

Summary of 2019 SJS Awarded Activities

Alaska (\$79,083) The Alaska Justice Information Center (AJiC) was established in 2015, with a mission to compile, analyze, and report on criminal justice topics to policymakers and practitioners in order to improve public safety to increase criminal justice system accountability, and to reduce recidivism. In 2017, AJiC merged with the Alaska Justice SAC (AJSAC) which was designated as Alaska's SAC in 1986. Under the FY19 SJS program, the AJiC will conduct a project that increases access to statistical data by creating dynamic, interactive data visualizations and data downloads. Specifically, the project will extract, and make electronically available, data from two previously-published reports by the Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS): 1) Crime in Alaska, an annual summary of state Uniform Crime Reports data, and 2) Offender Profile, an annual summary of correctional populations. Additionally, the AJSAC will extract, and make electronically available, data from the previously-published report by The Alaska Court System (ACS): 1) The ACS Annual Report, a summary of state court statistics. Each of these sources is currently published as a static PDF, often as a very large and difficult-to-navigate file. This project will enhance accessibility to these valuable, previously published public data while building the AJiC's capacity to create and publish modern data visualizations. The deliverable project is to transition all of the SAC's general-audience publications to digital-first designs that improve usability and accessibility over the current paper publications. A key design goal for AJiC over the next three to five years is to provide content that users can dynamically filter and interact with, rather than static analysis products. Where possible, AJiC will provide dynamic content, allowing users to focus data visualizations as they see fit.

Alabama (\$75,000) The Alabama SAC is located within the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Division of the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA). The SAC serves as a clearinghouse of criminal justice information and is responsible for analyzing and disseminating crime data on domestic violence, rape, juveniles, and school violence in Alabama to members of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of government, media outlets and the public. Under the FY19 SJS program, the Alabama SAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Increased access to statistical data. Alabama is in the midst of a multi-year redesign and deployment of its CCH system. The goal of this redesign is to improve data quality and timeliness in the system by replacing paper-based data communication with electronic data exchange, and by improving the quality of the system design and its methodology for combining disparate data sources into a single cohesive crime data record. By the end of 2019, ALEA will have completed the statewide implementation of a centralized NIBRS-compliant repository of UCR data. Funds will be used to create a new reporting repository to support NIBRS-compliant incident data. The repository will house data submitted by ALEA and allow both large and small agencies to externally submit, validate, and store their data in the repository. The Alabama SAC will complete the following activities: The ALEA, working with the University of Alabama-Center for Advanced Public Safety (CAPS), plans to complete the development of the Core Reporting of Incident-Based Data (CRIBD) system as a replacement for summary statistics that have previously been used for reporting in Alabama. Data from multiple UCR vendors will be coupled with data from other sources to create a unified UCR data repository that will be enhanced by other linkable data sources. Data from older legacy repositories (ULTRA) will be integrated with the new eCrime data and other data sources to create a unified infrastructure. These datasets will enable hundreds of analyses to be performed which will create a huge potential for information discovery involving the relationships among all of the

variables in the datasets generated. Data in the unified CRIBD repository will be made available for aggregate reporting of information to federal agencies, partner state agencies, and the general public.

Connecticut (\$34,785) The Connecticut SAC (CTSAC) is located within the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (CTOPM). The CTSAC will be conducting one core capacity project (collect and analyze data from various state agencies) to increase access to statistical data. The CTSAC will use SJS funds to build capacity by collecting, managing, and analyzing data from various agencies which will be now maintained at the CTSAC and CTOPM. The CTSAC will collect and analyze the following topic information: arrests, arraignments, continuances, diversionary programs, victim and prosecutor relationship, dispositions, non-judicial sanctions, plea agreements, trial cases, demographics, court fees and fines, and restitution amounts. Project activities for the one-year project include: 1) establishing data sharing agreements with state agencies; 2) evaluating data elements (modes, volume, quality, and timeliness) to be collected; 3) developing an internal capacity to capture, store and manage the data; 4) staff training; 5) analyzing the incoming datasets; 6) and reporting the findings. The collection and storage of the new volume of data from multi-agencies will provide the CTSAC with a valuable increase in statistical data at one state location. This will allow the CTSAC the capacity to assess various datasets to conduct analysis reports and assessments that will provide a better understanding of the state's current status as it relates to criminal justice issues and impact state decision making on policies and practices going forward. Currently, criminal justice data are collected and maintained by various state agencies. This project will allow for stakeholders, state agencies, policy-makers, and eventually the public where applicable, access to criminal justice information at one location. All future research from the new data resource maintained by the CTSAC will be posted on the CTSAC and CTOPM websites. A final report with the findings from the collection and analysis will be provided to BJS.

District of Columbia (\$75,000) The SAC for the District of Columbia (DC SAC) was established in 2001 by a Mayoral Executive Order to provide a division dedicated to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice system information. The DC SAC was originally a unit of the Office of Research, Analysis, and Evaluation under the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice. In March 2006, a transfer occurred that organizationally realigned the DC SAC to be housed as a unit within the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), an independent District agency. The CJCC's mission is to serve as the forum for identifying and addressing juvenile and criminal justice issues while working collectively with all components of the District of Columbia's criminal justice system. Under the FY19 SJS program, the DC CJCC will conduct a special emphasis project to build off of prior year efforts by using their JUSTIS (Integrated Justice Information System) to develop a Justice Statistical Analysis Tool (JSAT). The purpose of JSAT is to enhance and automate justice information sharing in the District for the purpose of research and/or analysis and to enhance justice system agencies' knowledge, and the public's knowledge, as appropriate, of the state of the District's justice system. JSAT is comprised of two components: the JSAT Enterprise (available to authorized criminal justice personnel) and the JSAT Public Portal. The key to realizing efficiencies from JSAT is the inclusion of record-level identifiable data from local and federal agencies, which the DC SAC would then use to produce timely, cross-agency analysis. With the FY 2019 project, the DC CJCC will leverage the development of the JSAT to expand their ability to conduct analysis and research. Consequently, due the unique nature and placement of the DC CJCC in a law enforcement and criminal justice environment that handles information from local and federal partners, the DC CJCC needs to ensure that the data exchange technology systems using and housing this information are compliant with the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA).

This project will support implementation of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Risk Management Framework (RMF) Process, which is necessary for demonstrating FISMA compliance.

