



October 9, 2012

Mr. Adam Horst, Director
Indiana State Budget Agency
200 West Washington Street, Room 212
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Director Horst:

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the budget requests for the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI). This overview will provide a general description of agency programs, a description of accomplishments and challenges facing the agency, objectives for future operations, a review of the agency's organizational structure, and discussion of performance indicators and program measures.

Definition of Terms

References to FFY indicate the federal fiscal year.

Introduction

In 1983, the Indiana General Assembly created the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. The Institute serves as the State's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, victim services, and traffic safety. The Institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

By statute, IC 5-2-6-3, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is charged with performing approximately sixteen (16) different functions. Those can best be summarized by the following:

- Evaluate state and local programs associated with criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victim services;
- Improve and coordinate all aspects of law enforcement, juvenile justice, and criminal justice in the state;
- Stimulate criminal and juvenile justice research;
- Develop new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime;
- Serve as the state's criminal justice statistical analysis center;
- Identify grants and other funds that could be used by the Department of Correction and other state, local, and county agencies to improve the delivery of services to the citizens of Indiana.

The work of the Institute can more generally be broken down into two major functions:

1. Research and Evaluation – The Institute serves as the federally designated statistical analysis center (SAC) for Indiana. SACs contribute to the development of effective state policy through statistical services, research, evaluation, and policy analysis.
2. Program Management – The Institute serves as the federally designated State Administering Agency (SAA). As the SAA for Indiana, the Institute sets priorities and allocates funds within the state for many of the Department of Justice – Office of Justice Program Formula Grants. Governed by a twenty (20) member Board of Trustees, the Institute brings together key leaders from the criminal justice system on state, local, and national levels to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system in Indiana. The Institute collaborates with state and local governmental and non-governmental organizations to engage in several distinct tasks:
 - Promote coordination and cooperation within and among agencies and develop synergies in the administration of criminal justice, juvenile justice, crime victim services, substance abuse services, and traffic safety initiatives.
 - Administer state and federal grant funds for criminal justice, juvenile justice, crime victim services, substance abuse services, and traffic safety programs.
 - Conduct research and evaluation on the effectiveness of federal funds expended for criminal justice, juvenile justice, crime victim services, substance abuse services, and traffic safety programs.

In addition, the ICJI provides administrative support and/or staff support for the following entities:

- Sentencing Policy Study Committee;
- Governor's Commission For a Drug Free Indiana;
- Law Enforcement, School Police and Youth Work Group (HEA 1193-2010);
- Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving;
- Project Safe Neighborhoods;
- The State Coroners Training Board;
- Domestic Violence Treatment and Prevention Council

Technology Solutions

ICJI rolled out the Egrants technology solution in January 2012 and the Victims Compensation technology solution in June 2012. Egrants is an electronic grants management system which allows for automation of the entire grant process. All ICJI grants have been rolled out in Egrants, allowing for more timely submission of applications, invoices, financial reports, programmatic reports, as well as performance reports. In addition, Egrants can interface with PeopleSoft. Electronic submission of performance reports will allow CJI staff to compile performance metrics to be used to make funding decisions.

The Victims Compensation (VC) technology solution is a web-based system that allows both victims and providers to submit claims electronically and track the progress of their claims online. The system promotes information sharing, efficient claims processing, and customer service. As of September 30, 2012 all 2009 and 2010 claims backlog was eliminated.

Key Performance Indicators

During the summer of 2012, ICJI developed and implemented new key performance indicators to track agency efficiency and use of program dollars:

- Increase in Grant application processing efficiency.
- Decrease in amount/percentage of grant dollars deobligated.
- Increase in number of evidence based programs.

Research and Evaluation

The mission of the Institute's Research and Planning Division (RPD) is to improve and enhance Indiana's justice policy planning and programs through research and program evaluation. This division also serves as Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). As such, the division manages all university partnerships including those of the Center for Urban Policy, the Center for Criminal Justice Research (both at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis), and our interaction with the Center for Roadway Safety (Purdue University) involving examination of transportation safety issues. The Research and Planning Division also involves itself in research projects, program evaluations, and performance measurements on funding initiatives and policy issues relative to the State of Indiana's Criminal Justice System.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

In keeping with its unique function, the Research division's primary focus over the last year has been how to better serve and support the initiatives of other divisions, ICJI sub-grantees, and the Institute as a whole. During 2011, the Research division undertook the following tasks and projects:

