



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Regular Board Meeting
Tuesday, December 11, 2018
1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
ICJIA Headquarters
300 West Adams Street, 2nd Floor Building Conference Room
Chicago, Illinois, 60606

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Chairperson's Remarks
- III. Executive Director's Report
- IV. Research and Practice Presentation: Illinois' Trauma Recovery Center
- V. Public Comment
- VI. Adjourn



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**REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

August 22, 2018, 10:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
3000 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62703

Roll Call

ICJIA Chair Elizabeth Robb welcomed Board members and guests to the quarterly Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Regular Meeting. She called the meeting to order at 10:45 a.m. and asked General Counsel Malgorzata Bereziewicz to call the roll.

ICJIA Board Member	Present	Absent
Director John Baldwin		X
Public Defender Carla Barnes		X
Clerk Dorothy Brown		X
Public Defender Amy Campanelli		X
Director James Chadd		X
Sheriff Tom Dart		X
Director Patrick Delfino, Vice Chair	X	
Director Brent Fischer	X	
State's Attorney Kim Foxx		X
Superintendent Eddie T. Johnson		X
Clerk Maureen Josh		X
State's Attorney Bryan Kibler	X	
Cynthia Hora for Attorney General Lisa Madigan	X	
Director David Olson	X	
President Toni Preckwinkle		X
Judge Elizabeth Robb, Chair	X	
Director Kathy Saltmarsh	X	
Director Leo Schmitz		X
Director Nirav Shah		X
Director BJ Walker		X
Director Jennifer Vollen-Katz		X
Director Paula Wolff		X

Leadership Panel: A Resilient and Trauma-Informed Illinois

Research Director Dr. Megan Alderden welcomed the panelists and introduced the topic of trauma-informed services. She explained that trauma, often conceptualized as adverse childhood experiences (or ACEs), can cause psychological harm to the victim and manifest in chronic health problems, depression, alcoholism and substance use, low graduate rates, academic underachievement, lost work time, and criminal conduct. She initiated a discussion with the panelists on what it means to be trauma-informed and why it is important.

Director John Maki quoted Chicago Beyond Executive Director Liz Dozier, who described being trauma-informed as moving from a framework where service providers ask, “What’s wrong with you?” to one where they ask, “What happened to you?” He said government has a responsibility to understand the influence it has on funded organizations and also give them time to collaborate, plan, implement, research, and evolve. Rushing those steps heightens the risk of re-traumatizing victims, he said. Lifespan Policy Director Jennifer Greene added that training all members of an organization, even those who do not work directly with victims, is necessary to become fully trauma-informed.

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence Executive Director Vickie Smith explained that in the field of domestic violence, providing trauma-informed services means listening to and treating the entire family, including the abuser. This practice is borne of the understanding that all people have been through some sort of trauma, she said. UCAN Vice President of Violence Intervention and Prevention Services Norman Kerr compared trauma-informed practices to how a massage therapist asks which areas of their client’s body have had surgery or broken bones, so they can understand which areas need to be treated gently.

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault Executive Director Polly Poskin recommended the book *Trauma and Recovery* by Dr. Judith Herman, which explains that children can come from environments that destroy their sense of trust, autonomy, and identity, which leaves them ill-prepared for adulthood. Ms. Poskin described how we meet these victims as young adults and rather than comparing them to their well-adjusted peers, service providers need to meet them where to properly address their trauma. Ms. Smith said no one achieves anything alone and that walking alongside victims to understand what they need will help them move forward.

Dr. Alderden then asked for input on creating a statewide effort while recognizing that services should be locally informed.

Children’s Advocacy Centers of Illinois Executive Director Kim Mangiaracino said her organization achieves the best responses by participating in multi-disciplinary teams, which ensure that systems that work in partnership with service providers also are trauma-informed.

Ms. Greene noted that while the Guiding Principles of Trauma-Informed Care have been available for many years from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, further guidance on their implementation is needed. Understanding that people cannot be categorized solely by “caused harm” and “received harm” is key to the adoption of these principles, she said. She also asserted that trauma is not usually resolved in a few months and that funding timelines need to reflect the long-term needs of clients.

Director Maki said that in a state that is so diverse and decentralized, collaboration is the only way to move toward this goal. He added that in his experience, face-to-face contact helps dissipate adversarial attitudes.

Ms. Poskin encouraged the Board to remember that government is not an entity separate from the people, because that attitude belittles the public’s responsibility to enact change. Mr. Kerr reminded the Board and panel that when citizens do not feel represented by the government, they are likely to disengage rather than become empowered and involved in advocacy.