Delaware (\$67,953) The Delaware SAC is a separate state research and analysis agency reporting to the Director of the Criminal Justice Council (CJC), the organization which serves as Delaware's State Administering Agency. The SAC works in close partnership with the CJC to identify priority criminal justice issues in Delaware which focus on the SAC's analytic work. The SAC continues to operate under the supervision of a Director with assistance from five full-time research specialists and one part-time contracted specialist. Under the FY19 SJS program, the Delaware SAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity areas: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS; and Increasing access to statistical data. The Delaware SAC will continue to enhance the structure and format of summary and individual-incident level Delaware Incident Based Reporting System (DIBRS) data made available on the SAC website; and develop an ability to share analytic and data products online in interactive formats. The project will be conducted in three phases. Phase I involved expanding the SAC's ability to create maps based on Delaware's IBRS data and enhancing the SAC's catalogue of interactive data products, shareable data files, and analytic products. Phase II benefited the state and other entities by helping the SAC make more high quality IBRS-based analytic and data products readily available to a broader audience, supporting Delaware's criminal justice reform, public safety, and other efforts more effectively. Under phase III of this project, the Delaware SAC will: 1) increase automated processes for data preparation through the software "R" to allow more focus on incident level data; 2) produce more analytical products utilizing the IBRS database and supplemental reporting data; 3) produce and share additional interactive maps, charts, and dashboards based on Delaware IBRS; and, 4) utilize Open Data Portal to report offenses at a jurisdictional level in order to provide more criminal justice data transparency. Through this project, staff will improve the extent with which the SAC can meet the informational needs of Delaware's audiences, while providing a more robust library of products. This project will benefit the state and other entities by helping the SAC make high quality IBRS-based products readily available to a broader audience, supporting Delaware's criminal justice reform and public safety efforts more efficiently and effectively.

Florida (\$281,616) The Florida SAC (FSAC) is a unit of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Organizationally, the FSAC is part of the Office of Planning, Policy and Data Analysis within the Division of Criminal Justice Information. This location facilitates its use of the criminal history files and other FDLE-maintained data. FDLE houses the UCR, the CCH files, the Offender-Based Tracking Statistics (OBTS) and the Automated Training Management System (ATMS) databases, among others. FDLE also houses expertise in the areas of data analysis, computer technology, and data collection processes. The SAC's goal is to inform practitioners and policy-makers about crime, criminal offenders and crime victims in Florida. To accomplish this goal, the SAC transforms existing crime data into research data sets; identifies new data sources; and performs analysis to translate data into useful and understandable information. Under the FY19 SJS program, the FSAC will conduct two special emphasis projects: 1) traffic-related crime and criminal history, and 2) an analysis of resisting arrest in Florida. Under the traffic-related crime and criminal history project, the FSAC will evaluate traffic-related arrest events that occurred between 1999 and 2018. The FSAC will develop typologies that describe individuals with traffic-related criminal history demographically and by category of traffic crime. The study will analyze the types of crimes committed by the traffic offenders including other charges related to the same arrest event. A subset of individuals with only traffic-related crimes will also be examined. This project is

also designed to measure the completeness of traffic-related criminal records and identify patterns or processes that affect the inclusion of case outcomes in the CCH data. Under the analysis of resisting arrest in Florida project, the FSAC will use the new FBI implemented Use of Force data collection in combination with other data sources analyze the outcome of the interaction between the police and the public. Specifically, the FSAC will analyze records for resisting arrest found within Florida's criminal history repository and use these criminal history records to advance the current understanding of suspect resistance by examining official records of arrest events. These events will focus on circumstances in which the offender resisted arrest, with or without violence, and with consideration of other charges associated with the arrest. From this research, the FSAC expects to develop typologies of offenders charged with resisting arrest between 2009-2018 including demographic and criminal history descriptions, analysis of the types of other offenses that co-occurred, and a comparison between groups resisting arrest with violence and without violence.

Iowa (\$228,645) The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), codified as Iowa's SAC, is located within the Iowa Department of Human Rights (DHR). Under the FY19 SJS program, CJJP will use funds for one core capacity project (Data Dashboard) and three special emphasis projects (Evaluation of Iowa's Recidivism Reduction Initiative) (Analyze Outcomes of Indigent Defense Project) (Analysis of Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision). For the Data Dashboard project, CJJP will create interactive dashboards which will include interactive maps for visual display of statewide and county-level and juvenile justice data. The data will include aggregated juvenile delinquency and adult criminal court information. Currently, data dashboards are unavailable for court data. For the Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) initiative project, CJJP will conduct an evaluation of Iowa's DOC SRR initiative by examining community-based recidivism defined as a new charge or conviction. The project will build on a previously SJS funded project for the Second Chance Act, SRR that enhanced public safety by reducing the state's recidivism rate by supporting community-based strategies. Steps for this continuation project include: finalize the research analysis proposal with DOC; review national indicators of community recidivism; draw cohorts; begin analysis; assess data quality and reliability; and complete the final evaluation and report. For the Analysis of Indigent Defense Outcomes, CJJP will complete the Indigent Defense Client Choice Pilot project that began in their SJS FY17 award. The remaining steps to be completed with SJS FY19 funds includes obtaining the final client choice satisfaction surveys; completing the data entry of the surveys under the client choice model; collect and clean case outcomes; analyze client satisfaction; perform a cost analysis of client choice; and finalize report for client choice, case outcome, and cost analysis. For the Sex Offender Special Sentence Supervision Analysis, CJJP will conduct a longitudinal analysis which will examine cohorts of offenders tracked in 2014 for an additional five years. The research will examine whether rates of recidivism for a new sex crime has been sustained over a longer 8-year recidivism tracking period, as well as examine the current costs associated with the use of the supervision type. Project activities include: examining historical cohort and building new data files with additional variables to be explored; extracting recidivism data from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse; analyzing data from the JDW; forecasting prison population figures; performing costs analysis; and finalizing the report.

Idaho (\$145,525) The Idaho AC (ISAC) has been located within the Idaho State Police since its inception in 1978. The ISAC is tasked to provide statistical, analytical, planning, evaluation, and technical support to state, local, and national criminal justice agencies. Under the FY19 SJS program, the ISAC will conduct two projects: one core capacity and one special emphasis project. Under the core capacity project, the