- Statewide victimization survey
- Compiling and disseminating to sub-grantees a list of best practices for all funding streams
- Providing guidance for the implementation of the agency's E-grants system
- Program evaluation

In the summer of 2011, ICJI requested assistance from the Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) with conducting best practices reviews and developing tools to help guide agency funding decisions and strategic investment of federal awards. The primary objective of this project was to develop a practical, applied approach to program funding and grants management for major funding streams in each ICJI division. In cooperation with ICJI research staff, CCJR began in 2011 to perform a review of best practices for each of the following ten program areas:

- Victims Services
 - Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP)
 - Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
 - Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)
 - Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment (DVPT)
 - Federal Family Violence Grant (FFV)
 - Sexual Assault Services Block Grant (SSBG)
 - Sexual Assault Services (SAS/SOS)
- Drug and Crime Control
 - Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)
- Youth Services
 - Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)
 - Title II

In preparation for creating the final funding stream-specific reports, ICJI and CCJR reviewed ICJI's current funding and grant making process, examined federal guidelines and priorities for each funding stream, and conducted a comprehensive literature review of best practices according to priorities and program areas supported within each funding stream. To date, three best-practices reports have been delivered with the rest scheduled for completion in the coming months.

In addition to the best practices project described above, ICJI also began working with CCJR in 2011 to conduct a statewide justice data records assessment in an effort to enhance ICJI's research capabilities in its role as Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). This assessment was designed to address data deficiencies previously identified in the program assessments of 12 federal grant programs. The assessment serves as a means of assisting decision-makers in developing data-driven criminal justice policies and programs and informs the implementation and evaluation of best practices in the areas of *Victims Services*, *Drug and Crime Control*, and *Youth Services* described in the best practices project above.

The justice data records assessment serves as a first step in developing a statewide crime data collaboration that would emulate the nationally recognized traffic safety collaboration facilitated by ICJI. With the long-term goal of making crime data more accessible to key stakeholders in their efforts to plan targeted law enforcement and crime prevention activities, ICJI will build upon

the solid infrastructure and relationships established by the statewide traffic safety collaboration to lay the foundation for conducting the justice data records assessment.

Additionally, the Research and Planning Division conducted and provided analysis on a statewide crime victimization survey, which was a first for Indiana. The survey sampled 2,500 households within the state to determine victimization levels across a variety of crimes. The survey was successfully administered in early 2011, and the data was delivered to ICJI by the vendor just a few weeks later. Research staff, working with the CCJR, completed reports on the survey, which are available to the public.

The Research Division has examined the benefits and possibility of conducting evaluations of several criminal justice programs that received funds allocated through the ICJI. In order to best meet the needs of the Institute, the Research division decided to pursue the use of process evaluations. Process evaluations focus on how a program is implemented and how it operates. It defines the procedures undertaken and the decisions made in developing the program. In researching the potential value of the project, the division was able to determine the benefits of the evaluation process to the ICJI stakeholders. We expect to begin conducting regular process evaluations beginning in 2013.

On-going Objectives:

- Trend analysis for sub-grantee program performance;
- Securing additional federal funding to promote more research-based programs;
- Finalizing the best practice matrix in collaboration with the Center for Criminal Justice Research;
- Identifying justice data sources that will enhance statewide justice data collection efforts

Over the next two (2) years, completion of the following initiatives will be paramount to the division's success:

- The use of established performance metrics for funded programs and sub-grantees in submitting performance reports as required in grant award packets;
- Research requests from the General Assembly and the Governor's Office;
- The expansion and improvement of statewide criminal and juvenile justice data;
- The systematic evaluation of CJI's grant programs

Program Management

The program management function of the Institute places federal and state grant funds in the hands of numerous criminal justice sub-grantees throughout Indiana. The reduction in federal funding across most of ICJI's funding streams has required the narrowing of priorities as well as an increased effort in applying for competitive dollars. The following program management narrative highlights various funding issues undertaken by the Institute Division.

Drug and Crime Control Division:

The Drug and Crime Control division works to improve Indiana's criminal justice system by promoting coordination and cooperation among many of the component parts of the system that address drug and violent crime issues. This division manages seven federal funding streams that emanate primarily from the U.S. Department of Justice – Office of Justice Programs, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Institute of Justice.

The seven funding streams are more specifically:

- the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG);
- the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT);
- the Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN- Northern District and Southern District);
- the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant;
- the National Criminal History Improvement Program Grant (NCHIP);
- the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS – COPS Meth & COPS CPP);
- the Bullet Proof Vest Partnership (BVP).

