

1. Organization Information

Created: 03/16/2015

Last updated: 03/31/2015

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1.1. Jurisdiction name

Champaign County

1.2. State

Illinois

1.3. Jurisdiction type, please select one:

County

1.4. Chief executive's name (e.g., name of mayor, county commissioner, or other office-holder with executive branch authority in jurisdiction)

First Name	Pattsi
Last Name	Petrie

1.5. Name and address of lead agency applying for funds

Agency	Champaign County Sheriff's Office
Street address 1	Sheriff Dan Walsh
Street address 2	204 E Main St
City	Urbana
State	Illinois
Zip code	61801
Telephone number	217-384-1205

1.6. Name and email address of primary contact at lead agency

First Name	Allen
Last Name	Jones
Title	Chief Deputy Sheriff
email address	ajones@co.champaign.il.us

1.7. Jurisdiction population size (please do not use commas)

204897

1.8. Jail capacity (select range)

201-1,000

1.9. Jail capacity (insert exact number, please do not use commas)

313

1.10. Overall jurisdiction budget (please do not use commas)

124979731

1.11. Budget for jail operations and facilities (please do not use commas)

6191555

1.12. Accounting period end month

December

1.13. Accounting period end day

12312015

2. Motivation (30%)

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The MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge is grounded in the premise that jail negatively impacts people who spend time there—even a short time—and therefore should be used when a defendant or offender poses a real public safety risk. The Foundation is motivated by the recognition that, with the right kind of support, local communities can develop, adapt, and model effective ways to keep people out of jail whose to public safety can be effectively managed in the community, and provide those who are confined in jails an improved chance to succeed when they go home. Help the Foundation understand why participation in the Safety and Justice Challenge is a top priority in your jurisdiction.

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2.1. Please explain why the use of jails has emerged as a priority for your jurisdiction. Your answer should address the following: (Up to 750 words total)

- a. What particular challenges are motivating your jurisdiction's interest in participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge (e.g., jail overcrowding, disproportionate minority contact, high recidivism)? If data is helpful in providing context here, the Foundation encourages you to include it.**
- b. If selected to receive grant funding through the Safety and Justice Challenge, what does your jurisdiction hope to achieve in terms of measurable results and/or practice changes?**
- c. What makes now an opportune time to engage in this work as a system?**

Challenges

- "Deplorable" conditions at downtown jail
- No place at either jail to safely house individuals with mental-health or substance- abuse-withdrawal problems
- Construction-only response would be prohibitively expensive and ineffective

The Champaign County jail is at a crossroads, facing daunting challenges. The jail includes two facilities – the downtown jail and satellite jail. In May 2011, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), at the Sheriff's request, conducted an assessment of these facilities and declared the downtown jail to be in a "deplorable" state, posing risks of significant legal liability stemming, in part, from the original design of the now deteriorating structure.

In September 2013, the Institute for Law and Policy Planning's "Champaign County Criminal Justice System Assessment: Final Report" identified "how improvements in policies and practices can fundamentally alter crime, demands on the justice system, facilities and County finances." A February 2014 follow-up letter, from ILPP Executive Director Alan Kalmanoff, added: "Start planning now new building options but continue to develop system changes to reduce prisoner numbers."

In response to the noted studies, architectural and engineering consultants submitted in February 2015 a report, "Sheriff's Office Master Planning," that includes a recommendation for new construction, with consolidation of the Sheriff's Office and jail services at the satellite location. Preliminary estimates indicate costs of over \$32 million, with financing costs bringing total construction costs to over \$50 million. But a construction-only response would exact fiscal and public-safety costs that the people in this county can ill afford. Of even greater concern, a narrowly focused response to the substandard jail conditions would leave core system problems unremedied that are

contributing to avertable jail confinement and hazards to the public's safety.

Core Problem Example: Law-enforcement officials in Champaign County currently lack the options they need to limit, to the extent public safety allows, taking people to jail. While police officers can issue a notice to appear in lieu of an arrest, they do so infrequently. Police officers also do not have recourse to options that, if in place, would supplant the need to even process certain individuals through the criminal-justice system, much less take them to jail. For adults, there is no parallel to the station adjustments employed with juveniles, and there is no community mediation center to which individuals can be referred. Nor is there any suitable place to take mentally ill, homeless, or intoxicated individuals rather than arresting them – a place where their behavioral-health needs will be met, the damaging effects of incarceration avoided, and the public's safety better protected.

Core Problem Example: Whether arrested individuals are confined in jail in Champaign County often hinges on the ability of arrested individuals to post bond. The county does not have a pre-booking or other pre-arraignment risk-assessment tool being completed at the jail. Since the vast majority (69%) of the jail's population is confined in the jail 72 hours or less, such assessments could be a potent tool to further limit detention in jail. These assessments would also help to ensure that people meeting the qualifying standard are not, in effect, confined in jail because they are poor. Curbing the housing of low-income individuals into the jail would also be an integral first step to dissipate the stark racial disparity in the jail's population.

Expected Measurable Results and Practice Changes: Examples

System plan to include, for example:

1. Law-enforcement policies and training to reduce arrests through pre-arrest diversions and notices to appear, with reduction goals defined during Phase 1
2. Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center to provide comprehensive treatment, services, and restorative-justice programming for pre-arrest and post-arrest diversion, additional sentencing options, and post-release reentry, with jail-population impact goals defined during Phase I.
3. Application of validated risk-assessment instruments at the jail to curb jail detentions, with reduction goals defined during Phase 1

Opportune Time for Systemic Change

There is no better time than now to address the challenges facing our jail as a system problem, not a jail problem. Something must be done to correct deplorable conditions at the downtown jail and limited capabilities to meet the range of needs of individuals currently confined within both facilities. Without a system plan the jail will not be an option of last resort, as it should be.

A strong foundation for the development of a system plan has already been laid. The Institute for Law and Policy Planning and Community Justice Task Force appointed by the County Board have both recommended steps to avoid unnecessary jail confinement, but we need technical assistance to develop a detailed system plan.

2.2 Please provide one or two examples of other collaborative efforts to implement systemic criminal justice reform in your jurisdiction and describe what worked well and what didn't. (If you do not have a pertinent example, please proceed to question 3.) Your answer should address the following: (Up to 500 words total)

a. What were the goals?

b. How was collaboration accomplished, and who was involved?

c. Did the initiative achieve its goals? If so, have the achievements been sustained?

d. If your jurisdiction is selected to receive a planning grant and participate in the Safety and Justice Challenge, how will the lessons learned through these prior efforts be integrated into your approach this time around?

Collaborative Efforts

It first bears mentioning that due to the commitment and planning of a team of criminal-justice officials – judges, prosecutors, the public defender, and sheriff, bond court has been held seven days a week in the county for over thirty years, diminishing weekend confinement in the jail. But we have chosen to spotlight here the Reentry Program as the most recent example of an interdisciplinary initiative to effectuate systemic criminal-justice reform.

In 2014, the county contracted with Community Elements, a local provider of behavioral health care and services coordination, to plan and implement a Reentry Program under a Reentry Council's auspices. Program personnel include a Program Coordinator, Reentry Case Manager, and a consultant retained to ensure the Reentry Program is evidence-based and reflects best practices.

The contract, since renewed, specifies that the Reentry Council must include the following representatives:

- Champaign County Probation and Court Services

- Community Elements

- Prairie Center (provides treatment and services for individuals with substance-use disorders)

- Problem-Solving Courts (or representative of the judiciary)

- State's Attorney's Office

- Sheriff

- Champaign County Mental Health Board

- Illinois Department of Corrections

- Member, Democratic County Board Caucus

- Member, Republican County Board Caucus

- Community representative appointed by the County Board (The current representative was once confined in prison.)

- Representative of local police departments

Other Reentry Council participants now include a federal prosecutor, federal probation officer, and representative from TASC (Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities).

The Reentry Council has met monthly since May 2014, and Community Elements provides it with support services. The Council does not have a separate budget or, at this point, bylaws.

The program's initial goals included, among others:

- Conduct a needs assessment, identifying gaps in services and barriers to successful reentry
- Bring additional partners into program planning and implementation
- Facilitate data collection and tracking
- Design the reentry program
- Provide case-management and other services/linkages (e.g., housing, vocational, education, medical, benefits, behavioral health, and transportation)

These initial goals were met, and fifty-eight people have been actively engaged in receiving services in a nine-month period. Though the program is still in its incipency, the Reentry Council has selected nine outcome measures for future tracking and measuring.

The swiftness with which the Reentry Program has been put in place is due, in part, to the work of five "task groups": Crisis (post-release suicide prevention); Data; Educational and Employment; Housing; and Peer Mentoring. Drawing on this experience, the Planning Team will utilize multiple subcommittees to complete work that will then be integrated into the system plan.

We have also learned from the challenges the Reentry Program has confronted. We have learned, for example, that we need to identify early on target populations for interventions. And to avoid the costs of duplication of services (such as case-management services), enhance services' quality, and avoid service gaps, we need to develop, in part through information technology, tools for greater communication and coordination between agencies as well as service providers.

3. Leadership and Commitment (40%)

Created: 03/18/2015

Last updated: 03/31/2015

Effective jail population management strategies require a system-wide scope. No single stakeholder can impact local jail populations without the support and involvement of their counterparts in law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, the judiciary, pretrial service agencies, probation and parole, the defense bar, and local service providers. Experience demonstrates that in order to yield positive, sustainable results, development of a jail management strategy must meaningfully consider and engage relevant stakeholders from all parts of the criminal justice system.

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3.1. Who will be the lead agency for this initiative and why is this agency best suited to spearhead a cross-agency planning effort around the use of jail in your jurisdiction? Your answer to this question should address the following: (Up to 500 words total)

- a. What will be the most formidable challenges for the proposed effort and how will the lead agency manage them?**
- b. Has this agency played a cross-agency leadership role in the past?**
 - i. If yes, please describe these leadership efforts, relevant outcomes, and any obstacles the agency encountered.**
 - ii. If no, please explain why this agency is in the best position to marshal consensus, advance a planning process, and ultimately implement an aggressive jail reform strategy.**

Lead Agency

The Sheriff's Office will, for several reasons, serve as the lead agency. First, the sheriff has a proven track record in successfully pulling together representatives from different parts of the criminal-justice system, government (city, county, state, and federal), varied service providers, and community representatives to effectuate systemic criminal-justice reforms. For example, the Sheriff's Office catalyzed the establishment of the reentry-services program mentioned earlier, including the broad-based Reentry Council. (See § 2.2 for description, outcomes, and obstacles encountered.)

Second, the Sheriff's Office has demonstrated that it has the acumen, organizational skills, and commitment to perform its cross-agency leadership role in such a way that systemic improvements with an interdisciplinary focus are not only planned well, but also implemented with dispatch. For example, in 2013, the Sheriff's Office entered into memorandums of understanding with three local behavioral-healthcare providers and the Illinois Department of Human Services to augment behavioral-healthcare services at the jail and promote continuity of care upon release. The sheriff was then at the forefront in securing the Champaign County Mental Health Board's establishment of funding for "Behavioral Health Services and Supports for Adults with a Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Interface" as a funding priority for fiscal year 2015. The director of a San Antonio program considered a national model on wrap-around mental-health services for such adults will also be meeting with officials, service providers, and the full community in April.

Third, Champaign County has a disproportionate number of African-Americans in its jail, with African-Americans comprising 64% of those incarcerated. The ILPP study revealed that a disproportionate percentage of African-Americans are being booked into the jail for minor

non-violent crimes. And in years when the absolute number of arrests has decreased, the proportion of African Americans arrested has not.

This racial disparity is a concern, one that leaders in the criminal-justice system, in conjunction with others, must address. With the Sheriff's Office as the lead agency, the drives to identify, discuss, and change any law-enforcement practices that reflect conscious or unintentional racial bias and to address the jail's racial disparity will be better received and more effective, including, importantly, at the line-staff level.

Most Formidable Challenges

1. The natural wariness of bold systemic change. To guard against this human proclivity, we will plan site visits and organize training on evidence-based practices for key stakeholders and others working with or within the criminal-justice system.

2. Need for jail-impact data. Based on average-length-of-stay data, ILPP reported: "Roughly a third of the individuals (32%) brought into jail were released within hours, and a majority (69%) within three days." ILPP furthermore concluded: "Over half the population (56%) was released within 24 hours, suggesting a high proportion of minor, low-risk offenders who do not pose a risk to public safety." We need the grant-provided technical assistance to help develop projections of each potential systemic improvement's impact on the jail. We will then be able to identify priority action steps and complete a resource plan and timetable for the implementation of our system plan.