ISAC will partner with the Idaho Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Program to create an interactive statewide community indicator of risk and protective factors of sexual violence perpetration. Specifically, the ISAC will conduct a literature review of risk and protective factors of sexual violence perpetration to ensure data is collected on as many factors as possible. Once potential risk and preventative factors are identified, data will be collected from multiple sources. Sources of data will include, but not limited to: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Incident-Based data, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, Office of Postsecondary Education, National Survey on Drug Use & Health, National Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Survey, Common Core Data, and the American Community Survey. In addition, IBRS data will be downloaded and sexual crime data will be analyzed (including rates, and characteristics of the offense, offender, victim, and arrestee). Under the special emphasis project, the ISAC will continue efforts from the 2018 SJS award. This entails developing a data exchange portal that will allow the SAC to expand capacity to access data needed to conduct research projects. In year one, the ISAC sub-awarded funds to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections so they can hire an IT interface contractor to set up the interface. In doing this, the ISAC believes that the counties who use the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections system will be able to better leverage the resources of the system as well as create the infrastructure for other juvenile corrections systems to be mapped around the state. In year two, the ISAC will continue to sub-award funds to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections for the interface creation that allowed information to be shared through the web-based interface with the county courts, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Illinois (\$224,926) The Illinois SAC is located in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). The ICJIA was created in 1983 and is located in the executive branch of state government, within the Public Safety domain of state agencies. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct two projects: one core capacity and one special emphasis. Under the core capacity project, the SAC will build off of the efforts of prior year projects to develop a data portal. The project is the development of a new web service that will make statistical summaries derived from criminal history record information (CHRI) records available to users in customized formats, while preserving the confidentiality of the underlying data. Similar to Application Programming Interfaces (API) available from the Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for creating statistical tables from complex underlying records, this project will develop data tables of de-identified CHRI information, configure open source data server elements to properly receive user commands and send back appropriate results, and create a user-friendly web interface that includes documentation and training materials. The availability of this new web-based tool will enhance the need to constantly field individual ad hoc requests for that information, which currently requires staff-intensive record pulling and cleaning, make the statistical data more universally available upon demand to various constituent groups, and become the model for similar CHRI-related APIs in other states through the sharing of the underlying code structure. Under the special emphasis project, the SAC will build on their capacity to link state criminal history records to corrections records and other data sources. While it is well documented that many criminal justice individuals have Substance Use Disorders and are at risk for drug overdose, the criminal justice system does not have any centralized mechanism to capture information on the circumstances and antecedents of these deaths that could be used to inform prevention and intervention policies and practices. Conversely, while such data collection on mortality falls within the purview of public health systems, there is often a lack of focus on the subset of persons who were justice-involved. This project seeks to

bridge this gap by using CHRI records in tandem with the new State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System.

Indiana (\$48,359) The Indiana SAC is housed within the Research and Planning Division of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI). ICJI serves as the State's planning agency for criminal justice, drug and crime services, youth services, traffic safety, and victim services. ICJI 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. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance. Indiana is beginning to notice a shift in impaired driving, especially in regard to collisions, where drug impaired collisions are becoming more prevalent than alcohol impaired collisions. The multi-phase project will provide an assessment of impaired driving collisions at the county level, over a five-year period. The first phase of the analysis will assess if counties are beginning to see a shift in their impaired collisions and which type of impaired collisions are the most dangerous. The three types of impaired collisions that will be analyzed are alcohol impairment, drug impairment, and dual impairment (both drug and alcohol). ICJI will evaluate those collisions occurring from 2015 – 2019, using the following factors; injury, county, primary crash factor, restraint use, vehicle type, type of drugs, gender, age, and BAC (blood alcohol content) level. The second phase will analyze OWI (operating while intoxicated) citations, arrests, convictions and sentencing. The project will provide an in-depth statewide analysis of impaired driving which will help inform law enforcement initiatives to make Indiana's roads safer from impaired drivers, support public safety planning, and allow ICJI to effectively use grant funding for traffic safety enforcement.

Kansas (\$81,119) The Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC) was established by the 1989 Senate Bill 50 and is located within the Executive Branch. The KSC is the designated SAC for the State of Kansas. The SAC conducts research and analysis on issues and processes in the criminal justice system, identifies alternative solutions and makes recommendations for improvements. Under the FY19 SJS program, the Kansas SAC will conduct a project under the core capacity area and will use data currently available to the SAC for measuring criminal justice performance from a historical sense. This data is from self-collected sentencing data, probation disposition data, SB 123 drug treatment assessment data and payment data, which is used for monitoring sentencing policy and practice, policy impact assessments, statistical annual reports and research in the criminal justice area. KSC partnered with the Council of State Governments (CSG) in 2016 to launch a Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) funded pilot project examining drug treatment in rural parts of the state. Findings from the study revealed the need for increased accessibility of drug treatment in western Kansas, as well as improved measures of data collection. Thus, although the SB 123 serves as an evidence-based initiative proven to reduce recidivism, it is not without limitations. The KSC believes that this project would provide an immediate improvement of drug treatment outcomes in rural communities, decrease geography as a limiting barrier to treatment and advance the KSC's efforts to evaluate substance abuse treatment options.

Kentucky (\$207,931) The Kentucky SAC was officially transferred from the Office of the Attorney General to the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (KJPSC), Office of the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, in March 2000. Because of the SAC's placement within the KJPSC, the research efforts and daily operations are directly linked to the Cabinet's policy and planning goals as well as other statewide and national efforts to collect, analyze, and disseminate data on topics that impact law enforcement and criminal justice efforts. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct activities

under the following core capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data, and special emphasis area: Targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. In the core capacity area, the SAC will link a dataset of recipients of substance abuse programming (SAP) through the Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC) with additional sources of administrative and case management data. The ability to pair new sources of data with existing information will increase access to administrative and operational data and help to measure the performance of substance abuse programming within the Kentucky DOC, and will provide a more complete picture of what occurs once an individual re-enters the community. In the special emphasis area, the SAC will build upon the core capacity project and use the created data set to compare the outcomes (e.g., re-arrest, return to custody, overdose-related death, treatment for non-fatal overdose, etc.) of participants who have received substance abuse programming while living within the institution's general population with those that have participated in programming at a self-contained substance abuse program. The project will take place over 18-months, and will provide evidence that will help Kentucky and other states to more effectively direct scarce funding, improve the translation of evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions, and will provide a mechanism by which the performance of various substance abuse treatment efforts within the criminal justice system can be assessed.

Louisiana (\$218,917) The Louisiana SAC is the research division of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE). The mission of the SAC is to provide research and analytic support for policy development on significant criminal justice issues at all levels of government, while producing basic information for the public and policymakers on the operation of the state's criminal justice system. Under the FY19 SJS program, LSAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data, and special emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. In the core capacity area, the LSAC will increase access to statistical data through enhancing the LSAC section of the LCLE website. The LSAC will expand the present LSAC website to electronically collect, analyze, and disseminate statewide sexual assault data. Presently, the Sexual Assault Collection Kit and Sexually-Oriented Criminal Offenses Survey is assembled as paper forms by the LSAC staff each year. The paper form is mailed, emailed, and/or faxed to police departments, 64 sheriff's offices, and 7 crime labs. Completed forms are returned to the LSAC staff for evaluation. Data, from the forms, are entered into an Excel spreadsheet along with relevant information and is compiled in a report for distribution. LSAC's primary responsibility will be to identify the vendor to perform the necessary enhancements to the database. A contract between LCLE and the vendor will be executed once the bidding process is completed. LCLE SAC staff and management will meet with the vendor to explore the updates and make sure the changes meet the needs of everyone that will have access to the database. SAC staff will test the enhancements to ensure the updates match the modified requests. Quarterly updates will be provided to SAC staff by the vendor. These enhancements to the website will allow Louisiana's criminal justice and law enforcement communities to share state-level information in an effort to develop policy to combat crime. In the special emphasis area, LSAC has been tasked with determining how the opioid crisis is affecting the state of Louisiana's law enforcement. Data in the areas of arrests, sentencing structure, costs, jail space, rehabilitation services, after-care services, social economic levels, education, prior juvenile record, age, race, gender, and previous felonies and/or convictions will be researched. In addition, the SAC will research how the increase of opioid use has affected the number of violent and property crime offenses in Louisiana. Results of the study will be compiled into a report and provided to policy-makers to assist in making changes to the criminal justice process as it relates to opioid drug arrests and convictions.