Two of the Drug and Crime Control division grants and two sub-grants are reviewed below.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG)

Of particular importance to our Drug and Crime Control division was the reduction of Byrne/JAG funding to a number less than Indiana's 2009 levels. The \$4.4 million Byrne/JAG award for 2012, down from \$5.5 million in 2009, required ICJI to shrink priorities and reduce programming funds for continuation projects. The 2012 award allowed ICJI to fund 15 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, 15 drug courts, four drug prosecutors, three juvenile detention alternative initiative (JDAI) projects, and a variety of other programs.

The Drug and Crime Control division has consistently utilized the Bureau of Justice Assistance Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) since 2009. The PMT is a survey tool that the grantees are required to fill out on a quarterly basis to capture federal performance measures. The funding streams that require the PMT reporting are JAG, RSAT, CAGI, and ARRA JAG. The division has successfully reduced duplicative reporting and helped to improve the validity and reliability of ICJI's performance measures through the use of the PMT.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

The RSAT program was also opened in September 2011 for the funding period January 1, 2012-December 31, 2012. The RSAT program assists state and local correctional facilities with substance abuse treatment and aftercare programs. With the 2012 award of \$470,516, the Division was able to grant funding to one state correctional program and four local jail-based programs, two of which were new to Indiana counties.

Anti-Gang and Firearms Reduction Programs

The work with the Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative entered the final year of programming in 2012. The program supported covert operations, reentry and life strategies projects for former gang members, as well as resource conferences within Indianapolis targeting troubled communities and young adults. The Project Safe Neighborhood programs were renewed and continued in both the northern and southern districts of Indiana, and the Paul Coverdell funds were used to help reduce the DNA testing backlog for the Indiana State Police Laboratory.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

The Drug and Crime Division diversified the use of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Byrne/JAG funding during the year. In May of 2012, this division, in collaboration with the Drug and Crime Subcommittee of the Board of Trustees, awarded nearly 50 equipment grants for law enforcement, courts, and prosecutors. These remaining ARRA funds were well received by local law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and emergency service providers. Equipment included life-saving tactical gear, mobile computers for law enforcement and public safety use, as well as video equipment to assist agencies seeking compliance with Evidence Rule 617 which states in felony criminal prosecution cases, evidence of a statement made by a person during a Custodial Interrogation in a Place of Detention shall not be admitted against the person unless an Electronic Recording of the statement was made.

The Drug and Crime Control Division has increased the effort as well as frequency of submissions for competitive and discretionary funding opportunities. During 2012, the division has applied for each available competitive grant program offered from the Office of Justice Programs. The NICS Act Improvement Program grant, in the amount of \$1.2 million, was awarded to the division in September 2012. This program will support efforts to improve criminal history record completeness and availability. As the trend toward competitive verses formula funding from the U.S. Department of Justice continues, the division will seek additional competitive grant opportunities and programs which can improve Indiana's standing and availability of criminal justice programming and technology improvements.

On-going Objectives:

- Work with the Research and Planning division to develop and implement data-driven approaches to grant management;
- Aid in the completion of the best practices matrix;
- Continue to explore the potential use of the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), developed and required by Bureau of Justice Administration, to better engage our Byrne/JAG recipients to better report on their performance measures;
- Develop the Byrne/JAG statewide strategic plan to better guide the allocation of scarce grant dollars

Performance Indicators:

- **Byrne/JAG (Drug Task Force Operations)** – increase the percentage of the state covered by drug task forces.
- **Byrne/JAG** – decrease the number of re-entry court graduates re-arrested.

- **Project Safe Neighborhood** – reduction in the number of homicides with a firearm.

Substance Abuse Services Division:

The mission of the Substance Abuse Services division is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and addictions among adults and children in Indiana. This division of the Institute supports the work of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, and 92 local coordinating councils (LCCs) to combat substance abuse.

