



SOCIAL [IN]EQUITY AND CANNABIS

FDLI 12/2021 Presentation



BROAD STROKES

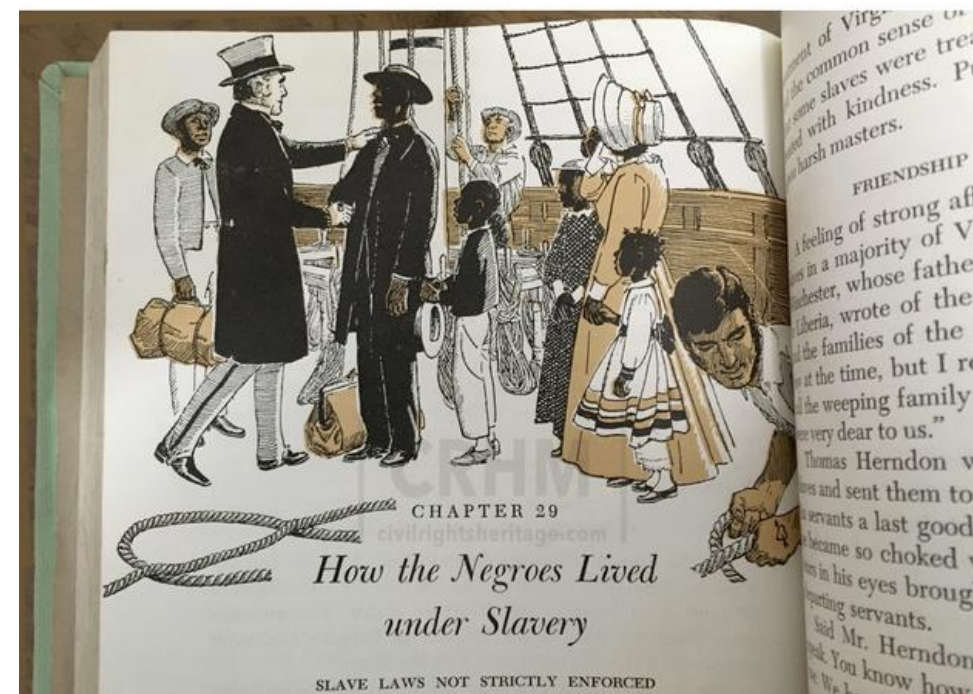
A TIMELINE



Photo: Archive Photos/Getty Images

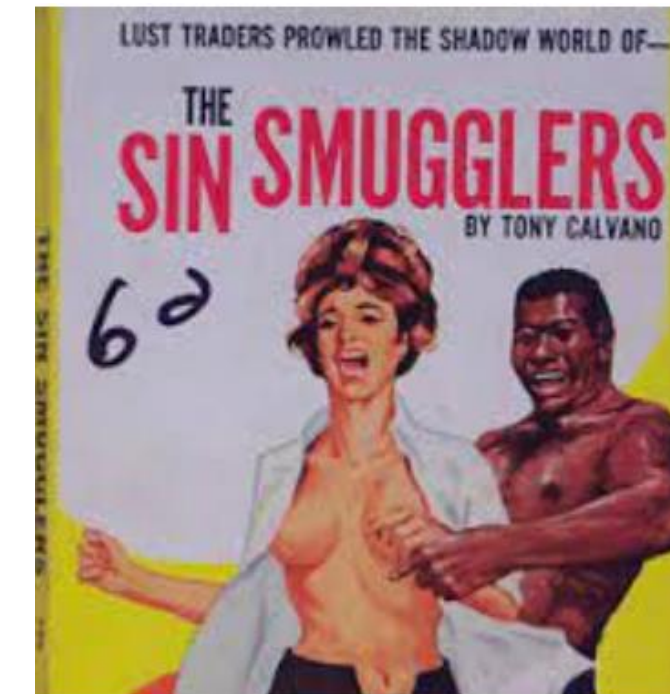
CRISPUS ATTUCKS

First casualty of the American Revolution painted by future US Pres. John Adams, serving as a lawyer for the crown, reviled the "mad behavior" of Attucks, "whose very looks was enough to terrify any person."



HAPPY SLAVES

"In his new home, the Negro ... had some of the comforts of a civilized life." Additionally, "[t]he planter looked upon his slaves as children and punished them as such."

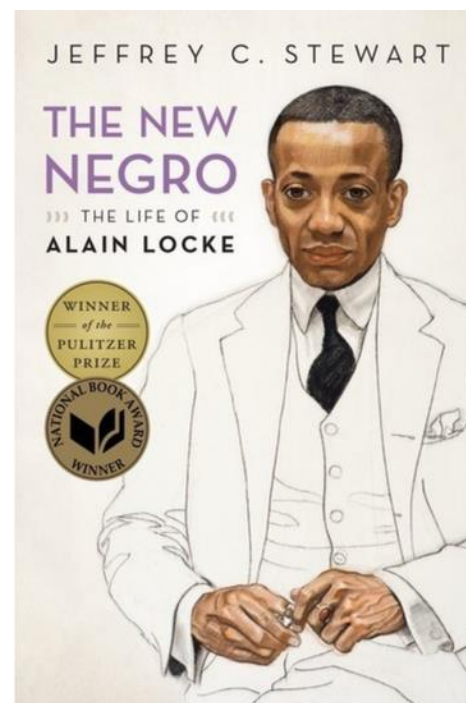


MANDINGO TO BRUTE

During Reconstruction the reversion to the "criminal savagery" innate in Blacks necessitated the lynching of those "lazy, thriftless, intemperate, ..." brutes

BROAD STROKES

A TIMELINE



EXCEPTIONAL NEGRO

The literary Negro of the Harlem Renaissance juxtaposed the drug addicted Blues vaudevillians and artists of the Jazz Age who embodied the moral failings of Blacks.



John Lewis (foreground) is beaten by a state trooper in Selma, Alabama, on March 7, 1965. The future congressman suffered a fractured skull. | AP Photo

NON(?) -VIOLENT PROTESTS

As a tactic to distance themselves from the brutish stereotypes of Blacks, non-violent protests were adopted as part of the larger strategy that is still seen as the best and most effective way to accomplish social change.

