJIA |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|