



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Agenda

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Tuesday, October 9, 2007
From 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois

- < Call to Order & Roll Call

- 1. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting

- 2. Approval of the Minutes of the September 18-19 & October 6, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings

- 3. Research & Analysis Unit Presentation
 - Data Analysis of Current VAWA Programs
 - Data Analysis of Current VOCA Programs

- 4. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation
 - Revised VAWA Plan
 - Current Funding History

- (Break for One Hour Lunch)

- 5. Funding Recommendations
 - Current Programming
 - Future Programming
 - Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking & Child Victimization
 - Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking Program

- 6. Discussion

- < Adjourn

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

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Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services

Becky Jansen, Chairperson
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Effingham County

Sgt. Kathy Argentino
Chicago Police Department

Vernie Beorkrem
Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

David Bradford
Chief
Glen Carbon Police Department

Barbara Brooks
Administrator
Division of Women & Criminal Justice
Illinois Department of Human Services

Cynthia Cobbs
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Jerry Dawson
Sheriff of Macon County

Kim Donahue
Senior Policy Advisor
Illinois State Police

Barbara Engel
Board Member
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Cheri Gass (for Director Walker)
Illinois Department of Corrections

Norbert Goetten
Executive Director
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate
Prosecutor

Bridget Healy Ryan
Director of Public Affairs
Office of the Cook County State's Attorney

Cheryl Howard
Director
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Thomas Jurkanin
Director
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards
Board

Leslie Landis
Project Manager
City of Chicago's Mayor's Office on Domestic
Violence

Billie Larkin
Director
Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois

Ellen Mandeltort, Vice Chairperson
Deputy Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General

Lois Moorman
Program Administrator
Office of Elder Rights
Illinois Department on Aging

Polly Poskin
Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Ana Romero
Training Director
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network

Lori Saleh (for Itedal Shalabi)
Director of Administrative Services
Arab American Family Services

Barbara Shaw
Executive Director
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

Jennifer Welch
Women's Policy Advisor
Office of the Attorney General



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: Becky Jansen, Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Chair

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting on
October 9, 2007**

The purpose behind this meeting is to discuss funding recommendations for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant funds in the State of Illinois in consideration of the recent cuts in the federal funding for both of these programs.

Authority staff will make a series of presentations to the committee for its consideration. Once all the material is presented and fully discussed, the committee will be asked to make recommendations for the use of the funds for each program for both short term and the long term projections. The committee will also be asked to discuss future funding of victim service programs as they become available.

The committee should adhere to the established VAWA and VOCA priorities as it makes new funding recommendations. These priorities, as agreed upon at the September and October 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings, respectively, should not be the subjects of discussion. Rather, they should serve as guides in making the new funding recommendations. Those priorities are as follows:

VAWA

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, Stalking, and Elder Abuse.
2. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, guidelines, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

3. A) Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecution, and the courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women.

B) Developing, installing, or expanding computerized systems tracking services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
4. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

VOCA

The following VOCA priorities were created by the Victims of Crime Workgroup in 2000 and were retained by general consensus by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee at its October 6, 2006 meeting:

1. Training: Training is a priority in all areas of the system. Current training for system professionals does not sufficiently address the needs and rights of victims. Multidisciplinary training is essential to understanding other professionals' roles.
2. Accountability: Victims and the community should have a means of recourse if the system fails to respond appropriately or effectively.
3. Data Collection: Good data is critical to making well-informed decisions regarding victim services and needs.
4. Services: Basic and specialized services are needed for victims of crime and their families. It is important to strengthen what is being done well, but expansion of basic and specialized services is also needed



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MINUTES

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Monday, September 18, 2006 and Tuesday, September 19, 2006
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee met on September 18, 2006, and September 19, 2006, at the Authority offices.

Call to Order and Roll Call, September 18, 2006

Committee Chair Becky Jansen (Effingham County Circuit Court Clerk) called the meeting to order at 1:17 p.m. The Authority's Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, called the roll. Members present were:

Kathleen Argentino – Chicago Police Department
Barbara Brooks – Illinois Department of Human Services
Kelly Cassidy (for Bridget Healy Ryan) – Office of the Cook County State's Attorney
Kim Donahue – Illinois State Police
Barbara Engel – Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Judy Erickson (for Cynthia Cobbs) - Administrative Office of Illinois Courts
Lou Ann Hollon (for Sheriff Dawson) – Macon County Sheriff's Department
Rick Krause (for Roger Walker / Cherri Gass) – Illinois Department of Corrections
Leslie Landis – Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, City of Chicago
Ellen Mandeltort (Vice Chair) – Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Lois Moorman – Illinois Department on Aging
Kathryn Beasley Pomahoc (for Billie Larkin) – Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Polly Poskin – Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Joan Rappaport (for Cheryl Howard) – Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Ana Romero – Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
Lori Saleh (for Idetal Shalabi) – Arab American Family Services
Jennifer Welch – Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Members unable to participate included:

Vernie Boerkrem – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

Norbert Goetten – Office of the State’s Attorney’s Appellate Prosecutor

Thomas Jurkanin – Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Barbara Shaw – Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

David Bradford – Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department

Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, and other Authority staff.

Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Chairwoman Jansen, referring to the memo under Tab 1, dated September 6, 2006, said that the purpose behind this two-day meeting was to develop a multi-year plan for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant funds in the State of Illinois. Authority staff will make a series of presentations to the committee for its consideration. Once all the material is presented and fully discussed, the committee will be asked to develop an action plan for the use of the funds and a set of priorities for each program fund, which will guide staff in the designation of the funds for the next three years. This plan will then be presented to the full Authority Board as the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee recommendations for these funds. Time at this meeting should not be spent talking about specific program designations. Rather, a plan should be developed for the use of these funds during the next few years that will be inclusive of all factors relevant to Illinois’s criminal justice system.

Director Levin added that the proper forums for the discussion of individual program funding are the Authority’s Budget Committee meetings. She reiterated that the purpose of this meeting is to develop a comprehensive plan for the use of VOCA and VAWA funds. She added that the plan must be submitted to the federal government within 120 days after the Authority’s receipt of the VAWA FFY06 award.

Federal and State Grants Unit Presentation: Funding Histories VAWA, VOCA, and Other Federal Funds

Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, referring to the memo dated September 6, 2006 and the charts under Tab 2, said the purpose of these materials was to provide background information detailing various aspects of past and present fund allocations of VAWA, VOCA, and other federal programs. He said that the Authority is currently anticipating the announcement of its FFY06 VAWA award. Staff expects that the award amount will be approximately \$4.5 million, comparable to awards of recent federal fiscal years. It is

important to note that for the charts in the materials, VAWA FFY06 figures represent the projected award. Mr. Reichgelt then presented the funding charts via PowerPoint.

During the presentation, Mr. Reichgelt noted that the Authority does not provide any funding to any program designed to deal specifically with the issue of stalking. If any program addresses stalking, it is done so within a larger context. He suggested that if any service provider grantees address stalking, they make sure to include any pertinent information in the narrative portion of their data reports if the reports do not otherwise provide such data.

Ms. Poskin said that victims turn to rape crisis centers as a result of sexual assault, not stalking, although, in some instances stalking may have been a precursor to the assault. Often, a stalking victim will go directly to the police.

Discussion revealed that it would be beneficial in the future to separately identify funds to child advocacy centers, as individual centers might identify themselves as serving different components and types of violence of the criminal justice system. Mr. Reichgelt said that information on specific designations can be found on the Attachment A documents posted on the Authority's website (<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>). A consensus was also reached that funds to statewide agencies that are spent in a specific region should be identified as such, if possible.

Research and Analysis Unit Presentation

Currently Funded VAWA Programs

Authority Research Analyst Adriana Perez delivered a PowerPoint presentation entitled, "Currently Funded VAWA Programs," that provided general background information on the types of programs currently receiving VAWA funds. A copy of the PowerPoint presentation was contained under Tab 3 of the meeting materials.

Ms. Perez said that it is important to remember that VAWA funds must be designated to programs representing the following categories per the respective percentages of the total VAWA award:

Category	Percentage
Law Enforcement	25
Prosecution	25
Service Provider	30
Courts	5
Discretionary	15

Ms. Perez said that in the case of multi-disciplinary team response (MDT) programs, funds are designated to county agencies representing these categories.

Ms. Engel added that in addition to providing funds for MDT programs, it is important that an organization such as the Authority provide technical assistance to the grantees.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the current commitments to the MDT programs were for three years, and these programs are now in their third year of funding. Director Levin added that the grantees had not been promised funds for these programs beyond the three years. Mr. Reichgelt also said that each grantee, upon accepting the three years of funding, said that they would be able to continue these programs once federal funding ended.

Ms. Poskin said that one of the core reasons that the VAWA program was created was not only to provide services to crime victims, but it was to also provide a means of building bridges between multiple disciplines within the criminal justice system to better serve crime victims. This is one of the reasons why VAWA funds must be distributed among the five categories per the respective percentages.

Mr. Reichgelt said that given the current political climate in Washington D.C. and the current administration's zeal to cut funding to failing programs, it is critical to maintain data on VAWA programs and to be able to demonstrate that the programs are successful. The four MDT programs that currently receive funding were culled from a larger group of protocol sites that had originally received funding, but the other programs were deemed unfit for participation in MDT programs pursuant to a needs-based analysis.

Ms. Landis said that as the committee deliberates whether MDT programs remain a focus of the VAWA Plan, it would be worth knowing if any of these programs have access to federal Family Justice Center awards or access to other funding streams. She added that local jurisdictions must subsume federally funded programs at some point. Where possible, we should advocate for the institutionalization of these programs. In addition to needs, the ability and willingness to pursue local funding should be considered when determining designations for MDT programs.

InfoNet

Authority Research Analyst Erica Hughes delivered a PowerPoint presentation entitled, "InfoNet Data and Findings" that provided general background information on the InfoNet program and some statistical data provided by InfoNet. A copy of the PowerPoint presentation and other related documents were contained under Tab 3 of the meeting materials.

Ms. Hughes said that InfoNet is a user-driven information system. She said that not only are the users intended to be able to send information to necessary parties, such as fund providers, but also the system allows them to review reports themselves and evaluate their own progress and make any necessary adjustments to better serve their clients.

Ms. Hughes said that the data provided by InfoNet is only as good as the data that the users enter. Therefore, it is important that the Authority provide training and technical assistance to grantees that use InfoNet to help ensure that the users enter data correctly and accurately.

Ms. Welch said that the data provided in the meeting materials provides a useful snapshot of issues that InfoNet users are dealing with. This snapshot will help inform the committee's discussions in drafting a new VAWA plan, but there is no single bit of data that demands specific action. Ms. Shaw said that the important thing is to identify trends.

Ms. Poskin said that, given the many variables associated with domestic violence and sexual assault numbers, it is difficult to determine exactly what the prevailing numbers would be in some cases. She also said that InfoNet data has been tremendously useful in securing funds from local or independent fund providers. In many cases, those fund providers have never had this kind of data presented to them before.

Ms. Hughes said that the points that Ms. Poskin made regarding InfoNet's value are important because InfoNet is funded with VAWA dollars. Even if we don't have a clear picture as to what is going on statewide, we do know that the local agencies are benefiting from InfoNet. The eventual goal is to create a data system that not only victim service agencies can use, but one that law enforcement and prosecutors could access as well.

The meeting adjourned for the day at 3:37 p.m.

Call to Order and Roll Call, September 19, 2006

Committee Vice Chair Ellen Mandeltort (Office of the Illinois Attorney General) called the meeting to order at 9:23 a.m. The Authority's Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, called the roll. Members present were:

Kathleen Argentino – Chicago Police Department
Barbara Brooks – Illinois Department of Human Services
Kim Donahue – Illinois State Police
Barbara Engel – Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Judy Erickson (for Cynthia Cobbs) - Administrative Office of Illinois Courts
Lou Ann Hollon (for Sheriff Dawson) – Macon County Sheriff's Department
Nicole Kramer (for Bridget Healy Ryan) – Office of the Cook County State's Attorney
Rick Krause (for Roger Walker / Cherri Gass) – Illinois Department of Corrections
Leslie Landis – Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, City of Chicago
Lois Moorman – Illinois Department on Aging
Kathryn Beasley Pomahoc (for Billie Larkin) – Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Polly Poskin – Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Joan Rappaport (for Cheryl Howard) – Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Ana Romero – Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
Lori Saleh (for Itedal Shalabi) – Arab American Family Services
Barbara Shaw – Illinois Violence Prevention Authority
Jennifer Welch – Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Members unable to participate included:

Vernie Boerkrem – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
David Bradford – Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department
Norbert Goetten – Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor
Becky Jansen (Chair) - Office of the Effingham County Circuit Court Clerk
Thomas Jurkanin – Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, Authority Assistant Counsel Steve Bernstein, and other Authority staff.