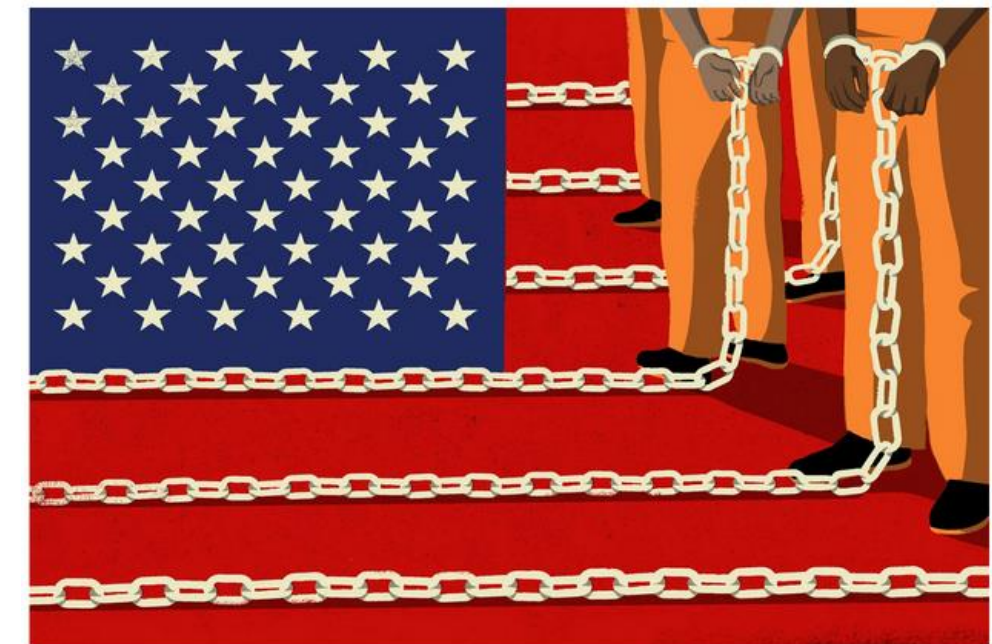


Illustration by Golden Cosmos

MASS INCARCERATION

Changes in approaches to and disparate sentencing combined with the War on Drugs which were all out assaults on marginalized people that gave way to the inception of the prison industrial complex, prison privatization, and mass incarceration

Context...

American Revolution	1765 - 1791	Cannabis was legal... so was enslavement
Enslavement	1776 - 1865	Hemp was a bumper crop used for fibers.
Reconstruction	1863 - 1877	Prohibition to preserve the family; moves to outlaw hemp
Harlem Renaissance	1918 - 1935	Attack on the immorality of bohemians and denigrate immigrants
Voting Rights	1957* - 1965	Addressing odifying of white terrorism
War on Drugs	1971 - present	Destruction of Black and Brown people, families, and communities

CANNABIS LAW - A HISTORY

LEGAL

1840 and 1900 used medicinally in the United States.

*1890s many members of the medical community considered it a narcotic that should be regulated.
(1914 the Harrison Act was enacted, which declared drug use a crime)

ILLEGAL

1937, the Marijuana Tax Act imposed a tax on cannabis.

1942, marijuana was removed from the U.S. pharmacopeia.

1956, cannabis was included in the Federal Narcotics Control Act, leading to strict Federal penalties for its possession.

1970 Controlled Substances Act categorized marijuana as a Schedule I substance, meaning it was considered to have no acceptable medical use and was among the class of drugs having the highest potential for abuse.

• Height of the Temperance Movement in the US

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT OF 1970.

21 U.S.C. § 801, ET SEQ.

- Schedule I potential for abuse, "not currently accepted" medical use in treatment, and lack of accepted safety for use in treatment.
- Outlined penalties for manufacturing, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture or distribute (see e.g., 21 U.S.C. § 841, 21 U.S.C. § 842, 21 U.S.C. § 843, 21 U.S.C. § 844, 21 U.S.C. § 845, 21 U.S.C. § 846, 21 U.S.C. § 847, 21 U.S.C. § 848, 21 U.S.C. § 849, 21 U.S.C. § 850, 21 U.S.C. § 851, 21 U.S.C. § 852, 21 U.S.C. § 853, 21 U.S.C. § 854, 21 U.S.C. § 855, 21 U.S.C. § 856, 21 U.S.C. § 857, 21 U.S.C. § 858, 21 U.S.C. § 859, 21 U.S.C. § 860, 21 U.S.C. § 861, 21 U.S.C. § 862, 21 U.S.C. § 863, 21 U.S.C. § 864, 21 U.S.C. § 865, 21 U.S.C. § 866, 21 U.S.C. § 867, 21 U.S.C. § 868, 21 U.S.C. § 869, 21 U.S.C. § 870, 21 U.S.C. § 871, 21 U.S.C. § 872, 21 U.S.C. § 873, 21 U.S.C. § 874, 21 U.S.C. § 875, 21 U.S.C. § 876, 21 U.S.C. § 877, 21 U.S.C. § 878, 21 U.S.C. § 879, 21 U.S.C. § 880, 21 U.S.C. § 881, 21 U.S.C. § 882, 21 U.S.C. § 883, 21 U.S.C. § 884, 21 U.S.C. § 885, 21 U.S.C. § 886, 21 U.S.C. § 887, 21 U.S.C. § 888, 21 U.S.C. § 889, 21 U.S.C. § 890, 21 U.S.C. § 891, 21 U.S.C. § 892, 21 U.S.C. § 893, 21 U.S.C. § 894, 21 U.S.C. § 895, 21 U.S.C. § 896, 21 U.S.C. § 897, 21 U.S.C. § 898, 21 U.S.C. § 899, 21 U.S.C. § 900, 21 U.S.C. § 901, 21 U.S.C. § 902, 21 U.S.C. § 903, 21 U.S.C. § 904, 21 U.S.C. § 905, 21 U.S.C. § 906, 21 U.S.C. § 907, 21 U.S.C. § 908, 21 U.S.C. § 909, 21 U.S.C. § 910, 21 U.S.C. § 911, 21 U.S.C. § 912, 21 U.S.C. § 913, 21 U.S.C. § 914, 21 U.S.C. § 915, 21 U.S.C. § 916, 21 U.S.C. § 917, 21 U.S.C. § 918, 21 U.S.C. § 919, 21 U.S.C. § 920, 21 U.S.C. § 921, 21 U.S.C. § 922, 21 U.S.C. § 923, 21 U.S.C. § 924, 21 U.S.C. § 925, 21 U.S.C. § 926, 21 U.S.C. § 927, 21 U.S.C. § 928, 21 U.S.C. § 929, 21 U.S.C. § 930, 21 U.S.C. § 931, 21 U.S.C. § 932, 21 U.S.C. § 933, 21 U.S.C. § 934, 21 U.S.C. § 935, 21 U.S.C. § 936, 21 U.S.C. § 937, 21 U.S.C. § 938, 21 U.S.C. § 939, 21 U.S.C. § 940, 21 U.S.C. § 941, 21 U.S.C. § 942, 21 U.S.C. § 943, 21 U.S.C. § 944, 21 U.S.C. § 945, 21 U.S.C. § 946, 21 U.S.C. § 947, 21 U.S.C. § 948, 21 U.S.C. § 949, 21 U.S.C. § 950, 21 U.S.C. § 951, 21 U.S.C. § 952, 21 U.S.C. § 953, 21 U.S.C. § 954, 21 U.S.C. § 955, 21 U.S.C. § 956, 21 U.S.C. § 957, 21 U.S.C. § 958, 21 U.S.C. § 959, 21 U.S.C. § 960, 21 U.S.C. § 961, 21 U.S.C. § 962, 21 U.S.C. § 963, 21 U.S.C. § 964, 21 U.S.C. § 965, 21 U.S.C. § 966, 21 U.S.C. § 967, 21 U.S.C. § 968, 21 U.S.C. § 969, 21 U.S.C. § 970, 21 U.S.C. § 971, 21 U.S.C. § 972, 21 U.S.C. § 973, 21 U.S.C. § 974, 21 U.S.C. § 975, 21 U.S.C. § 976, 21 U.S.C. § 977, 21 U.S.C. § 978, 21 U.S.C. § 979, 21 U.S.C. § 980, 21 U.S.C. § 981, 21 U.S.C. § 982, 21 U.S.C. § 983, 21 U.S.C. § 984, 21 U.S.C. § 985, 21 U.S.C. § 986, 21 U.S.C. § 987, 21 U.S.C. § 988, 21 U.S.C. § 989, 21 U.S.C. § 990, 21 U.S.C. § 991, 21 U.S.C. § 992, 21 U.S.C. § 993, 21 U.S.C. § 994, 21 U.S.C. § 995, 21 U.S.C. § 996, 21 U.S.C. § 997, 21 U.S.C. § 998, 21 U.S.C. § 999, 21 U.S.C. § 1000).