Indiana's 92 LCCs continue to expand their capacity and sustainability efforts at the local level. In 2011, the LCCs granted out approximately \$4,228,000 across Indiana to meet prevention, treatment, and criminal justice needs to address substance abuse in their communities. These funds supported 349 evidence-based programs.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

The Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana has seen an increase in the number of Federal Drug Free Communities Support Grantees over the last six years. In 2011, we had one new grantee and 14 continuation grantees; 13 of which are LCCs. 2011 also saw a record number of LCCs preparing to apply for the grant. They are required to develop a plan to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol use among youth. Each coalition is awarded \$125,000 annually, with the opportunity to receive funding for 10 years. Since 2006, the number of Drug Free Community Grantees has increased by one annually. This is a significant accomplishment, as the available federal funding has been decreasing, and some coalitions have reached their 10 year expiration for eligibility.

The LCCs are responsible for determining what primary alcohol or other drug related problems are a priority in their communities. By statute, LCCs are required to submit a comprehensive plan outlining priorities to support programs that address these needs. The alcohol countermeasure fee and the drug abuse interdiction fee, which are collected at the local level and deposited into the State and County Drug Free Fund, support this programming.

The Substance Abuse Services division will increase opportunities to educate LCCs on how to effectively communicate with members of the local judicial branch regarding the use of the LCC funds, how to improve revenue, and the potential community impact.

In 2009, an analysis was initiated to determine how well fees are assessed and collected and identify any areas of improvement. The division has completed a fee analysis study in Wayne, Grant, Randolph, and St. Joseph counties. Further review of these funds in counties that have experienced significant decreases over the past three years will allow the division to determine causal factors and what, if any, efforts can be taken to reverse the trend.

On-going Objectives:

- The SAS staff will expand County & State Drug Free Funds Analysis.

- The SAS staff will increase awareness and efforts to decrease underage drinking.
- The Local Coordinating Councils will increase their community participation statewide.
- The LCCs will increase their sustainability by increasing the number of funding streams to support their community level initiatives.

Performance Indicators and Performance Measures:

- **Drug Free Communities** – increase the number of counties funded with LCC supplemental grants.

Traffic Safety Division:

The Traffic Safety Division (TSD) administers federal funding for Indiana sub-grantees from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). These funds are to support programs designed to reduce the number of people injured and killed in traffic-related crashes each year. The TSD relies on a data-driven approach to ensure that resources are dedicated to problem areas. This division annually creates and implements a comprehensive Highway Safety Plan to guide their projects and activities.

The Traffic Safety division oversees eight funding streams. These are:

- **SECTION 402**
Based on traffic safety problems identified by the state, Section 402 program funds are used to support the state's highway safety plan. Section 402 funds act as a resource to support programs that address a wide range of highway safety problems related to human factors that contribute to the reduction of crashes, deaths, and injuries.
- **SECTION 406**
After the passage of Indiana's primary seat belt bill in 2007, Indiana received \$15.7 million in Section 406 funds. In FY 2011, they were utilized to help support research efforts to enhance traffic safety in Indiana.
- **SECTION 410**
Section 410 funds are used to support the development, implementation, or continued enforcement of programs aimed at reducing traffic safety problems from persons driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.
- **SECTION 405**
The occupant protection incentive grant provides funds to be used for the development, implementation, or continued enforcement of programs aimed at reducing highway deaths and injuries resulting from individuals riding unrestrained or improperly restrained in motor vehicles.
- **SECTION 2010**
Section 2010 of SAFETEA-LU provides an incentive grant to encourage the adoption and implementation of effective programs to reduce the number of single and multi-vehicle crashes involving motorcyclists. Section 2010 funds are used for motorcyclist safety training and motorcyclist awareness programs, including improvement of training curricula, delivery of training, as well as public awareness and outreach programs.
- **SECTION 408**

Section 408 provides funding for the development and implementation of traffic records system improvements. Section 408 funds provide for the improvement of timeliness, accuracy, and uniformity of safety data. Funds also support the linking of state data systems, specifically traffic records, with other data systems within the state.

- **SECTION 2011**

Legislation was passed in the 2009 Indiana legislative session to clean up the statutory language of the child passenger safety restraint code. These changes were later determined by NHTSA to qualify Indiana for the section 2011 child safety and child booster seat incentive grant.