3.2. What other key stakeholders will be integral to the success of this reform effort, and why? (Up to 250 words)

Key Stakeholders

Examples of key stakeholders and their prospective roles in this undertaking to overhaul the use of jail confinement in Champaign County include:

- Law-Enforcement Agencies: Increase number of Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) Officers. Revamp policies and procedures and provide training to limit arrests through the utilization of pre-arrest diversion and notices to appear.
- Sheriff: Institute pre-booking risk-assessment process to limit arrestees' detention in the jail.
- State's Attorney's Office: Develop additional diversion options designed to avoid jail confinement; provide leadership to integrate restorative-justice programming into the criminal-justice system, including as a mechanism to avoid jail confinement.
- Probation and Court Services Office: Help plan the Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center; fine-tune policies on probation violations to limit, where appropriate, incarceration as a response to violations.
- Judiciary: Develop policies to enable, to the extent state law allows, pretrial-release decisions to be risk-based, not cash-based; take steps, including training, to optimize the utilization of a planned continuum of sentencing options.
- Public defender and defense bar: Institute "holistic defense"; undergo training for augmented pretrial-release advocacy.
- Prairie Center, Community Elements, other services providers, Champaign County Mental Health Board, University of Illinois, Parkland College, municipal governments, County Board: Plan, fund, or deliver services at the Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center.

- CU Citizens for Peace and Justice and other community organizations: Provide mentors for mentoring program integrated into multiple stages of the criminal-justice process, including pretrial release.
- Champaign County Bar Association: Recruit restorative-justice mediators.

3.3. Does your jurisdiction have a standing, interdisciplinary criminal justice planning group (e.g., criminal justice coordinating council)?

Yes

3.3.a. Please describe how the group is structured, the composition of the group, its bylaws, and how it receives funding. (up to 250 words)

Planning Group

In addition to the Reentry Council described in § 2.2, the county has a criminal-justice planning group known formally as the Criminal Justice Executive Council (CJEC). The CJEC is comprised of the State's Attorney, Public Defender, Presiding Judge, Director of Probation and Court Services, Court Administrator, Sheriff, and the County Administrator.

The CJEC operates without bylaws or funding. Responsibilities include, at minimum, prioritizing system issues and setting courses of action for addressing these issues, managing criminal-justice resources to their maximum potential, jail population management, and information-management directives.

The CJEC will create a Planning Team, along with subcommittees, that will pull an even broader spectrum of people into the community-wide effort to develop a system plan that can serve as a model for the rest of the country. As we organize the Planning Team, our starting point will be the members of the CJEC plus the following individuals:

- Chief Deputy Sheriff
- Deputy County Administrator of Finance
- Local police chief
- Chairperson of the County Board
- Local mayor
- Director of Champaign County Mental Health Board
- Local expert on mental illness
- Local expert on substance abuse
- Local expert on educational and employment services, including vocational training, for at-risk adult populations
- Member of the public
- Member of local Bar Association

Because the University of Illinois and Parkland Community College can bring valuable expertise and assistance to the development and implementation of the system plan, they too will have representatives on the Planning Team.

To: Sheriff Dan Walsh, Champaign County Sheriff's Office

From: Chief of Police Patrick J Connolly, Urbana Police Department
Chief of Police Anthony Cobb, Champaign Police Department
Chief of Police Jeffrey T Christensen, University of Illinois Police Department
Chief of Police Paul Farber, Rantoul Police Department
Chief of Police William Colbrook, Parkland College Police Department
Chief of Police Michael Metzler, Mahomet Police Department

Re: Letter of Commitment - MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge

Commitment of Law Enforcement Agencies in Champaign County

We are writing to express our strong support for Champaign County's request for the funds needed to complete a system plan designed to avoid unnecessary jail confinement. In our county, there is an acute lack of appropriate and safe alternatives to jail for many of those we deal with on the street. The system plan developed with the foundation's assistance will not only help remedy this problem but will help other jurisdictions that can learn from the example of systemic change we hope to provide.

We, along with the Sheriff's Office, represent 99% of the police officers in the County. For many years all of our agencies have worked closely with the Sheriff's Office and each other, both at the street level and at the upper management level. The Sheriff and the four chiefs of these larger agencies meet several times a month to work cooperatively on matters of joint and individual concern, and the Chief Deputy Sheriff and deputy chiefs also meet monthly to work collaboratively. We and the Sheriff all joined a combined records management system, in short, we work closely and well together. We will continue to do so as we tackle, during the systemic planning process, questions about how to reduce jail confinement in Champaign County through changes in current law enforcement practices.

We also recognize that our law enforcement agencies will need to work with other groups to achieve the aims of the planning grant. We have a long history of successful interagency and community partnerships. For example, our agencies work regularly with the Community Coalition, a wide-ranging network of organizations and stakeholders, to improve the lives of our youth and promote effective law enforcement and positive police-community relations.

We not only support this grant application but also are also deeply committed to playing a key role in the systemic planning. As part of the Planning Team's Law Enforcement Practices Subcommittee, we will conduct a review of our own policies and practices to identify how they can be improved to limit the number of people taken to jail and reduce the racial and socioeconomic disparity in the jail's population. We will explore such matters as the increased use of street issued NTAs, station adjustments, diversion from the criminal justice system of those with significant addiction or mental health problems, racial disparity in police arrests, and CIT training. We will then take steps, including training, to ensure that changes in policies and procedures are actually implemented at the street level. One of us will serve on the Planning Team, and all of us will provide any arrest, NTA, demographic, and other data needed to create a system plan marked by its excellence.

Julia R. Rietz
State's Attorney



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**Office of
State's Attorney
Champaign County, Illinois**

March 27, 2015

This letter serves as a letter of commitment from the Champaign County State's Attorney's Office to Champaign County's application for participation in the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge. As State's Attorney, I am pleased to lend my support for this collaborative effort to ensure the effective and appropriate use of Champaign County's jail. Champaign County has a longstanding tradition of innovative, cooperative problem solving when it comes to public safety concerns. We work well together across law enforcement jurisdictions, between local governments, and within the court system. Our collaborative efforts have led to the creation of a Youth Assessment Center to provide diversion options for juveniles across the county, a Children's Advocacy Center to provide a safe and appropriate place for child sexual abuse victims to be interviewed and receive services, an integrated criminal justice technology system to provide access to data and information across and between departments and agencies, and to numerous task forces and multiagency initiatives to ensure that citizens across Champaign County receive consistent access to resources. This effort to participate in the Safety and Justice Challenge fits seamlessly into our efforts to seek innovative and lasting solutions to current issues.

My commitment to this endeavor will be manifested in many ways. Several years ago, the State's Attorney's Office, under my directive, spearheaded the establishment of restorative justice programs in the county's juvenile justice system. I believe I am the logical person to help lead the effort to now explore importing restorative justice into our criminal justice system, and I will work with a subcommittee of the Planning Team on this part of our system plan.

In addition, I worked with local judges and the probation department to establish a "Second Chance Court" in 2012. This court provides a way for individuals charged with nonviolent felonies to avoid the negative consequences of having a felony on their record. As part of the system planning process, I will build on our experience and work with others, aided by the technical assistance we will be receiving under this grant, to determine how other diversion or deferred-adjudication programs might be specifically targeted to avoid jail confinement.

As State's Attorney for three terms, I am also aware of, and concerned about, the issues presented by racial and economic disparities in our jail and criminal justice system. Because these issues are not unique to Champaign County, the MacArthur Foundation's grant will provide Champaign County with a valuable opportunity to combine our resources with the Foundation's to pull all key stakeholders and community representatives together to tackle this disparity problem most effectively. The State's Attorney's Office is committed to participate in the planning and data sharing needed to realize this goal and to meet the others goals of the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge, goals that I strongly share.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "JR Rietz", written over a light blue circular stamp.

Julia R. Rietz
Champaign County State's Attorney

Thomas J. Difanis
CIRCUIT JUDGE
COURTHOUSE
101 East Main Street
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801-2772

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

TELEPHONE 384-3704
AREA CODE 217

TO: MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge Grant Review

FROM: The Honorable Thomas J. Difanis, Presiding Judge 
Randy Rosenbaum, Champaign County Public Defender 
Joe Gordon, Director, Champaign County Court Services 
Roger Holland, Court Administrator 

RE: Letter of Commitment – MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge

DATE: March 24, 2015

The criminal justice system in Champaign County is at a crossroads. Facing significant budgetary constraints and a lack of community resources for addressing the needs of mentally ill and addicted individuals, the justice system must adapt. With the cooperation of the key stakeholders in the Criminal Justice Executive Council and many others in the County, the Champaign County Courts seek the assistance of the MacArthur Foundation in embarking on measures targeting individuals in both pre- and post-trial phases of the system.

In the pre-trial phase, the Court will authorize the Sheriff to implement, prior to incarceration, a risk assessment instrument to evaluate the need to confine arrested individuals. The Courts are also working with the relevant stakeholders to develop a Community Resource Center where individuals needing mental health treatment, detoxification services or respite care can be cared for. As many of these individuals have frequent interactions with law enforcement, a Community Resource Center would enable many of them to receive the services they need while being diverted from involvement in the criminal justice system. The goal of these efforts is simple: to ensure that only those individuals who require incarceration are being incarcerated in Champaign County.

The planning grant will also enable the Courts to plan other ways to curb jail confinement. Examples include (1) the adoption of “holistic defense” as the model of defense advocacy in the County; (2) working with University of Illinois Law Professor Kenworthy Bilz to identify potential ways to limit confinement through improvements in the probation-revocation process; and (3) expanded sentencing options for judges.

In the post-trial phase, the Court will continue to include two representatives – the Director of Court Services and a representative of the judges – on the Reentry Council to address the housing, education, employment, training and other needs of individuals returning to the community after incarceration.

The best way that Champaign County can ensure that these efforts are successful and cost-effective is to collect, analyze and share Court-related data. The collection of the data will be handled by the County’s IT Department and the Court’s IT staff. The Presiding Judge, Public Defender, the Director of Court Services and the Court Administrator will serve on the Planning Team to provide input and analysis.

Given the financial limitations at the state and local level, and the needs of those with mental health and/or substance abuse issues, it is imperative that the stakeholders in the Champaign County justice system remain committed to using incarceration in only those circumstances where public safety so requires. The funds provided by a MacArthur Foundation grant would allow the Courts to plan and analyze data to further this goal. We are resolved to working together with our colleagues to achieve it.



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

March 26, 2015

Dan Walsh, Sheriff of Champaign County

The purpose of this letter is to support your application to the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge Grant, and to commit that the Champaign County Mental Health Board will partner with you to plan, fund and deliver services at the Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center.

The Champaign County Mental Health Board is the local behavioral health authority in our community, and as such we share your concerns about people with serious and persistent mental illness and/or substance use disorders who are incarcerated as the default behavioral health treatment option in our community. In response to your input and our ongoing collaboration, our Board has identified behavioral health services and supports for adults who manifest a criminal justice and behavioral health interface as a primary funding priority. This means we will work in collaboration with you and other community stakeholders including the Champaign County Community Coalition to develop a Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center, and commit new resources and redirection of effort to better serve the population of interest.

To illustrate this commitment, we have worked collaboratively with you to plan for a consultation with Mr. Leon Evans, President/CEO of the Center for Health Care Services, San Antonio, Texas (Bexar County). Mr. Evans will be in Champaign County April 22-25, 2015 to provide information about their successful model of jail diversion programming and to consult with us about how we can reconfigure our resources to better serve the population of interest.

Like you, we are also interested in addressing the problems associated with the racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system in Champaign County. Heretofore we have focused our efforts on the juvenile justice system and the disproportionately high numbers of youth of color who are involved. We are strongly committed to moving behavioral health service providers that receive our funding toward improving their cultural and linguistic competence and thereby improve efficacy and positive outcomes for underserved populations. To this end, we have hired a Cultural and Linguistic Competence Coordinator who is responsible for training and monitoring improvement in this critical area. Any contracts issued pertaining to the Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center will include the cultural and linguistic competence component.

Lastly, I want to thank you for taking the lead on the MacArthur Foundation application. In my opinion your commitment to solving these problems combined with the necessary organizational skills positions you to effectively provide the cross agency leadership for this process. I appreciate your commitment and you can count on the Champaign County Mental Health Board to partner and do what is necessary to address these important issues.