CHANGES IN SENTENCING LEADS TO MASS INCARCERATION

LAW AND POLICY

19070S VOLUNTARY SENTENCING GUIDELINES

Judges were not bound to follow them and needed to give no reasons if they did not; a defendant could not appeal the judge's decision.

LATE-1970S TO EARLY 1980S PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCING

Judges were required to provide reasons for sentences not indicated in the guidelines; the adequacy of those reasons could be appealed to higher courts.

MID-1980S THROUGH 1996, MANDATORY MINIMUMS & 3-STRIKES

Policy making sentences harsher and more certain and preventing crime through deterrence and incapacitation. Focus on certainty, severity, crime prevention, and symbolic denunciation of criminals.

SINCE THE MID-1990S

Disparate sentencing, exceptions to the coverage of mandatory minimum sentence laws or slightly narrowed scope, expanded prison officials' authority, reduced the probability of parole and probation revocations for technical offenses



Many features of U.S. criminal justice systems—
including unwarranted disparities in
imprisonment, invidious bias and stereotyping,
police drug arrest practices, and racial
profiling **16—disproportionately affect**
Blacks and Hispanics

➤ HALF OF DRUG BUSTS ARE FOR POT

MOST OF THE PEOPLE POLICE ARE
ARRESTING AREN'T KINGPINS,

— BUT RATHER —

PEOPLE WITH SMALL
AMOUNTS OF POT.



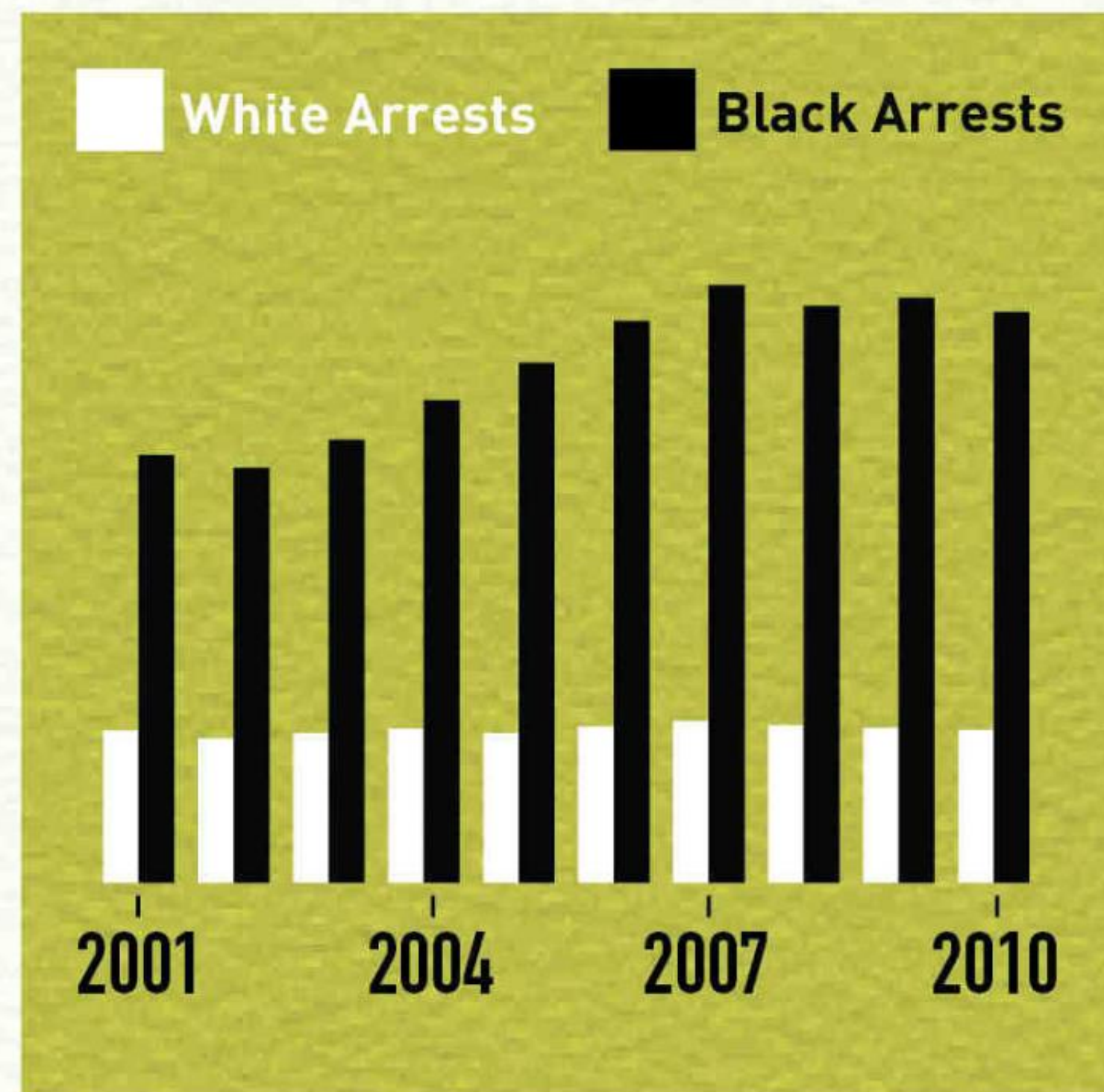
52% OF ALL DRUG ARRESTS
IN 2010 WERE FOR MARIJUANA