Dr. Alderden asked the panel for thoughts on next steps and to identify anticipated barriers.

Ms. Smith highlighted the need for research to examine how trauma affects human biology throughout the life course and how to integrate the findings into practice.

Ms. Poskin noted that while people of color are more likely to be victims of crime, inequity, and oppression, services often were provided by white people whose perspective can be a disservice to victims even when they’re driven by compassion. Mr. Kerr added that cultural competency should not be limited to race and ethnicity and should include generational understanding. In addition to compassion, he said, training to compartmentalize and manage biases is key.

Mr. Kerr also explained that resiliency can be misinterpreted, especially in children, partially because they can physically recover so quickly. He said those who work with youth outside of a service setting may not have the clinically prescribed tools to identify and address trauma. He said there will never have enough clinicians, so society needs to take responsibility for asking intimidating questions in a safe way, he said.

Dr. Alderden summarized the panel’s discussion on how Illinois could become a trauma-informed state:

1. **Comprehensive training.** Training on trauma for service providers as well as other practitioners (e.g., criminal justice and education stakeholders).
 - a. The training should build cultural competencies.
 - b. The training should include ways to help people be self-aware of their experiences, privileges, and prejudices and how this might impact their views, understandings, and approaches.

2. **Acknowledge historical trauma.** Recognize and acknowledge the impact of historical trauma and the role government has played in creating and reinforcing it.
3. **Increase access to long-term services.** Fund in a manner that allows for longer-term services. It takes time to build the relationships needed for people to disclose their victimization experiences and address its impact.
4. **Provide space for community voice.** Engage residents of the neighborhoods being served; consider what and how being trauma-informed will assist them in building collective efficacy and strengthening their communities.
5. **Use a multidisciplinary approach.** Encourage adoption of multidisciplinary team approaches. MDT approaches can increase impact of training, buy-in, and sustainability.
6. **Identify trauma and consider its impact.** It is important for individuals to identify, acknowledge, and consider the impact of trauma. This starts with being willing to screen for trauma and then building appropriate responses.
7. **Build a systematic approach.** Make sure all parts of the system are aware of and consider trauma in everyday responses.
8. **Fund research that informs practice.** Fund research that furthers the understanding of trauma and what victims need. Use results to aid program growth and modification.

Public Comment

Chair Robb open the floor to public comment.

Arkhawara Salih from Apna Gar related her experience of working with domestic violence and gender-based violence outside of the United States, and asked that ICJIA assists providers in finding resources to work with all victims, including the abuser.

Ashley Miller of BUILD seconded Ms. Salih's comments, requesting that grants be allowed to fund services for victims and offenders, as well as preventative services for youth who have not been explicitly identified as victims through the traditional criminal justice system intercepts. He added that the voices in this conversation need to reflect the people being served.

Adjourn

Director Maki invited other members of the public to comment. Seeing none, he requested a motion to adjourn. Mr. Kibler moved to adjourn and Ms. Hora seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 11:58 p.m.



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Memorandum

To: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Board Members
From: Judge Elizabeth Robb, Chair, and John Maki, Executive Director
Date: December 4, 2018
Re: December 11, 2018, Meeting Overview

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA) Quarterly Board Meeting will be held Tuesday, December 11, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at ICJIA headquarters, 300 West Adams, Suite 200, in Chicago. All ICJIA Board meetings are subject to the Open Meetings Act. Members of the general public are encouraged to attend.

ICJIA's statutorily-created oversight Board serves a unique and vital role in improving the State's public safety outcomes. Composed of state and local public safety officials, policy experts, and community leaders, the Board is designed to embody and represent the state's criminal justice system. It is tasked with setting agency priorities, tracking the progress of ongoing programs, and overseeing the agency's grant-making. To that end, ICJIA's quarterly Board meetings bring research and practical insights to bear on important and emerging issues affecting public safety in Illinois, with the goal of identifying how the agency should address them through research and grant-making.

The December Board meeting will provide members with a brief overview of recent research, grant-making, and committees. This includes recommendations by the Ad Hoc Board Committee, which was created by Chair Robb to examine the effectiveness of the Board's operations and to make recommendations to strengthen its oversight and policy-making functions. Please see the attached memo for an overview of these recommendations.

