



**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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**MINUTES**

**REGULAR MEETING  
ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

Friday, March 3, 2017, at 10 a.m.  
Adler University’s Community Hall, 17 N. Dearborn, 15<sup>th</sup> floor  
Chicago, Illinois

Roll Call

Authority Vice Chair Patrick Delfino welcomed Board members and guests to the quarterly Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Regular Meeting. He called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m. and asked General Counsel Angie Weis to call the roll.

<b>Authority Board Member Attendance</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Absent</b>
Director John Baldwin	X	
Clerk Dorothy Brown	X	
Public Defender Amy Campanelli	X	
Sheriff Tom Dart		X
Director Patrick Delfino	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	
Sheriff Michael McCoy		X
Ms. Pamela Paziotopoulos		X
Director Michael J. Pelletier	X	
President Toni Preckwinkle	X	
Judge Elizabeth Robb, Chair		X
Director Leo Schmitz		X
Director Nirav Shah		X
Director George Sheldon		X
Ms. Jennifer Vollen-Katz (after roll call)	X	
Paula Wolff	X	

After the initial roll call, 10 of the 11 Board members needed for a quorum were present. Ms. Weis suggested moving to agenda items which did not require a quorum.

Director Maki thanked Dr. Elena Quintana for facilitating the use of a large meeting room at Adler University so that the ICJIA Quarterly Board Meeting could be expanded to include the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council Oversight Board, and the two groups could discuss the Criminal Justice Sentencing & Reform Commission Final Report.

#### Authority Financial Report

ICJIA Chief Financial Officer Randy Kurtz was called upon by Vice Chair Delfino to give the financial report. He informed the Board that ICJIA is currently operating at approximately the same rate as the previous year and that 77 percent of the agency's activity is under federal programs. Mr. Kurtz added that activity under Adult Redeploy Illinois was increasing. He listed the amounts for the Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFOs) that had been introduced with the competitive grantmaking process: the community partnership to reduce violence (\$800,000), transitional housing (\$2 million), and comprehensive legal aid (\$6 million).

#### Committee Reports

Ms. Hora summarized the Budget Committee items. She said the committee voted not to require a match for federal Justice Assistance Grant funds, and the action will apply to all new agreements. In addition, she said the committee approved grants to St. Clair County and a community residential treatment program.

Ms. Wolff spoke for the Strategic Opportunities Committee and said the committee is tracking how the funding opportunities are reflecting the priorities developed by ICJIA, how to employ research to strengthen these ties, and how lead entities will be used going forward.

Director Maki encouraged Board members to distribute ICJIA's notices of funding opportunity widely, especially as smaller organizations struggle during the budget impasse.

#### Approval of Minutes

Ms. Weis stated a quorum had been achieved. Vice Chair Delfino asked for approval of the January 27, 2017, meeting minutes. Ms. Wolff moved to accept the minutes and Ms. Preckwinkle seconded the motion. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

#### Executive Director's Report

Director Maki briefed the group on the state's history with criminal justice commissions, setting the stage for discussion of the recommendations of the Criminal Justice

Sentencing & Reform Commission. He shared that ICJIA began as the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, until the agency was launched through legislation in 1983, and gave an overview of the causes of Illinois prison overcrowding dating back to the 1970s. He said Governor Rauner has set a goal to reduce the prison populations 25 percent by 2025 and reform the juvenile justice system and parole. The governor also established the Criminal Justice Sentencing & Reform Commission, he said.

The group discussed whether Illinois' recent appetite for criminal justice reform was driven by the bipartisan nature of data analysis and its relationship to measurable outcomes.

### Criminal Justice Reform Commission Panel Discussion

Director Maki introduced Dr. David Olson, Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Loyola University, who spoke from his 30 years of experience in Illinois criminal justice research. Dr. Olson said the strengths of the Reform Commission were its inclusion of underrepresented groups, dedication of expert members, bipartisan discussions, leadership by Rodger Heaton, reliance on empirical evidence, and timing, as the state appeared to be ready for reform and technology was able to answer questions quickly to take advantage of the momentum. He also noted areas for growth: county-level commissions, rather than one for the whole state; a plan to review criminal justice policies regularly; a more comprehensive understanding of how sentencing policies operate in practice; and the effectiveness of large programs.

Director Maki introduced Ms. Kathryn Bocanegra, Director of Violence Prevention, Enlace Chicago, who offered insight from her background as a community health advocate. She expressed pride in serving on the Commission, as it engaged the community and victims of violence. Ms. Bocanegra said she hopes Commission members understood that safety and rehabilitation are often the desires of victims, rather than harsher penalties. She said she was especially pleased that trauma-informed recovery was the first recommendation in the final piece, and that de-incarceration strategies, local community justice coordinating councils, community capacity for treatment, and data accountability were included as well.