Peter Tracy
Executive Director

MEMORANDUM OF COMMITMENT

Submitted by:

**DR. ROBERT EASTER, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS;
DR. TOM RAMAGE, PRESIDENT, PARKLAND COLLEGE;
SHEILA FERGUSON, CEO, COMMUNITY ELEMENTS;
BRUCE SUARDINI, CEO, THE PRAIRIE CENTER;
MAYOR DON GERARD, CITY OF CHAMPAIGN;
ACTING VILLAGE PRESIDENT SEAN WIDENER, VILLAGE OF MAHOMET;
MAYOR CHARLES SMITH, VILLAGE OF RANTOUL;
VILLAGE PRESIDENT, ROBERT MCCLEARY, VILLAGE OF SAVOY;
MAYOR LAUREL PRUSSING, CITY OF URBANA;
DR. PATTSI PETRIE, CHAIR, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD**

We represent a broad cross-section of municipal governments, service providers, educational institutions, and the County Board. We are united in our concern that our local jail is greatly populated by people who are poor, African-American, unemployed, and uneducated. Half, for example, lack a high school degree or GED, and over half are unemployed. A particularly grievous concern is that so many people suffering from addiction or severe mental illnesses are housed in the jail when they would not have to be if suitable alternatives to jail confinement were developed in our county.

We believe that one antidote to these grave problems is to establish a Restorative Justice and Community Resource Center in our county. As the letter from the Champaign County Mental Health Board indicates, we have already begun to lay the groundwork for such a Center. One of this Center's primary aims would be to divert people from the criminal-justice system, particularly the jail. It would likely include a detoxification unit (the closest detoxification unit is over eighty miles away), behavioral-health treatment, job-skills training, restorative-justice programming, and other treatment programs and services carefully targeted to address the need to avoid initial or later jail confinement whenever possible.

Our commitment to the system planning process is to do whatever we can to make this much needed Center a reality in Champaign County. Our institutions will be serving on the Planning Committee (with one mayor representing municipal leaders) and will participate in the work of a subcommittee that will be charged with planning the Center. The plan we help develop will ensure that its operations reflect evidence-based practices, integrate cutting-edge ideas, and are regularly evaluated. And we will maintain, as the Center's first priority, the abatement of jail confinement in Champaign County.

The entities we represent and the many others with whom we will partner all have singular strengths that we will be bringing to this planning process. The Prairie Center and Community Elements are providers of behavioral-health care, and Parkland College is well known for its vocational-training program and an Adult Education Program that provides services and instruction to people lacking a high school diploma and even basic literacy skills. The School of Social Work and the Psychology Department at the University of Illinois can help identify and implement innovative ways to provide direct services effectively at the Center. Finally, cities and other municipalities in Champaign County can join with the County Board in identifying additional partners to include in the Center's planning and operations and in developing the plan to fund the Center.



202 S. Broadway
Urbana, IL 61802

March 24, 2015

Dear Administrators of the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge:

Champaign Urbana Citizens for Peace and Justice (CUCPJ) offers this letter of commitment to the grant application to the MacArthur Foundation by the Champaign County Sheriff's Office. We believe developing this proposal and, hopefully, its eventual funding represent important steps forward for our county. This county would benefit greatly from the type of process being offered by the MacArthur Foundation grant. Therefore, we commit our organization to support planning the mentoring programs which are key to the proposal. In particular, we pledge to focus on advising how such programs can address racial and ethnic disparities in Champaign County. In addition, we provide the following responses to the three questions posed in the RFP.

How would participation in this initiative benefit your jurisdiction?

Founded in 2004, CUCPJ offers a unique and much needed voice to this initiative. We are a grassroots civil rights organization focused on addressing racial and economic disparities in our county. With over 3,000 supporters, members from across the community, and core of several dozen activists, CUCPJ has operated as a watchdog of the criminal justice system, bringing the voices and perspectives of those directly impacted to the attention of policy makers. CUCPJ has called attention to racial disparities in all phases of the criminal justice system. Our activities have included: accompanying defendants and families through the legal process; campaigning to reduce the cost of calls from the jail; promoting the formation of an Urbana Civilian Review Board of Police; serving on a task force focused on racial disparities in juries; organizing events on the impact of felony convictions; sponsoring training on Restorative Circles; and data collection/advocacy on racial disparities in traffic stops. Our 2012-15 Build Programs, Not Jails campaign has used research and advocacy to promote criminal justice reform and jail population reduction. In 2012-13, the county board appointed two CUCPJ members to the Community Justice Task Force, charged with developing proposals for alternatives to incarceration. Our history gives us a vital perspective and constituency which can greatly enhance this initiative.

What current policies and practices should be examined as potential contributors to the inappropriate or unnecessary use of jail in your jurisdiction? Based on our 11 years of action research, we suggest examining:

- Racial disparities in stops - African Americans are about twice as likely to be stopped as white drivers in our community. In 2010, 91% of those arrested for jaywalking in Urbana were African-American.
- Jailing for minor and traffic offenses – About 80% of those in the jail are booked for non-violent offenses. 20% of those in jail are serving time for traffic offenses despite options for community service.
- Racial disparities in the jail population – Consistently, more than 50% of those housed in the jail are African American despite 13% of Champaign County's population being African American.
- Bonds - The disparity of bonds set for African Americans versus white defendants should be examined.
- Mental Illness in the jail - The jail is often a one-stop drop off for anyone with a mental illness: it also serves as the detox center since there is no substance abuse treatment for the poor in our county.
- Homelessness – There are at least twice the number of homeless as there are beds available in local shelters. As a result, the jail often becomes a homeless shelter.

How will your agency comply with the Foundation's expectations...in the planning process, data collection and sharing, and commitment to addressing racial and ethnic disparities?

CUCPJ will consult on how the program can best address racial and ethnic disparities in the jail population and will support the planning and development of a mentoring program to support reduction in the jail population.

Sincerely,

Danielle Chynoweth, Co-Founder, CUCPJ

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

College of Law
504 East Pennsylvania Avenue
Champaign, IL 61820



Sheriff Dan Walsh
Champaign County Sheriff's Office
204 East Main Street
Urbana, IL 61801-2702

March 18, 2015

Dear Sheriff Walsh,

I am a professor of law at the University of Illinois. I have a Ph.D. in social psychology from Princeton University and a J.D. from the University of Chicago, and my research focuses primarily on empirical investigations of the psychological effects of crime on victims and communities, and of punishment on victims, communities and offenders.

I recently learned that Champaign County will be applying for funding from the MacArthur foundation, who has issued a call for proposals to explore whether and how jail is being overused (or misused) in the criminal justice system. I understand that MacArthur wishes grantees to spend funds to evaluate the use of jails from an empirical perspective, with the ambition of collecting and analyzing data on how jails are actually being used on the ground today.

One potential inappropriate use of jail in both Champaign County and elsewhere is incarcerating offenders for violations of conditions of probation or parole, where those conditions are only weakly related—or even altogether unrelated—to the original crime for which the offender was convicted. (This would also apply somewhat to conditions of bail for pretrial detainees.) To know *whether* this is a misuse of jail, we would need to know several things. First, what terms or conditions of probation or parole are being assigned to offenders? Second, are these terms related to the underlying offense? Third, are probationers/parolees violating these terms, and why? And fourth, how often do any violations result in the offenders returning to jail? A related question is whether terms of probation/parole are either assigned or enforced in a way that disproportionately affects some communities, or racial/ethnic groups, more than others—which would also flag a potentially inappropriate use of jail.

These are all empirical questions that cannot be resolved unless we have full data on actual practices and outcomes within a jurisdiction. Assembling and analyzing such data would certainly advance MacArthur's primary interest in evaluating the potential misuse of jail. If Champaign were selected for this grant, and could collect this data, I commit to helping to collect this data, and would analyze and use it to (hopefully) suggest improvements to the system, if such improvements are needed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenworthy Bilz".

Kenworthy Bilz
Professor of Law

March 31, 2015

Sheriff Dan Walsh
Champaign County Sheriff's Office
204 East Main Street
Urbana IL 61801

Re: Champaign County Grant Application
MacArthur Foundation
Champaign County Jail Study

Sheriff Walsh:

I write on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Champaign County Bar Association (CCBA). The CCBA is a long-standing organization of Champaign County attorneys who practice in the Champaign County Court system. All of the CCBA members are committed to the very best in the functioning of that system, including the criminal justice component.

On March 11, 2015 the CCBA Board of Governors unanimously passed a resolution of support and commitment to the application to be made by your office for a MacArthur Foundation Grant Award to study the reformation and improvement of the Champaign County justice system, particularly regarding the utilization of the Champaign County Jail. The CCBA Board is acutely aware of historical issues regarding jail overcrowding, low-level offenders being incarcerated, citizens with mental illness who present recurring episodes of required incarceration, and other issues relating to county incarceration.

CCBA is committed to be a partner in researching all methods that may improve the criminal justice system. Specifically, CCBA members can assist by serving as mediators in a restorative justice initiative to divert some individuals from the jail while meeting victims' needs and the need to hold individuals accountable for their harmful actions. Empirical data would assist in identifying which cases would have the greatest impact on the jail and in determining how such a restorative system would function best.

CCBA looks forward to working with you and others in the criminal justice system to review current conditions and reform them to the extent possible. The MacArthur Foundation grant funding would be an important initial step in achieving jail population and jail utilization goals.

Very truly yours,



John Gadau

President, Champaign County Bar Association



Champaign County ACLU

Station A - Box 2651, Champaign, IL 61825-2651

March 27, 2015

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY ACLU

Station A - Box 2651
Champaign, IL 61825

email: info@aclu-cu.org

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Sheriff Dan Walsh
Champaign County Sheriff's Office
204 E. Main St.
Urbana, IL 61801-2702

Dear Sheriff Walsh,

The Champaign County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is proud to join in support of the efforts of Champaign County to reduce the over-reliance on incarceration in our community. This Chapter has had a longstanding commitment to work with the County to find solutions to the stark racial disparities in our County's justice system and to create alternatives to treat those with mental illness, in order to divert these individuals out of the criminal justice system.

We believe that the planning process aimed at reform underway in Champaign County is a good vehicle for pursuing these ends. For this reason, we support the County's request for funding.

As noted in the County's MacArthur Foundation grant proposal, the current public discussion and debate over a new jail facility has created a unique opportunity to identify and institute alternatives to incarceration. The goal of lowering incarceration rates through community programs and services has recently been endorsed by two resolutions of the Urbana City Council and is under discussion at other Champaign County jurisdictions. Recent initiatives including the Re-entry Council and the Champaign Justice Executive Council are promising starts and there is a movement, endorsed by the city of Urbana, to establish a Mental Health Court. The process contemplated by the County would strengthen and advance this on-going process.

In February of this year, the Champaign County ACLU sponsored a program on the criminal justice system and the problems of an over-reliance on incarceration. The program drew a wide range of interests from the community, including the police chiefs of Champaign and Urbana (the main urban areas of the County), the deputy sheriff, the mayor of Urbana, county board members, a school board member, several other elected officials, the president of National Alliance on Mental Illness, and many community activists, including those from a local group Citizens With Conviction. The size of the audience and the energy of the participants demonstrate that there is a shared commitment across many constituencies to make real change in Champaign County's criminal justice system.

The Champaign County ACLU will support the County's effort to design, adopt and implement a system for a non-monetary approach to pre-trial release, making such releases contingent on risk assessment and the likelihood of appearing in court, rather than requiring a bond that many people caught up in the criminal justice system cannot afford. We will also help in the planning of the community meeting that will focus on the system plan being developed with this grant's assistance.

We hope and believe that Champaign County could -- with funding from this grant -- become a model for county-wide initiatives for de-incarceration and for treatment outside of jails for those in the justice system. The Champaign County ACLU is committed to participating in this process and strongly urges the MacArthur Foundation to fund Champaign County's proposal.