➤ TARGETING COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

ACLU

BLACKS HAVE BEEN NEARLY
FOUR TIMES
MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES
TO BE ARRESTED FOR
MARIJUANA POSSESSION



Federal Laws and Penalties

 Mandatory Minimum Sentence

Offense	Penalty	Incarceration	Max. Fine
Possession			
Any amount (first offense)	misdemeanor	1 year	\$ 1,000
Any amount (second offense)	misdemeanor	15 days* - 2 years	\$ 2,500
Any amount (subsequent offense)	misdemeanor or felony	90 days* - 3 years	\$ 5,000
* Mandatory minimum sentence			
Sale			
Less than 50 kg	felony	5 years	\$ 250,000
50 - 99 kg	felony	20 years	\$ 1,000,000
100 - 999 kg	felony	5 - 40 years	\$ 500,000
1000 kg or more	felony	10 years - life	\$ 1,000,000
To a minor or within 1000 ft of a school, or other specified areas carries a double penalty.			
Gift of small amount -- see Possession			

World Incarceration Rates If Every U.S. State Were A Country

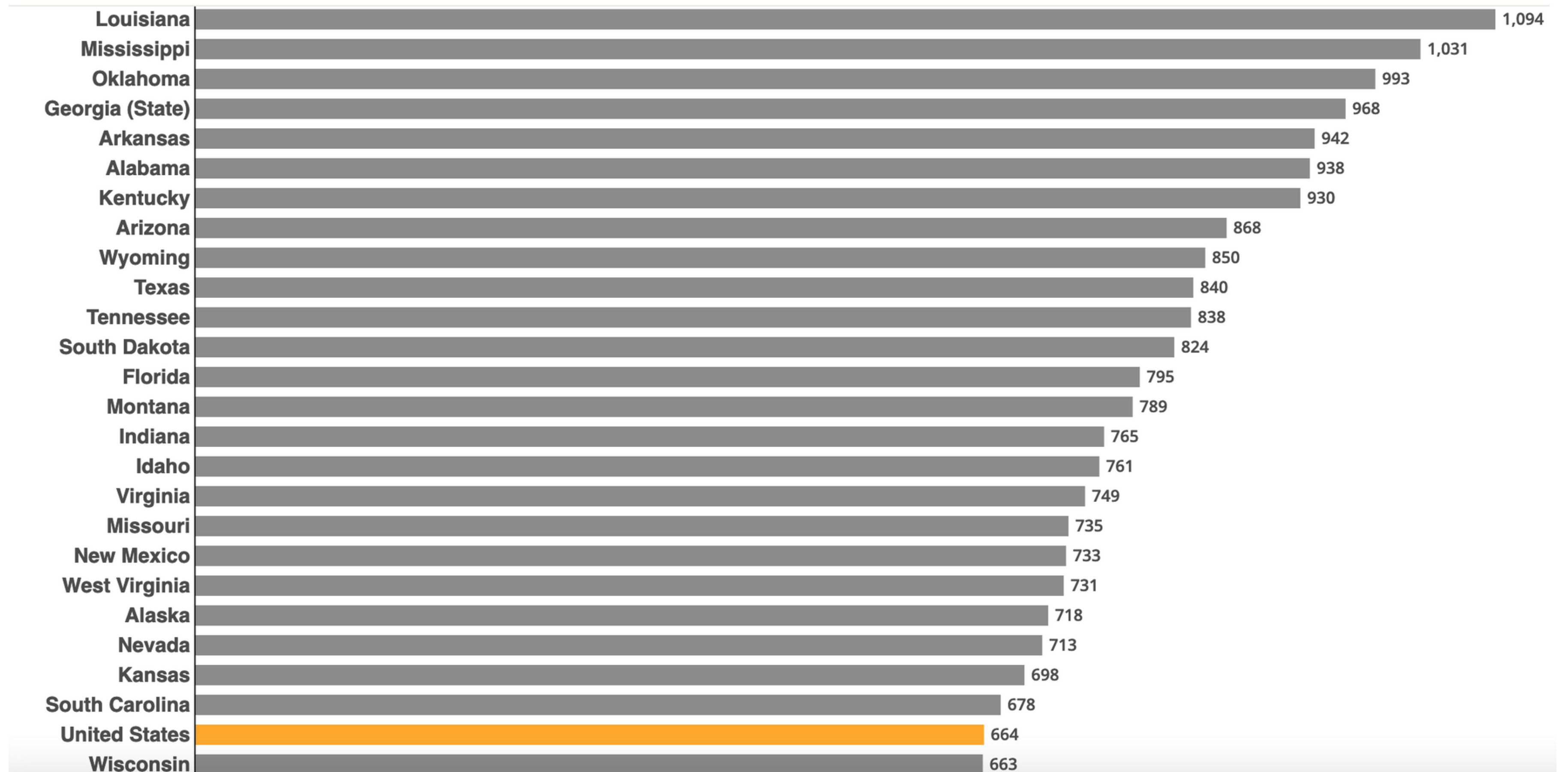


Figure 1. This graph shows the number of people in state prisons, local jails, federal prisons, and other systems of confinement from each U.S. state per 100,000 people in that state and the incarceration rate per 100,000 in all countries with a total population of at least 500,000.

Louisiana Laws and Penalties

-  Decriminalization
-  Drugged Driving
-  Local Decriminalization
-  Mandatory Minimum Sentence
-  Medical Marijuana
-  Tax Stamps

Offense	Penalty	Incarceration	Max. Fine
Possession			
14 g or less	Misdemeanor	No possibility of jail time	\$ 100
More than 14 g – less than 2.5 lbs (first offense)	Misdemeanor	6 months	\$ 500
2.5 - less than 60 lbs	Felony	2* - 10 years	\$ 30,000
60 - less than 2000 lbs	Felony	5* - 30 years	\$ 100,000
2000 - less than 10,000 lbs	Felony	10* - 40 years	\$ 400,000
10,000 lbs or more	Felony	25* - 40 years	\$ 1,000,000
First and second offenders may be eligible for probation.			
* Mandatory minimum sentence			
Distribution or Cultivation of Marijuana			
Any amount (first offense)	Felony	5* - 30 years	\$ 50,000
Any amount (subsequent offense)	Felony	10* - 60 years	\$ 100,000
To a minor (first offense)	Felony	5* - 45 years	\$ 100,000
To a minor (subsequent offense)	Felony	10* - 90 years	\$ 200,000
Includes possession with intent to distribute			
* Mandatory minimum sentence			

FARM BILL 2018: H.R.2, "AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018"

which included a provision
to allow a grower to sell hemp with a
THC content of less than 0.3% without a
controlled substance permit.