Director's Remarks

Director Levin announced that the Authority was in receipt of its FFY06 VAWA award of \$4,458,358 as of September 19, 2006. These funds expire on May 31, 2008. Director

Levin reminded the committee that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss general concepts, not specific funding issues.

Authority Assistant Counsel Steve Bernstein, in response to a question raised earlier at the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting on September 18, 2006, said there are currently no plans for the accommodation of the Comprehensive Housing Planning Act as funds had not yet been allocated to the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA). He said that a portion of the governor's affordable housing initiative would include transitional housing.

Research and Analysis Unit Presentation (Continued from September 18, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting)

Ms. Hughes noted that an error had occurred in the InfoNet report, contained under Tab 3 in the meeting materials, in the section on gender bias. She provided the committee members in attendance with corrected copies.

Illinois Crime Trends and Gap Analysis

Ms. Hughes delivered a PowerPoint presentation entitled, "Illinois Crime Trends and Gap Analysis." A copy of the PowerPoint presentation and other related documents were contained under Tab 3 of the meeting materials.

Needs Assessment Survey

Ms. Hughes delivered a PowerPoint presentation entitled, "Illinois Needs Assessment Survey." A copy of the PowerPoint presentation and other related documents were contained under Tab 3 of the meeting materials. She said that Orbis Partners, Inc. conducted the needs assessment. The purpose of the needs assessment was to supply information that would demonstrate the needs of criminal justice organizations, identify areas that need improvement, and guide decision-making regarding the best allocations of resources. Another purpose of the needs survey was to provide information regarding how the needs of criminal justice organizations have changed over time by comparing the data provided by this study with the results of a needs assessment survey that was conducted in 1996. Major components of the survey include workload demands, training needs, staff retention, information systems, and programming. The survey was released one year ago and data collection ended in November of 2005. The Authority received the final report in July of 2006 and that report is currently under review.

Ms. Poskin said that the survey appeared to have a low response rate and, therefore, it is difficult to generalize conclusions based on the data. Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the survey was just one of many tools available for the committee to use.

Ms. Hughes said that the data provided by the survey is not available by any other means. She said that the committee should not dwell too much on the specific findings of the survey because the survey is intended to provide a general idea of what is happening in the field. If, however, any committee members present have had vastly different experiences in their fields relative to the survey's findings, then such experiences should be addressed at this meeting.

(15-Minute Break)

Legal Issues

Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone delivered a PowerPoint presentation entitled, "Legal Issues." A copy of the PowerPoint presentation was contained under Tab 4 of the meeting materials. Mr. Cutrone credited former Authority Assistant Counsel Kristi Kangas for creating the PowerPoint presentation.

S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women In Illinois – A Multi-Year Plan: FFY01 – FFY05

Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, referring to the FFY01 – FFY05 S.T.O.P. VAWA plan, dated November 2001 and contained under Tab 5 of the meeting materials, said that the new plan will be due to the federal government 120 days after the receipt of the FFY06 VAWA award, which happened to be today (September 19, 2006). The committee must make any adjustments to, or choose not to adjust, the existing plan.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to a tool created by Authority Staff Member Maureen Brennan that detailed each point that must be addressed in the consideration of the new VAWA plan. Mr. Reichgelt said that it was imperative that this committee agrees upon the new VAWA plan at this meeting.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that a great deal of time and effort went into creating the current multi-year plan and a number of individuals on this committee participated in that process. She said that the committee should review each of the original priorities and goals to determine whether or not, upon implementation, they proved to be successful in terms of services provided. It is important to note that if a specific goal or priority has not been fulfilled, that does not necessarily indicate that the priority or goal was flawed; perhaps it means better strategies need to be implemented to achieve them. The

committee should also consider whether or not any new priorities or goals should be adopted in addition to the existing ones. The overall purpose of this plan would be to provide a framework to direct Authority staff in Budget Committee planning for the designation of VAWA funds.

Ms. Welch said that as the committee discusses priorities, it should identify which part of the larger VAWA equation the priorities satisfy. The committee should not create priorities without also having a plan for utilizing the whole proportion of a particular requirement.

Establishment of Priorities

Adjustments to Existing Priorities

Vice Chair Mandeltort introduced the existing priorities for discussion:

Priority #1 initially read: Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.

In response to a question by Ms. Shaw, Ms. Engel said that the basic idea of VAWA was to promote multi-disciplinary approaches to combating violence against women. This is reflected in the fund allocation structure of VAWA:

Category	Percentage
Law Enforcement	25
Prosecution	25
Service Provider	30
Courts	5
Discretionary	15

Ms. Engel added that it has been generally understood that, for example, if a training session focused on law enforcement, victim service personnel would always be invited despite the fact that the funds employed were not specifically set aside for service providers, but for law enforcement. However, for example, law enforcement funds could not be used for a function exclusive to service providers.

Ms. Poskin said that the committee has not been presented with a definition of what is currently funded within each existing priority. It is difficult for the committee to assess what it is looking at compared with what the committee might wish to do. Ms. Brennan

directed the committee's attention to the list of current VAWA programs on the third page of the planning tool that she had prepared.

Ms. Poskin said that the list of current programs does not make clear any connection between them and the current priorities listed in the tool.

Ms. Brennan said that the programs listed under the Specialized Units Purpose Area, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution, Domestic Violence MDT, Domestic Violence Law Enforcement, Sexual Assault, and MDT, would all fall under Priority #2. She said that the programs under the Victim Services Purpose Area; Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups, Services Female Inmates, Transitional Housing Services, Services to Victims of Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy, would fall under Priority #4. InfoNet would fall under Priority #3. Training programs would fall under Priority #1 or Priority #5, depending on the training subject. Ms. Welch said that VAWA is a unique funding source for Priority #1.

The following changes (*italicized*) to Priority #1 were adopted by general consensus:

Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, *Stalking, and Elder Abuse.*

Priority #2 initially read: Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

Ms. Poskin said that part of what drives the establishment of priorities is knowing what funds are available. Adding stalking to Priority #2 is fine, but not at the expense of sexual assault or domestic violence programming.

Ms. Rappaport said that, in her experience, domestic violence programs try to take on issues relating to stalking. She said that the stalking cases are rarely prosecuted and that suggests a need for training for law enforcement and prosecution. Ms. Welch said that stalking had been added to the training priority, but now the question is whether we want to incorporate it into the protocols.

Ms. Landis said that, regarding the issue of protocol, when it was originally developed as a priority it was the MDT programs that were supposed to implement the protocol statewide. Now the question is whether, as a funding priority, it should be limited to jurisdictions that agree to adopt the statewide protocol and implement it with certain

partners assigned to them. We could go forth with this priority of developing new policies and more effective orders and services and not have it wedded to the statewide protocol. The statewide protocol was problematic.

Director Levin said that Cook County received Authority funds for its own separate protocol program. Ms. Landis said that Cook County demanded a protocol that specifically fit Cook County's needs.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested removing the word "protocol" from the priority description since the protocols were essentially established under an earlier plan.

Ms. Poskin said that given that the sexual assault protocol has not been completed it raised the issue of whether the committee would technically create new protocols or merely update existing ones. Ms. Poskin added that discussions with judges and prosecutors have revealed that a need exists for a bench book for judges on sexual assault.

Ms. Engel said that of the nine or ten original MDT units, only four remain. The Authority could continue to fund the programs that are working, but does not have to remake the ones that did not work.

Ms. Poskin said that VAWA does not provide much administrative money. If the committee creates new projects, the committee needs to think about the parties responsible for running them.

Ms. Mandeltort suggested including the term "guidelines" along with "...policies, protocols, orders, and services."

(30-Minute Lunch Break)

Ms. Mandeltort said that if Priority #2 calls for the development of policies and protocols, then the priority calls for a commitment to the creation of new policies and protocols. She suggested wording the priority as such: "...ensure that law enforcement, judges, prosecutors have effective policies, protocols, guidelines, orders, and services for preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence." This way, the Authority's job is to provide agencies with whatever they need so that they have those things that they need as opposed to putting the onus on the Authority to make the protocols and make the grantees follow them. The priority was fine in its original form and the new mission is very similar, but the Authority would need to ensure that the grantees realize that new priorities are in place. One of the hardest things for a statewide agency to do is to create a

protocol and have other organizations implement it, especially if they are not mandated by law to implement it.

Ms. Shaw suggested using the term “support” in place of “ensure” in Priority #2. She said that “ensure” might imply a burden to monitor.

Ms. Landis said that the Authority is the most significant conduit in Illinois to bring together the people outlined in the VAWA federal legislation. The Authority has the history of bringing together the advocates, the officers, the prosecutors, and the courts to create useable projects because all of these different disciplines are involved. Language should be provided that continues to put the authority of the Authority behind those projects. The Authority needs to maintain the priority of developing and providing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence because no other organization is doing that. This is critical to the intent of VAWA. The plan that the Authority submits to the federal government should reflect continued collaboration.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the discussion had circled around to its starting point regarding the initial suggested adjustments.

The following changes (*italicized*) to Priority #2 were adopted by general consensus:

Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, *guidelines*, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

Priority #3 initially read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecution, and the courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the protecting of such information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check system.

Ms. Engel said that this priority was created to allow for the funding of InfoNet.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the MDTs were mandated to have an integrated data system that tracked their data from first response to probation. This priority was used in the development of these data systems. However, this priority identifies police, prosecution, and courts as participants in the system, but none of them use InfoNet.

Ms. Rappaport said that there is virtually no good data detailing what happens to victims in the aggregate from the point of the reporting of the offense to arrest, prosecution, and disposition; there is nothing that is reliable that tells us how the system works for victims.

Ms. Poskin said that good data collection would make these projects much more useful and viable.

Ms. Welch recommended that Priority #3 simply read: Developing, *improving*, or expanding data collection and communication systems.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, if properly used, InfoNet could provide the desired data. She then suggested that Priority #3 read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the protecting of such information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check system.

Ms. Poskin said that InfoNet only serves domestic violence, sexual assault, and some child advocacy centers.

Vice Chair Mandeltort then suggested that Priority #3 read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Ms. Shaw suggested that Priority #3 read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems *and tracking services*, for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Ms. Landis said that including “tracking” could prove troublesome. 1) Many throughout the criminal justice system have tried and failed to track outcomes relating to convictions across law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts. We are now talking about using limited VAWA funds to get these systems to achieve something within a specific population area (sexual assault and domestic violence). 2) She said that her experience with well-intended systems designed to track data about domestic violence and sexual assault victims leaves her wary of their effectiveness. Care must be taken when talking about computerized tracking systems. If the intent is to have different branches of the criminal justice system talking together better, then the priority should say that. If the

intent is improving InfoNet in a way in which victim service agencies collect and utilize their information around services that they provide, then the priority should reflect that.

Ms. Donahue said that the National Instant Criminal Background Check system referred to in Priority #3 is the national system that mirrors Illinois's Firearm Owners Identification (FOID) system.

Ms. Poskin suggested that Priority #3 read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems *for victim services. In addition, developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems* for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the protecting of such information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check system.

Ms. Engel said many in criminal justice have been looking for this information so that the criminal justice system can evaluate its own abilities. Perhaps a pilot project or two around the state could be funded that would indicate how many people get sorted out in felony review.

Ms. Poskin said that from a sexual assault victim services viewpoint, InfoNet should be continued, regardless of its funding source, but the priority should make the funding source clear. InfoNet concerns internal affairs at victim service providers and they do not want that data tracked or linked to anything in the law enforcement or criminal justice systems. A separate data collection system that tracks offenses, charges, arrests, felony review decisions, prosecutions, and dispositions could be developed. We should not create language that links the gathering and the comparison of the data. However, both sets of data are intrinsically important.

Ms. Welch suggested adding the language pertaining to InfoNet to Priority #4, which is specifically and exclusively about victim services.

Mr. Reichgelt said that InfoNet currently only receives \$30,000 in VAWA funds. Having the proper language in the priorities allows staff to use whatever VAWA funds are available.

Vice Chair Mandeltort reminded the committee that the VAWA category percentages are a different conversation. The committee should discuss theoretical funding priorities regardless of how the funds are ultimately allocated. No percentages are tied to any priorities. Many VAWA-funded programs relate to more than one priority.

Ms. Poskin said that Priority #4, historically, has been about funding domestic violence shelters and sexual assault centers.

Mr. Reichgelt said that, under the VAWA guidelines, the Authority has been able to use prosecution and law enforcement funds for victim advocates.

Ms. Poskin said that that is in keeping with Priority #4. The Authority has been generous, whenever possible, by using funds from other categories to fund domestic violence shelters and sexual assault centers. Funds should not be taken away from domestic violence shelters and sexual assault centers and given to projects related to victim services.