Following these updates, the meeting will feature a panel discussion on ICJIA's piloting of Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) model. The TRC is an evidence-informed comprehensive model designed to reduce barriers for traditionally underserved victims of crime. In 2018, ICJIA began funding two TRC pilots, one through OSF Saint Francis Medical Center in Peoria, the other through Advocate Health Care on the South Side of Chicago. The panel will begin with a brief overview of how Illinois' TRC grew out of ICJIA's research and Board-established priorities and then feature a conversation with ICJIA grant-staff and the leaders from the two pilot sites. To



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learn more about TRCs, please read ICJIA's 2017 article, "A Comprehensive Model for Underserved Victims of Violent Crime: Trauma Recovery Centers," which you can find on the agency website at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/articles/a-comprehensive-model-for-underserved-victims-of-violent-crime-trauma-recovery-centers>.

John Maki
Executive Director



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Memorandum

To: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Board Members
From: John Maki, Executive Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Date: December 3, 2018
Subject: Ad Hoc Board Committee Recommendations

In Summer 2018, ICJIA Chair Elizabeth Robb created an Ad Hoc Board Committee to examine the effectiveness of the Board’s operations and to make recommendations to strengthen its oversight and policy-making functions. Since that time, the Board Committee and ICJIA staff have reviewed the structure of its quarterly meetings and discussed ways to improve member engagement and to possibly amend the agency’s enabling statute to allow for improved effectiveness. The Board Committee’s recommendations are below.

Quarterly Board Meetings

ICJIA’s enabling statute requires that “the Authority shall meet at least quarterly, and all meetings of the Authority shall be called by the Chairman” (20 ILCS 3930/4). Historically, these meetings have been used for various purposes, including making funding recommendations. Since 2015, most quarterly meetings have included updates from executive staff and then turned to a research and practice presentation, which tends to focus on a critical public safety issue, such as gun violence or the opioid crisis. While committee members think these meetings have been effective, they recommended that the meetings could be more focused on Board member priorities and provide an opportunity to learn more about ICJIA’s programs.

Based on members’ feedback, the Board Committee recommends the following structure for the Board’s quarterly meetings:

- All meetings should begin with key updates by ICJIA’s executive director and the associate directors of the agency’s Research & Analysis and Federal & State Grants units. As part of these updates, executive staff should emphasize upcoming notices of funding opportunity, ensuring that members have the information they need to help disseminate them to potential applicants. The



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chairs of the Board's committees should also provide high-level summaries of their meetings and remind members of upcoming meetings.

- The year's first quarterly meeting should aim to provide a kind of state of the state in criminal justice, with an overall presentation on ICJIA's grant-funded programs and research initiatives, presentations by Board members on what they see as the most critical public safety priorities, and public comment. Based on the input of this state-of-the-state quarterly meeting, the Board and staff should select topics for the next three meetings, focusing particularly on areas that ICJIA's programs address, as members agreed that they all wanted to know more about the agency's grantees. After the executive staff provide key updates, the agency's Research & Analysis unit should frame the meeting's key topic from a national, state, and local perspective. The meeting should then focus on how state and local agencies are or could be addressing this issue. The Board Committee suggested providing members an opportunity to provide updates on their key initiatives as time permits, perhaps focusing on work that is related to the meeting topic. After ICJIA completes a quarterly cycle of meetings, it should begin the process again and plan for a new state-of-the-state quarterly meeting and subsequent set of three quarterly meetings.

Improving Member Engagement

The Ad Hoc Board Committee agreed that more should be done to educate and engage members. To that end, the committee recommended that following:

- Conduct ongoing Board orientation for new members and refreshers for current members. (To help with this objective, see the attached two-page document on ICJIA's Grant-Making Process.)
- Incorporate presentations from grantees at more Board meetings and provide more opportunities for members to understand ICJIA's grant programs.



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Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice through research and grant making (20 ILCS 3930 et. seq). ICJIA's independent, statutorily created 25-member Board oversees the agency's operations, including approving the funding for its grant-funded programs. ICJIA's statutory responsibilities fall under the categories of grants administration, research and analysis, policy and planning, and information systems and technology.

ICJIA Grant Administration Core Activities:

- Implements and funds criminal justice, victim services, violence prevention programs under the Violence Against Women Act, Victims of Crime Act, Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, Adult Redeploy Illinois, and other state and federal grant programs.
- Monitors program activity, ensures accountability, and provides technical assistance to grantees.

ICJIA Research and Analysis Core Activities:

- Publishes research studies that analyze a variety of crime trends and criminal justice issues.
- Acts as a clearinghouse for information and research on crime, crime trends, and the criminal justice system.
- Audits the state central repositories official criminal history record information for data accuracy and completeness.
- Develops and evaluates state and local programs for improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.
- Provides or directs partners to technical assistance opportunities.
- Identifies and provides information about evidence-based and promising practices for implementation by policymakers and practitioners.