- **SECTION 1906**

Section 1906 was established as a new grant program available to encourage states to enact and enforce a law that prohibits the use of racial profiling in highway law enforcement and to maintain and allow public inspection of statistical information for each motor vehicle stop in the State regarding the race and ethnicity of the driver and any passengers.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

- Indiana continues to see most traffic safety statistics trending in the right direction. Although some of the aggressive short term goals previously set in the Highway Safety Plan were not met, the overall long term goal of reducing fatalities in half by 2027 appears to be on track.
- Since 2001, the number of traffic fatalities has decreased by 21 percent and continues trending in the right direction.
- The rate of fatalities per 100,000 people decreased to 11.55 in 2011 from 11.63 in 2010 and the fatalities per 100,000 has also decreased over 25 percent in the past ten years.
- 2011 NHTSA funding to law enforcement, administered by the TSD, resulted in nearly 8,000 DUI arrests and over 100,000 seat belt and child restraint citations.
- Indiana reduced the number of alcohol-related fatalities for the sixth straight year.
- In 2011, Indiana observed a seat belt usage rate of 93.2 percent, an all time high for the State.
- The TSD and Indiana Students against Drunk Driving (SADD) successfully applied for a \$25,000 grant from the Governor's Highway Safety Association and Allstate to launch the *It Only Takes One* teen safe driving campaign.
- The TSD qualified for \$1,188,437 in NHTSA funding to help expand the electronic Citation and Warning System (eCWS) to law enforcement officers throughout the state to improve the quality of collected information obtained during the traffic stop.

On-going Objectives:

- Dangerous Driving Enforcement project will continue in FY 2013.
- Allocate funds to enhance data extraction and data linkage from motorcycle database to crash, EMS, Trauma registry, BMV licensing, citations, and motorcycle licensing for use in traffic safety analysis.

Performance Indicators:

- Reduce the number of traffic fatalities from 749 in 2011 to 719 in 2013.
- Increase the number of law enforcement agencies participating in ICJI Traffic Safety Programs.
- Increase the seat belt usage rate for passenger vehicles.

Youth Division:

The Youth division works to improve Indiana's juvenile justice system, support programs that prevent and reduce juvenile offending, and promote positive youth development through community-wide collaboration. This division uses partnerships with public, nonprofit, and private sector organizations to educate the public on juvenile law and its effects on young people and their families. The Youth division engages in grants administration, compliance monitoring, and the statewide planning of strategies to improve the juvenile justice system.

The Institute has been designated by the Governor as the Designated State Agency (DSA) to receive federal funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The Youth division currently manages four (4) federal grants and one state fund:

- **Title II** is a funding stream dedicated to preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency while improving the juvenile justice system.
- **Title V** is a small funding stream designed to stop juvenile delinquency through collaboration at the community level.
- **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant** is designed to prevent delinquency through initiatives emphasizing accountability. This stream is also directed at eliminating inappropriate placement of juveniles in adult settings.
- **Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws** focuses on prohibiting the sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors.
- **Indiana Safe Schools Fund** was established by I.C. 5-2-10.1, and this fund has several purposes. It may be used to promote school safety through the purchase of equipment, the use of trained detection canines, to combat truancy, and to provide matching grants for the Safe Haven program. Operationally, the Institute distinguishes the Safe School portion of this fund to be dedicated to equipment and personnel costs associated with school safety. The Safe Haven element is associated with programming that meets the purposes defined in the statute.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

The division has directed attention to the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) developed by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. This initiative was designed to encourage juveniles in the juvenile justice system to have the opportunities to experience healthy development as they grow and have chances to experience positive transition to adulthood. The Indianapolis JDAI site is currently in operation. Additional outreach has brought Lake, Porter, and Tippecanoe counties on board as initial expansion sites. The expansion of JDAI has been further enhanced by the establishment of an executive committee composed of the Indiana Supreme Court, the Indiana Department of Correction, and the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute to guide this on-going effort.

On-going Objectives:

- Statewide expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to reduce reliance on costly out-of-home placements and improve positive youth development
- Re-Entry Services to successfully transition youth who are placed out of home back in their community while focusing on family systems
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) to focus on the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system
- Support and encourage evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and prevent delinquency

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives

ICJI, in partnership with IDOC and the Indiana Supreme Court, will continue efforts to expand the Indiana Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), across the state, increasing participation from the current 8 counties to 15 counties by 2014. Core strategies of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative include:

- Collaboration among community leaders;
- Data-driven decision making;
- Objective Admissions Assessments;
- Detention Alternatives for low risk youth;
- Expedited Case Processing;
- Management of special cases;
- Reduction of Racial and Ethnic Disparities;
- Improved Conditions of Confinement for high risk youth who need secure confinement.

ICJI continues to participate in the Indiana Juvenile Mental Health Screening Assessment and Treatment Project, a collaborative effort to institute screening assessment, and treatment of youth with mental health issues entering juvenile detention centers.