Ms. Shaw suggested that Priority #3 read: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecution, and the courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, *and including computerized systems tracking services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence*. She said that this language identifies two separate computer systems.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested: Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems *to better serve victims of violent crime*.

Ms. Rappaport said that we are dealing with two different databases, one for criminal activity and one for victim services. Ms. Engel suggested creating two separate priorities.

The following changes (*italicized*) to Priority #3, including the separation of the priority into two parts, were adopted by general consensus:

- A) Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecution, and the courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women.
- B) *Developing, installing, or expanding computerized systems tracking services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.*

Priority #4 initially read: *Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant*

number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

In response to questions about adding stalking to Priority #4, Ms. Welch said that nobody would seek services specifically for stalking who didn't seek services relating to another existing category.

Ms. Poskin said that in FFY06, her agency handled seven new stalking victims and three on-going stalking victims for whom stalking was the primary presenting issue. Stalking is a primary presenting issue at rape crisis centers where services are provided for stalking victims. The existing services are probably best prepared to respond to the crime of stalking. Perhaps stalking should be moved up in the priorities to include training.

Ms. Poskin said that victim age is tracked along with other data at rape crisis centers. This would help determine if a particular age group, such as seniors, is underserved.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that if priority #4 reads, "Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs, elder abuse, and stalking..." grantees are not necessarily required to create programs geared toward all of those victim populations just because they are enumerated in the priority, but the priority needs to ensure that individuals who are victims of those crimes can receive the assistance that they need.

Ms. Welch said that stalking is more of a tactic than an actual crime. Vice Chair Mandeltort said that in some instances stalking results in little more than psychological trauma. In many cases, the perpetrators are simply obsessive strangers. Ms. Welch said that this is the problem with stalking; if no physical or sexual assault occurs, then what VAWA-funded program could a stalking victim turn to? The victim doesn't belong in either a sexual assault or domestic violence program. Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the thing to do is to inform existing domestic violence and sexual assault service providers that there is this other victim population that needs attention even if the nature of their victimization doesn't fit common definitions.

Ms. Agostino said that often the victim's primary reason for seeking services is for sexual assault or domestic violence, but stalking may have played a role at an earlier point in the victim's history of contact with the abuser. Ms. Poskin added that the data does not reflect secondary presenting issues.

Ms. Landis said that Priority #4 must be read with the punctuation in mind, "Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims

services to underserved populations...” The use of a semicolon between “programs” and “developing” creates a distinction between “developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs and “developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations...”

Ms. Shaw said that none of the current priorities mention Coordinated Community Response (CCR) programs.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the concept of multi-disciplinary collaboration is something that the committee must discuss to determine whether it should be a priority or a program. If one of our primary concerns is that various entities around the state work together, then perhaps one of our funding priorities should be to let people know that we are looking for multi-disciplinary collaborative efforts that support improved response to victims of violent crime. Ms. Landis said that multi-disciplinary efforts are an intrinsic part of VAWA.

Ms. Shaw said that the multi-disciplinary aspect of VAWA is not clearly stated. The issue of CCR has come up in the past, but it has been put aside. The priorities should make clear that CCR and multi-system collaborative efforts are supported with VAWA funds. Nothing in the five existing priorities speaks to the eligibility of supporting CCR in multi-system collaborations.

Ms. Landis said that some flexibility is needed in the definition of CCR. Traditionally, CCR has been the coordination between victim service agencies and criminal justice entities.

Ms. Shaw said that the development of CCR is included in the encouraged activities on Page 7 of the Legal Issues PowerPoint presentation that was contained under Tab 4 in the meeting materials.

Vice Chair Mandeltort, referring to Page 2 of the Legal Issues Appendix A handed out to committee members earlier that morning, quoted the following VAWA purpose area, contained at the second bullet point: “Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies, and other state agencies and departments to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.” She said that this purpose area is the basis for the VAWA program.

Mr. Reichgelt said that priorities might differ from purpose areas. All programs must fall under at least one of the purpose areas, but the Authority might not necessarily fund

something in every purpose area. By making the purpose area a priority, we would then have to fund something under it.

Ms. Shaw said that by including the purpose area in a priority, we make it possible to fund those things. The purpose area is not currently stated as part of the priorities.

Ms. Poskin said that perhaps a legal interpretation was necessary. The committee needs to be cautious about the underlying intent of VAWA, which is the development of partnerships between the criminal justice system and advocacy groups for adult female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The committee should get a clear interpretation as to whether the Authority can fund coordinating councils.

Ms. Shaw quoted the Legal Issues PowerPoint presentation that was contained under Tab 4 in the meeting materials, “development of coordinated community responses.” Family violence coordinating councils are organized to create coordinated community responses to domestic violence against women.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority has funded a coordinator for the 13th Judicial Circuit, but the funding is really limited to dealing with very specific crimes.

Ms. Shaw said that the majority of the work done by family violence coordinating councils is directed at domestic violence. Judges convene these councils, so the role of judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement is very strong in these efforts. The committee needs to make it clear, somewhere in the VAWA priorities, that CCR is a legitimate use of funds.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority has brought such organizations into the MDT programs. They are unfunded partners, but they are participants, along with judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement.

Ms. Poskin said that because of VAWA’s heavy emphasis on criminal justice, most orders of protection that family violence coordinating councils deal with are civil and there has always been pressure to not use VAWA to develop more civil remedies for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Ms. Welch requested that “community coordinated response” be added to Priority #2 as such: “Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, *guidelines, community coordinated response*, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.” She said it would still be up to the Authority to ensure that whomever they fund follows the VAWA rules. She suggested that perhaps some sort of CCR could be applied and funded by the Authority.

Vice Chair Mandeltort concurred and said that the Office for Violence Against Women encourages states to develop such projects. The CCRs would include MDT programs.

Ms. Welch said that the committee still has not discussed whether it wants this strategy to be in addition to the other five.

Ms. Landis said that, while she is sympathetic to the ideas promoted by Ms. Shaw and Ms. Welch, she comes from a community in which opportunities for input in how domestic violence is being responded to are precluded by the interests of other segments of the community because they domestic violence issues are not naturally identified components of CCR within the community. The community has a sense that the focus of the criminal justice system precludes bringing law enforcement to the table for something other than the criminal justice response.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the concept of multi-disciplinary collaboration incorporates CCR. If CCR is a “black letter” term of art, perhaps a different phrase should be used to identify the program. Ms. Landis said that she was simply being responsive to comments that she has received from her community.

No changes to Priority #4 were made and it remained as follows by general consensus:

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

Priority #5 initially read: Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, and analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

Ms. Agostino suggested adding domestic violence forensic medical personnel examiners to those eligible for training.

The following changes (*italicized*) to Priority #5 were adopted by general consensus:

Training of sexual assault and *domestic violence* forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault and *domestic violence*.

(15-Minute Break)

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, of the five original priorities, Priority #4 has not yet been modified. Regarding the last bullet point on Page 1 of the Appendix A document, she said that by inserting stalking into the other priorities, that purpose area has been addressed.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the following purpose areas (per the Appendix A) are not specifically articulated in the existing priorities:

- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs that address the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such assault or violence and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.
- Providing assistance to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence in immigration matters.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested that in order for the priorities to cover every purpose area within the scope of VAWA, Priority #4 should read: “Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; *developing or improving the delivery of victim services to underserved populations including older, disabled, native American, or immigrant women*; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.”

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that there is a significant Native American population on the north side of Chicago. Director Levin added that there is a statewide push toward dealing with native tribes directly.

Ms. Engel said that perhaps highlighting the priority to address such specific victim groups is not wise given the relatively small amount of funds available for programming.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the new language that she proposed was intended to more clearly define “underserved populations.” Ensuing discussion revealed a consensus on the part of the committee to continue to use the phrase “underserved populations.”

A consensus was reached that no changes should be made to Priority #4 and it remained as follows:

Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

New Priorities

No new priorities were proposed.

Programs

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that all of the committee members assembled at this meeting represent specific victim populations or organizations that they serve. She said that working in the attorney general’s office, she views these issues from a statewide perspective. The mission here is not to protect women in any particular area of the state, but to examine violence against women throughout the state as a whole and to examine female victims of crime as a whole, regardless of the particular crimes or the particular agencies that serve them. This committee is not assembled here to represent the interests of any single agency or service provider; rather we are here to do a service for all women of Illinois.

Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

Ms. Shaw said that, with regard to Priority #2, CCR and MDTs should be added to the list of program types. Either CCR should be a separate program type or it should be added to the MDT program type.

Ms. Poskin said there is a provision on Page 2 of the Appendix A that reads, “Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds...”

Mr. Reichgelt said that since the priorities were expanded to include CCR, the program types should be expanded as well. The MDT program type would need to include CCR. The CCRs have been developed along with the funded MDT programs to the extent possible, as opposed to having the CCRs be stand-alone programs.

Ms. Shaw said that such a policy is inconsistent with the revised priorities. The revised priorities recognize that CCR is an encouraged program / approach. To only support CCRs by bringing them into a funded MDT program excludes the possibility of CCR in the many communities that do not have MDTs.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that when statewide multi-disciplinary efforts are supported, community-based responses that are incorporated into other entities become components of the MDTs. The CCR in these situations is used as a resource for the other agencies.

Ms. Shaw said that currently only four MDTs receive funds. We could integrate a CCR program into those MDTs, but that doesn't allow for a CCR program in communities not served by one of those four MDTs. Relegating CCR to being just a part of the MDTs really limits the potential for CCR programs.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff funding for CCRs would be considered because it is the most effective use of limited funds.

Director Levin said that the old VAWA plan addresses past plans, but not future ones. This committee is actually covering new ground as it drafts the new plan when committee members talk about the future with respect to program types.

Ms. Shaw said that CCR efforts should not be tied to MDT programs. They should be their own specific program type.

Ms. Rappaport said that it is not safe to assume that the term MDT must apply to what is currently being funded. It is a broad phrase that could include CCR or currently funded MDTs. It is really about multi-disciplinary collaboration.

Ms. Perez said that a data report for every VAWA-funded program is mandated by VAWA. Within the report is a page where every grant that receives federal funds must show some kind of CCR. It is already a part of VAWA reporting. The reporting instructions say that, "the agency or organization that provides victim / survivors with referrals to, receives victim / survivor referrals from, engaged in consultation with, provided technical assistance to, and / or attended meetings with during the reporting period." The programs that supply data to the report include batterer intervention, law enforcement, prosecution, and include governmental agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Social Security, and Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy

Families. These different programs find resources on their own and in the report they display how often they receive assistance, give assistance, have consultations, and have meetings. This information is already being captured because the programs are required to show some kind of activity.

Ms. Welch said that an example of a CCR separate from an MDT program would be a team that meets monthly to discuss stalking issues within a community to ensure that law enforcement officers communicate with each other and that prosecutors can determine whether stalking cases can be brought to trial. Such would be a special project, independent of an MDT that a local jurisdiction would employ to pursue a specific issue. Programs like the one in this example are what the new CCR program type is intended to support.

Ms. Landis said that perhaps the committee should let go of the idea that, as defined in prior years, MDTs assume the implementation of a statewide protocol. The phrase “domestic violence multi-disciplinary response” could include programs like the one Ms. Welch described above.

Ms. Welch requested that the language of future grants indicate that this committee is implementing an expansion of the definition of MDT. Ms. Landis added that MDT was never defined, other than in the prior year plan.

Ms. Engel said that the staff and our history have defined this particular thing as a piece and this committee sounds like it is coming to a consensus that a tight definition of MDT is undesirable. Whether we call the new programs CCR or whether we keep the MDT name, we need to expand our understanding of what is admissible so that we have a broader term that doesn't have to do with institutionalizing our particular domestic violence protocols in the manner that we have done in the past.

Ms. Poskin said that in the culture of working against violence against women, whether it is domestic violence or sexual assault, “multi-disciplinary team response” is a cultural term. When we talk about MDTs, we know what we're talking about; we're talking about a combination of advocates, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, etc. We don't usually refer to it as CCR. To create a new program title like that would introduce a shift in how the programs are viewed within the culture.

Ms. Shaw said that the committee should either keep the narrow definition and add CCR to the list of program types eligible for funding under the stated priorities, or the committee should broaden the definition.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the concept of multi-disciplinary team response is what it is; specialists in different disciplines come together for a common purpose. What has

become specialized here is the concept of MDT. There is a domestic violence MDT program that has a unique purpose and function as a result of what this committee did in 2001. An MDT is one thing, but the concept of multi-disciplinary team response is separate and unrelated. The term “multi-disciplinary” provides a larger umbrella, akin to a statewide program, whereas CCR would be a local multi-disciplinary response, like a subgroup of an MDT. MDT is now a term of art, “multi-disciplinary” is not something that we can reserve for ourselves.