Carol Spindel, Chapter President, Champaign County ACLU

4. Data Capacity (25%) Champaign County Sheriff's Office, Illinois

Created: 03/16/2015

Last updated: 03/31/2015

A reform agenda that is anchored in a thorough understanding of relevant data is essential to achieving meaningful and enduring change. Data is needed to understand the facts about how jail is used, why this is so, and to surface variables indicative of whether an individual does or does not present risks to public safety. The Foundation seeks to invest in sites that demonstrate the willingness and capacity to conduct a planning process which is driven by the use and understanding of data. For the purposes of understanding your site's readiness to effectively tackle a data-driven planning process around the use of jail, the Foundation asks that you answer the following questions about your jurisdiction's data capacity, and also that you provide a representative sample of the criminal justice data you currently collect (see Data Capacity Appendix). **Any data provided in the application will be used exclusively for the purpose of evaluating applications and will be treated with the strictest confidentiality by the Foundation.**

If selected, grantee sites will be expected to furnish additional data to advance local planning and evaluation of the overall efficacy and impact of the initiative. In particular, selected sites will be expected to provide identifiable, case-level data to the Institute of State and Local Governance at the City University of New York (ISLG), which will be tracking performance measures for the Initiative.^[1] Both ISLG and an independent evaluator will have access to identifiable case-level data provided by all sites; other initiative partners will have access only to de-identified case-level data. All data submitted in connection with the Safety and Justice Challenge will be transferred and stored securely, and access will be restricted to project staff.

^[1] Selected sites will be asked to provide data pertaining to the following key system points: arrest, charge, assignment of counsel, pretrial release, case processing, disposition/sentencing, and post-conviction process/supervision.

Page 1

4.1. If your jurisdiction is selected to receive a planning grant, which individual(s) will be responsible for tracking and sharing data with the Foundation and its partners?

Kirk Bedwell, Project Manager, Champaign County Integrated Justice

Allen Jones, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Champaign County Sheriff's Office

4.2. Please help the Foundation understand the ways your jurisdiction currently collects data, and the availability of data indicators that you believe will be critical to an effective planning process. Please indicate the attributes that best describe your data collection and analytical capacity at the agency level. Please check as many as applicable.

4.2.a. Dedicated analytical/research unit with multiple analysts	None
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4.2.b. Dedicated full-time analyst/researcher	None
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4.2.c. Dedicated part-time analyst/researcher	None
4.2.d. IT personnel also responsible for data	Police, Prosecution, Courts, Jails
4.2.e. Non-research agency staff (e.g., prosecutor) responsible for data	None
4.2.f. Interns collect data	None
4.2.g. Non-agency personnel (e.g., local researcher) collect data	None

4.3. Please answer the following brief questionnaire about your jurisdiction's data capacity:

Is there a mental health flag in your system that allows you to identify defendants/inmates with mental health diagnoses?	Yes
---	-----

Which of the primary agencies have such a flag available?

Jails

Does every defendant/inmate have a unique identifier?	Yes
Is that unique identifier common across system points and data systems (e.g., corrections, probation, courts)?	Yes
Similarly, does every criminal case have a unique identifier (given that a single defendant/inmate may have multiple arrests/cases)?	Yes
Is that unique identifier common across system points and data systems (e.g., corrections, probation, courts)?	Yes

Do you have a centralized system of record or an integrated data system that combines data from the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and corrections?	Yes
Are data routinely merged between departments or divisions in your jurisdiction?	Yes

4.3.1. How is defendant race and ethnicity determined (e.g., self-reported, determined by arresting police officer)? Does this vary across the primary agencies listed above? If so, please describe the approach for as many of them as possible.

Race and ethnicity are self-reported and do not vary across primary agencies. Sheriff's Patrol staff will confirm race/ethnicity at the point of first contact. Corrections staff will question/confirm race/ethnicity at time of booking into the jail.

Prosecution and Courts rely upon the reporting entry generated by the Sheriff's Corrections records management system. Any non-arrest reports sent to Prosecution/Courts will be entered with the race/ethnicity as reported by the local law enforcement agencies.

4.3.2. How are defendant racial and ethnic categories reported (e.g., black, Hispanic black, Hispanic white, etc.)? Does

this vary across the primary agencies listed above? If so, please describe the approach for as many of them as possible.

Race Categories recorded in Sheriff's Patrol and Corrections Records Management System (New World Systems) are:

- A - Asian/Pacific Islander
- B - Black
- H - Hispanic
- I - Native American
- U - Unknown
- W - White

Ethnicity Categories recorded in Sheriff's Patrol and Corrections Records Management System are:

- H - Hispanic or Latino
- I - American Indian
- U - Unknown
- NH - Not-Hispanic or Latino

Race/Ethnicity is combined in the Prosecution/Courts/Probation Records Management System (JANO Justice Systems):

- A – Asian/Pacific Islander – non-Hispanic
- AH - Asian/Pacific Islander – Hispanic
- B – Black – non-Hispanic
- BH – Black – Hispanic
- I – Native American – non-Hispanic
- IH – Native American –Hispanic
- W – White – non-Hispanic
- WH – White – Hispanic

During the "import" or integration into the JANO Justice System from the New World Systems (NWS) Corrections Management logic is applied to combine the race/ethnicity from NWS into JANO.

4.4. To help reviewers understand the data that is currently available in your jurisdiction, please do your best to generate data for 2014 (or the most recent 12-month period for which data are available) on each indicator listed in the Data Capacity Appendix. For each data category (e.g., arrests, jail, bail, etc.), please indicate the source agency from which you gathered the data in the space provided in the template. For example, arrest data may be available through a statewide criminal justice agency, while bail decision data may only be available through the court system. For the application, the Foundation is requesting aggregate data only.

The Foundation understands that not every jurisdiction will be able to provide all of this information at the time of application submission. Lack of comprehensive data will not disqualify applicants at this stage, particularly if your jurisdiction can demonstrate the willingness to work with the Foundation to gather comprehensive data going forward. For any indicators that your jurisdiction is not able to provide at the time of submission, please indicate from the drop-down menu within the Excel document provided whether you would be able to produce the data with some effort, whether you cannot produce the data without significant assistance, or whether you do not currently collect the data.

MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge Application Data Capacity Appendix
Appendix: Data Request

12 month Reporting Period Start Date: January 1, 2014

12 month Reporting Period End Date: December 31, 2014

INSTRUCTIONS

To help reviewers understand the data that is currently available in your jurisdiction, please indicate the source agency from which the data is collected for each data category (e.g., arrests, jail, bail, etc.), please indicate the source agency from which the data is collected while bail decision data may only be available through the court system. For the application time of application submission. Lack of comprehensive data will not disqualify applicants and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. For any indicators that your jurisdiction is not able to provide at the time of submission, please indicate the type of data with significant assistance, or whether you do not currently collect the data.

Decision Point 1: Arrest	Data
Arrests	
Total arrests by top charge severity (felony, misdemeanor, violation, other)	YES
Total arrests by race/ethnicity/gender	YES
# of arrests where defendant had:	YES
A prior arrest	YES
A prior conviction	YES
Decision Point 2: Charge	Data
Prosecution	
# of cases accepted for prosecution, broken down by:	YES
Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor	YES
Major crime categories (e.g. persons, property, drugs, etc.)	YES
Deferred prosecutions	
# of deferred prosecutions	NO
Declined to Prosecute	
# of cases declined to prosecute	YES
Decision Point 3: Pre-trial Release	Data
Jail admissions: most recent 12 month period	
# of beds (jail capacity)	YES
Total admissions to jail for most recent 12-month period, broken down by:	
Demographics: race and ethnicity, age, and gender	YES
Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor	YES
# of admissions in 2014 (or most recent 12 months)	YES
Percent of the 2014 admissions with previous admission(s) to the jail in past 3 years.	YES
Jail: 1 day snapshot	
One-day snapshot of the number of people held in detention 10/29/2014 , broken down by:	YES
Demographics: race and ethnicity, age, and gender	YES

Charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor	YES
Average and median length of stay (LOS) for pre-trial detainees by charge severity: felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor	YES
Bail and Release without Money Bail	
# of defendants released on bail broken down by top charge (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)	YES
# of defendants released without money bail broken down by top charge (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)	YES
Average and median bail amounts set and paid by top charge level (felony, misdemeanor, less than a misdemeanor)	YES
Decision Point 4: Case Processing	<u>Data</u>
Dismissal	
# of cases disposed at arraignment	NO
# of cases dismissed after arraignment	YES
Diversion	
# of cases diverted	NO
# of diverted cases that have been successfully completed	NO
Decision Point 5: Disposition / Sentencing	<u>Data</u>
Conviction	
# of cases resulted in a guilty plea or conviction	YES
Sentence	
# of convictions resulted in prison sentences	YES
# of convictions resulted in jail sentences	YES
# of convictions resulted in "time-served" sentences	YES
# of convictions resulted in non-incarcerative sentences	YES
Decision Point 6: Post-conviction Process / Supervision	<u>Data</u>
Probation	
# of people on probation in the 12 month period	YES
# of people who completed probation in the 12 month period	YES



Please do your best to get the information you gathered the data on the information we are requesting at this stage, particularly in this session, please indicate

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enerate data for 2014 (or the most recent 12-month period for which data are available) on each indicator listed below. Please enter the data in the space provided in the template. For example, arrest data may be available through a statewide criminal justice system or through aggregate data only. The Foundation understands that not every jurisdiction will be able to provide all of this information. Please indicate early if your jurisdiction can demonstrate the willingness to work with the Foundation to gather comprehensive data. Select the response from the drop-down menu whether you would be able to produce the data with some effort, whether you could

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

We can produce this data with some effort (e.g., we can construct these reports by looking at a number of sources and putting something together within a day).

We could produce this data with significant assistance (e.g., the data are collected but putting them together requires significant matching and analysis).

We do not collect this data at this time.

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

We do not collect this data at this time.

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

We do not collect this data at this time.

We do not collect this data at this time.

We do not collect this data at this time.

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

If you are unable to provide the data, please select from the following:

Budget Narrative

A. PERSONNEL

The Sheriff's proposed personnel budget is based upon the anticipated staffing costs for the Round 1 Planning Period that will begin upon grant acceptance and extend for seven months through the end of the coinciding 2015 calendar and fiscal year. The total personnel expense for the 7-month period of the grant is \$115,411. The figures underlying that total are explained below.

CONSULTING & CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

As the Lead Agency, the Sheriff's Office intends to enter into an agreement for Consulting Services from Professor Lynn S. Branham, Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Saint Louis University School of Law. Professor Branham will spend 100% of her time working, under the direction of the Sheriff, as the Sheriff's Liaison with the MacArthur Foundation Technical Advisors, the County-designated Key Stakeholders identified in §3.2 of the grant application, the Planning Team and its subcommittees, and the Reentry Council. She will arrange training and site visits and organize and facilitate community-wide meetings and discussions, both to ensure that the system plan is of the highest quality and that its components are understood and supported.

Professor Branham will be responsible for directing the research, data-collection, and other support services for the Planning Team and its subcommittees. She will advise the Planning Team regarding what subcommittees to create and their composition, with possible options including: (1) Law Enforcement Policies and Practices; (2) Risk Assessment/Release Conditions; (3) Diversion and Community Sentencing Options; (4) Community Resource Center; (5) Restorative Justice; (6) Holistic Defense and Pretrial Advocacy; and (7) Mentoring/Community Engagement. Professor Branham will also be assigned the primary responsibility of writing the system plan developed and approved by the Planning Team.

Professor Branham served as a volunteer advisor to the county during the application process and is keenly aware of every detail of the vision for the plan and intended future endeavors. As a law professor and expert on correctional and sentencing law and policy, she has written extensively on these subjects, including articles on how to integrate restorative justice into sentencing and correctional systems and a casebook. She has held a number of leadership positions in the American Bar Association, serving, for example, as a member of its Criminal Justice Section Council, Co-Director of the Section's Equal Justice Division (which includes the Committee on Race and Racism), and Co-Chair of the Corrections Committee. In her ABA work, service as the ABA's representative on the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, and training of judges at twenty-two workshops, she has worked with individuals from every sector of the criminal-justice system. As a result, we believe she is particularly well suited to work with the broad range of stakeholders in Champaign County in the development of a system plan to limit jail confinement and the racial and socioeconomic disparity reflected in the jail's population.