Massachusetts (\$193,390) The Massachusetts SAC is located within the Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD). RPAD is a division within the Office of Grants and Research, the arm of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) that serves as the SAA for federal criminal justice, highway safety and homeland security grant funds. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct two projects: one core capacity and one special emphasis. Under the core capacity project, the MA SAC will work with the Maine SAC on a joint project to study the recidivism rates of sex offenders who were released from supervision in 2005 or later. This project will enhance both SACs' capacity to analyze criminal history records and corrections data and integrate the two datasets along with risk assessment data into one large dataset that can be queried to assess trends in re-offending behavior for those individuals originally convicted of a sex offense. This analysis has not been done in Maine or Massachusetts nor has it been done in most states. In addition, this project will enable both SACs to collaborate on a topic that is an important public safety concern in both states. Lastly, this study will contribute to the field of sex offender recidivism research by generating state sex offender recidivism rates. To conduct this project, both SACs will use the criminal history records in their respective states to track any type of arrest and/or conviction (in the case of Maine) or arraignment and/or conviction (in Massachusetts) for any member of this cohort. In addition, the Open Justice Broker Consortium will work with both SACs to develop a database accessible to both states with de-identified records that can be mined as each state sees fit. Criminal history records from each state will be shared with the other to identify cohort members who recidivate in the neighbor state. Analyses will focus on whether cohort members, categorized by offender type (rapist, child molester, other), were arrested and/or convicted of a subsequent sex offense, violent offense, or any other type of offense. Further analysis will focus on Static-99 risk scores to establish the effectiveness of the tool in predicting recidivism. Under the special emphasis project, the MA SAC will continue their efforts to develop the ICJIS Strategic Bond Plan of their FY17 SJS project. Specifically, the MA EOPSS will use the agency data dictionaries developed for this project to work with the county sheriffs' departments to report on release data extracted from each of the sheriffs' information systems to provide a statewide snapshot of adult county and state prisoners and offenders under parole supervision for the same time period. The report will establish a baseline for trend reports, ideally for mid-year and end of year populations.

Maryland (\$206,939) The Maryland's SAC (MSAC) is located within the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP), Maryland's State Administering Agency (SAA). The MSAC works in conjunction with GOCCP, and is aligned programmatically with the state's public safety priorities. Under the FY19 SJS program, the MSAC will conduct two projects: one core capacity and one special emphasis project. Under the core capacity project, the MSAC will conduct a study and compile information related to "crime firearms" in Maryland as required by Senate Bill 0622 (passed on April 30, 2019). More specifically, "crime firearms" include a firearm that was used in the commission of a violent crime and a firearm that was recovered by law enforcement in connection with an illegal firearm possession, transportation or transfer. Under the special emphasis project, the MSAC will continue efforts from the FY16 special emphasis project to study Pretrial Supervision. In year one, the SAC focused specifically on one of Maryland's largest counties (Montgomery) to conduct the first phase of the study. With the issue of overcrowding and other systemic issues that have impacted the court system, the issue of pretrial detention has become more prominent over the last several years. While new research ground has been explored, there remains a need for a greater understanding of the role of

pretrial detainment and supervision on criminal justice outcomes. In year two of the project, the SAC remains focused on understanding the circumstances related to Montgomery County's pretrial service and expand to other counties within the state. The SAC has contacted six counties to be a part of the expansion project.

Maine (\$187,117) The MESAC is staffed by the University of Southern Maine (USM) Muskie School of Public Service (MSPS). The MESAC, in collaboration with the Maine Department of Corrections (ME DOC), will conduct one core capacity project (Evaluation of Bias and Hate Crimes) and one special emphasis project (Assessing the Scope of the Pretrial Jail Population). For the Evaluation of Bias and Hate Crimes in Maine, the MESAC will work with several criminal justice stakeholders to determine the clearance rates for hate and bias crimes in the state. The rates of hate crimes have dropped significantly since 2018 but it is unknown in the state how long these crimes take to be cleared. In addition, MESAC will explore whether any LEAs investigated hate or bias crimes that were not reported through the Crime in Maine and UCR reports. The evaluation includes compiling the number of hate/bias crimes in the state over a 10-year period from 2009-2018. Project activities include: reviewing hate crime reporting; finalizing methodological approach; compiling hate crime data from LEAs; developing and distributing a clearance rate survey tool; analyze results; and finalizing and presenting the final report to BJS and stakeholders. For the Assessing the Scope of the Pretrial Jail Population project, the MESAC will work with several criminal justice stakeholders at the local levels to identify the factors that contribute to delays in pretrial services in each location. The research includes reviewing three years of data on the pretrial population of the jails from five counties and examine the records for pretrial detainees who spent more than two days in jail. The examination will include the reason for the delay such as charging decisions, bail and pretrial release, and initial arraignment. Project activities include: reviewing pretrial literature; finalizing the methodological approach; identifying variables to include in the data query; obtaining jail data; receiving, cleaning and analyzing jail data; conducting interviews with five county stakeholders; and developing the final report.

Minnesota (\$79,870) The SAC, housed within the MN Department of Public Safety (MNDPS), will use FY19 SJS funds to support one core capacity project (NIBRS Assessment) and one special emphasis project (Juvenile Justice System Study). For the NIBRS Assessment project, the SAC will conduct a quality assessment of the state's NIBRS data. MN is currently in the process of rolling out a NIBRS-compatible system, and an increasing number of agencies have fully implemented the new incident-based system, including agencies that serve the two most populous counties in the state. This project will examine the quality of the data coming out of NIBRS-compliant reporting agencies by using data quality analysis tools made available by JRSA's Incident-Based Reporting Resource Center. Given the new data elements available to the state, the SAC will also generate descriptive reports based on the data that will be of interest to the law enforcement community and the public at large. Project activities include: requesting data from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehensive (BCA); reviewing incident-based data quality strategies; reviewing and assessing the data from BCA; communicating quality assessment findings to agencies; developing descriptive reports of the incident-based data; and finalize reports. For the Juvenile Justice System Study project, SAC will examine racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. The SAC is currently responsible for collecting federally-mandated disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system data. These data are collected annually from 15 different state and local agencies and submitted to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, as well as Minnesota's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. The statistics generated from these data are not

widely known by stakeholders within the criminal justice community nor by the public. This report will provide a thorough analysis of 12 years of data, as well as factors contributing to any observed trends. Project activities include: assembling 12 years of DMC data; analyzing assembled data to create trend analyses; finalizing methodology and data analysis strategy; consulting with juvenile justice stakeholders; finalizing report.