Ms. Rappaport suggested using the term “multi-disciplinary collaborations.” Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested “statewide or local multi-disciplinary collaborative efforts.”

Ms. Poskin said that she opposed the alteration or expansion of the definition of MDT. VAWA’s whole purpose revolves around MDTs. We don’t want to lose MDTs with regard to our reports to the federal government.

Ms. Rappaport said that the second bullet point on Page 2 of the Appendix A shows that it looks like VAWA really is intended to bring together the criminal justice system with victim services and that is central to the purpose here.

Ms. Poskin said that she was open to an interpretation for the Department of Justice (DOJ). Ms. Shaw said that the DOJ itself has added CCR to its encouraged functions. This committee today agreed to add CCR as one of the elements of the Authority’s VAWA priorities. It makes no sense, now that we are discussing program types and titles, to back up and express discomfort with the concept of CCR.

Ms. Brooks said that her organization has implemented community coordinating councils following a directive from the DOJ to the Illinois Department of Corrections’s (IDOC) Sheridan project. The IDOC has implemented these councils at the local level to assist individuals as they come out of the criminal justice system and re-enter the community.

Ms. Poskin said that it is best to keep the parameters on the program’s original intent, not expanding the parameters to something that the Authority does not currently fund, as there are fewer funds to go around.

Ms. Landis said that CCR can be funded, but it would be up to local governments to take broad program types and apply for funding. Within certain parameters, decisions would be made. Domestic violence multi-disciplinary team response would be acceptable with the caveat that they not be limited to teams formed around a specific statewide protocol. If we give up the statewide protocol, which is the integral part of the MDTs as formulated under the prior plan, and we leave domestic violence multi-disciplinary team response in, enough flexibility would be created to attract communities to enter into and apply the CCR model and apply for funds. This would allow for a scenario such as

described earlier by Ms. Welch. This would also allow jurisdictions that were formerly funded as MDTs to reapply.

Director Levin said that perhaps Ms. Landis's assertions are incorrect. There was an instance when an applicant did not have a protocol, statewide or local, in place. The Authority demanded that a protocol be created that was specific to the county.

Ms. Landis agreed that programs could develop their own protocols, but with the caveat that the model was offered as guidance. Inherent in the model was an infrastructure that called for an MDT. Certain partners had to integrate within the protocol.

Mr. Reichgelt said that these CCR programs would be very small that it might be better to leave them under the larger MDT umbrella.

Ms. Saleh said that to avoid confusing the two, the responses should go under the MDTs, but the MDTs became a product of the first definition, which was a broader definition, of multi-disciplinary teams. Perhaps we should remove the phrase "team response" and replace it with "coordinated response." This would provide an umbrella for both MDTs and CCRs.

Ms. Engel said that there is no intent to fund anything other than the MDTs.

Ms. Saleh said that when funding is discussed, CCR would now be an option. The program title "Multi-Disciplinary Coordinated Response" would allow the Authority to choose either a CCR or and MDT when it comes time to discuss designations.

Mr. Reichgelt said that by creating the broader umbrella we leave the door open for a specific project or program outside of the existing collaborative efforts.

Ms. Engel said that the reason this is so problematic is that we are changing some things that we have already done and we are introducing new things. Whether or not the term "response" is kept is important. These issues are not just mere semantics; they have real implications in terms of funding.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested, "Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Collaborative Response." This would be the general program description. The Authority wouldn't necessarily fund every program that falls under this description.

Ms. Welch said that, in this case, what we want is any multi-disciplinary group that is working toward a solution to some facet of violence against women.

Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Collaborative Response Teams was adopted as a new program type by general consensus.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution

Ms. Brennan said that the committee must address how the new plan will build upon the old one, since that will need to be detailed in a report to the federal government. Two things must be considered:

- 1) With regard to the MDTs, the Authority has supported these programs in their second iteration over the last three years and staff feels that the model has been refined. Staff learned some lessons as they pared the number of MDT programs from nine to four. Do we want to report that we like that model and that we want to expand on that model? Or, do we want to set that model aside and say that we want to do other types of programs involving multiple agencies? Do we want to go forward with the MDT model, remove the MDT model, or revise the MDT model?
- 2) Are there other collaborative efforts that we want to pursue?

Director Levin said that, despite issues at a particular site, the MDT program on the whole has been good and the model is fine.

Mr. Reichgelt, in response to a question by Ms. Landis, said that the Peoria MDT performed very well, despite consisting of agencies that had previously performed poorly as individual protocol sites. The Peoria MDT brought in a strong coordinator, who helped facilitate the program's success. With another few years of funding, the MDTs would probably be strong enough that the counties would pick up their funding.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that when a grantee accepts these grant funds, the plan is that the grantee will continue the program's mission when the grant funds run out.

Ms. Poskin said that if a grant-funded position were removed from a county program, the progress or success of that program would be diminished.

Ms. Rappaport said that the issue is where to implement a strategy to enable the counties to secure the funding that they need to continue these programs. They might need the weight or support of another agency to assist them. If we want to move in the direction of replication, so that we can leave these communities and move on to new ones, then such a strategy is necessary.

Ms. Engel said that right now, the Authority's staff is at an all-time low in terms of personnel. The Authority does not have the staff right now to provide the tremendous amount of technical assistance that would be needed by new upstart MDT programs. At this time, it makes much more sense to strengthen and support the existing programs.

Mr. Reichgelt said that one of the reasons that the data system was implemented was to illustrate the program's successes to the counties themselves. Right now, the data is only starting to come in. Our plan is to work with the grantees to keep the programs going and to help find ways to wean them off of federal funding.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the consensus is that the four MDTs that currently exist should continue to be funded.

Ms. Donahue said that if one of the goals is to transition the MDTs from federal funds to local funds, we should tell them that such is the plan up front and that they have X number of years of federal funds before they are expected to secure their own funding.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that another current program type is Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution. The only grantee currently under that program is the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, she said.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution was retained as a program title by general consensus.

Domestic Violence Law Enforcement

Domestic Violence Law Enforcement was retained by general consensus:

Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups

Ms. Rappaport said that the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence provided funds to 17 agencies for 20 projects that served underserved populations, including geographically, linguistically, or culturally isolated victim groups as well as disabled victim groups.

Ms. Poskin said that the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault uses VAWA funds to operate 15 satellite offices throughout Illinois offering counseling and / or advocacy.

Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups was retained by general consensus.

Services to Female Inmates

Mr. Krause said that the IDOC has a post-traumatic stress disorder counseling and treatment program for female inmates. The program provides training for correctional staff and counselors and funds a coordinator to implement the program at three facilities. A high percentage of female inmates are themselves victims of domestic violence or sexual assault.

Ms. Brennan suggested renaming “Services to Female Inmates” as “Services to Female Offenders.” This program title was a product of the Criminal Justice Assembly when it was determined that a high percentage of female offenders had been victims themselves. Director Levin added that studies have shown that approximately 60 percent of female offenders have been victims of sexual assault or domestic violence.

Ms. Poskin said that “Services to Female Inmates” is more accurate since there are offenders who are not inmates. Others suggested, “Services to Incarcerated Women.”

No definitive consensus was reached on the renaming of *Services to Female Inmates*. *Services to Female Inmates* was retained as a program title by general consensus.

Transitional Housing Services

Ms. Brennan said that there are 10 transitional housing programs for which VAWA pays housing costs. Illinois was one of the first states to make an investment in transitional housing. The programs provide a means for women who have been abused their entire lives to become independent. Director Levin added that roughly a third of these programs deal with immigrant women.

Ms. Landis said that there are a lot of questions surrounding the issue of the sustainability of the transitional housing programs over the long term. As with the MDTs, long-term funding streams need to be identified. She suggested using Housing and Urban Development funds as an alternate funding source. She said that the individual in the housing unit is supposed to assume the lease. Transitional housing providers are moving the housing stock, not the people. Long-term funding for these kinds of projects will not be available, at least in Chicago. The model that will no longer receive funds is the one in which residents are replaced as they move out on their own; a model in which the residents come and go from the property.

Ms. Brennan suggested that, to continue transitional housing, the Authority could issue a request for proposals and have the current providers compete for the funds. This would also open the door for potential new providers.

Ms. Engel said that the agency that receives the VAWA funds has a mandate to be in the business of finding, renovating, or otherwise securing housing for their residents.

Ms. Romero said that there was a big crisis in the domestic violence community recently when one of the largest shelters shut down, eliminating roughly one third of the 200-plus beds. Many funding providers are changing the way that they allocate funds. Many in the domestic violence / transitional housing community would like to remove the shelters, however, victims, especially those in disenfranchised communities, still need a place to

go. The current trend seems to be to close down these opportunities. This is not a panacea. Some of the shelters have been considered transitional housing because guests can stay for up to six months.

Ms. Welch recommended continued support for transitional housing, but, as with the MDTs, the pursuit of alternate funding should be encouraged.

Ms. Romero said that one approach to solving the crisis is to use assets already in the domestic violence community. The community needs to develop models that provide more self-sustenance.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the question is whether to expand the funding into shorter term or emergency shelter programs.

Ms. Welch said that the VAWA funds are insufficient to support more housing.

Transitional Housing Services was retained as a program title by general consensus.

Services to Victims of Domestic Violence

Services to Victims of Domestic Violence was retained as a program title by general consensus.

Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy

Ms. Poskin said that she supported giving funds to the AGO and to the CCSAO for sexual assault medical advocacy. This is critical in supporting the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner program. Quality physical evidence is a critical component in most trials.

Ms. Kramer suggested renaming the program type, "Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy."

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy was adopted by general consensus.

InfoNet Upgrade

InfoNet Upgrade was retained as a program title by general consensus.

Training

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that training needs to remain a high priority, especially with regard to law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts. Director Levin said that training was also important in properly implementing the new protocols.

Training was created as a program title by general consensus.

Emerging Issues

Ms. Poskin suggested creating alternative structures for the prosecution of sexual assault, such as creating a special sexual assault prosecutor's office. Rape crisis centers see thousands of victims every year, but only a fraction of those ever see trial.

Director Levin said that it might be possible to issue a request for proposals under the auspices of the Authority that would create a sexual assault prosecution program.

Mr. Reichgelt suggested incorporating the concept of a sexual assault prosecutor into a limited priority so that it remains at the forefront of new ideas even if it does not get funded.

In response to a question by Ms. Landis, Vice Chair Mandeltort said that issues relating to orders of protection would fall under Priority #2.

Ms. Landis said that if a goal is to improve service of process with regard to court orders or orders of protection we need to determine what priority that would fit under. We need to determine if the law enforcement officers receive the correct information and if they do not, is it the fault of a particular agency?

Ms. Hollon said that at least 50 percent of orders do not get served because some individuals relocate often. However, the short order forms have been a great help.

Ms. Welch said that the short order form is just one solution to the problem of service challenges. Poor information about the offender and officers' inability or unwillingness to persist contributes to the problem.

Ms. Hollon said that it wasn't an issue of willingness; it was an issue of staffing. Many downstate communities simply do not have the resources to serve the orders.

Ms. Agostino asked if there has been any discussion of funding a domestic violence fatality review team, which might be similar to a child fatality review team that Cook County currently has. Approximately 80 percent of such reviews in Chicago did not

involve a report to the police. If no police report was ever made, there is little or no anecdotal history or other information that might help a case.

Ms. Landis said that no VOCA or VAWA funds have contributed toward those efforts. There was a legislative push many years ago to make a domestic violence fatality review team a statewide entity, but the measure failed.

Ms. Agostino said that the absence of a police report does not mean that a victim did not want or need services. Vice Chair Mandeltort said that this is an outreach issue for the victim service agencies to consider; victims need to know where to turn for help. Ms. Landis said that a given homicide victim might be a client of a given victim service agency and the law enforcement officers would have no way of knowing.

Ms. Brennan suggested creating a think-tank series or a committee program type that would address emerging issues and new initiatives. Ms. Landis said that if law enforcement, prosecution, and courts could be involved, then it could fall under multi-disciplinary team response. Ms. Agostino added that individual cases probably could not be discussed until after prosecution.

The committee, by general consensus, created a new program type called *Emerging Issues*.

Other Discussion

Mr. Reichgelt defined “needs-based” as reviewing data to determine gaps in service. Staff travels to the communities or counties where the needs are identified to discuss whether programming is necessary or feasible. By contrast, an RFP is sent out statewide and the submitted proposals are reviewed, rated, and then the best-rated ones are selected for funding.

Ms. Brennan said that all federal funds must be open to competition to the maximum extent practicable.