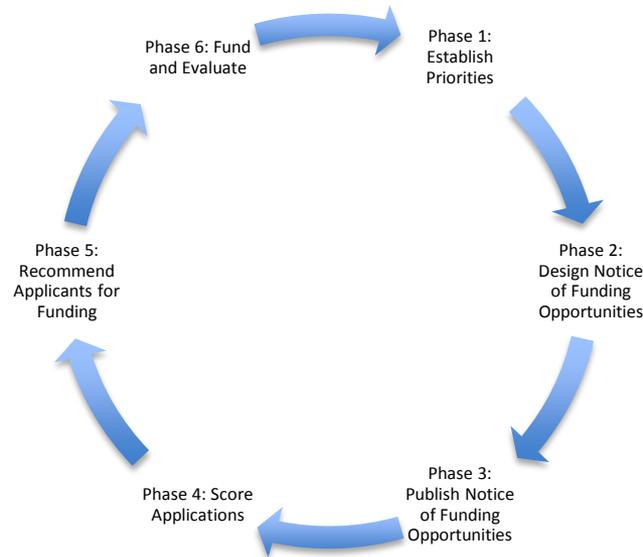
ICJIA Policy and Planning Core Activities:

- Develops and implements comprehensive strategies for a coordinated response by the various components of the criminal justice system for crime prevention and control and crime victim assistance using federal funds awarded to Illinois.
- Advises the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies and legislation.
- Convenes groups of policymakers and practitioners to identify and address ongoing concerns of criminal justice officials.
- Participates in initiatives that improve the impact and cost effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

ICJIA Information Systems and Technology Core Activities:

- Designs, develops, and supports systems, including Infonet, which enhance the quality of victim service data.
- Serves as the sole administrative appeal body for determining citizen challenges to the accuracy of their criminal history records.
- Monitors the operation of existing criminal justice information systems to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens.

ICJIA GRANT-MAKING PROCESS



PHASE 1: ICJIA establishes public safety priorities by completing a needs assessment that includes (1) documentation of existing state and local practices; (2) information gathered through surveys, focus groups, and interviews with key stakeholders; (3) analysis of trends and patterns using administrative data; and (4) summary of relevant research literature. The public safety priorities identified through the needs assessment are presented to the Board for input and approval. ICJIA’s Strategic Opportunities Committee typically oversees this stage of ICJIA’s grant-making process.

PHASE 2: ICJIA staff uses the agency’s approved public safety priorities to inform Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) design. NOFOs are publicly available requests for applications for state- and federally funded programs. When designing a NOFO, ICJIA’s staff uses established priorities, research of best practices, and guidance and requirements of the state or funding source. NOFO design typically takes four to six weeks. During this time, ICJIA notifies the Board’s Budget Committee of the agency’s intent to publish a NOFO, describing its scope and the amount of funding available. As part of the design process, ICJIA staff also solicits members’ feedback on the NOFO and incorporates their recommendations.

PHASE 3: Once the design process is complete, ICJIA publishes the NOFO on its website. By state law, NOFOs must remain open and available to the public for at least 30 days. During that period, ICJIA staff provides information and responds to questions from potential applicants. All questions and answers are published on the agency’s website.

PHASE 4: After the NOFO closes, ICJIA’s staff score the applications. After the applications are scored, staff determine which ones they will recommend that ICJIA

should fund. To ensure that funding is spread equitably throughout the state, ICJIA typically divides the state into regions—Chicago, Northern, Central, and Southern, and Southern Illinois—and first selects applications with the highest score in each region. ICJIA staff then select the applications with highest scores irregardless of where they’re located until the available funding exhausted. This phase takes about one week to complete.

PHASE 5: Once staff have determined the successful applicants, ICJIA recommends them to its Budget Committee. The Budget Committee is ultimately responsible for final funding decisions, basing their decisions on whether the recommended programs address the agency’s public safety priorities.

PHASE 6: Upon approval by the Budget Committee, ICJIA executes grant agreements. The execution process typically takes between six to eight weeks, but can take longer depending on the complexity of the agreement and program. The length of a grant program is determined by the funding source. Programs that are supported by state funds depend on an annual appropriations in the state’s fiscal year budget, while programs that are supported by federal funds can last up to three years. Regardless of the length of the grant, the Budget Committee receives at minimum an annual update on the program. If the program runs for multiple years, the Budget Committee is responsible on an annual basis for deciding whether to continue funding based on performance over the previous year. During this phase, ICJIA staff also review programs to identify those that can be formally evaluated. Evaluation decisions are based on the program’s implementation quality, importance of the study to the state and larger research community, intentions to continue funding similar programs in the future, and other factors related to an evaluation’s feasibility and value (e.g., resources, research design).