Missouri (\$70,352) The MO SAC was established and operates under authority of the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS). The SAC is placed within the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) in the Research and Development Division (RDD). The MO SAC will use FY19 SJS funds to add five additional data themes to the current interactive “Crime in Missouri” data dashboard. The project will be completed in three phases with the five new data themes being: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Drug and Alcohol Offenses; Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted; Crimes against Society; and Law Enforcement Employment in Missouri. The first phase is to evaluate and survey all NIBRS and UCR Summary Based System data to understand the needs and what data is readily available. This includes to examine the available publications and query reports, then document a gap analysis of what key crime data is not readily available to its stakeholders online. The second phase consists of designing the five new dashboards such as new graphs, chart designs, mapping features, and other new enhancements. The MO SAC team will work with Beyond 20/20 to develop and test the new dashboards. The third and final phase will be the roll-out of the five new themes to the current three themes (Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Hate Crimes) listed in the data dashboard. The dashboards can be accessed through the MO SAC website which will be maintained and updated by the MO SAC and MSHP personnel.

Mississippi (\$71,970) The School of Criminal Justice at the University of Mississippi was designated as Mississippi’s SAC (MS-SAC) by Governor Musgrove on October 6, 2000. The mission of the MS-SAC is to provide Mississippi justice agencies and the public with sound statistical information and technical assistance in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Under the FY19 SJS program, the MS-SAC, will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The MS-SAC seeks to measure the performance of municipal criminal investigations and detective bureaus in the state of Mississippi. To date, there has never been a statewide census or evaluation of the mechanisms, operational capabilities, personal character, and challenges faced by the detective and investigation divisions serving the state’s 300 municipalities. As evidenced by the soon-to-be-completed 2017 Mississippi Law Enforcement Census, municipalities and jurisdictions vary widely statewide with respect to budget, personnel, and crime rate, all of which impact the mission of detective bureaus to manage their respective caseloads. Without any comprehensive census of what specifically those impacts are, the overall mission of policing in the state can be stunted, resulting in a patrol-based approach to crime prevention and case resolution. Without comprehensive data on the landscape of detective caseload, no evidence-based policies and proposals for the improvement of the state’s investigations capacity can be effected. The project seeks to measure their overall performance using benchmarks derived from discussion and consult with these individuals themselves, and build a mechanism by which agencies can measure the efficacy of their approaches and strategies. In addition, the project will build a training component which can act as a source of discovery and data-sharing which will be a contribution to the state’s criminal justice framework by allowing detectives to continually monitor their own growth and evolutionary trajectory using benchmarking.

North Carolina (\$144,565) The North Carolina SAC (NCSAC) is housed in the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NCDPS) which is the State Administering Agency (SAA). The NCSAC was reestablished in 2018 by the Secretary of the NCDPS and the Executive Director of the Governor's Crime Commission. The NCSAC will use FY SJS funds to support two core capacity projects (Build a Data Warehouse) (Aggravated Assault Study). For the data warehouse building project, the NCSAC will build a comprehensive justice-related data warehouse for the state. Currently, there is no one source or repository and many different state agencies collect data through various reporting systems. For the project, the NC Dept of Information Technology (NCDIT) will assist in developing the data infrastructure and processes necessary to access and manage the data. Data dashboards will be created and maintained on the NCSAC web site. The dashboards will combine data from multiple agencies to provide interactive data analytics and visualizations of criminal justice indicators. Steps to complete the project include: acquiring the software and completing the training; developing a data management plan with the multiple agencies; implementing data protocols; cleaning and analyzing the data obtained; designing data visualizations; and publishing the data dashboards and final report. For the aggravated assault research project, the NCSAC will conduct an in-depth analysis of aggravated assaults in the state. One component of this project will be to conduct an examination of the NC General Statutes that outline the elements of an aggravated assault as it relates to specific actions of the offender and the level of injuries sustained by the victim. The NC General Statutes will be compared to the offense as defined by the UCR and NIBRS to determine the impact differing definitions have on agency reporting. For the second component of this project, the NCSAC will collect and analyze incident narratives from NC police departments. Multiple years from various jurisdictions will be sampled. The narratives will be analyzed using a qualitative research software to better understand the specific use of the firearm by the offender and the level of injury sustained by the victim, as well as capturing differences and trends by jurisdiction or over time. Steps to complete the project include: comparing the NC General Statutes and NIBRS offense definitions; conducting quantitative data analysis; identifying patterns over time; developing sample; transposing and cleaning incident data; completing the qualitative analysis; and writing up the final report.

Nebraska (\$177,437) The Nebraska SAC is located within the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission). Since 2002, it has been a part of the Information Services Division of the Commission. This Division is composed of the Uniform Crime Reporting section as well as charged with research and statistical duties such as data integration and agency information technology. Additionally, the Commission is the responsible state agency for providing statistical support for community corrections planning. Under the FY19 SJS program, the Commission will continue the special emphasis project from FY18. In year, the NE SAC integrated the Commission's and other agencies' data through the linking of data sources across agencies and develop a Justice Data Transformation System (JDTS). The Commission notes that effective record linkage is the important element that makes an applied data integration project work. Merging, matching, and de-duplication through data cleaning and standardization are key factors. Due to the complexity of data matching, finding records from two different sources that match each other is crucial. By implementing a data transformation system, the data warehouse will perform deterministic matching, followed by a probabilistic matching algorithm and ultimately a clerical review and evaluation of records that fall outside of the realm of standard linkage techniques. In year two, the SAC will use the JDTS to map, establish, and maintain a population table --

in which there is only one unique observation for each person instead of just linking one database to the other. Specifically, once a population table is established, a database, in collection or singular, can be matched and scheduled for updating matching to the population table. The development of the data exchange system will afford the SAC an opportunity to expand its research capabilities.