The Sheriff believes this part of the staffing plan will maximize the investment of the MacArthur Foundation, its partners and the County of Champaign. The compensation for Professor Branham was

Budget Narrative

negotiated based upon her last annualized salary (including benefits) as a Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law from Saint Louis University in the amount of \$162,288 which is the sum a qualified applicant with Professor Branham's credentials, experience and expertise would receive. **The consulting expense for the 7-month position in 2015 is \$93,773 (based on an annualized compensation package of \$160,753.50).**

Two Graduate Research Assistants from the law school or other graduate students from the University of Illinois will assist in providing research, data-collection, and other support services to the Planning Team's subcommittees. The monthly salary is estimated as the minimum salary that a qualified Graduate Research Assistant at the University of Illinois would expect to receive based upon comparable compensation at the University. It is expected that the Graduate Research Assistants will devote fifteen hours a week for seven months to support the work of the planning project and subcommittees. **The expense for Graduate Assistants' Research work for 7 months is \$13,622 ($\$973 \times 7 = \$6,811 \times 2$ positions).**

COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN

The Chief Deputy Sheriff, Allen E Jones, will be the Point of Contact for the County of Champaign and the Champaign County Sheriff's Office. Chief Deputy Jones will work directly with the Consultant to facilitate connections within the Sheriff's Office, County of Champaign, and local agencies and entities, such as law enforcement, judiciary, service providers, and others that have tendered letters of commitment to the system-planning process. Chief Deputy Jones will be supported by two Captains within the Sheriff's Office for whose time reimbursement will not be sought. The portion of Chief Deputy Jones's time devoted to the Safety + Justice Challenge, as Point of Contact, for which reimbursement is being sought under the grant is **\$3,490 (Approximately 70 hours).**

The Courts Technology Specialist Kirk Bedwell works under the direction of the Champaign County Circuit Court and Champaign County Circuit Clerk and will be assigned as the lead data specialist for the grant period. Mr. Bedwell will work directly with the Consultant and Chief Deputy Jones and will be responsible for tracking and sharing data with the Foundation and its partners. The portion of Mr. Bedwell's time devoted to supporting the work of the planning project for which reimbursement is being sought under the grant is 5% for the entire 7 month period. **The expense for Court Technology Specialist work for 7 months is \$2,737 ($\$7,820 \times 5\% \times 7$).**

Computer Programmer Barb Edwards of the Champaign County IT Department will work directly with Courts Technology Specialist Bedwell to facilitate the consolidation of acquired data into legacy reports and/or programs that the Planning Team and its subcommittees will use for comparison and decision-making. We anticipate that these same reports will later be used by the Sheriff and other stakeholders to guide operational decision-making. Ms. Edwards is skilled in programming code that all Champaign County agencies use for Records Management Systems and is capable of creating reports useable by the Foundation and its partners, the Consultant, and the rest of the Champaign County team. The portion of Ms. Edwards's time devoted to the Safety + Justice Challenge for which reimbursement is

Budget Narrative

being sought under the grant is 5% for the entire 7 month period. **The expense for Computer Programming (Report Consolidation) work for 7 months is \$1,789 (\$5,111 x 5% x 7).**

B. TRAINING & TRAVEL

The Sheriff's proposed Training & Travel budget includes funds so that a delegation of key stakeholders can attend the two All Sites meetings in Washington D.C. and Chicago. The expense for the Foundation's mandatory All Sites meeting in **Washington, DC for May 27-28 is \$8,735.** (\$660 - Airfare/mileage, ground transportation & parking per attendee + \$1,087 - Hotel & Meal Cost per attendee = \$1,747 x 5 attendees). The expense for the Foundation's mandatory All Sites meeting in **Chicago, IL is \$4,685.** (\$269 - mileage & parking per attendee + \$668 - Hotel & Meal Cost per attendee = \$937 x 5 attendees). **The expense for the Foundation All Sites Meetings is 13,420.**

The money budgeted for training and travel will also fund three site visits, as well as three training sessions to be held with the Planning Team and other stakeholders in Champaign County. These site visits and training sessions will be designed to build upon, not duplicate, the technical assistance received with the planning grant. The site visits and training sessions will also be carefully selected so that they facilitate the preparation of a system plan that will make Champaign County not only an exemplar of evidence-based programming and best practices, but also a pilot site for some cutting-edge innovations. Final decisions about the site visits and training will be made once further feedback is obtained regarding the technical assistance that will be provided under the grant. Potential examples of the focus of these site visits and training include: model law enforcement policies and procedures to limit jail confinement and avoid racial discrimination; optimal pre-confinement risk assessment processes and tools; avoiding unnecessary jail confinement through the contouring of release conditions and the refinement of processes for modifying those conditions and revoking conditional release; restorative-justice mechanisms; implementing "holistic defense"; and diversion and community sentencing options.

A site visit to Bexar County Texas as a follow-up to an already scheduled April 2015 consultation with Leon Evans, President/CEO of the Center for Health Care Services, San Antonio, Texas is another distinct possibility. (See the Letter of Commitment from the Champaign County Health Board for a discussion of this consultative visit.) **The expense for 3 attendees to travel for the Bexar County site visit would be \$3,600** (\$490 - Airfare/mileage, ground transportation & parking per attendee + \$ 710 Hotel & Meal Cost per attendee = \$1,200 x 3 attendees).

The remaining portion of the Training & Travel budget includes two additional site visits (location to be determined) for 3 Champaign County attendees. **The expense for the two additional Site Visits \$6,112** (\$473 - Airfare/mileage, ground transportation & parking per attendee + \$ 546 Hotel & Meal Cost per attendee x 3 attendees = \$3,056 x 2 visits). **The expense for the training sessions is \$7,275** (\$570 - Airfare/mileage, ground transportation & parking per attendee + \$ 355 Hotel & Meal Cost + \$1,500 Honorarium fees x 3).

Budget Narrative

C. OVERHEAD

Administrative services, budget management, office supplies, and facility rental (if needed for the community-wide meeting) will be provided by existing Champaign County Administrative Services employees. The sum allotted for photocopying will enable packets of materials to be compiled for Planning Team meetings, meetings of its subcommittees, the three training sessions conducted as part of the system-planning process, and other planning-related purposes. The total overhead expense for the 7-month period of the grant is \$4,184.

Executive Assistant to the County Administrator Tami Ogden will work directly with the Consultant and Chief Deputy Sheriff to provide the necessary administrative support and organization for meetings, training sessions, and site visits as needed. The portion of Ms. Ogden's time devoted to the Safety + Justice Challenge for which reimbursement is being sought under the grant is 5% for the entire 7 month period. **The expense for Executive Assistant Services work for 7 months is \$1,350 (\$3,857.91 x 5% x 7).**

Budget & HR Specialist Evelyn Boatz will work directly with the Consultant and Chief Deputy Sheriff to provide the necessary administrative and budgetary management of grant funds. The portion of Ms. Boatz's time devoted to the Safety + Justice Challenge for which reimbursement is being sought under the grant is 4% for the entire 7 month period. **The expense for Budget & HR Management work for 7 months is \$1,496 (\$5,342.34 X 4% x 7).**

Finally, there are other County employees not listed above who will be providing support services to the system-planning process. The County will not be seeking reimbursement for these services.

MacARTHUR FOUNDATION SAFETY + JUSTICE CHALLENGE GRANT APPLICATION BUDGET

PERSONNEL

Name	Title	Agency/Organization	Address	E-Mail	Computation				Cost
					Salary	Basis	% of Time	Length of Time	
Lynn Branham	Distinguished Visiting Scholar	Private Consultant/Contractor		lbranha1@slu.edu	\$13,396	Month	100%	7	\$93,773
Allen Jones	Chief Deputy Sheriff	Champaign County Sheriff's Office	204 E. Main, Urbana, IL 61801	ajones@co.champaign.il.us	\$49.86	Hourly	100%	70	\$3,490
Kirk Bedwell	Courts Technology Specialist	Champaign County Circuit Court/Circuit Clerk	101 E. Main, Urbana, IL 61801	kbedwell@co.champaign.il.us	\$7,820	Month	5%	7	\$2,737
Barb Edwards	Programmer	Champaign County IT Department	1776 E. Washington, Urbana, IL 61802	bedwards@co.champaign.il.us	\$5,111	Month	5%	7	\$1,789
To Be Determined	Graduate Research & Data Collection Hourly	University of Illinois - UC		To be Determined	\$973	Month	100%	7	\$6,811
To Be Determined	Graduate Research & Data Collection Hourly	University of Illinois - UC		To be Determined	\$973	Month	100%	7	\$6,811
TOTAL PERSONNEL									\$115,411

TRAINING & TRAVEL

Type of Training	Travel Cost per Attendee (includes airfare/mileage, ground transportation & parking)	Hotel & Meal Cost per Attendee	Hororarium Fees	Number of Attendees	Total Cost
Washington, DC - May 27-28 - 3 nights	\$660	\$1,087		5	\$8,735
Chicago, IL Training - 2 nights	\$269	\$668		5	\$4,683
Site Visit - Bexar County, TX - 3 nights	\$490	\$710		3	\$3,599
Site Visit - To be determined - 2 nights	\$473	\$546		3	\$3,056
Site Visit - To be determined - 2 nights	\$473	\$546		3	\$3,056
On Site Training - To be determined	\$570	\$355	\$1,500	1	\$2,425
On Site Training - To be determined	\$570	\$355	\$1,500	1	\$2,425
On Site Training - To be determined	\$570	\$355	\$1,500	1	\$2,425
TOTAL TRAINING & TRAVEL					\$30,405

MacARTHUR FOUNDATION SAFETY + JUSTICE CHALLENGE GRANT APPLICATION BUDGET

OVERHEAD

Personnel					Computation				
Name	Title	Agency/Organization	Address	E-Mail	Salary	Basis	% of Time	Length of Time	Cost
Tami Ogden	Executive Assistant to the County Administrator	Administrative Services	1776 E. Washington, Urbana, IL 61802	togden@co.champaign.il.us	\$3,858	Month	5%	7	\$1,350
Evelyn Boatz	Budget & HR Specialist	Administrative Services	1776 E. Washington, Urbana, IL 61802	eboatz@co.champaign.il.us	\$5,342	Month	4%	7	\$1,496
Photocopying Services									\$1,080
Facility Rental For Public Hearing/Community Meeting									\$258
TOTAL OVERHEAD									\$4,184

SUMMARY TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST	
Personnel	\$115,411
Travel & Training	\$30,405
Overhead	\$4,184
TOTAL	\$150,000

LYNN S. BRANHAM

Distinguished Visiting
Scholar

Saint Louis University School of Law
100 N. Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63101-1930

lbranh1@slu.edu
(314) 977-2134

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL. Chicago, Illinois. J.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. Champaign, Illinois. B.A., Summa Cum Laude.

SELECTED HONORS

Walter Dunbar Award (for "outstanding contributions" to the American Correctional Association's accreditation process)

Member of University of Chicago Law Review

Phi Beta Kappa

PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Faculty Member at Twenty-Two Workshops Sponsored by the Federal Judicial Center for Federal Judges and Court Staff

Member of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections for fifteen years, thirteen as the American Bar Association's representative

Chairperson of the Task Force on Quality Assurance

Chairperson of the Accreditation Mission Statement Task Force

Chairperson of the Strategic Planning Committee

Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review CEA Standards

American Correctional Association

Vice-Chairperson of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee

Chairperson of the Proactive Correctional Management Task Force

Member of the Youthful Offenders in Adult Jails and Prisons Task Force

Member of the Standards Committee

Member of the Legal Issues Committee

American Bar Association

Chairperson of the Corrections Committee's Subcommittee on Accreditation

Member of the Civil Detention Standards Advisory Task Force

Co-chairperson of the Corrections Committee of the ABA's Criminal Justice Section (committee projects included the drafting of resolutions on correctional accreditation and the security classification of female offenders, implementation of ABA policies on external oversight of correctional facilities and on the Prison Litigation Reform Act, and preparing recommended revisions to regulations implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act)

Member of the Criminal Justice Section Council

Co-Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Section's Equal Justice Division (Division committees include Juvenile Justice, Military Justice, Problems of the Elderly, Race and Racism, Victims, and Women in Criminal Justice)

Co-Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Section's Specialized Practice Division (Division committees include Amicus Practice, Appellate and Habeas, Cyber-crime, Homeland Security, Immigration, and International)

Co-chairperson of the Legislative and Policy Committee

Chairperson of the Prison Litigation Reform Act Task Force

Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Effective Prison Oversight of the ABA's Corrections Committee

Chairperson of the Criminal Justice Section's Implementation Working Group

Chairperson of the Fiscal Crisis Task Force (drafted a "Blueprint for Cost-Effective Pretrial-Detention, Sentencing, and Corrections Systems" approved by the ABA House of Delegates)

Chairperson of the Task Force on Inmate Litigation

Member of the American Bar Association's Ad Hoc Committee on Criminal Justice Improvements

Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Victim-Offender Mediation Programs of the ABA's Corrections and Sentencing Committee (drafted "Victim-Offender Mediation/Dialogue Program Requirements" endorsed by the ABA House of Delegates)