ICJIA 

Authority Board Meeting

December 11th, 2018
ICJIA Headquarters

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ICJIA 

Financial Management

- 5 month FY19 total expenses – through November 30, 2018
 - \$40.4 mm total expenditures
 - \$31.7 mm expenditures under Federal programs (78%)
- Program totals year to date
 - VOCA - \$25.5 mm
 - JAG - \$3.2 mm
 - VAWA - \$1.9 mm
 - State programs - \$8.6 mm (ARI \$2.6 mm)
- Program highlights
 - \$365 mm received under VOCA awards of October '15, '16, '17 and '18
 - VOCA 2018 award increased from prior year by ~80% to \$128.2 million

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ICJIA 

Trauma Recovery Centers

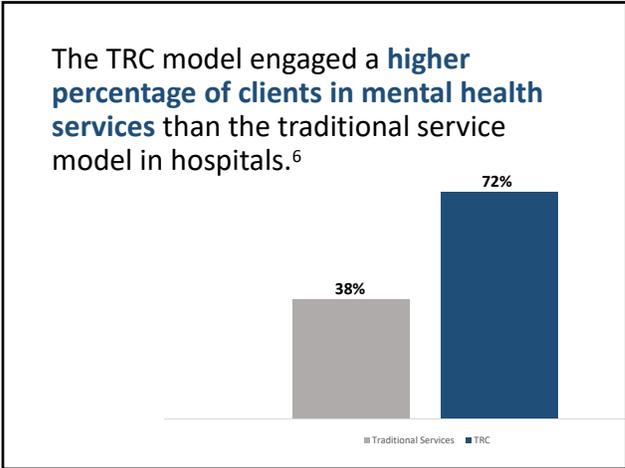
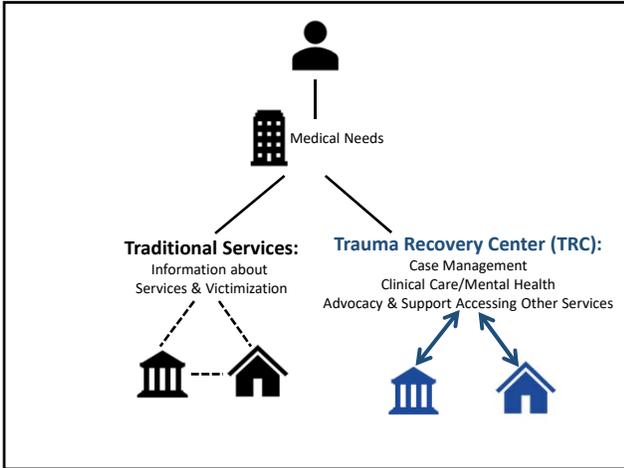
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Barriers to Seeking Help

- Awareness of victimization & services¹
- Accessibility²
- Cultural beliefs & stigma³
- Previous negative experiences⁴
- Impact of disadvantage & trauma⁵



1



Traditional Services	Services at a TRC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim seeks services • Service driven • Disconnected services • Information & referral oriented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services engage victim • Patient driven • Coordinated services • Linking oriented

- NOFO: Core Components of TRC**
- **Assertive outreach and engagement** with underserved populations
 - Comprehensive **mental health and support services**
 - Case management & advocacy
 - Evidence-Based individual/group psychotherapy
 - Medication support
 - **Coordinated care** tailored to individual needs
 - **Evaluation** of implementation fidelity & service delivery quality

NOFO: Phases of TRC

- **Coordination Period:** 3 months
 - Hiring & training
 - Protocol development
 - Forming internal, multidisciplinary team
 - Establishing data collection methods & systems

- **Implementation Period:** 12 months
 - Direct service provision
 - Internal evaluation of fidelity and quality

- **Future External Evaluation**

Alignment to Ad Hoc Victim Service Priorities

Promote awareness and access

- Boost public awareness.
- Put more advocates in more places.
- Increase services for underserved victims.

- Addressed
- ◐ Addressed in part
- Inadequately addressed

Address core needs

- ◐ Address victims' fundamental needs.
- Fund core direct services.

Victim centered and informed

- Address multiple victimization experiences.
- Promote multidisciplinary responses.
- Encourage trauma-informed/trauma-focused services.

Fill key gaps

- Fund long-term services.
- Address community violence victimization.

Implementation, outcomes, sustainability

- ◐ Encourage use of evidence-informed/evidence-based practices and programming.
- ◐ Promote data collection and evaluation.

TRCs in Illinois

Advocate Health- Cook
OSF Saint Francis- Peoria



Discussion

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