Sec. 7605. Legitimacy of industrial hemp research.

“(1) In general.--The Secretary shall conduct a study of
agricultural pilot programs--

“(A) to determine the economic viability of the domestic production and sale of industrial hemp; and

“(B) that shall include a review of--

“(i) each agricultural pilot program; and

“(ii) any other agricultural or ac

Sec. 10113. Hemp production. (Horticulture)

“In this subtitle:

“(1) Hemp.--The term ‘hemp’ means the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all
derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta 9

A detailed botanical illustration of a hemp plant, showing its characteristic serrated leaves and clusters of small, developing flower buds. The plant is rendered in shades of green and brown, with a soft, painterly style. It serves as the background for the entire page.

BEYOND THE BARS: INEQUITIES CONTINUE

FARM BILL FELONY PROHIBITION 297B(E)(3)(B)(I)

(1) A person with a State or Federal felony conviction relating to a controlled substance is subject to a 10-year ineligibility restriction on participating in the plan and producing hemp under the State or Tribal plan from the date of the conviction. An exception applies to a person who was lawfully growing hemp under the 2014 Farm Bill before December 20, 2018, and whose conviction also occurred before that date.

How Smoking Weed Helps Me As a Parent, According to 12 Dads

Some turn to smoking weed to escape. Others do it to tune in. Some do it to bond. But, whatever their reasons, all of these dads discussed how smoking weed helps them.

By [Matt Christensen](#) Updated Jul 22 2021, 12:23 PM

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EMAIL



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PARENTING

Parents who smoke pot

When parents post #wineoclock memes on Facebook, no one bats an eye. So why is there still a huge stigma around moms and dads who use marijuana? With recreational use soon to be legal in Canada, pot-smoking parents—and there are already a lot of them—might be ready to come out of the closet.

By [Jennifer Goldberg](#)
April 20, 2018



Illustrations: Gillian Wilson

How Marijuana Can Actually Make You An Even Better Parent

Mike Adams November 28, 2020

Cannabis



SOURCES

AFRICANS IN AMERICA: CRISPUS ATTUCKS C.1723 - 1770

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2p24.html>

Photo credit Brittanica.com

CIVIL RIGHTS HERITAGE MUSEUM ONLINE: “HAPPY SLAVES” DESCRIBED IN 7TH GRADE VIRGINIA TEXTBOOK

<https://civilrightsheritage.com/2018/04/16/happy-slaves-described-in-7th-grade-virginia-textbook-used-for-20-yrs/>

FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY: THE BRUTE CARICATURE

<https://www.ferris.edu/jimcrow/brute/>

HUMANITIES TEXAS: THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE: WHAT WAS IT, AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

<https://www.humanitiestexas.org/news/articles/harlem-renaissance-what-was-it-and-why-does-it-matter>

Photo credit WilsonCenter.org

NON-VIOLENT PROTEST FOR VOTING RIGHTS

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2p24.html>

Photo courtesy of Politico.com

NORML: FEDERAL LAWS AND PENALTIES

<https://norml.org/laws/federal-penalties-2/>

<https://norml.org/laws/louisiana-penalties-2/>

PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE: STATES OF INCARCERATION: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT 2021

<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/2021.html>

ALCOHOL POLICY INFORMATION SYSTEM: ABOUT CANNABIS POLICY

<https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/about-cannabis-policy>

THE GROWTH OF INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES: EXPLORING CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES(2014)

Chapter: 3: POLICIES AND PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO HIGH RATES OF INCARCERATION

<https://www.nap.edu/read/18613/chapter/5>

H.R.2 - AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 115TH CONGRESS (2017-2018)

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/2/text>

ACLU: MARIJUANA ARRESTS BY THE NUMBERS

<https://www.aclu.org/gallery/marijuana-arrests-numbers>

FEDERAL REGISTER ESTABLISHMENT OF A DOMESTIC HEMP PRODUCTION PROGRAM: A RULE BY THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE ON 10/31/2019

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/10/31/2019-23749/establishment-of-a-domestic-hemp-production-program>





Legal and Regulatory Analysis of Racial Inequity Related to Cannabis

Alyssa B. Samuel

Husch Blackwell LLP

Categories of Inequality

- Access to Medical Marijuana as medicine
- Criminal Law
- The “Matrix”
- Regulatory Framework for Industry Opportunity

Access to Medical Marijuana as Medicine

- Historical social stigma associated with marijuana
- Locations of licensed retail businesses
 - Attractive retail sites may tend to be in more affluent areas
- Cost
 - Not covered by insurance
 - Heavily taxed, particularly without a medical card
- Minimization of medical needs of racially diverse patients

Disparity in Medical Treatment

- According to a study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academies of Science* in 2016 more than half of first and second year medical students held false beliefs such as black people have thicker skin or less sensitive nerve endings than white people. (<https://www.aamc.org/news-insights/how-we-fail-black-patients-pain>)
- African American women are 2 to 6 times more likely to die of a complication related to pregnancy than white women. (American Medical Association. State-specific maternal mortality among black and white women: United States, 1987–1996. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. 1999;282(13):1220–1222.)
- Black patients are significantly less likely than white patients to receive pain medication for extremity fractures in the emergency room (57% vs. 74%). (Todd KH, Deaton C, D'Adamo AP, Goe L. Ethnicity and analgesic practice. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2000;35(1):11–16)

Criminal Law

- Disproportionate rates of arrest and incarceration
- Lack of access to legal resources
- Results:
 - increased family and community instability
 - Ineligibility for professional success and opportunity in and out of the cannabis industry.

The “Matrix of Domination”

- In her book, *Black Feminist Thought (2000)*, sociologist Patricia Hill Collins coined this term to conceptualize 4 pillars of oppression:
 - Structural
 - Disciplinary
 - Hegemonic
 - Interpersonal
- This framework is essential to evaluating whether social equity programs can be effective.