Adjourn

The meeting adjourned by general consensus at 3:57 p.m.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MINUTES

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee / Victims of Crime Act Meeting

Friday, October 6, 2006
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee met on October 6, 2006, at the Authority offices to discuss priorities, goals, and objectives for the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) program.

Call to Order and Roll Call

Committee Vice Chair Ellen Mandeltort (representing the Office of the Illinois Attorney General) called the meeting to order at 11:17 a.m. The Authority's Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, called the roll. Members present were:

Kathleen Argentino – Chicago Police Department
David Bradford – Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department (via teleconference)
Barbara Brooks – Illinois Department of Human Services (via teleconference)
Barbara Engel – Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Judy Erickson (for Cynthia Cobbs) - Administrative Office of Illinois Courts
Norbert Goetten – Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor (via teleconference)
Bridget Healy Ryan – Office of the Cook County State's Attorney
Lou Ann Hollon (for Sheriff Dawson) – Macon County Sheriff's Department (via teleconference)
Rick Krause (for Roger Walker / Cherri Gass) – Illinois Department of Corrections
Leslie Landis – Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, City of Chicago
Kathryn Beasley Pomahoc (for Billie Larkin) – Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Polly Poskin – Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Joan Rappaport (for Cheryl Howard) – Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Ana Romero – Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
Lori Saleh (for Idetal Shalabi) – Arab American Family Services
Jennifer Welch – Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Members unable to participate were:

Vernie Boerkrem – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

Kim Donahue – Illinois State Police

Lois Moorman – Illinois Department on Aging

Thomas Jurkanin – Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Barbara Shaw – Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, and other Authority staff.

Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee / VOCA Meeting

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the purpose of the meeting was not to discuss individual agencies or funds to individual agencies; this meeting will focus on priorities, goals, and objectives for the state as a whole. The committee will discuss the existing goals and objectives and determine if they need to be adjusted or if new ones need to be developed.

Executive Director's Comments

Director Levin said that, unlike the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) program, VOCA does not require that a plan be submitted to the federal government. However, having a plan in place provides guidance for Authority staff in determining funding.

Priorities

Vice Chair Mandeltort, introduced the memo in the meeting materials entitled, "Priority issues created by the Victims of Crime Workgroup in 2000."

Mr. Reichgelt said that anyone who participated in the Victims of Crime Workgroup in 2000 might have been involved in the creation of these priorities. The Victims of Crime Workgroup was an assembly that was held in 2000 with practitioners from around Illinois to develop a criminal justice plan. This plan has been used over the last five years to guide the planning for all programs. The goals and objective that this committee received in the meeting materials were developed in 2001 by the Victim Service Advisory Group and they were developed in keeping with the priorities set forth in the plan. Today, this committee must review these priorities, goals, and objectives. Using the questions from the VOCA 2006 Funding Strategy Recommendations, this committee will work through the priorities and determine if new priorities, different priorities, revised priorities, or the same priorities are needed. All new programs will fall under one or more of these

priorities. As with the VAWA programs, staff will attempt to craft programs that fit as many priorities as possible.

Funding Strategy Recommendations

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that it would be prudent to address the five questions on the VOCA 2006 Funding Strategy Recommendations memo included in the meeting materials as the committee discusses funding strategy.

Ms. Rappaport said that one of the most pressing issues is the severe shortage of domestic violence advocates in the Chicago domestic violence court system. Funding for advocacy has not kept pace with the volume of cases. The Chicago Battered Women's Network and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) examined this issue last year and determined that approximately 90 percent of the victims going through the system do not have access to an advocate. There are two programs dedicated to that court system full-time and a patchwork of other programs that bring clients into that system. Also, many domestic violence programs are suffering from a combination of decreases in state revenue, VOCA funds, and VAWA funds. There is also a diminishment of the public's awareness of domestic violence that peaked following many high-profile court cases in the 1990's, such as the O.J. Simpson case and, as a result, many foundations in the Chicago area are seeing corporate or private sponsorship wane. The result has been a reduction in basic core services.

Ms. Poskin said that the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault's (ICASA) VOCA funds primarily go to advocacy and counseling. ICASA oversees 34 programs and currently, 29 of those use VOCA funds. It has been several years since any of these programs has seen an increase in funding and five of the programs have no VOCA-funded advocacy or counseling. Any new VOCA funds to ICASA would probably be directed to those five programs. Also, VOCA allows ICASA to fund eight children's services programs in underserved areas. ICASA directs a large portion of its VOCA children's services funds to the City of Chicago. ICASA receives \$70,000 annually for administrative uses, such as monitoring and training, but that has been reduced recently and any funding increases would be used to replenish lost administrative funds.

Ms. Rappaport said that, historically, children's programs were funded at a small level until three or four years ago. ICADV had spread about \$5,000 to 50 programs across the state to support children's programs. When the last plan was developed, children's needs were established as a strong goal. ICADV then received \$650,000 for children's programming that went to 18 different programs. Those funds targeted children identified as being highest-risk and most in need of services. If the ICADV were to receive more funds, children's programs would be the likely recipients. The ICADV uses

approximately \$63,500 to fund the administration of 194 grants and that administrative funding amount has remained stagnant for ten years. That amount has been reduced, creating great stress on the agency.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, in terms of the overall mission, that mission does not change over time. What changes is the amount of resources that allow agencies to achieve their missions. There might not be a great deal of change needed regarding the priorities, because they were good priorities to begin with. The issue is figuring out how to fund those priorities and if components of those priorities need to be better served than they have been.

Ms. Engel said that of today's social issues that intersect with violence, immigration is a very salient issue. This raises an open question; are immigrant women's needs being met adequately?

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the immigrant issue was a concern in the development of the current plan, but for different reasons than it is today. Immigrants are faced with new problems now, relative to when the plan was created five years ago.

Ms. Poskin said that clearly, there are neighborhoods and counties that are unserved. Especially in Chicago, immigration and language barriers are big issues.

Ms. Rappaport said that the VAWA grants assist with these issues to some degree.

Ms. Saleh said that the Arab-American Family Services agency is seeing women come in who do not know where to begin in terms of escaping domestic violence because their husbands hold their immigration status over their heads. Often, the women's children are legal citizens, but despite being married for eight or ten years, their husbands have not gotten green cards for them. These women are afraid to talk for fear of reprisals by their husbands or out of fear that the government might punish them for their illegal immigration statuses.

Ms. Romero said that since these communities have historically been disenfranchised, many of the agencies need to make better outreach efforts. Many immigrants do not take advantage of available services because they are not aware that they exist.

Ms. Landis said that pressing needs can be identified, but needs are presently met that are not necessarily pressing because they are being addressed. Unmet needs should be identified within the context of what exists presently at or above capacity levels. Available funds will not increase along with the identification of new needs. If funds were shifted from one need to another, then there would still be an unmet need. When it comes to underserved populations, particularly within the immigrant communities,

strategy is as important as funding. For example, we have boxes of posters in many languages promoting general awareness and the Domestic Violence Help Line. When the posters are up, we receive calls in many languages from monolingual victims, but as soon as the posters come down, the calls stop. Capacities do not exist within the victim services community to deal with monolingual victims who speak a language other than English or Spanish. Many of these individuals do not want to avail themselves of the opportunities that exist within the current contingency of VOCA-funded services. More useful planning with regard to these issues would render related funding better spent.

Referring to the memo entitled, "Goals and Objectives of Victims of Crime Workgroup," in the meeting materials, Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, given what Ms. Landis said above, Goal #5 would not change. Goal #5 read, "Strengthen and expand existing services, as well as develop additional services for special populations."

Ms. Landis said that one pressing need is reaching out to victims who do not enter the criminal justice system. There is a subtle shift taking place as some victims within the immigrant communities move away from the criminal justice system to other systems.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that perhaps Goal #5 needed an additional objective calling for adequate service for victims who never come into contact with the criminal justice system.

Ms. Engel said that VOCA funds are not exclusively for agencies that are tied into the criminal justice system. Rape crisis centers see lots of clients who will never file police reports. The larger point is that many victims are not going to law enforcement or service providers. We need to determine what, if any, larger responsibility we have to find those victims, figure out what they need, and then offer it to them. Many victims of battery, rape, or incest have never told anyone.

Ms. Engel said that the VOCA goals that were agreed upon at the last VOCA planning meeting were in no particular order. However, criminal justice accountability was an issue because it was next to impossible to find out when something was recorded and what ended up happening down the line. How victims were precluded from being involved in the criminal justice system was difficult to determine. The committee wanted to know why felony convictions for sexual assault and domestic violence were hard to achieve. What the committee wanted was an evaluation of the response of the criminal justice system to victims' needs. If there is a considerable narrowing between who wants to use the criminal justice system and who actually ends up with a disposition in court, then that should be a cause for concern. If there is no way to evaluate criminal justice response, then any progress in expanding services will be limited. Hence the inclusion, under Goal #1, which read, "Increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to

ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community,” of these two items:

- Collect data related to decisions made at both the law enforcement and prosecution levels.
- Develop a system of recourse for victims who feel their rights have been violated.

Ms. Rappaport said that one proposal to address the issues outlined in Goal #1 was to create an ombudsman system.

Ms. Poskin said that in FY06, ICASA saw 6,380 new victims. In some of those cases, the rapes occurred long ago. Of the 6,380, 1,510 filed a police report. A patrol officer interviewed 1,323 of those victims and a detective interviewed 727. A total of 169 charges were filed. This suggests that either victims are not getting the message that help is available, or those of us whose jobs are to provide that help are not providing an adequate system or structure to communicate that help is available.

Ms. Romero said that in many communities, victims are not looking for legal remedies. Many victims in impoverished, minority, and immigrant communities have developed a fear of retribution. In these cases, community-based interventions might be the best course of action. Some local groups are trying to find alternatives to the criminal justice system in dealing with domestic violence by utilizing existing assets within the communities.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that InfoNet was expanded as a result of the adoption of Goal #1 and its objectives.

Ms. Engel said that community-based strategies might be the best way to deal with the victims that are not entering the criminal justice system. Goal #1 was focused on providing a measure of accountability for the criminal justice system as a reaction to a perceived lack of transparency.

Ms. Welch said that the lack of information had been encountered at past meetings. There is no statewide data collection on how the criminal/legal system is responding to victims. Such data is critical if committees such as this one are to adequately perform the tasks required of them. Ms. Engel suggested that perhaps data collection efforts need to be improved.

Ms. Rappaport said that at the last meeting there was much discussion about VAWA funds designated to protocol sites that were intended to address the same issues that we are seeing here. The point of the protocol sites was to bring different entities in the

community to the table to look at how the community was fulfilling its responsibilities and how the criminal justice system was working.

Ms. Poskin noted that not all of the 6,380 sexual assault victims are “recent” victims. In some cases, the assault took place five, ten, or more years ago. These victims have no interest in going to the police. Vice Chair Mandeltort said that it would be valuable to know how many of these crimes have occurred within the statute of limitations and how many would still be eligible for prosecution. Director Goetten said that the figures that are most alarming are the 1,510 reported cases of sexual assault that resulted in only 169 prosecutions.

Ms. Poskin said that in the past a “10 percent rule” was used: 10 percent of reports resulted in charges, 10 percent of charges would be accepted for a jury trial, and 10 percent of those trials would have favorable outcomes. She said that given the sexual assault figures reported above, this 10 percent rule hasn’t changed much. Ms. Welch said that this is consistent with national statistics.

Chief Bradford said that advocacy within the context of sexual assault or domestic violence means that someone is advocating on the victims’ behalf within the criminal justice system with regard to the components of the criminal justice system. The advocate is not just a general advocate for social services. The committee should limit its discussions to those within the scope of the committee’s authority and mandate under the criminal justice system and the Authority. Regarding the 1,510 police reports filed for sexual assault crimes, it is important to look at how many were actually charged, how many were done away with in a plea-bargain, how many resulted in convictions, etc. It is also important to look at how many were brought to police or the state’s attorney’s office and presented for prosecution and were then turned away.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that regarding Goal #4, which read, “Increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel and other professionals who work with victims,” she was curious as to how that has been accomplished. She said that years ago, when a victim showed up in a courtroom with an advocate, the advocate and the state’s attorney would begin with the premise that they were on opposite sides of the case. Advocacy services were not always welcome. The prosecutors were mainly concerned with getting convictions; the advocates were mainly concerned that the victims received necessary services from the criminal justice system.

Chief Bradford said that, from a law enforcement standpoint, there has not been much improvement in the relationships between prosecutors and advocates in the rural counties. Often, law enforcement personnel view advocates as obstacles in investigations. This may play a role in the quality of the cases presented to the state’s attorneys and this may influence the state’s attorneys’ decisions as to whether or not to file charges.