Dr. Elena Quintana, Executive Director of the Institute for Public Safety at Adler University praised the Commission for having broad membership, including elected and un-elected members, as well as employees of the criminal justice system and outside advocates. She said she regretted not having included the voice of someone who was currently or formerly incarcerated. She noted that it would have been beneficial to speak more deeply about the disproportionate effect of mass incarceration on minority communities, placing drug offenders in the healthcare system rather than the correctional

system, the harm of legal enhancements, the recidivistic benefits of education and job training, and the importance of support and training for correctional officers.

Director Maki and Dr. Olson spoke about how, despite the expertise of the Commission members, they observed changes in attitude and knowledge from all parties, indicating the powerful nature of perspective in the group.

ICJIA Research Director Megan Alderden spoke about the difficulties of implementation and monitoring. In addition to ensuring that recommendations are being adhered to, data sharing will allow for effective troubleshooting of unintended consequences, she said. She recommended future discussions on data examine confidentiality and privacy issues.

Ms. Kathy Saltmarsh, Executive Director of the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, discussed common misconceptions in data-driven policy change, including employment requirements (people need housing near or transportation to currently available positions rather than job market growth); immediate change (there will be an inevitable time delay in results); and the fear of data sharing (by funding analysts as well as technology, data cannot be misrepresented for use against the collector, and the resulting feedback loop will increase problem solving capabilities).

Ms. Brown complimented the report and urged the Board members to support its implementation. Director Maki agreed, and added that though ICJIA can share information, provide access to funding, and incentivize best practices, it cannot mandate change. Implementation of these recommendations must happen at the local level and will require the commitment of the Board members and other stakeholders, he said.

Mr. Baldwin expressed pride in being a member of the Commission, and spoke of anticipated changes in the Department of Corrections, such as electronic monitoring, the Life Skills Reentry Center in Kewanee, and adherence to evidence-based practices. He asked for patience and support from fellow criminal justice system actors, as his department often receives more attention for anecdotal failure than systematic success.

Ret. Judge Stuart Palmer, First District Appellate Court, asked why New York was reporting reductions in violent crime despite their use of mandatory minimums, which the Commission recommends against. Director Maki answered that New York also dramatically changed their policing tactics, moving away from stop-and-frisk. He also talked about how overreliance on incarceration can normalize the experience for citizens, making incapacitation a rite of passage rather than a punishment. Removing too many people can erode the collective efficacy of the group, which is the process through which communities informally guide the behavior of their own members, he said. Under the supervision of the criminal justice system, people face barriers to employment, pro-social

relationships, and meaningful inclusion, which are all factors that protect against harmful criminal behavior, he said.

State Rep. Marcus Evans also addressed Judge Palmer's question, explaining that homicide and gun crime rates in New York and Washington, D.C., were greatly affected by gentrification within the city limits. Rather than permanently solving neighborhood problems, legislation and rising property values pushed low-income residents into other areas, and the crime was displaced with them, he said. Mr. Evans said, therefore, mandatory minimums are not the answer to this problem, and the long-term solution will require thoughtful and painstaking discussion, rather than knee-jerk reactions.

Mr. Olson added despite New York's mandatory minimums, Illinois generally has a more punitive sentencing scheme. He pointed out that New York offers more services to crime victims, and that these services are valued more highly by victims than harsher punishment, even though law-makers often respond to crime with enhanced prosecution rather than victim services.

State Sen. Kwame Raoul, SPAC Vice Chair, described a bill that was related to those concerns and the recommendations of the Commission. He said it did not include the truth-in-sentencing provisions of previous bills, preserved judicial discretion in departures from mandatory minimums for gun offenders, allowed for programming credits for truth-in-sentencing inmates, reduced time on mandatory supervised release, reduced Safe Neighborhood Act sentence enhancements, and lowered minimums for drug possession cases.

Gladys Taylor, Assistant Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, reminded the group that these changes are not cheap to make, and reduced funding to her department makes some of the desired implementation insurmountable. Judge Gino DiVito, SPAC Chair, seconded Ms. Taylor's observation, saying that without increased services that address criminological needs, legislative changes will be less impactful. Ms. Campanelli added that the judiciary can push back against poor or overly harsh policy by exercising their discretion. She said keeping low-risk people out of extended incarceration, even when they are repeat offenders, and offering them meaningful services when they are on release, will improve outcomes and divert the school-to-prison pipeline. Mr. Raoul reiterated a point raised by many members: increased services requires increased taxes or cuts and the proposed cuts are often of the service programs referenced here. Judge DiVito suggested the state reinvests the money saved from reduced prison populations in resources that will keep people away from harmful criminal behavior, and Mr. Evans recommended that future publications address funding and appropriations.

Adjourn

Vice Chair Delfino asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Hora moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded by Vice Chair Delfino. The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.