Regulatory Framework Impact

- Eligibility to work in the industry or own licenses hampered by criminal records
- Similarly licensing applications review access to capital and real estate, particularly in merit licensing jurisdictions
- Cost of regulatory oversight

Social Equity Programs

- State program examples:
 - Illinois
 - Colorado
 - California
 - New York
- Local program examples:
 - Denver
 - Los Angeles
 - Oakland

Social Equity Programs

- What they do accomplish:
 - Reserve a class of licenses or provide priority for those that qualify or those that employ qualified individuals= theoretically more opportunity
 - Reframing of licensing eligibility to exclude elimination based on cannabis criminal offenses alone
 - In most states the legislation has been accompanied by the ability to expunge criminal records
 - Some states have providing grants and funding such as *Cannabis Equity Grants Program for Local Jurisdictions* in California
 - Accelerator programs

Social Equity Programs

- What they do not accomplish:
 - Ineligibility based on non-cannabis crimes remains
 - Lack of access to capital
 - Lack of access to legal resources
 - Predatory business practices

Social Equity Programs

- What they do not accomplish:
 - Ineligibility based on non-cannabis crimes remains
 - Lack of access to capital
 - Lack of access to legal resources
 - Predatory business practices

City of Oakland Case Study

- Why is Oakland a leader in social equity programs?
 - Addressing the 4 pillars
 - Grants for workforce training
 - Grants for shared work and production spaces for cannabis producers
 - Real Estate grants



Social Equity in Illinois

Danielle K. Perry

Illinois Cannabis Regulation Oversight Officer

December, 2021

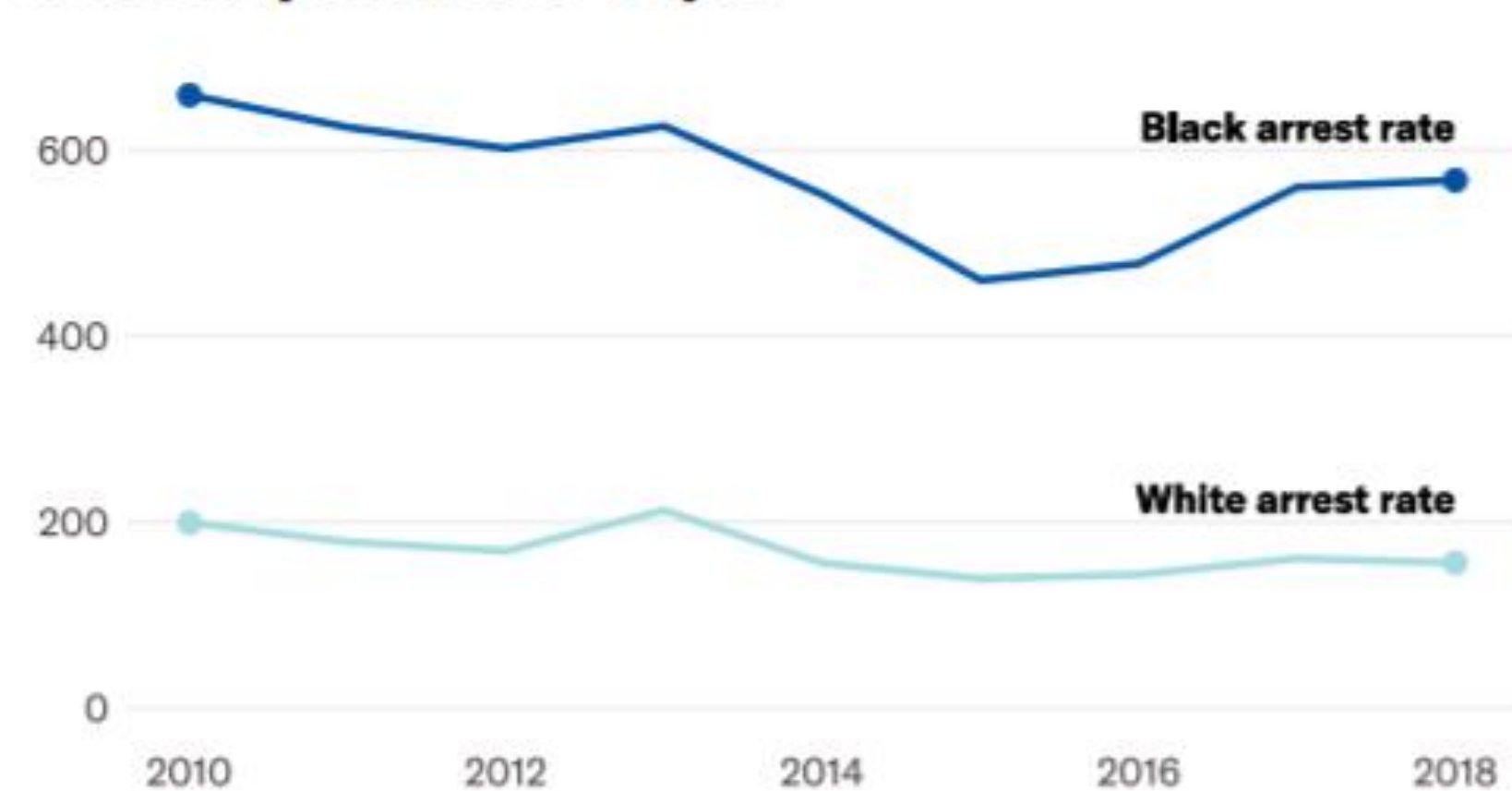


Current National Context

A Black person is, on average, **3.64 times** more likely to be arrested for cannabis possession than a white person.

Cannabis is used at similar rates among Black and white people.