ICJI received technical assistance and financial support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation for JDAI expansion in Indiana - \$50,000 was received in 2011, and an application for an additional \$50,000 was submitted in 2012.

ICJI will use unobligated dollars to support and fund the statewide expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. This initiative will reduce reliance on secure confinement,

address minority disproportionality contacts in the juvenile justice system, and provide funding to support juvenile diversion, re-entry and aftercare programs.

Performance Indicators and Performance Measures:

- **Juvenile Accountability Grant and Title II** – number of juveniles screened for mental health issues in detention facilities
- **Indiana Safe Schools** – reduction in the number of incident reports filed by school resource officers

Victim Services Division:

The Victim Services division is responsible for implementing programmatic services on behalf of crime victims in Indiana. The services provided are defined as efforts that respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims, assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after victimization, and help all victims to participate in the criminal justice system.

The primary federal funding streams overseen by the Victim Services division include funds from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and the Services, Training, Officers, Prosecution (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program.

- **VOCA** funds are used to address specific purpose areas that respond to the emotional and physical needs of victims. Funds are used to assist with victim participation in the criminal justice system; provide services to increase safety and security; and assist victims of violent crime by supporting programs that promote education and advocacy;
- **STOP Violence Against Women** funds are used to improve the criminal justice system's response to crimes against women through a coordinated approach by:
 - Strengthening law enforcement and prosecution
 - Strengthening services to victims

STOP funds are used to design a statewide strategic STOP Implementation plan for the State of Indiana which meets the needs of victims and is consistent with the goals of the Office of Violence Against Women. Services are also provided to under-served populations. STOP may also be used to train law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, and other court personnel.

Legislative changes enacted by the Indiana General Assembly in the 2009 session transferred four programs and funding streams from FSSA to ICJI, all of which focus on domestic violence and sexual assault. The intent of these funding streams is to:

- Increase the safety of victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault
- Increase community awareness of domestic violence and/or sexual assault
- Increase knowledge of or access to community resources for survivors of violence.

These funding streams are:

Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) funds are federal HHS funds which support facilities offering comprehensive residential services to victims of domestic violence. Services rendered are short-term for emergency and crisis situations and cannot exceed forty-five days per incident.

Federal Family Violence Prevention and Treatment (FFVPT) funds are federal funds which support the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of programs and projects to prevent incidents of family violence. These funds provide immediate shelter and other related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents. Victim advocacy services are offered in the areas of social and mental health services, family and individual counseling, job training, employment opportunities, and legal assistance.

Sexual Offense Services (SOS) funds are federal funds utilized to reduce rape and attempted rape of females aged 12 and older and to reduce the incidence of maltreatment of children younger than age 18 by providing education, sex offense resource materials, training on child maltreatment, and developing a comprehensive system of sex offense services statewide.

Domestic Violence Prevention Treatment (DVPT) funds are state funds used to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of victims of domestic violence. Since the DVPT State law was implemented, the majority of the revenue generated was spent on direct service to women and children in Residential and Non-residential service facilities.

The statutory duties of the Council are to:

- Coordinate and monitor programs for the domestic violence and treatment fund
- Develop and implement a state plan to provide services for the prevention and treatment of domestic violence
- Review and recommend grants and contracts
- Develop and recommend a plan to coordinate funding of domestic violence and sexual assault programs
- Recommend to the ICJI rules to be adopted by the Victims Services division under IC 4-22-2 to carry out this chapter.

Sexual Assault Services Program: Beginning in 2009 and each year after, the Victim Services Division has submitted a proposal for federal Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant funds and was successful in bringing additional federal dollars to the State of Indiana dedicated toward survivors of sexual assault. Created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), this is the first federal funding stream dedicated solely to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault. The SASP supports efforts to help survivors heal from sexual assault trauma through direct intervention and related assistance from social service organizations such as rape crisis centers through 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment. The SASP will support such

services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other programs and projects to assist those victimized by sexual assault. In 2012, a SASP pilot project grant was awarded to the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault to secure and provide mental health services for victims of sexual assault trauma.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

Over the past several years, this division has supported numerous events presented by the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Latino Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, and other similar organizations. The events supported by the Institute heightened awareness of issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, and crimes against children.