Ms. Poskin said that there is a reason why external advocates have had to exist over the last 35 years. The victims' needs must be at the center of some piece of the criminal justice system's work. This is the role of the rape crisis centers. An advocate's job is to facilitate and support the victim's reporting, recovery, and legal process, but it is not to direct the prosecution or to provide information to police or prosecution. At times, the relationship between advocates and law enforcement or prosecution can be adversarial, but at other times it can be stunningly cooperative. There may not have been 1,510 reports to law enforcement without the help of the advocates. The tension in the system may have actually done some good.

Chief Bradford said that the focus should be on improving the relationships between advocates and law enforcement. Criminal justice professionals should all work together to fulfill their individual mandates.

Ms. Poskin said that any efforts toward better improving the outcomes of domestic violence and/or sexual assault should be at the trial level. There should be more positive outcomes per cases slated for trial. The nature of the criminal justice system is such that it does not allow for easy prosecution of the crime of rape. There isn't much likelihood of change in the current system. She also said that, as with the Representative Mark Foley scandal, if people don't start to see the connection between those who have information about a crime, but do not do anything with that information, and the those who perpetrate abuse and continue to get away with it, then a very large piece of what needs to be addressed is being missed. This is tantamount to not believing the victims. Beyond law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges, the general public has created a culture that does not want to face up to what it would take to change the culture regarding the perpetration of sexual abuse. Until that happens, the "ten percent rule" figures will continue to apply.

Ms. Rappaport said that, to summarize, the people who want, need, and might benefit from the criminal justice system are getting some advocacy, but not nearly enough. Also, those for whom the legal system is not the answer are not getting the advocacy that they need either. These problems are compounded by the fact that there are so few resources to go around. If there is any increase in available funds, those funds must go to current programs because their funding has not kept up. The funds don't exist to take on all of these problems.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the lack of resources is the reality, therefore, it is important that the proper priorities be set for the use of those resources. Since the Authority can't do everything, this committee must decide what issues will take priority over others.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that this conversation happens nationwide. She said that she teaches for the National Institute on the Prosecution of Domestic Violence and for the National

Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence and at every training session that she conducts, she hears that prosecutors, judges, and others don't understand the problem. The National Institute on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence focused their training for prosecutors on voluntarily intoxicated victims. Such cases probably make up the bulk of the 1,510 reported earlier. It is very easy to try rape cases involving strangers; in these situations, the victim is not blamed. All of the other cases, including intimate partner sexual assault, voluntarily intoxication, and date rape, are generally misunderstood. There needs to be a better campaign to explain that it doesn't matter what the victim did, the focus must be on the offender. There needs to be a massive statewide summit involving judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement. Prosecutors are not filing cases that they don't think they can win.

Ms. Welch said that perhaps it would be worthwhile to dedicate some funds to prosecutor sexual assault training. Any training that seeks to lessen the blame on victims will seep into all disciplines. A training session on sexual assault would also have an affect on how those trainees approach domestic violence.

Director Goetten said that he agreed with Ms. Healy Ryan in her analysis of the problem. He agreed that training for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement would be very valuable.

Ms. Beasley Pomahac said that part of such training should focus on children and children's disclosures. She said that a major problem with children's disclosures is the often-poor quality of the interviews. She suggested training on child-sensitive forensic interviewing.

Director Levin said that VOCA requires one percent of the state's awards to be set aside for training. If this committee chooses to make training a goal, then the Authority's staff would act accordingly. However, training for child victims would be different because it would be a totally different focus.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that Ms. Healy Ryan's suggestion is a continuation of Goal #2, "Improve and expand training to all professionals working with victims." However, many smaller state's attorney's offices might not be able to send someone away for a training that lasts for the better part of a week, even if all expenses are paid. Any training should be done in parts.

Ms. Rappaport said that it would help to know what kinds of prosecutor training are currently funded and where those funds are coming from. It is difficult to make big decisions in a vacuum. In any event, training should not be funded if funds for services have to be sacrificed. Services must take priority over training.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that victims often receive services outside the criminal justice system, but the criminal justice system does not serve them when nothing happens to their cases.

Ms. Landis said that in the domestic violence arena the training that is being done now on legal advocacy is quite good. Training should be based on accountability and responsiveness to victims' needs as those needs are articulated today, not how they were articulated in 2000. Training should be inclusive of any changes in how advocates need to approach victims today as opposed to in the year 2000.

Ms. Poskin said that there's a good chance that many of the people who attended trainings back in 2000 are no longer in the business of prosecuting sexual assault cases. She said that it would be worthwhile to explore new ways to respond to sexual assault. Perhaps instead of a formal training, there should be a summit dedicated to creatively thinking about solving these issues. She said that cases revolving around consent are immensely difficult to prosecute. Judges are often reluctant to allow expert witnesses. If we expect to dramatically increase positive outcomes of sexual assault cases, then we need to start thinking "outside the box" about how to approach them.

Ms. Romero said many legal advocates do not feel that they have all of the know-how needed to be as effective as possible. Also, many legal advocates do not stay in those positions for very long.

Ms. Rappaport said that it is nearly impossible for one to master the role of advocate, particularly in Chicago, if one does not perform advocacy tasks daily. Thousands of victims enter domestic violence court without any type of advocacy. There simply aren't enough advocates. There are advocates dedicated to providing services at courts and those advocates see victims every day. Those advocates are experts who understand the politics and other details of the system. Even with excellent training, advocates will not be very effective if they are not doing advocacy work on a daily basis.

Establishment of Goals and Objectives

Goal #1

***Goal #1** initially read: Increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community.*

Ms. Landis said the way to achieve Goal #1 would be to increase the level and quality of legal advocacy services available to victims in the context of the community. She suggested that this become a new objective under Goal #1. In the past, efforts to improve

accountability centered on improving data collection and information sharing. Data collection is better now than it ever has been, but there will never be a data collection system that reveals why bad decisions are being made with regard to whether or not to prosecute certain cases. The problem being articulated here is one of philosophic understanding, training issues, and basic core competency. Even so, the criminal justice system's response to victims had improved significantly since 2000. The best way to make the system more accountable would be to have more advocates assisting victims.

Ms. Engel said that what the committee is really talking about is giving advocates the tools to be more adversarial when necessary. Advocates need to feel that they can confront a state's attorney and demand that proper charges be filed in a case.

Vice Chair Mandeltort asked if, "Increase the level and quality of legal advocacy services available to victims in the context of the community," should be a goal unto itself.

Ms. Poskin suggested that it would be best to insert it under Goal #4. This would leave the intent of Goal #1 intact. Goal #1 was created specifically to address data collection. "Accountability" is the hopeful outcome of the data collection.

Ms. Landis said that the intent of the suggested change is to promote the use of service provider-based legal advocacy as a tool to create greater accountability in the criminal justice system.

Ms. Poskin suggested improving Goal #4 by adding (*italicized text*), "Increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel, *advocates*, and other professionals..." Superintendent Argentino said that one of the things that has been working well in Chicago is the collaboration between the different entities. When police officers and detectives work with advocates, the outcomes are usually more positive. Goal #1 should be left intact and the language of accountability should not be diluted.

Ms. Rappaport suggested, as an added objective under Goal #4, "Strengthen advocacy as a tool to improve court accountability."

Ms. Poskin suggested, "Strengthen court advocates as a tool to improve court accountability."

Ms. Landis said that, regarding the domestic violence protocol that has been developed by the Authority, there is no subsection for advocacy. It addresses law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, and safety planning, but there is nothing about advocacy in the protocol. The protocol creates a subtle shift; advocacy was not treated as a component as essential as the others.

Goal #1 remained unchanged by general consensus:

Increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community.

One objective under Goal #1 was changed by general consensus and one objective was added under Goal #1 by general consensus (changes/additions *italicized*):

- *Improve data collection* related to decisions made at both the law enforcement and prosecution levels.
- Develop a strategy to ensure victims are informed of their rights and of the services available to them.
- Develop a system of recourse for victims who feel their rights have been violated.
- Educate the public and criminal justice professionals about victims' rights and victim services available.
- *Increase the level and quality of legal advocacy to victims.*

Goal #2

Goal #2 initially read: *Improve and expand training to all professionals working with victims.*

Goal #2 remained unchanged by general consensus:

Improve and expand training to all professionals working with victims.

The objectives under Goal #2 remained unchanged by general consensus:

- Develop or revise training for criminal justice professionals to include a victim perspective.
- Develop multidisciplinary training for criminal justice professionals to help them understand each other's roles and responsibilities as they pertain to victims.
- Develop training tailored to the context of the community and its populations.
- Develop training programs for new professionals as well as experienced professionals.

Goal #3

Goal #3 initially read: *Improve data collection efforts to better target needs throughout the state.*

Goal #3 was entirely reworded by general consensus:

Maintain and strengthen InfoNet statewide.

All objectives relating to Goal #3 were eliminated by general consensus:

- ~~Improve utility of Uniform Crime Report data.~~
- ~~Conduct a victimization survey in Illinois.~~
- ~~Increase data accessibility while maintaining confidentiality.~~
- ~~Identify data collection strategies.~~

Goal #4

Goal #4 initially read: *Increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel and other professionals who work with victims.*

Ms. Landis said that legal advocacy has increased in civil cases. Victims are availing themselves of civil legal advocacy in increasing numbers in Chicago. Therefore, Goal #4 should not be limited to criminal justice. The goal should be expanded to include civil justice.

The text of Goal #4 was changed (changes/additions *italicized*) as follows by general consensus:

Increase collaboration among *law enforcement*, criminal justice personnel, *civil legal personnel, advocates*, and other professionals who work with victims.

One objective was added (addition *italicized*) and one objective was removed (removal in ~~strike through~~) by general consensus:

- Develop training on how to effectively collaborate
- Identify ways for all victim professionals to gain an increased understanding of other agencies' goals and perspectives.
- Develop policies of institutionalized collaboration among all levels of personnel within agencies.
- ~~Promote commitment and collaboration from top-level agency employees.~~

- *Increase the level and quality of legal advocacy to victims.*

Goal #5

Goal #5 initially read: Strengthen and expand existing services, as well as develop additional services for special populations.

Per previous discussion, Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested that Goal #5 should read, “Strengthen and expand existing services, as well as develop additional services for special populations in the context of community.”

Ms. Welch said that in earlier discussions the committee had talked about adding increased outreach to victims who do not access the criminal legal system. She suggested that Goal #5 be modified to read, “Increase services to victims who do not access the criminal legal system.”

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested that Goal #5 be modified to read, “Identify additional non-traditional resources to augment existing services.”

Authority staff member Maureen Brennan said that at the beginning of the meeting, the committee agreed that the basic core of the VOCA/VAWA strategy was good and that the emphasis should be on maintaining services by ensuring adequate funding.

Ms. Rappaport said that addressing and strengthening existing services must be the top priority. Most of these programs have had no increase for four years or more and they are struggling.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested, “Expand services to underserved populations” as an objective under Goal #5.

Ms. Rappaport suggested that Goal #5 should read, “Strengthen and support existing services.” Ms. Poskin suggested that Goal #5 should read, “Maintain and strengthen existing services.”

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested, “Expand services to underserved populations and communities,” as an objective under Goal #5. She then suggested that instead of that being an objective under #5, perhaps it should be a separate Goal #6.

Ms. Landis said that she is in favor of keeping basic services intact. Regarding Vice Chair Mandeltort’s suggested objective (Expand services to underserved populations and communities.), she said that there is a huge assumption that this is just about underserved populations. However, this is about an entirely different kind of basic service.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested, "Ensure that services are received by underserved populations," as Goal #6.

Ms. Engel said, in response to Ms. Landis's statement regarding keeping basic services intact, that we may not know what victims actually want and what we consider basic services may not be what those victims are looking for.

Ms. Poskin suggested, "Encourage and support the development of services that are specific to a special or underserved populations," as Goal #6.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff understands that the committee wants to make innovative services available if new opportunities present themselves.

Chief Bradford said that, keeping in mind the Authority's mandate and goals regarding the VOCA plan, going beyond the criminal justice system components is perhaps beyond the scope of things that VOCA funds should be used for. He said that he would object to any language that would infer, or leave room to infer, that the Authority would expand into areas beyond the criminal justice system.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the original goal had read, "...as well as develop additional services for special populations." She said that it sounded like some of the committee members wanted to expand on that concept.

Director Levin said that funding for civil legal advocacy is allowable under VOCA. She said that Ms. Landis wanted to create a condition that would allow for the funding of an unforeseen, but worthwhile program. However, this does not mean that the Authority would do so at the expense of its core mission.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested, "Encourage and support the level of services to special or underserved populations," as Goal #6.