New Mexico (\$120,566) The New Mexico Criminal Justice Analysis Center began operation in June 1988 and later changed its name to the New Mexico SAC (NMSAC). The NMSAC is located within the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of New Mexico. The NMSAC is responsible for providing data and technical assistance to criminal justice planners, improving the quality and usefulness of research and planning for criminal justice agencies, and increasing communication between state criminal justice agencies with regard to common issues of research and analysis. The NMSAC is under the leadership of a SAC director with assistance from graduate students who provide research support. Under the FY19 SJS program, the NMSAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance. The NMSAC plans to continue to examine the impact of New Mexico's constitutional amendment on bail, passed in 2016. The goal of the amendment is to detain dangerous defendants pretrial, and ensure that others are not detained solely because they cannot afford bail. The current study is the third phase of a multi-year study examining the impact of the new amendment on bail. During the first year of the project, the SAC focused on gathering baseline data and constructing performance measures, and the second year focused on implementation. This year, working closely with the New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC), the SAC proposes to assess two key areas. The NMSC has agreed to provide support by sharing existing data and assisting in obtaining access to data not currently in-house. First, SAC staff will examine the use of preventive detention motions and their outcomes. There has been a proliferation of these cases since bail reform began, and it is important to understand under what circumstances they are filed, whether judges detain individuals and why, and whether those who are not detained fail (commit new offenses or fail to comply) during the pretrial period. Second, SAC staff will examine the impact of bail reform on detention and community safety. The SAC will follow a sample of individuals booked for a felony offense in six New Mexico counties, with specific interest in determining whether and in what ways release and detention practices have changed, and whether there is an impact on community safety. Study findings will be shared with stakeholders throughout New Mexico and published in reports to be displayed on the SAC's website. The results will assist the state as it continues to implement the new constitutional amendment.

New York (\$202,904) The NYSAC is located within the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), which is housed within the Executive Department under the Executive Branch, headed by the Governor. Under the FY19 SJS program, the NYSAC will conduct a 3-year core capacity building project to explore how to fully leverage available court and criminal history data to examine pretrial release outcomes and sentencing outcomes in partnership with the NYS Office of Court Administration (OCA). The activities include the analysis of pretrial release or detention practices, and sentencing outcomes. The project design includes merging different datasets from two different state agencies, analyzing statewide criminal court data, and sharing the findings and results with the public. The 3-year plan envision the first year of testing and analyzing 2018 arraignment cases and producing a descriptive report on pretrial decisions and outcomes. The OCA data will be merged with in-house criminal history data. The 2nd year includes preparing a report similar to the 2018 arraignment data but using 2019 arraignment data. Outcome analyses using the 2018 arraignment cases will also be conducted in the 2nd year plan. The 3rd

and final year includes testing and analyzing 2020 arraignment cases under the new system for bail reform and producing report in pretrial decisions and outcomes. The 3rd year also includes conducting a disposition outcome analyses for the 2019 arraignment cases. SJS funds will be used to support two graduate research assistants to conduct the analyses and summarizing data outcomes.

Ohio (\$52,500) The Ohio SAC (SAC) is placed within the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS). Although housed within the Ohio Department of Public Safety, OCJS is by constitution and statute separate from enforcement, courts, and corrections, providing a neutral criminal justice branch within state government. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct a study looking at use of force data both at the aggregate and agency level. There are two parts to this project. One is an analysis of use of force data reported to Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS). SAC staff will analyze three different components of use of force data: incidents, offenders, and officers. This broad analysis of descriptive data will provide important insights about law enforcement use of force in Ohio, as there is currently no comprehensive source of information on this topic. The second part of this project focuses on data quality. The data will be assessed on six data quality dimensions: completeness, uniqueness, timeliness, validity, accuracy, and consistency. Quantitative data from OIBRS, as well as data from law enforcement use of force reports (including narratives) will be compared across the dimensions. The deliverables for this project will be: a comprehensive report on use of force in Ohio, using two years of incident-based data, which will be made publicly available; a data quality assessment of use of force data, as entered into OIBRS; and the SAC team will meet with the OIBRS manager (who resides within OCJS) to discuss the findings of the data quality assessment for developing training and/or technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies.

Oklahoma (\$81,278) The Oklahoma SAC is located at the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). The Oklahoma's SAC is co-located with the state's criminal history repository and the state's incident-based reporting system. Under the FY19 SJS program, the Oklahoma SAC, will conduct activities under the following core capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The Oklahoma SAC will increase access to statistical data through enhancing data sources and improving analytic capabilities. Funds will be used to carry out research and analyses using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS. For this project, staff will analyze murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault incidents, that include the use of a firearm, reported in SIBRS for calendar year 2018. There are three objectives for this project. First, staff will examine how law enforcement has reported murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault in SIBRS over a twelve-month period. Second, staff will examine trends and characteristics associated with murders and aggravated assaults in Oklahoma. Staff are interested in identifying the dynamics of gun-related violent crime during a calendar year and whether the Self Defense Act (SDA) licensing has an impact on violent crime rates. Third, staff will evaluate the quality and completeness of SIBRS data and provide a report of observations to the Field Services Unit (FSU) so they can incorporate this information into future training, as needed. In addition, staff will also coordinate with the OSBI IT division to purchase and install a server in order to create the infrastructure to eventually provide dynamic reporting of SIBRS summary data through the OSBI website. Upon completion of the installation of the server, staff will work with IT staff to develop static database views to provide SIBRS summary data online until a business intelligence software is purchased and installed to facilitate more dynamic reporting tools.

Oregon (\$226,692) The Oregon SAC (SAC) is housed Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) which became the State Administering Agency (SAA) in 2009. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will use

funds to support one core capacity project (NIBRS Assessment) and one special emphasis project (Data Collection from Local Jails and Regional Correctional Facilities). For the core capacity project, the SAC will facilitate the analyses of Oregon incident-based reporting and NIBRS data, with a particular focus on data related to hate incidents and hate crimes within the state. Entitled "Hate Crimes in Oregon: A Comprehensive Analysis," the project will correspond with a major statewide effort to refine Oregon's laws related to hate crimes while also facilitating a significant expansion of the SAC's access to a previously underused source of criminal justice system data. The analysis will have two major focuses: 1) an assessment of the completeness of IBRS data regarding hate crimes. This includes examining reporting patterns across different law enforcement agencies; assessing the effects of the effort to improve incident-based reporting of hate crimes; performing an analysis as to the completeness of incident-based data from all state reporting systems (arrest, court, corrections); exploring the relationship between victims and offenders of violent hate crimes; and creating interactive dashboards for public and stakeholder use. 2) Tracking hate incidents through the criminal justice system. With the creation of the new data systems by the state, the ORSAC will be able to track hate crimes as cases move through the justice system. For the special emphasis project, the SAC will collect data from local jails and regional correctional institutions. This effort will be undertaken both to establish broader connections with a new source of criminal justice system data as well as to investigate an under-studied area of the criminal justice system in Oregon. As Oregon moves to a centralized jail data system, submission of this data could be streamlined and the SAC could provide assistance to jails in responding to requests from BJS for participation in its survey. The project has two components: 1) developing a centralized jail data system which will expand and standardize the data system through the collection of data and compiling of submissions into a single database; and 2) data analysis towards the costs and benefits of pretrial programs with recommendations for possible alternatives. Once the larger dataset is generated, the SAC will be able to conduct regional and jurisdictional specific analyses which will provide more practical solutions to the pretrial programs.