- **New Review Protocol:** In 2012, the Victim Service management and staff continued on with the new grant review protocol developed in 2011. The new review protocol calls for reviewing grants for Victim Service's seven funding streams in a more global manner. Rather than reviewing and making recommendations on each funding stream for each entity separately, reviewers clustered appropriate grant recommendations for the same entity together for review and comment. Grant applications were listed by county which provided a more global view of funding going into the county and geographic region. Rather than just looking at each application on its own, the reviewers took into consideration factors such as previous de-obligations, programmatic need in the area, and performance and reporting compliance.
- **Victim Services' New Regional Approach:** In the past, grant management responsibilities were designated to staff by funding stream. In 2012, management implemented a new regional approach for the grant management of multiple funding streams. The benefit of this will come from a more global view of funding going into one's region and the ability to cross match STOP and VOCA work in reporting and monitoring. Regionalization of responsibilities will also lead to a better view of work being done in the region and eventually encourage collaboration and resource-sharing at the local level.
- Grant managers will manage work in their region for both STOP and VOCA as well as the much smaller SASP funding stream.

Long range plans for the Victim Services division include enhancing the level of customer service provided to sub-grantees through site visits, increased desk monitoring and training sessions, either regionally or by teleconference. The division will begin working on the new three-year STOP Strategic Plan in December 2012 and will convene a group of stakeholders representing the 14 STOP purpose areas to assist in the development of this plan.

On-going Objectives:

- Continue to develop greater capability to engage in a larger number of site visits
- Develop a detailed plan to address the needs of underserved populations and better target available funding
- Continue the training efforts for sub-grantees and new sub-grantees
- Continue the outreach to underserved populations

Performance Indicators:

- Percent of safety plans known to be used by victims.
- Percent of cases closed during the year that achieved permanency within 18 months after being assigned to the CASA Program.

Victims' Compensation Unit:

The Victims' Compensation Unit (VCU) administers the Violent Crime Victim Compensation Fund as established in 1978 by the Indiana General Assembly (I.C. 5-2-6.1). The fund receives a percentage of court fees, work release money, restitution, punitive damage awards, federal grants (VOCA and STOP), and State appropriations. To better align this unit with state statute, the Victims' Compensation Unit (VCU) was placed under the direct supervision of the Victim Services division.

The VCU oversees payment of two types of compensation applications:

- **Violent Crime Applications** – a claim submitted by a victim or other qualified party (e.g. parent, spouse, legal dependent or personal representative)
- **Sex Crime Applications** – applications or claims submitted by a medical provider who performs a forensic examination of a sex crime victim

Accomplishments and Challenges:

During 2011-2012, the Victims' Compensation unit continued to work on the payment backlog as defined in late 2007. As of October 2012, the 2009 and 2010 backlog has been effectively eliminated. Sexual assault claims processing has improved from 12 months to a six month turnaround time in payment.

- During 2010-2012, the VCU paid in excess of \$5 million in violent crimes claims from the fund
- During 2010-2012, the VCU paid in excess of \$5 million in sexual assault claims from the sexual assault fund

This unit of ICJI provided comprehensive training to a number of groups during 2011-2012. Victim advocates, prosecutor offices, law enforcement agencies, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) nurses, funeral directors, and hospital staff received detailed training on the two types of compensation applications. These trainings afforded VCU staff members the opportunity to meet

individuals from other organizations that we deal with directly on a frequent basis, thus strengthening our partnerships.

In June, the new Violent Crime Compensation web-based system went online, replacing the older database. The new web-based system will allow end-users, including victims, to input claims and check on the status of claims in process.

As this unit continues its work into 2012, it has established the following goals for 2013:

- Complete the final stages of new on-line system including refining reporting capabilities
- Implement training for all victim advocates on new system
- Identify and provide additional training opportunities for staff members to increase their job knowledge and performance
- Implement best practices and optimize procedures to best serve Indiana crime victims

Performance Indicators and Performance Measures:

- **VOCA Crime Compensation Grant** - reduce number of VC claims older than 180 days.

Conclusion

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute works diligently in its effort to establish and support viable criminal justice policy in our state. The work of the Institute is to facilitate those strategies that will make Indiana a safer place to work and to enjoy the opportunities our state offers. We look forward to the challenges presented in the next two years. We will improve the provision of criminal justice services to the citizens of our state.

As always, the Institute looks forward to discussing our priorities and requests with your agency. If you have questions regarding this submission, please feel free to contact me at 232-2560.

Respectfully,

Mary L. Allen
Executive Director