Chairperson of the Corrections and Sentencing Committee of the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section (committee projects included the drafting of a Model Adult Community Corrections Act and recommendations concerning the privatization of prisons and jails, prison and jail impact statements, mandatory literacy programs, jail industry programs, the funding of correctional education, and the response of correctional systems to the nation's drug problem)

Member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the ABA's Criminal Justice Section

Vice-Chairperson of the American Bar Association's Ad Hoc Committee on AIDS and the Criminal Justice System

Member of the Task Force on Alternatives to Incarceration of the Michigan House of Representatives

Member of the Advisory Board of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation's Justice Program

Member of the Champaign County Community Justice Task Force

Advisor to the Peoria County Jail Population Management Task Force

Member of the Editorial Board, *Correctional Law Reporter*

Member of the Advisory Board, *Corrections and Sentencing Law and Policy Abstracts*, Social Science Research Network

Contributing Editor for *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*

PUBLICATIONS

Books, Manuals, and Monographs

THE LAW AND POLICY OF SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS IN A NUTSHELL, 9th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2013), 8th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2010), 7th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2005)

THE LAW AND POLICY OF SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS, 9th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2012), 8th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2009), 7th edition (Thomson Reuters/West, 2005)

THE LAW OF SENTENCING, CORRECTIONS, AND PRISONERS' RIGHTS, 6th edition (West Group, 2002), 5th edition (West Publishing Company, 1997), 4th edition (West Publishing Company, 1990)

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LIMITING THE BURDENS OF *PRO SE* INMATE LITIGATION: A TECHNICAL-ASSISTANCE MANUAL FOR COURTS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS, AND ATTORNEYS GENERAL (American Bar Association, 1997)

THE USE OF INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES: A LOOK AT THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE (American Bar Association, 1992)

Book Chapters and Law Review Articles

"Plowing in Hope: A Three-Part Framework for Incorporating Restorative Justice Into Sentencing and Correctional Systems," 38 *William Mitchell Law Review* 1261 (2012)

"The Mess We're In': Five Steps Towards the Transformation of Prison Cultures," 44 *Indiana Law Review* 703 (2011)

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"Toothless in Truth? The Ethereal Rational Basis Test and the Prison Litigation Reform Act's Disparate Restrictions on Attorney's Fees," 89 *California Law Review* 999 (2001)

"The Prison Litigation Reform Act's Enigmatic Exhaustion Requirement: What It Means and What Congress, Courts, and Correctional Officials Can Learn From It," 86 *Cornell Law Review* 483 (2001)

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"A Federal Comprehensive Community-Corrections Act: Its Time Has Come," 12 *Thomas Cooley Law Review* 399 (1995)

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"Out of Sight, Out of Danger?: Procedural Due Process and the Segregation of HIV-Positive Inmates," 17 *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly* 293 (1990)

"Opening the Bloodgates: The Blood Testing of Prisoners for the AIDS Virus," 20 *Connecticut Law Review* 763 (1988)

"Implementing and Ignoring the Dictates of the Supreme Court: A Comparative Study of Michigan and Illinois Prison Disciplinary Proceedings," 12 *New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement* 197 (1986)

"Offers of Judgment and Rule 68: A Response to the Chief Justice," 18 *John Marshall Law Review* 341 (1985)

"State Parole Decisions: The Scope of Immunity Accorded Parole Board Members Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983," 1983 *Southern Illinois University Law Journal* 281 (1984)

Other Publications

"Follow the Leader: The Advisability and Propriety of Considering Cost and Recidivism Data at Sentencing," 24 *Federal Sentencing Reporter* 169 (Feb. 2012)

"Introduction and Overview: Symposium on the Aftermath of *Padilla v. Kentucky*: A New Era for Plea Bargaining and Sentencing?," 31 *Saint Louis University Public Law Review* 3 (2012)

"The Mess We're In': Five Steps to Get Out," Yale Law School's *Arthur Liman Program Public Interest Newsletter* (Fall 2010)

"As Plain as . . . Day? The Exemption from FTCA Liability for Unlawful Detention of Property," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases, 2007-08 Term, Issue No.2* (Oct. 29, 2007)

"The PLRA's Exhaustion Requirement: Back to the Drawing Board?," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases, 2006-07 Term, Issue No. 2* (October 30, 2006)

"Does the PLRA's Exhaustion Requirement Contain a Procedural Default Rule?," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases, 2005-06 Term, Issue No. 6* (March 20, 2006)

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"Juvenile Delinquency: A Preliminary Assessment of Risk and Protective Factors in Champaign County" (1999)(155-page needs assessment)

"Lawyers, Money, and Civil Rights: Deciding Whether and How to Apply New Limitations on Attorney's Fees in Pending Cases," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases, 1998-99 Term, Issue No. 6* (March 15, 1999)

"When Signing a Parole-Release Form, Read the Fine Print: Applying the Fourth Amendment to Searches of Parolees' Homes," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1997-98 Term, Issue No. 6 (March 12, 1998)

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"What the Heck Did *Heck v. Humphrey* Mean? Exhausting State Court Remedies Before Mounting a Federal Challenge to the Loss of Prisoners' Good-Time Credits," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1996-97 Term, Issue No. 2 (October 15, 1996)

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"*Minnesota v. Murphy*: Probation Interviews and the Fifth Amendment Privilege Against Self-Incrimination," 3 *Community Corrections Report* 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1996)

"Readin', Writin' . . . and Court Access: The Right of Illiterate Inmates to Legal Assistance," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1995-96 Term, Issue No. 3 (November 17, 1995)

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"Get Tough on . . . the Constitution? Delayed Parole Hearings and the *Ex Post Facto* Clause," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1994-95 Term, Issue No. 4 (December 22, 1994)

"Probation Revocation Under 18 U.S.C. § 3565(a): One Third of the Original Sentence = ?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1993-94 Term, Issue No. 4 (January 3, 1994)

"When and Where Statutory Changes Can Be Challenged: Parole and the *Ex Post Facto* Clause," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1993-94 Term, Issue No. 2 (October 29, 1993)

"Accreditation: Making a Good Process Better," 57 *Federal Probation* 11 (June 1993)

Book Review: PRISON POPULATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY IN CALIFORNIA by Franklin E. Zimring & Gordon Hawkins, 8 *Criminal Justice* 49 (Summer 1993)

"Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies Under the Federal Tort Claims Act: What is the Letter of the Law?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1992-93 Term, Issue No. 8 (April 30, 1993)

"Where There's Smoke, There's . . . A Lawsuit?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1992-93 Term, Issue No. 4 (December 31, 1992)

"Divining Congressional Intent: Can Associations Sue In Forma Pauperis?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1992-93 Term, Issue No. 1 (September 30, 1992)

"Dismissing Frivolous Complaints: Do Courts Know Them When They See Them?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1991-92 Term, Issue No. 7 (March 27, 1992)

"Exhaustion of Remedies Requirement for Federal Prisoners: Separating Wheat From Chaff or Wheat From Wheat?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1991-92 Term, Issue No. 4 (December 20, 1991)

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"Attaching Prisoners' Social Security Benefits: Putting Words in Congress's Mouth?", *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1987-88 Term, Issue No. 10 (March 11, 1988)

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"A Whipping in Time Saves Nine?", *We the People: A Handbook on Community Forums on the Constitution* (American Bar Association, 1987)

"Prisons and Prayers: The Religious Rights of Prisoners," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1986-87 Term, Issue No. 12 (April 10, 1987)

"Damned If You Do? Damned If You Don't?: 'Liberty' Interests Under Parole Statutes," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1986-87 Term, Issue No. 12 (April 10, 1987)

"With This Ring I Would Thee Wed . . . If the Warden Would Let Me," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1986-87 Term, Issue No. 7 (January 9, 1987)

"Interrupting a Crime?: A Return to the Overbreadth Conundrum," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1986-87 Term, Issue No. 11 (March 27, 1987)

"It's Not Our Fault!": Municipal Liability Under Section 1983," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1986-87 Term, Issue No. 2 (October 17, 1986)

"Standing Revisited: Your Boat . . . Your Marijuana . . . Your Rights?," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1985-86 Term, Issue No. 10 (March 14, 1986)

"To Shoot or Not To Shoot: A Constitutional Question," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1985-86 Term, Issue No. 5 (December 7, 1985)

"The Line Between Negligence and Due Process: Where Should It Be Drawn?," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1985-86 Term, Issue No. 4 (November 15, 1985)

"Immunity of Prison Disciplinary Committee Members: Absolute or Qualified?," *Preview of United States Supreme Court Cases*, 1985-86 Term, Issue No. 2 (October 18, 1985)

SPEECHES AND PRESENTATIONS

Testimony

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, Committee on the Judiciary, United States House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, Committee on the Judiciary, United States House of Representatives
Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections

Speeches and Presentations

American Correctional Association
China Executive Leadership Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Correctional Accreditation Managers Association
Georgetown University Law Center
Harvard Law School
International Conference on Literacy in Corrections
Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee, National Association of Counties
Michigan Correctional Association
National Association of Counties
National Commission on Correctional Health Care
National Conference of State Legislatures
National Sentencing Association
National Workshop for Appellate Staff Attorneys
National Workshops for District Judges I

National Workshops for District Judges II
National Workshops for District Judges III
National Workshop for U.S. Magistrate Judges
New York State Council of Probation Administrators
Nootbaar Institute on Law, Religion, and Ethics, Pepperdine University School of Law
Saint Louis University School of Law
Videoseminar for Staff Attorneys of the U.S. Courts of Appeals
Workshop for Federal Judges from the Fifth Circuit
Workshop for Federal Judges from the Sixth and Eighth Circuits
Workshops on § 1983 Litigation for District and Magistrate Judges
Workshop for Federal Judges from the Seventh Circuit
Workshop for Federal Judges from the Seventh and Eighth Circuits
Workshop for Staff Attorneys from the Seventh Circuit
Workshop for Texas Magistrate Judges
Workshop for United States Court of Appeals Judges
Workshop for U.S. Magistrate Judges I
Workshop for U.S. Magistrate Judges II
Yale Law School

WORK EXPERIENCE

Distinguished Visiting Scholar and Visiting Professor of Law; Saint Louis University School of Law
Adjunct Professor of Law; Washington University School of Law
Visiting Professor of Law; University of Iowa College of Law
Professor of Law; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; Grand Rapids, Michigan
Associate Dean; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; Grand Rapids, Michigan
Visiting Professor of Law; University of Illinois College of Law
Visiting Senior Research Scientist; Institute of Government and Public Affairs; University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign
Professor, Associate Professor, and Assistant Professor of Law; Thomas M. Cooley Law School; Lansing, Michigan
Associate in the Law Firm of Nichols, Kruger, Starks, and Carruthers; Minneapolis, Minnesota
Adjunct Professor of Law; Hamline University School of Law
Law clerk for Honorable Harold A. Baker, United States District Court Judge, United States District Court, Central District of Illinois, Danville Division



Illinois Department of Revenue

Office of Local Government Services
Sales Tax Exemption Section, 3-520
101 W. Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62702
217 782-8881

January 2, 2015

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
TREASURER
1776 E WASHINGTON
URBANA IL 61802

Effective January 1, 2015, we have renewed your governmental exemption from payment of the Retailers' Occupation Tax, the Service Occupation Tax (both state and local), the Use Tax, and the Service Use Tax, as required by Illinois law.

We have issued the following new tax exemption identification number:

E9998-5942-07
to
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
of
URBANA, IL

The terms and conditions governing use of your exemption number remain unchanged.