Rates of Black and White Marijuana Possession Arrests per 100k People

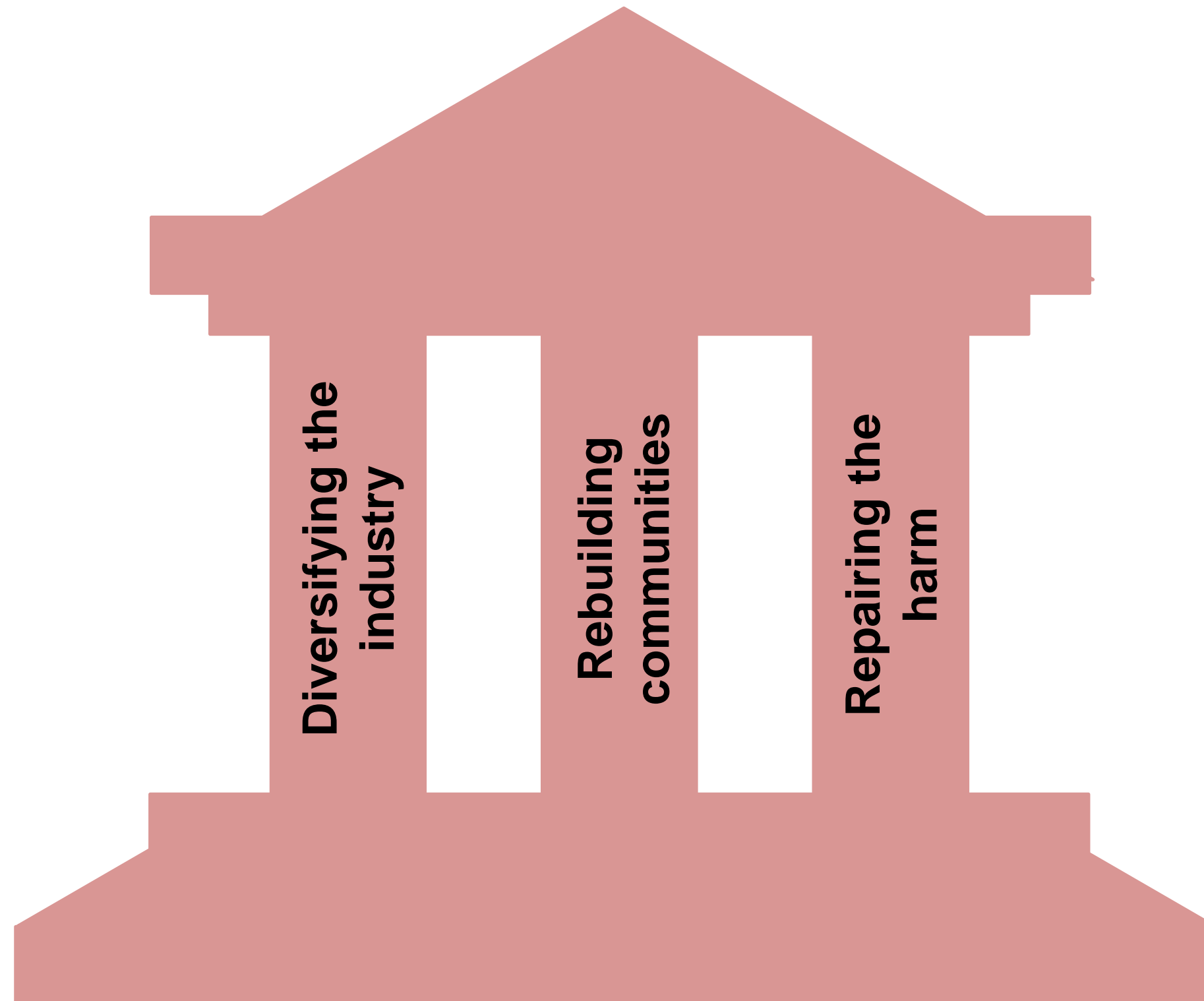


Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data

Note: Florida and Washington, D.C. did not provide data.

(2020). *A Tale of Two Countries: Racially Targeted Arrests in the Era of Marijuana Reform*. American Civil Liberties Union.
https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/field_document/marijuanareport_03232021.pdf.

Pillars of Cannabis Reform in Illinois



1. Diversifying the Industry

Statewide equitable licensing in adult-use states in 2019:	Statewide equitable licensing in medical-use states in 2019:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Massachusetts: priority and technical assistance given to Economic Empowerment Applicants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Florida (litigation)• Maryland (litigation and disparity study)• Ohio (overturned)

In 2019, Illinois became the first state to implement a statewide, race-neutral, equitable licensing program.

1. Diversifying the Industry

The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act seeks to diversify the industry by:

- 1. Granting 50 points to Qualified Social Equity Applicants
- 2. Eliminating property requirements
- 3. Reducing fees for eligible Qualified Social Equity Applicants
- 4. Funding technical assistance for all applicants
- 5. Providing low- and no-interest loans to eligible Qualified Social Equity license holders
- 6. Requiring existing license holders to incubate Qualified Social Equity Applicant’s businesses
- 7. Commissioning a disparity and availability study of the industry
- 8. Requiring license holders to submit ownership, employee, and vendor demographics annually

Qualified Social Equity Applicant Criteria

An applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by individuals who have lived for at least 5 of the past 10 years in Disproportionately Impacted Area (DIA)

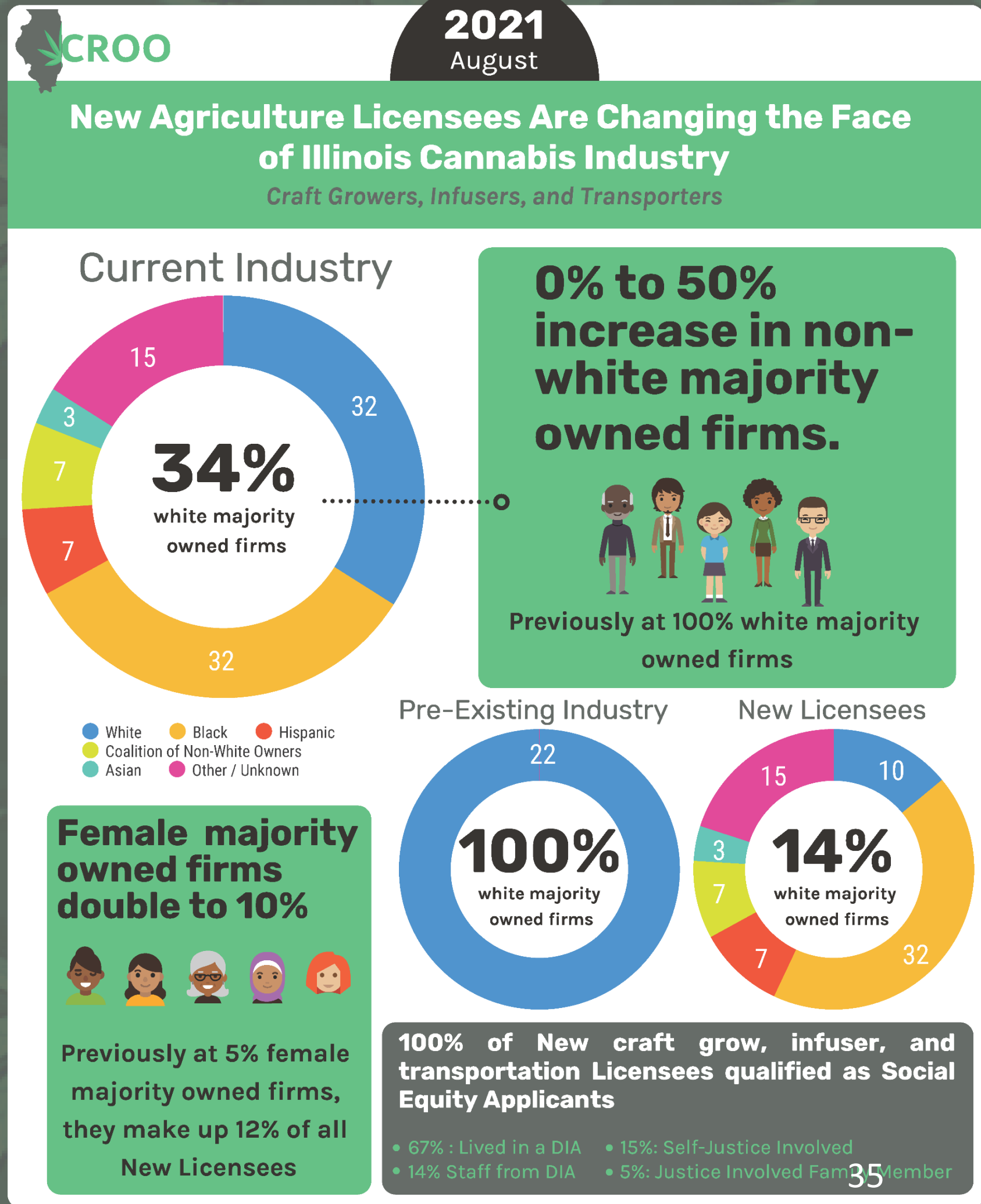
An applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by individuals who have a criminal record involving cannabis