Pennsylvania (\$74,892) The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) is the SAA which also houses the state's SAC. The SAC will use FY19 SJS funds for one core capacity project (GIS-Mapping Enhancement). For the GIS-Mapping Enhancement project, PCCD will use SJS funds to use GIS-mapping to enhance their visual representation of data, which will build upon the current PCCD's digital dashboards (previously 2015 SJS funded) and GIS-mapping projects (2016 and 2018 SJS funded). PCCD's SAC hosts a wide range of publicly available criminal justice data and statistics and mapping the data will enhance the visualization and data analysis in addition to increasing the availability to the public. Since using GIS-mapping in 2015, the spatial analysis of data allows policy-makers to identify gaps in service and assist in the strategic development of solutions to meet those needs in addition to finding it is a valuable tool for detailed data analysis. For 2019, the PCCD intends to build on the GIS-mapping with five additional enhancements: 1) the youth survey application for measuring risks and protective factors to nearly 400 schools; 2) the school safety and security survey analysis to ascertain the level of school safety and security preparedness; 3) using GIS-mapping to understand the geographical distribution of school safety and security grant program funding; 4) using GIS-mapping to determine the recidivism rate of state-funded county intermediate punishment (CIP) programs; and 5) using GIS-mapping to determine the recidivism rate of county prison and adult probation in Cumberland County.

Rhode Island (\$58,826) The Rhode Island SAC (RI SAC) is located within the Public Safety Grant Administration Office ("PSGAO"). The PSGAO is comprised of a Criminal Justice Policy Board, a Steering

Committee, and such permanent and ad hoc committees and task forces as the Policy Board deems necessary. The SAC functions are to plan, coordinate, collect data, perform statistical analyses, and administer/distribute grants for the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems. Under the FY19 SJS program, the RI SAC will establish a data exchange that will give the SAC seamless access to information such as admissions, exits, and stock populations for jail, probation, and/or parole and state court or prosecutor statistics including criminal case initiations, pre-trial activities, bail, bond, plea bargains, dispositions, and sentences. This data will help the SAC monitor the implementation of justice reinvestment policies as well as provide stock data from which the SAC or other researchers may perform targeted analyses of the state's criminal history records. The SAC will implement this data exchange by permanently housing it at the SAC and accessible to the public. Essentially, the SAC will function as a central hub for Rhode Island criminal justice data and help facilitate inter-branch communication as any user navigates their way through different law enforcement and public health agencies. This data will be housed on a web-based platform and available on the SAC's website. By centralizing and synthesizing this data, the RI SAC hopes to improve research into Rhode Island's criminal justice system and to integrate evidence into policy and practice.

South Carolina (\$46,663) The South Carolina SAC (SC SAC) was established in 1973 under the Comprehensive Data Systems program. The goal of this program was to establish a state level capacity for criminal justice data collection and analysis in order to better inform the public and policy-makers. The SC SAC is located in the Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (OHSJP), which functions as the SAA. The SAC has developed and maintained close working relationships with other criminal justice agencies by undertaking research and evaluation projects. The primary function of the SAC in South Carolina is to provide policy relevant information and data analysis to inform the public and policy makers. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SC SAC will build a website that can host interactive content. Once the website exists, the interactive maps will be posted to it, and the SC SAC will generate new interactive content for the website. To conduct the project, the SC SAC will purchase a website domain, using the web development platform Squarespace to build the website, posting the existing domestic violence maps to the website, and using Tableau to generate new interactive content for the website. Once complete, the SC SAC will use Tableau to analyze domestic violence data from SC incident-based reporting (SCIBRS) to create interactive content such as dashboards for users. They will build a website with Squarespace so that they can post both this content and the existing interactive domestic violence map. Downloadable datasets that underlie the interactive content will be made available on the website, as well.

Tennessee (\$81,767) The Tennessee SAC located within the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), was established by Executive Order and mandated by legislation to act as a clearinghouse for statewide criminal justice statistics and to operate the statewide UCR Program. The broad goals of the SAC are: 1) act as a central coordination point for federal support, with technical assistance available to help criminal justice agencies in the statistical analysis process; 2) coordinate the flow and exchange of information statistics for all criminal justice agencies in the state; 3) locate, utilize, and coordinate resource personnel to provide expertise to criminal justice agencies on developments in criminal justice statistics and to assist these agencies in the development of public policy; and, 4) continue to design, create, and coordinate the development and management of databases for statistical information for both state and local criminal justice agencies and policymakers to improve the decision making process. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct activities under the following core capacity area:

Increasing access to statistical data. The 24-month project seeks to: (a) improve the quality and process of maintaining agency user data required for access to report and review statistics on crime and criminal justice at the state and local level in Tennessee; (b) improve the quality of incident data being reported to TIBRS and the ability to identify cybercrime in Tennessee; and, (c) improve the ability of the SAC to ensure the quality of incident location data being reported in relation to secondary locations and latitude/longitude fields in TIBRS. Funding through this opportunity will aid in the on-going success of the SAC to successfully report criminal justice statistics to NIBRS, and provide high quality data analysis and reporting for the state of Tennessee (TN).

Utah (\$75,000) Utah's SAC is located in the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and has been established in CCJJ since the inception of the SAC program in the state. The Research and Data section of the CCJJ is the functional area that houses the SAC. The Utah SAC will conduct a project under the following core capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance and Increasing access to statistical data. The Utah SAC will undertake a study to address the feasibility of bringing together local county jail offender management systems into some form of a statewide jail data system. Currently, all 25 counties with jails operate their own independent offender record management systems, with no means to connect them together or for state agencies, researchers, or policy makers to easily and efficiently access data to track populations and offender outcomes. The Utah SAC and SAA will work with the Utah Department of Technology Services (DTS) to hire an experienced consultant to assess the status of all county jail data systems along with the data needs of CCJJ, other statewide agencies (e.g., Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, Administrative Office of the Courts), and the counties, and determine if these systems and the needs are amenable to a larger system of data sharing and/or integration. The result of this project will be a plan for moving forward toward a better way of sharing data from county jails to statewide agencies and policy-makers, with various options that could take the form of a fully integrated statewide data system of offenders in county jails or a more efficient means for county jails to communicate important information (e.g., population counts by certain offender categories, admissions and releases, incident data collection, etc.) to CCJJ and other statewide partners. This plan will then be used by CCJJ to inform future applications for grant funding (e.g., NCHIP) and for funding requests to the Legislature.