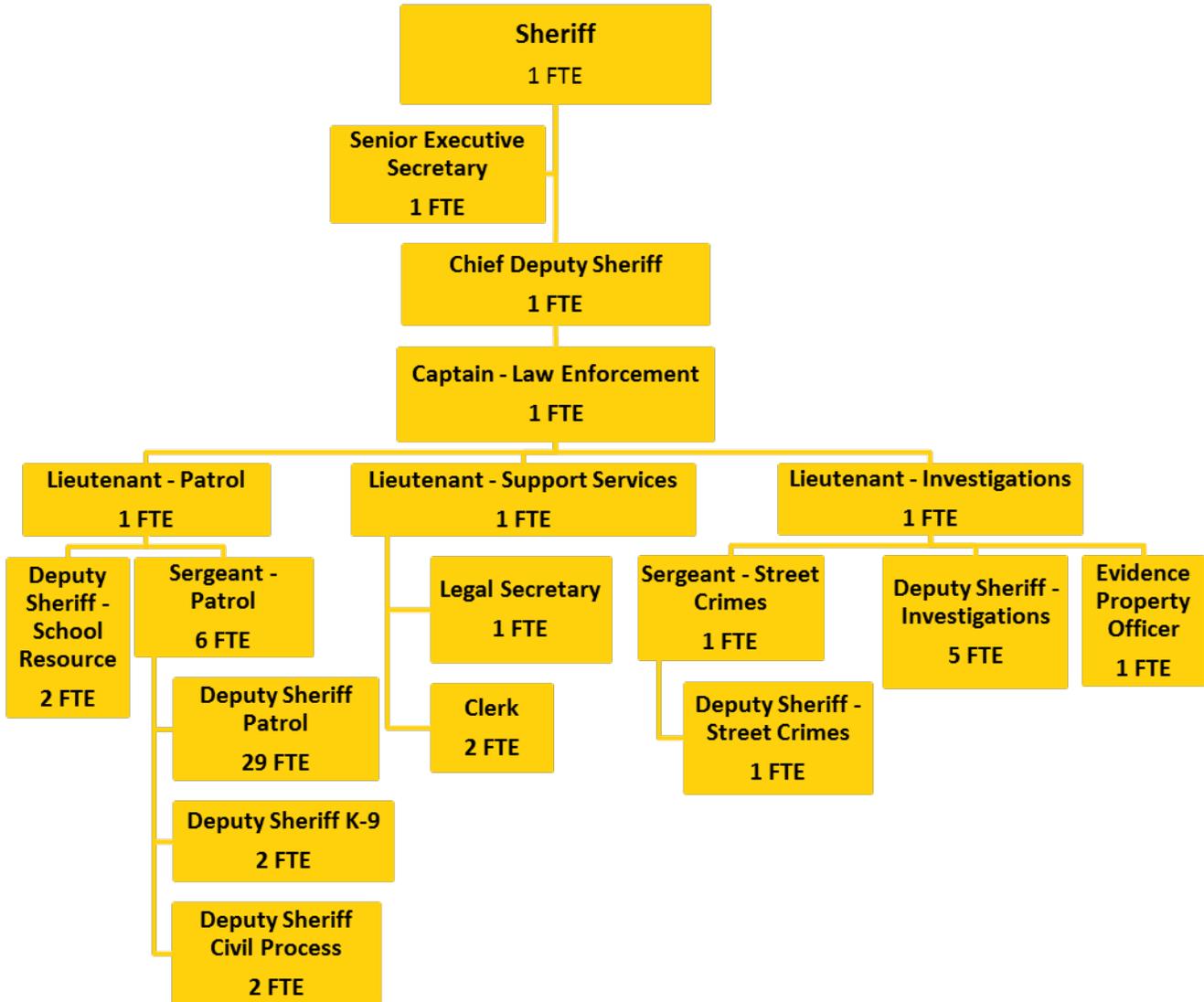
Office of Local Government Services
Illinois Department of Revenue

RECEIVED

JAN 07 2015

C. C. TREAS. OFF

SHERIFF – LAW ENFORCEMENT – 080-040



Sheriff's Operations - Law Enforcement: 59 FTE.

The position and duties of the sheriff are statutorily defined in the Illinois Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/3-6).

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide full police service to the public by upholding the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Illinois, by effectively enforcing the law; by rendering assistance to the public whenever and wherever necessary; by cooperating with other law enforcement agencies in the reduction of unlawful activity; by furnishing assistance and information within office guidelines to other governmental and civic bodies; and, within limits of available resources, by responding to all requests for police service within Champaign County in the most professional manner.

Sheriff

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Champaign County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) anticipates calls for service will be the same next year as it has been in the past. CCSO presently have deputies do in-person electronic home detention (EHD) home checks at least once per week which reduces jail population but adds to patrol duties. The Drug Court Grant for the quarter-time deputy sheriff has expired. However, the CCSO is still continuing to provide deputies' service to drug court. Effective July 2014, Rantoul joined METCAD dispatch. Additional dispatchers have been hired to handle the load, resulting in safer communications for officers and citizens but resulting in noticeable increased expenses for METCAD.

FINANCIAL

Fund 080 Dept 040			2013	2014	2014	2015
			Actual	Original	Projected	Budget
331	25	HHS-CHLD SUP ENF TTL IV-D	\$10,349	\$11,400	\$11,800	\$10,900
331	75	JUST-BULLETPROOF VEST PRG	\$0	\$0	\$14,319	\$0
331	80	JUST-JUSTICE ASSISTNC GRT	\$4,626	\$4,491	\$4,491	\$5,000
334	41	IL DPT HLTHCARE & FAM SRV	\$5,332	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,625
335	71	STATE REV-SALARY STIPENDS	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500
336	6	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	\$164	\$0	\$0	\$0
336	14	VILLAGE OF SAVOY	\$361,772	\$431,200	\$437,800	\$428,541
337	21	LOCAL GOVT REIMBURSEMENT	\$277,353	\$315,000	\$283,175	\$302,265
337	23	LOC GVT RMB-EVNT SECURITY	\$92,111	\$85,000	\$95,000	\$95,000
337	29	SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFCR RMB	\$96,189	\$104,000	\$103,269	\$101,796
		FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL SHARED REVENUE	\$854,396	\$963,591	\$962,354	\$955,627
341	10	COURT FEES AND CHARGES	\$21,083	\$30,000	\$20,470	\$18,895
341	37	SHERIFF FEES	\$262,595	\$310,000	\$239,250	\$239,250
341	54	COURT FEES-SHF VEHICL MNT	\$1,729	\$1,800	\$2,500	\$2,300
341	58	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRN FEE	\$3,064	\$2,000	\$500	\$500
341	60	SHF FAIL-TO-APPEAR WARRNT	\$16,384	\$11,000	\$19,400	\$14,900
341	62	SHF-UNREGISTERD BUYER FEE	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0
351	11	DUI FINES-FOR DUI ENF EQP	\$45,898	\$53,000	\$58,000	\$54,000
352	20	SALE OF SEIZED ASSETS	\$7,192	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
		FEES AND FINES	\$358,145	\$412,800	\$346,120	\$335,845
364	10	SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	\$21,549	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
369	42	WORKER'S COMP. REIMB.	\$44,277	\$20,000	\$30,150	\$10,000
369	90	OTHER MISC. REVENUE	\$20,467	\$10,500	\$20,229	\$2,000
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$86,293	\$50,500	\$50,379	\$12,000
		REVENUE TOTALS	\$1,298,834	\$1,426,891	\$1,358,853	\$1,303,472
511	3	REG. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	\$196,535	\$243,324	\$243,324	\$208,893
511	9	OVERTIME	\$16	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
512	1	SLEP ELECTED OFFCL SALARY	\$106,214	\$116,672	\$116,542	\$110,675
512	2	SLEP APPNTD OFFCL SALARY	\$4,000	\$4,308	\$4,308	\$4,000
512	3	SLEP REG FULL-TIME EMPEE	\$3,456,385	\$3,579,179	\$3,579,179	\$3,422,398

Sheriff

Fund 080 Dept 040			2013	2014	2014	2015
			Actual	Original	Projected	Budget
512	9	SLEP OVERTIME	\$205,862	\$249,588	\$249,588	\$249,588
512	40	SLEP STATE-PD SAL STIPEND	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500
513	20	EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMNT/RECOG PERSONNEL	\$246 \$3,975,758	\$0 \$4,204,571	\$317 \$4,204,758	\$100 \$4,007,154
522	1	STATIONERY & PRINTING	\$3,639	\$1,896	\$2,200	\$1,750
522	2	OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,519	\$3,792	\$4,000	\$3,500
522	3	BOOKS,PERIODICALS & MAN.	\$835	\$650	\$650	\$600
522	6	POSTAGE, UPS, FED EXPRESS	\$171	\$433	\$300	\$400
522	15	GASOLINE & OIL	\$181,203	\$200,417	\$202,600	\$200,000
522	19	UNIFORMS	\$18,866	\$16,250	\$45,000	\$35,000
522	44	EQUIPMENT LESS THAN \$5000	\$8,810	\$0	\$4,943	\$5,000
522	45	VEH EQUIP LESS THAN \$5000	\$14,400	\$6,500	\$4,475	\$22,000
522	90	ARSENAL & POLICE SUPPLIES	\$31,057	\$10,710	\$10,700	\$45,000
522	93	OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES COMMODITIES	\$2,147 \$264,647	\$1,625 \$242,273	\$1,625 \$276,493	\$1,500 \$314,750
533	7	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$3,328	\$1,235	\$9,135	\$9,000
533	8	CONSULTING SERVICES	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
533	12	JOB-REQUIRED TRAVEL EXP	\$527	\$715	\$715	\$659
533	29	COMPUTER/INF TCH SERVICES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,160
533	33	TELEPHONE SERVICE	\$14,977	\$19,933	\$24,000	\$18,400
533	40	AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE	\$56,168	\$62,000	\$52,000	\$48,000
533	42	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	\$28,257	\$42,250	\$42,000	\$39,000
533	71	BLUEPRINT,FILM PROCESSING	\$30	\$0	\$0	\$0
533	72	DEPARTMENT OPERAT EXP	\$0	\$0	\$164	\$0
533	81	SEIZED ASSET EXPENSE	\$942	\$2,708	\$2,700	\$2,500
533	84	BUSINESS MEALS/EXPENSES	\$340	\$0	\$284	\$300
533	89	PUBLIC RELATIONS	\$397	\$1,083	\$1,000	\$1,000
533	92	CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
533	93	DUES AND LICENSES	\$2,232	\$1,165	\$1,165	\$1,075
533	94	INVESTIGATION EXPENSE	\$5,613	\$5,417	\$5,000	\$5,000
533	95	CONFERENCES & TRAINING	\$18,259	\$16,250	\$25,000	\$22,000
534	15	METCAD	\$309,774	\$463,066	\$460,102	\$566,296
534	37	FINANCE CHARGES,BANK FEES	\$242	\$0	\$46	\$0
534	99	REMIT CC FINGERPRNTG FEES SERVICES	\$0 \$447,086	\$0 \$620,822	\$10,089 \$638,400	\$5,000 \$731,390
544	30	AUTOMOBILES, VEHICLES	\$189,480	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000
544	33	FURNISHINGS, OFFICE EQUIP	\$930	\$0	\$0	\$0
544	85	POLICE EQUIPMENT	\$40,160	\$0	\$6,440	\$0
544	87	POLICE DOGS/WORK ANIMALS CAPITAL	\$9,998 \$240,568	\$0 \$230,000	\$0 \$236,440	\$0 \$230,000
EXPENDITURE TOTALS			\$4,928,059	\$5,297,666	\$5,356,091	\$5,283,294

Sheriff

EXPENSE PER CAPITA*

Actual Dollars				
FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
\$60.20	\$57.91	\$59.71	\$61.88	\$67.20

**Per Capita Costs for the Sheriff's Law Enforcement are based on the population of the county outside of Champaign-Urbana*

FTE HISTORY

FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
60	60	60	60	59

ALIGNMENT to STRATEGIC PLAN

CB Goal 3 – Champaign County promotes a safe and healthy community..