An applicant with at least 51% ownership and control by individuals who have an immediate family member with a criminal record involving cannabis

An applicant with at least 51% of current employees who meet the criteria above

1. Diversifying the industry

- The medical cannabis industry in Illinois was (and is) overwhelmingly White and Male at all levels.
- Adult-use licensing under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act changed the face of the industry.



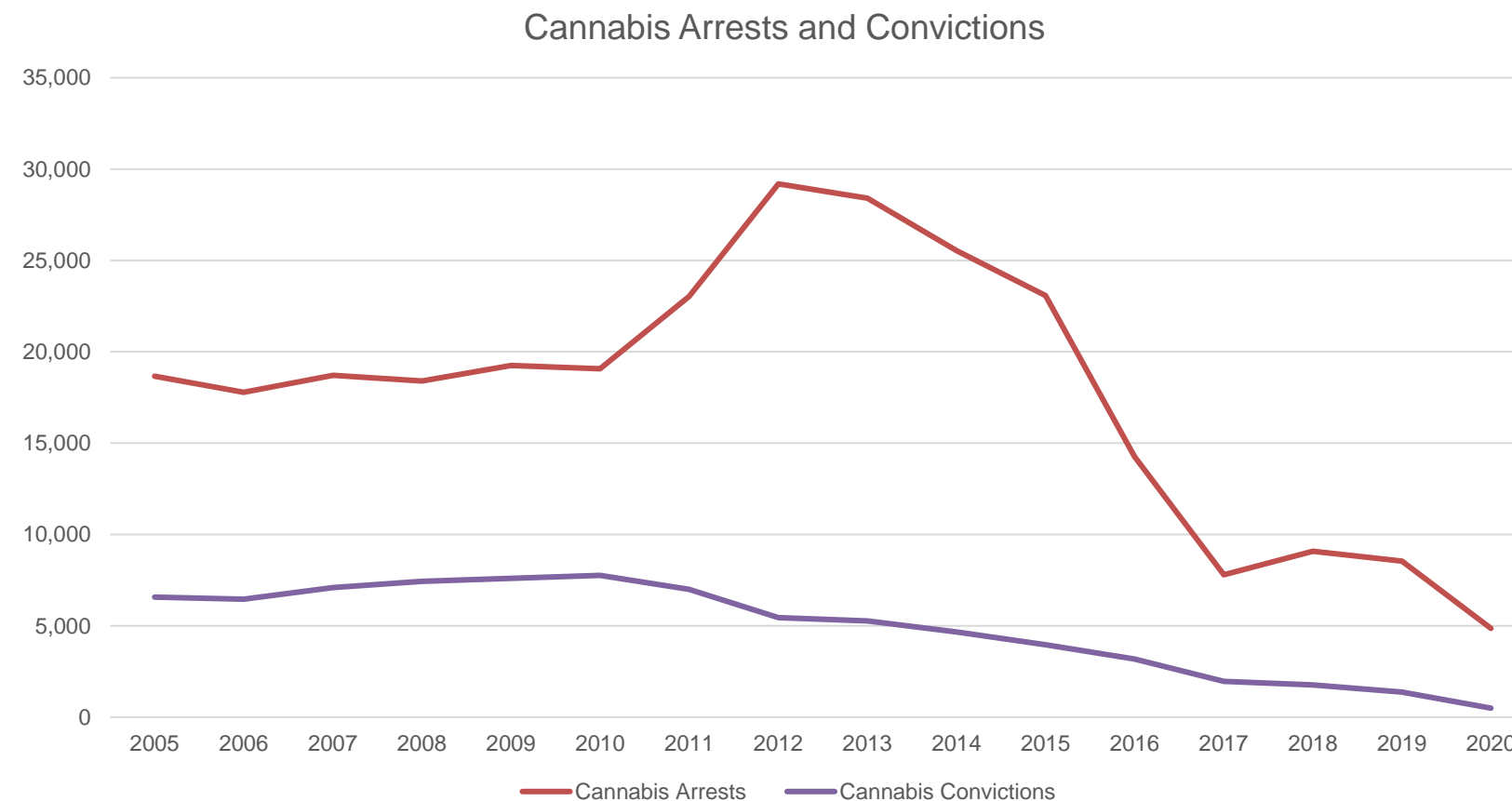
Technical Assistance, Incubation, and Loans

Funding Sources	Incubation Requirements
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All funds collected for Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization Licenses before January 1, 20212. Renumerations made as a result of transfers of permits awarded to Qualified Social Equity Applicants3. \$12,000,000 from the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Fund	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide a loan of at least \$100,000 to a Social Equity Applicant2. Provide mentorship and training3. The incubator may not own more than 10% of the incubatee
	Technical Assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal counsel• Workforce development• Business planning• Regulatory compliance
Funding available FY22: \$17 million	

2. Rebuilding communities

DHS Community Grants	Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20% of cannabis tax revenue• \$25 million in grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25% of cannabis tax revenue• \$31.5 million in grants• 80 lead grantees, 120 sub-grantees
Substance Use Disorders (Prevention, Treatment, and Education)	Youth Development
Mental Health Disorders (Prevention, Treatment, and Education)	Economic Development
The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act allocates a total of 45% of revenue from taxes on adult-use cannabis sales to community reinvestment.	Civil Legal Aid
	Re-entry
	Violence Prevention

3. Undoing the Harm



OFFENSES ELIGIBLE FOR EXPUNGEMENT

Possession of, manufacture or delivery of, or possession with intent to deliver or manufacture **30 grams or less of any substance containing cannabis**

State Police have automatically expunged **492,129 non-conviction records** from the criminal history transcripts of **318,526 individuals**.

Governor Pritzker has authorized pardons for **20,236 conviction records**.

In 2020, Illinois appropriated **\$1.6 million** for legal aid.