Ms. Poskin suggested, "Encourage the development of services that are unique to previously underserved populations," as Goal #6.

Ms. Landis said that the focus should not only be on underserved populations. Basic services are definitionally prescriptive.

Ms. Welch suggested, "Identify additional non-traditional services to augment existing services," as Goal #6.

Ms. Poskin suggested, "Encourage and support the development of services that are responsive to the victim group requesting services," as Goal #6.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, “Identify additional non-traditional services to augment existing services,” as Goal #6 would cover all of the issues at hand.

Mr. Reichgelt suggested, “Identify additional non-traditional services and resources to augment existing services,” as Goal #6.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested that instead of creating a proposed Goal #6, the following be created as an objective under Goal #5, “Encourage and support the development of services that are unique to a specialized or underserved population or community.”

Ms. Welch suggested making Goal #5 simply, “Maintain and strengthen services.” This would allow for the adoption of programs that do not currently exist. She then suggested that the first objective under Goal #5 should read, “Identify the most effective *existing* services and strengthen them.”

In response to a question by Ms. Landis regarding whether or not programs serving children of domestic violence victims would be eligible for VOCA funds, Director Levin said that the Authority has provided funding for such programs in the past as available funds have permitted.

Goal #5 was revised accordingly (additions *italicized* and deletions in ~~striketrough~~) by general consensus:

Maintain and strengthen and expand existing services and develop new victim services. ~~as well as develop additional services for special populations.~~

New text was added (additions *italicized*) to two objectives, a new objective was added, and one objective was removed (deletions in ~~striketrough~~) by general consensus:

- ~~Define what is meant by basic services.~~
- Identify the most effective *existing* services and strengthen them.
- Develop priorities for specialized services after basic services are fully sufficient.
- Identify additional nontraditional resources *and services* to augment existing ones.
- Encourage funding agencies to work together to identify any duplication of efforts and gaps in services, and also to use the funds in ways that compliment each other.

- *Encourage and support the development of services that are unique to a specialized or underserved population or community.*

Further Discussion

Ms. Engel said that regarding maintaining and strengthening victim services, one long-term issue is that service providers often pay staff so poorly that it is difficult to maintain a staff of qualified personnel. She suggested that some funds be used to increase salaries.

Director Levin said that if funds become available, it might be possible to generate funding to accommodate salary increases.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the last time salaries were brought up as an issue, it was determined that salary increases would fall under the general goal of strengthening and maintaining services.

Director Levin agreed that salary increases would be covered by the goal of strengthening and maintaining services. She said that funds for salary increases would depend on the outcomes of more pressing matters.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned by general consensus at 1:55 p.m.



**ILLINOIS
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INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Program Data**

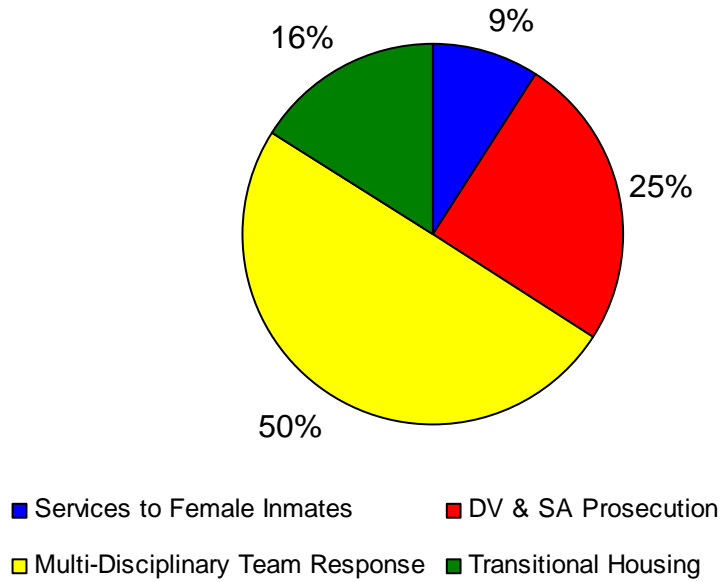
The purpose of this memo is to provide data collected from the S.T.O.P. VAWA funded programs.

The following pages contain charts illustrating current S.T.O.P. VAWA funded aggregate data. The data presented is divided by program type, and type of service provided specific to the programs.

Programs for S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women

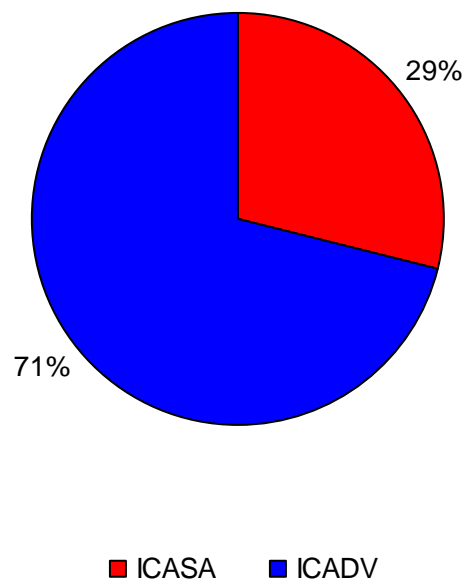
(4 programs, 4998 clients served)

Percentage of Clients Served by Program, SFY 07



VAWA Service Provider-use Funds

Percentage of Clients Served, SFY 07

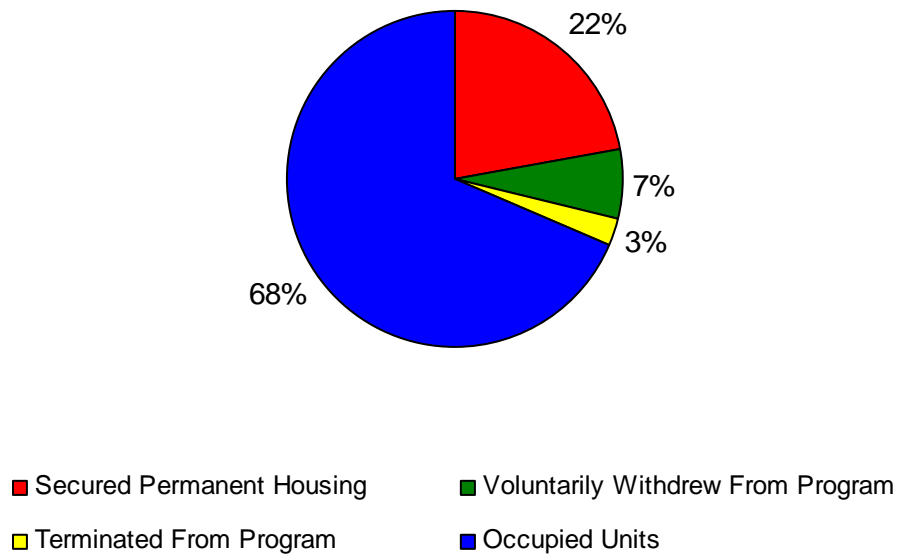


Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

**Transitional Housing Programs, SFY 06
(13 Programs, 809 Clients Served)**

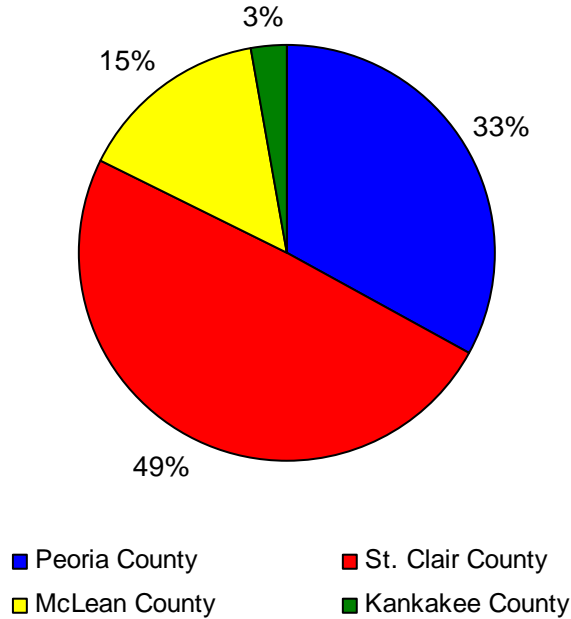
Implementing Agency	Clients
Phase, Inc (WAVE)	187
Voices	39
YWCA of Freeport	18
Safe Passage, Inc	62
Crisis Center	0
Stopping Women Abuse Now, Inc. (SWAN)	47
HOPE	60
Anna Bixby	111
Korean-American Women in Need (KAN-WIN)	121
Center for Health & Human Services (Hamdard)	45
Mutual Ground, Inc.	87
Apna Ghar, Inc.	8
Quanada	24

Transitional Housing Services, SFY 06



Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Multi-Disciplinary Team Response
(4 programs, 2,480 clients served)
 Percentage of Clients Served by Programs, SFY 07



Multi-Disciplinary Team Response
 Number of Victims Served by Program, SFY 07

Services	Peoria County	St. Clair County	McLean County	KC-Casa
Crisis Intervention	817	628	373	24
Hospital response	15	525	8	22
Counseling & Support	816	841	269	30
CJ Advocacy/Court accompaniment	555	128	394	22
Civil legal Advocacy	431	493	431	0
Victim-witness Notification	817	691	618	12
Victim Advocacy	816	1222	370	71

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

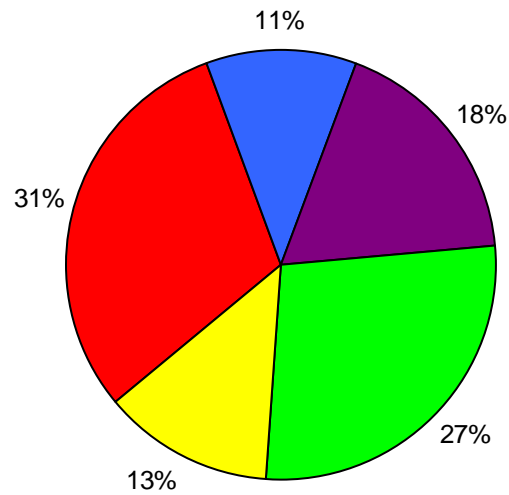
FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Data**

The following pages contain charts illustrating current VOCA-funded aggregate data. The charts reflect key information about how the Authority's VOCA funds are being used. All VOCA grantees are required to report the number of clients served with VOCA funds as well as the number of clients who received each type of VOCA-fundable service.

VOCA Funded Victim Service Programs by Type, SFY07



- Domestic violence
- Child abuse
- Sexual assault
- Law enforcement/prosecution
- Violent crime

Number of Victims Served by Type of Program, SFY07

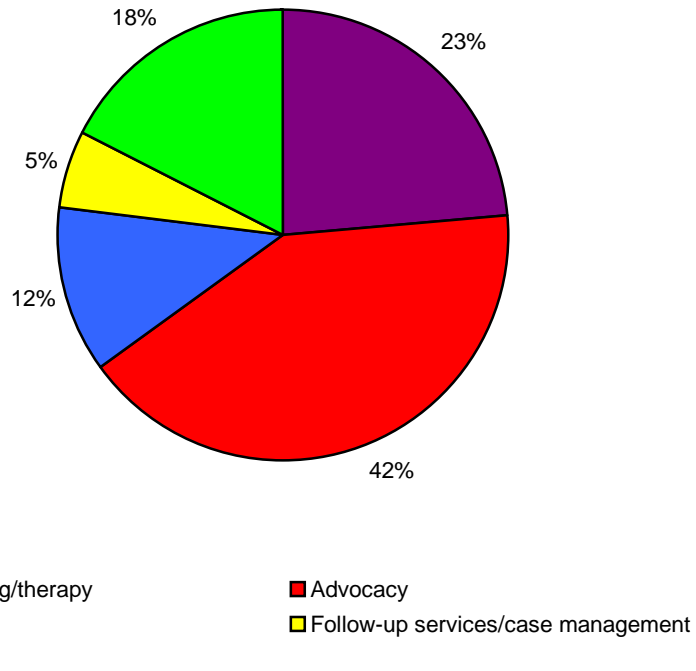
Type of Program	Number of programs	Number of victims served	Number of significant others served	Total number of clients served
Domestic violence	67	32,897	6,123*	39,020
Child abuse	25	3,466	7,847	11,313
Sexual assault	39	8,026	1,049	9,075
Violent crime	28	3,075	1,846	4,921
Law enforcement/prosecution	60	28,899	7,524	36,483
Total	219	76,363	24,389	100,812