Virginia (\$73,210) The Virginia SAC, the Criminal Justice Research Center, provides research and data to the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The DCJS houses the SAC as well as serves as the SAA. Under the FY19 SJS program, the SAC will conduct one core capacity project (Analyze and Assess NIBRS Data). The core capacity project will contain four sub-projects to assess the quality and completeness of NIBRS reporting, produce NIBRS data reports, and improve the timeliness of published NIBRS reports. Project 1) Examine Quality and Content of Hate Crimes Reported in Virginia NIBRS (VA IBRS). The SAC will examine and assess hate crime incidents reported in VA IBRS, and characterize trends and characteristics of these crimes. The SAC's VA IBRS database through 2018 now contains data on 1,547 hate crime victims. For calendar years 2019-2020 hate crime incidents data will be collected and analyzed for the final report. Project 2) Examine Quality and Content of VA IBRS Data Related to Opioids. The VA SAC will assess opioid-related arrests reported in VA IBRS. Preliminary data from the VA Department of Health show that 2018 opioid-related deaths dropped compared to data from 2017. 2018 VA IBRS opioid arrest data also show a decrease compared to 2017 data. The SAC will also compare VA IBRS data to data on opioid-related admissions to hospitals, opioid overdoses and fatalities, and opioid samples seized in arrests for forensic analysis. Project 3) Continue Using NIBRS to Examine the

Use of Firearms in Domestic Incidents. The VA SAC is now collecting data on domestic violence incidents involving firearms, to assess 2016 legislation prohibiting persons subject to a protective order from possessing firearms. The VA SAC's IBRS database through 2017 contains 241,703 domestic violence victims. The SAC will add 2018-20 records to the database, and continue to assess data quality and the legislation's impact on firearms and domestic violence. Project 4) Continue Using NIBRS to Examine Reporting of Misdemeanor and Felony Offenses. The VA SAC is now collecting data on felony/larceny incidents and arrests, to assess 2018 legislation raising Virginia's felony/larceny threshold from \$200 to \$500. The VA SAC will add 2019-20 records to the database, and continue to assess the effects of the threshold change.

Vermont (\$198,485) The Vermont Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the SAA for Vermont. Under the FY19 SJS program, the VT SAC will conduct four projects: two core capacity and two special emphasis projects. Under the first core capacity project, the VT SAC, in conjunction with CRG, will review the possible eligibility of individuals entering the court system and gather participant data from the alternative programs operating in Vermont to establish who is being served in the programs and to look for patterns of why all seemingly eligible people are not referred or participating in these programs. Additionally, with racial disparities believed to exist in the Vermont incarcerated population, this project will uncover if the alternative programs are contributing to racial and ethnic disparities. Under the second core capacity project, the VT SAC, in conjunction with CRG, will undertake a comprehensive analysis of crimes against victims in Vermont during the period 2015-2019. The project will research using state NIBRS data, criminal histories, and court data on crimes against people, including arrests, prosecutions, and sentencing and seeks to understand if victims of different races are treated differently. Under the first special emphasis project, the VT SAC, in conjunction with CRG, will inform the work of the NCJRP team in Vermont. The SAC has been part of the NCJRP Advisory Team and will use funds following the recommendation of the NCJRP Advisory Team to conduct a retrospective study using the Arnold Public Safety Assessment (PSA) to determine its potential value within Vermont's criminal justice system. The research question to be answered is: Does the Arnold PSA work for Vermont's criminal justice population? To conduct the project, the VT SAC will obtain administrative criminal justice data to research the usefulness of the Arnold PSA in Vermont. Criminal history records will be used to as part of conducting the retrospective study. The NCJRP will act as the steering committee for the project to provide guidance on key issues and to review findings and/or answer questions as they occur. Under the second special emphasis project, the VT SAC, in conjunction with CRG, will expand on prior SJS projects where they created profiles of offenders across the criminal justice system to further the use of the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) as the framework for integrating services in the criminal justice system throughout the State. The SAC has been in the process of identifying offender characteristics for individuals touching the criminal justice system from law enforcement incidents to incarceration. The first project under this umbrella was the Offender Characteristics project in the 2017 BJS grant focused on the detained/incarcerated population and is still in process. This project will build off of those efforts and scrutinize the probation and parole populations under the supervision of the Department of Corrections.

Wisconsin (\$198,381) The Wisconsin SAC (WISAC), as part of the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis (BJIA), is located within the Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) at the Department of Justice (WDOJ). The SAC will use FY19 SJS funds to conduct a special emphasis project (CCH Repository Research and Evaluation). The WISAC will continue to build on the projects from the 2015-16 SJS

awards, which supported initial work using the state's CCH repository for research and evaluation purposes. The project will start to explore the use of Wisconsin's CCH to understand felony and misdemeanor arrests based on the data reported to the repository by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and then connected to prosecutor, court disposition and related data based on applicable statutes. The overall focus of the project will be to analyze trends in the criminal history based on demographics of the arrestees, the geographic distribution of arrests, and the pattern of arrests based on the types of charges. Based on the initial analysis findings during the project, the research may also expand into the analysis of the arrests through the next steps in the criminal justice process which may include the charging decision and court disposition. Additional analyses may be conducted to examine the outcome of the arrests based on the demographic, geographic, and charge type distribution. Steps to complete the project include: analyzing arrests; demographic analysis; offense analysis, data quality analysis; dashboard development; completing the final report and dashboards.

Wyoming (\$202,440) The Wyoming SAC (WYSAC) is located within the College of Arts and Science at the University of Wyoming. The WYSAC will use FY19 SJS funds to support one core capacity project (Evaluation of County Juvenile Diversion Programs) and one special emphasis project (Data Exchange). For the core capacity project, the WYSAC will partner with Volunteers of America (VOA) to evaluate the effectiveness of Wyoming's 15 county juvenile diversion programs in diverting juveniles away from the criminal justice system; identify effective components of the diversion programs; develop an electronic infrastructure for collecting data on juvenile recidivism; and increase access to and use of this data among researchers and policy-makers through developing a web-based reporting tool. The WYSAC will calculate recidivism rates at 12 and 24 months following program completion and conduct further analysis to examine how the assessed risk level of the juveniles is associated with or predicts their failure or success. The project will track the outcomes of all youth who have encountered the juvenile justice system to accurately and comprehensively measure recidivism rates and promote accountability. Steps for the project include: developing a web-based system, creating an electronic data collection and management system; conducting the Sweetwater County pilot program; analyzing results from the Sweetwater County Pilot program; training county staff on data collection and reporting; obtaining information from the other county diversion programs; and producing a final report of the pilot study and plan moving forward. For the special emphasis project, the WYSAC will establish the infrastructure for the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) to share criminal history record information with WYSAC. The data exchange will initially be used to answer research questions about how the state's judicial system currently identifies and reports victim/offender relationship data to DCI. The WYSAC will collect victim/offender relationship data from the Division of Victim Services (DVS) crime victim compensation program and DCI's criminal history records to identify offenders convicted of MCDVs. WYSAC will then compare the information collected to records in the III and the NICS to measure the number of individuals who should be disqualified from purchasing a firearm but are not due to the victim/offender relationship not being identified in DCI, III, or NICS. The project includes the WYSAC conducting a nationwide policy analysis to learn how the other state systems identify and report victim/offender relationships and identify best practices which also involves interviewing key decision-makers to assess the state's capacity to make policy changes in the victim/offender relationship reporting.