- To provide efficient law enforcement services in the 1,000 square miles of Champaign County by continuously updating equipment and patrol functions, including intelligence based policing

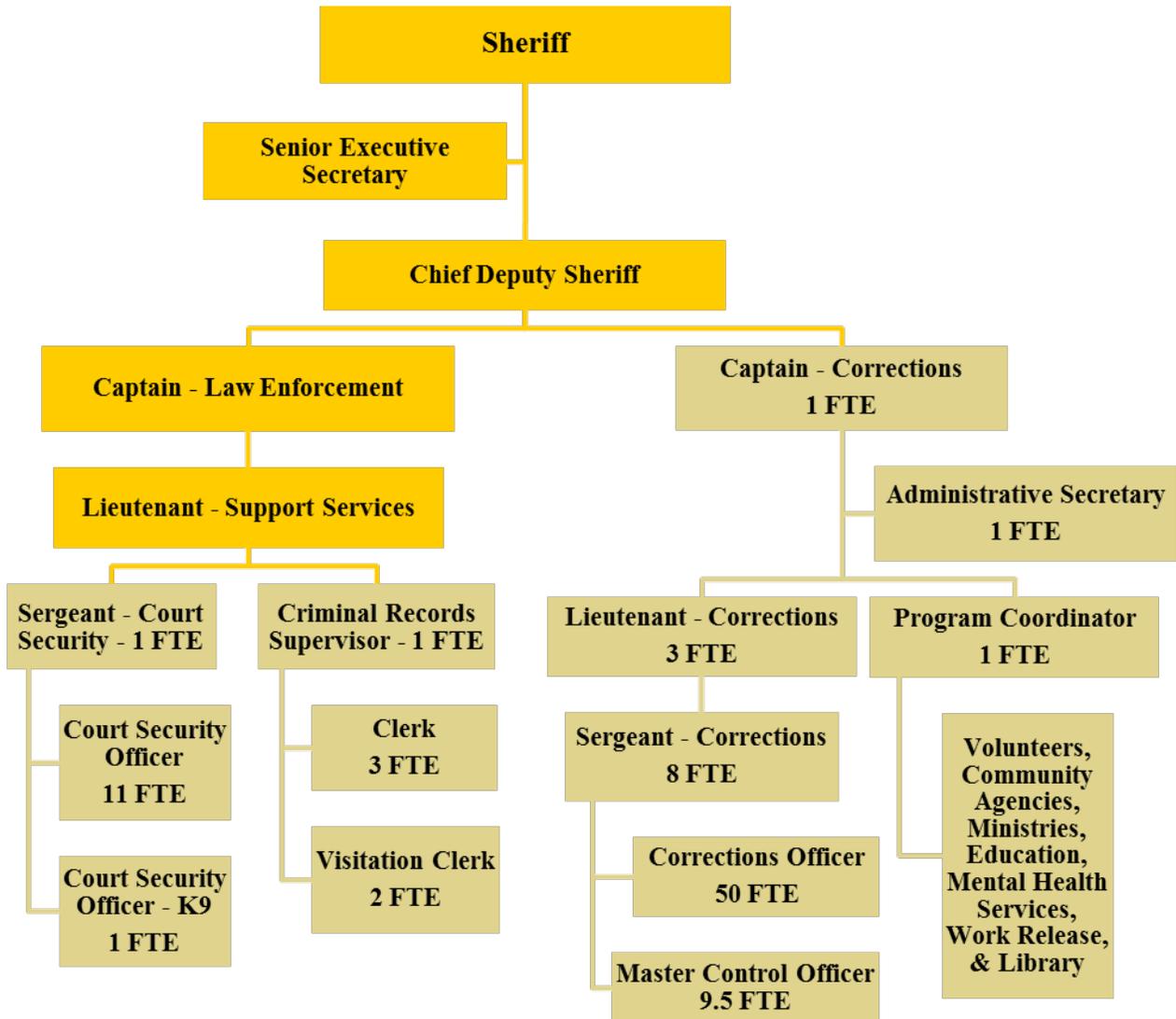
OBJECTIVES

1. To provide public order to the citizens of Champaign County through law enforcement and education
2. To maintain a safe courthouse
3. To equip and train law enforcement personnel with the most appropriate means and methods
4. To provide adequate response to calls of varying severity
5. To meet increasing calls for service and investigations with current personnel levels
6. To provide timely and efficient maintenance of records

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	FY2013 Actual	FY2014 Projected	FY2015 Budgeted
Civil/Criminal papers served	8,421	9,310	9,300
Civil/Criminal papers attempted	1,654	1,019	1,000
Reports written, reviewed, and entered	4,093	3,742	4,000
Calls for Service	25,048	26,000	27,000
In-Person Home Confinement (EHD) Check	2,071	2,200	2,300
Jury Trials Covered	74	78	80
Sheriff Sales	257	300	335
FOIA Requests Completed	451	418	400

CORRECTIONAL CENTER – 080-140



Sheriff's Operations positions (Gold) funded through Law Enforcement that are supervisory to Correctional Center positions.

Sheriff's Operations positions (Tan) funded through the Correctional Center: 92.5 FTE.

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide a county jail that is safe and secure for staff and inmates that meets or exceeds all constitutional requirements and Illinois Jail Standards, while also providing opportunities for inmate education and self-improvement to reduce recidivism.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

For the first quarter of FY2014 our monthly bedded numbers have been noticeably down. However, around mid-April, the numbers started to increase. The Sheriff will continue working with the Champaign County

Correctional Center

Judiciary, State's Attorney, Public Defender, Court Services, and other groups attempting to reduce recidivism and to reduce the use of incarceration when not necessary. The Sheriff will continue to use Electronic Home Detention (EHD) for minor offenses when appropriate. Budget estimates contained herein are based upon the downward trending numbers of bedded inmates. Should there be an increase in the bedded average daily populations several items will be underfunded and require adjustment.

<i>FINANCIAL</i>

Fund 080 Dept 140	2013 Actual	2014 Original	2014 Projected	2015 Budget
331 69 JUST-ST CRIM ALIEN ASSIST	\$46,344	\$25,700	\$18,500	\$18,500
335 60 STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$16,517	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
335 61 ILETSB-POLICE TRNING RMB	\$9,821	\$0	\$0	\$0
337 23 LOC GVT RMB-EVNT SECURITY	\$9,762	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
337 28 JAIL BOOKING-IN FEES	\$92,368	\$87,000	\$75,500	\$75,000
FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL SHARED REVENUE	\$174,812	\$134,700	\$119,000	\$118,500
341 14 ELECTRNC HOME DETENTN PRG	\$176,497	\$212,000	\$150,000	\$145,000
341 19 COURT SECURITY FEE	\$296,029	\$340,000	\$321,000	\$295,000
341 25 DETAINEE REIMBURSEMENT	\$1,068	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300
341 28 WORK RELEASE FEES	\$270	\$100	\$400	\$400
341 29 BOND FEES	\$83,055	\$149,842	\$109,000	\$100,000
FEES AND FINES	\$556,919	\$703,242	\$581,700	\$541,700
369 42 WORKER'S COMP. REIMB.	\$9,499	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
369 71 SOCIAL SECURITY INCENTIVE	\$25,400	\$30,000	\$30,762	\$28,300
369 90 OTHER MISC. REVENUE	\$6,482	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
MISCELLANEOUS	\$41,381	\$41,500	\$46,762	\$44,300
371 6 FROM PUB SAF SALES TAX FD	\$0	\$119,217	\$84,314	\$80,240
371 59 FROM JAIL MED COSTS FD659	\$41,000	\$26,376	\$15,000	\$26,800
INTERFUND REVENUE	\$41,000	\$145,593	\$99,314	\$107,040
REVENUE TOTALS	\$814,112	\$1,025,035	\$846,776	\$811,540
511 3 REG. FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	\$515,623	\$811,174	\$794,674	\$1,201,725
511 4 REG. PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	\$72,946	\$81,448	\$79,448	\$76,526
511 5 TEMP. SALARIES & WAGES	\$21,013	\$8,500	\$12,000	\$8,500
511 9 OVERTIME	\$24,876	\$22,000	\$47,000	\$22,000
511 24 JOINT DEPT REG EMPLOYEE	\$12,993	\$14,184	\$14,184	\$13,437
512 3 SLEP REG FULL-TIME EMP'EE	\$3,704,409	\$3,993,523	\$3,993,167	\$3,223,946
512 9 SLEP OVERTIME	\$270,578	\$243,632	\$233,567	\$243,632
513 20 EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMNT/RECOG	\$162	\$0	\$100	\$200
PERSONNEL	\$4,622,600	\$5,174,461	\$5,174,140	\$4,789,966
522 1 STATIONERY & PRINTING	\$6,227	\$4,300	\$4,300	\$4,000
522 2 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$19,653	\$23,400	\$23,307	\$21,689
522 3 BOOKS,PERIODICALS & MAN.	\$89	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

Correctional Center

Fund 080 Dept 140			2013	2014	2014	2015
			Actual	Original	Projected	Budget
522	6	POSTAGE, UPS, FED EXPRESS	\$425	\$550	\$550	\$500
522	11	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	\$12,823	\$1,625	\$15,000	\$15,000
522	12	STOCKED DRUGS	\$41,058	\$65,283	\$50,000	\$48,000
522	13	CLOTHING - INMATES	\$10,660	\$16,700	\$15,500	\$15,500
522	14	CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES	\$26,173	\$39,000	\$36,000	\$36,000
522	15	GASOLINE & OIL	\$19,855	\$31,400	\$22,000	\$29,000
522	19	UNIFORMS	\$12,974	\$10,800	\$25,000	\$20,000
522	25	DIETARY NON-FOOD SUPPLIES	\$21,714	\$20,500	\$20,500	\$19,000
522	28	LAUNDRY SUPPLIES	\$12,140	\$9,750	\$12,500	\$12,500
522	44	EQUIPMENT LESS THAN \$5000	\$3,313	\$1,083	\$7,000	\$7,000
522	90	ARSENAL & POLICE SUPPLIES	\$75	\$325	\$9,700	\$37,000
522	91	LINEN & BEDDING	\$3,408	\$11,900	\$4,000	\$7,000
522	93	OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES	\$13,348	\$22,750	\$16,000	\$16,000
		COMMODITIES	\$203,935	\$260,366	\$262,357	\$289,189
533	6	MEDICAL/DENTAL/MENTL HLTH	\$541,637	\$621,300	\$621,300	\$594,000
533	7	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$91,645	\$138,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
533	8	CONSULTING SERVICES	\$24,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
533	12	JOB-REQUIRED TRAVEL EXP	\$1,660	\$3,068	\$4,000	\$4,000
533	13	AMBULANCE/MEDIVAN SERVICE	\$1,473	\$1,083	\$2,000	\$2,000
533	16	OUTSIDE PRISON BOARDING	\$5,500	\$2,100	\$2,000	\$2,000
533	33	TELEPHONE SERVICE	\$4,501	\$5,850	\$5,000	\$5,500
533	35	TOWEL & UNIFORM SERVICE	\$570	\$2,700	\$1,600	\$2,500
533	36	WASTE DISPOSAL & RECYCLNG	\$10,972	\$9,300	\$12,000	\$11,400
533	40	AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE	\$6,447	\$5,400	\$5,250	\$5,000
533	42	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	\$13,520	\$31,000	\$25,000	\$29,000
533	51	EQUIPMENT RENTALS	\$0	\$0	\$448	\$0
533	70	LEGAL NOTICES,ADVERTISING	\$694	\$0	\$0	\$0
533	84	BUSINESS MEALS/EXPENSES	\$288	\$0	\$0	\$0
533	93	DUES AND LICENSES	\$125	\$2,166	\$1,000	\$2,000
533	95	CONFERENCES & TRAINING	\$15,122	\$21,666	\$39,000	\$25,000
534	11	FOOD SERVICE	\$290,601	\$450,883	\$315,000	\$350,000
534	37	FINANCE CHARGES,BANK FEES	\$247	\$0	\$182	\$0
534	72	SATELLITE JAIL REPAIR-MNT	\$4,120	\$0	\$0	\$0
534	76	PARKING LOT/SIDEWLK MAINT	\$71	\$0	\$0	\$0
		SERVICES	\$1,013,193	\$1,294,516	\$1,113,780	\$1,112,400
544	30	AUTOMOBILES, VEHICLES	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
544	33	FURNISHINGS, OFFICE EQUIP	\$2,703	\$0	\$0	\$0
544	74	KITCHEN/LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT	\$11,599	\$0	\$0	\$0
		CAPITAL	\$16,702	\$0	\$0	\$0
EXPENDITURE TOTALS			\$5,856,430	\$6,729,343	\$6,550,277	\$6,191,555

Correctional Center

EXPENSE PER CAPITA

Actual Dollars				
FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
\$29.19	\$28.15	\$29.45	\$30.41	\$30.74

FTE HISTORY

FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
91.50	91.50	91.50	92.50	92.50

ALIGNMENT to STRATEGIC PLAN

CB Goal 2 – Champaign County maintains high quality public facilities.

CB Goal 3 – Champaign County promotes a safe and healthy community.

- To continue the cooperation among the six offices of the Champaign County Criminal Justice System to engender effective incarceration practices and the use of appropriate alternatives to incarceration when feasible
- To expand the Electronic Home Detention program to reduce jail population and require offenders to pay the cost of “incarceration”

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide appropriate training activities for inmates and staff
2. To process prisoner book-ins and releases
3. To increase the efficiency and accuracy of the book-in process
4. To provide appropriate medical and mental health service for inmates

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	FY2013 Actual	FY2014 Projected	FY2015 Budgeted
Total individuals booked in	7,273	6,533	6,600
Programs administered	28	28	28
Total number of transports to court/jail	9,637	7,753	7,800
Total number of transports hospital/clinic/medical	252	140	200