*Includes 5,363 clients identified as children

Number of Victims Served by Type of Services Received, SFY07

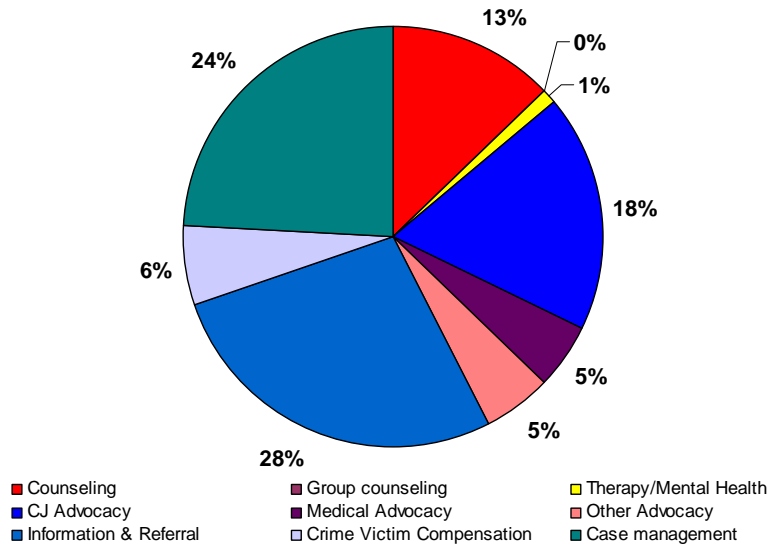
	Counseling or therapy	Advocacy	Referrals	Follow-up or Case Management	Other¹
Domestic violence programs	25,321	44,812	12,880	5,865	18,906
Child abuse programs	4,257	11,802	7,874	13,536	3,495
Sexual assault programs	14,615	6,941	31	74	14
Violent crime victim program	3,353	6,130	7,176	4,352	1,011
Law enforcement/prosecution based program	12,489	113,643	54,294	44,765	4,002
Total	60,035	183,328	82,255	68,592	27,248

**Domestic Violence Programs
(67 programs, 39,020 clients served)
Percentage of Clients Served by Type of Service Received, SFY07**

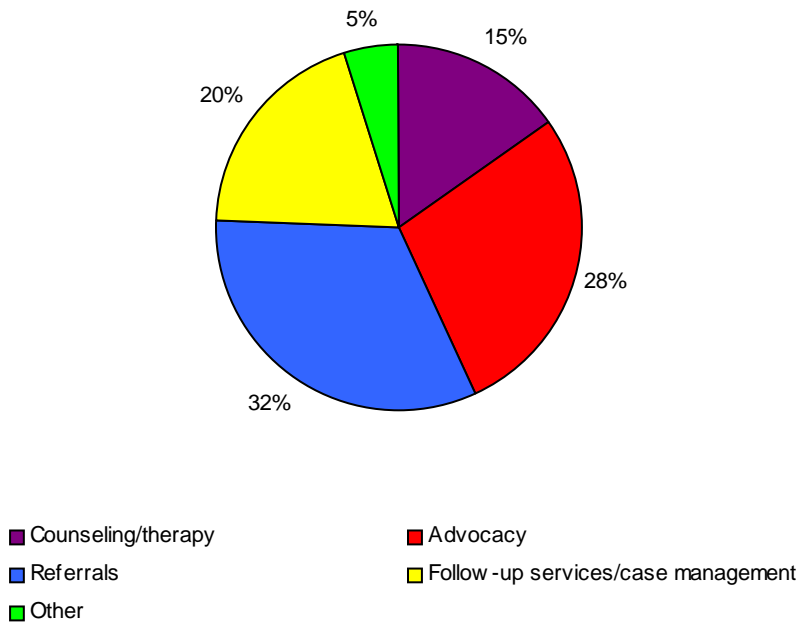


¹ Other includes such services as transportation, economic or educational assistance, assistance in developing parenting or life skills, substance abuse services, etc.

Programs for Victims of Child Abuse
(25 programs, 11,313 clients served)
Percentage of Clients Served by Type of Service Received, SFY07

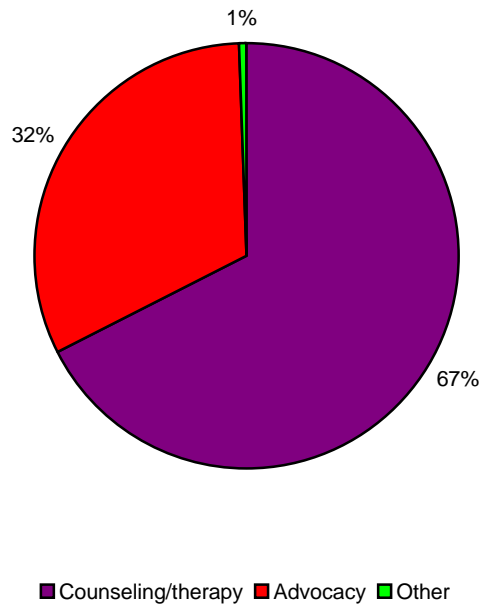


Sexual Assault Programs
(39 programs, 9,075 clients served)
Percentage of Clients Served by Type of Service Received, SFY07²

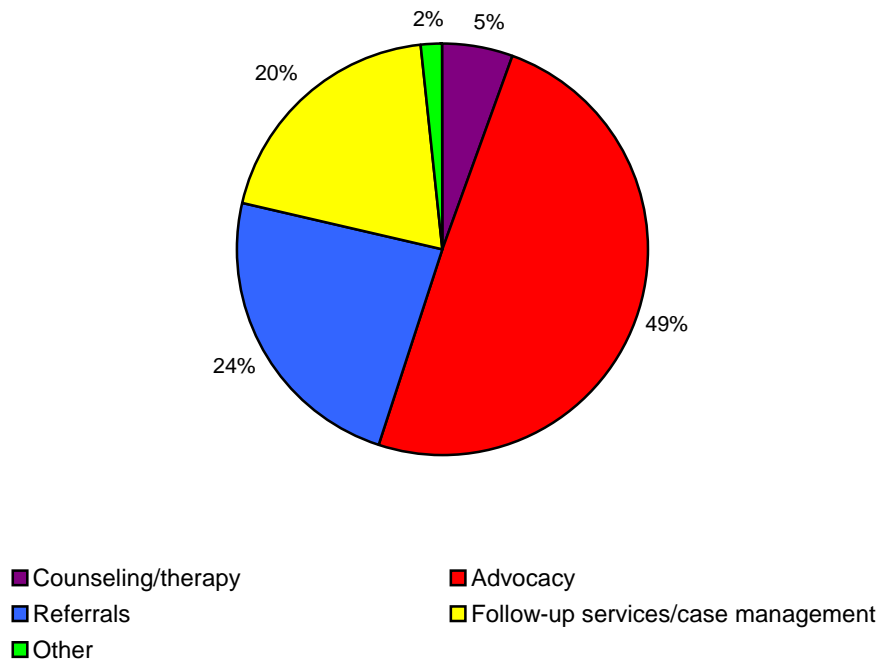


² More than 99% of services provided by sexual assault programs are for advocacy and/or counseling.

**Programs for Victims of Violent Crime
(28 programs, 4,949 clients served)
Percentage of Clients Served by Type of Service Received, SFY07**



**Law Enforcement/Prosecution Based Programs
(60 programs, 36,483 clients served)
Percentage of Clients Served by Type of Service Received, SFY07**





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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Revised S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
Implementation Plan**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the revised S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan. The original three-year Plan was prepared and submitted to the Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) last year as part of our award requirements.

This year, because of changes to the requirements mandated by the 2005 reauthorization of VAWA, which include a 10 percent set-a-side of VAWA victim service funds for culturally specific underserved populations, a revised draft plan must be submitted to the OVW by November 22, 2007. Per OVW authorization, staff will submit the draft copy to OVW with the Authority Board voting on the final plan at the December 7, 2007 Authority Regular meeting. The final plan, including any changes, will then be submitted to OVW.

Changes have been made to section III. Services Overview, subsection E. Unserved and Underserved Areas & Populations. Specifically, the third paragraph on page 55 through the top of page 60 has been added to address the use of VAWA victim service funds for culturally specific underserved populations.

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
In Illinois
A Multi-Year Plan: FFY06-08**

**Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Patrick Quinn, Lt. Governor**

**Revised
September 2007**

**Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director**

Governor Rod R. Blagojevich

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director

David Bradford
Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department

Thomas J. Jurkanin
Executive Director, Illinois Law
Enforcement Training Standards Board

Dorothy Brown
Circuit Court Clerk, Cook County

Honorable Lisa Madigan
Illinois Attorney General

Phillip J. Cline
Superintendent, Chicago Police
Department

Honorable William A. Mudge
State's Attorney, Madison County

Jerry Dawson
Sheriff
Macon County

Eugene E. Murphy, Jr.
Member of the Public

Brad DeMuzio
Director,
Illinois Secretary of State Police

Honorable Michael Sheahan
Sheriff, Cook County

Honorable Richard A. Devine
State's Attorney, Cook County

Bobbie Steele
President, Cook County Board

Barbara L. Engel
Member of the Public

Mariyana Spyropoulos
Member of the Public

Norbert J. Goetten
Director, Office of the State's Attorneys
Appellate Prosecutor

John Z. Toscas
Member of the Public

Theodore A. Gottfried
Director, Office of the State Appellate
Defender

Larry G. Trent
Director, Illinois State Police

Becky Jansen
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Effingham
County

Roger E. Walker, Jr.
Director, Illinois Department of Corrections

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), authorized by Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and subsequently reauthorized as the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, provides financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. To be eligible to receive funds, states must develop a plan in accordance with requirements set out in the Act. The Act specifies that states must allocate at least 25 percent of the VAWA funds it receives to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to nonprofit, non-governmental victim services, and at least 5 percent to courts. The remaining 15 percent may be allocated at the state's discretion, within the parameters of the Act. Funds may not be used to replace dollars already committed to a service or program.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority is governed by a 21-member board of state and local leaders in the criminal justice community, plus experts from the private sector. In addition, the Authority is supported by 54 full-time professional staff. Authorized under the Authority's power to "apply for, receive, establish priorities for, allocate, disburse, and spend grant funds," the Authority is responsible for administering a variety of grant funds, including 13 Federal programs and one state program. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded \$100 million in FFY06. As the state agency charged with administering the S.T.O.P. (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act award in Illinois, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is responsible for developing the plan for distributing these Federal funds.

A. Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee

In September and October 2006, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority convened three meetings to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of VAWA and Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee, comprised of criminal justice and victim services professionals as well as

members of the community, reviewed crime and victimization trend data, information on current efforts and data from funded programs. In addition to these materials, the committee was provided with results from a needs assessment survey commissioned by the Authority in 2005 that was distributed to court clerks, detention center administrators, judges, police chiefs, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors as well as victim service providers. The Ad Hoc Committee was also provided with the Authority's FFY01-05 S.T.O.P Violence Against Women Plan, which had been derived from the Authority's 2001 Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois as well as from meetings with an Ad Hoc Victim of Crime Advisory Group.

The Committee considered:

- The need for the development and/or enhancement of a criminal justice data infrastructure to include more information on the incident and the crime victim.
- The need for cross-training and interdisciplinary training
- The need to create partnerships to coordinate the effective use of resources.
- The need to foster collaboration and support collaborative efforts.
- The need to support education efforts on victims' rights.
- The need to explore the possibility of a system of recourse for victims whose rights have been violated.
- The need to ensure a minimum provision of basic services to all victims of crime and prioritize funding for direct services.

Based on the above information and mindful of the differences in purposes and allowable activities between the two funds and in consideration of the information detailed in the following sections of the Plan, the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee developed priority program types for the use of VAWA funds and funding priorities for the use of (VOCA) funds. This plan was reviewed and approved by the Authority Board at it December 1, 2006 meeting.

In summary, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY06 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs that:

- Train criminal justice personnel and health care providers.
- Build successful multidisciplinary efforts.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities.
- Capture and sharing of data and other information among justice system agencies.
- Support services that improve the justice system's response to underserved or special needs groups.

II. DATA OVERVIEW

At the Victim Service Committee meetings, Authority staff delivered a series of presentations detailing criminal justice activity in the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, information on potentially vulnerable and underserved populations and data on the clients served through current VAWA and VOCA funded programs.

A. Stalking

One of the issues prompting considerable discussion was the striking lack of information on stalking. Anti-stalking legislation was signed in Illinois in 1992, but does not require agencies to routinely provide statistical information about the incidence of stalking, or about the success of prosecution and conviction efforts. In 1995 and 1998, the Authority staff surveyed the nine most populous counties in Illinois and found that 84 per cent of the 602 indictments against stalkers in 1993 and 1994 were filed in Cook County. In the 1998 survey, the county state's attorney's offices surveyed indicated that statistics on this charge were not kept.

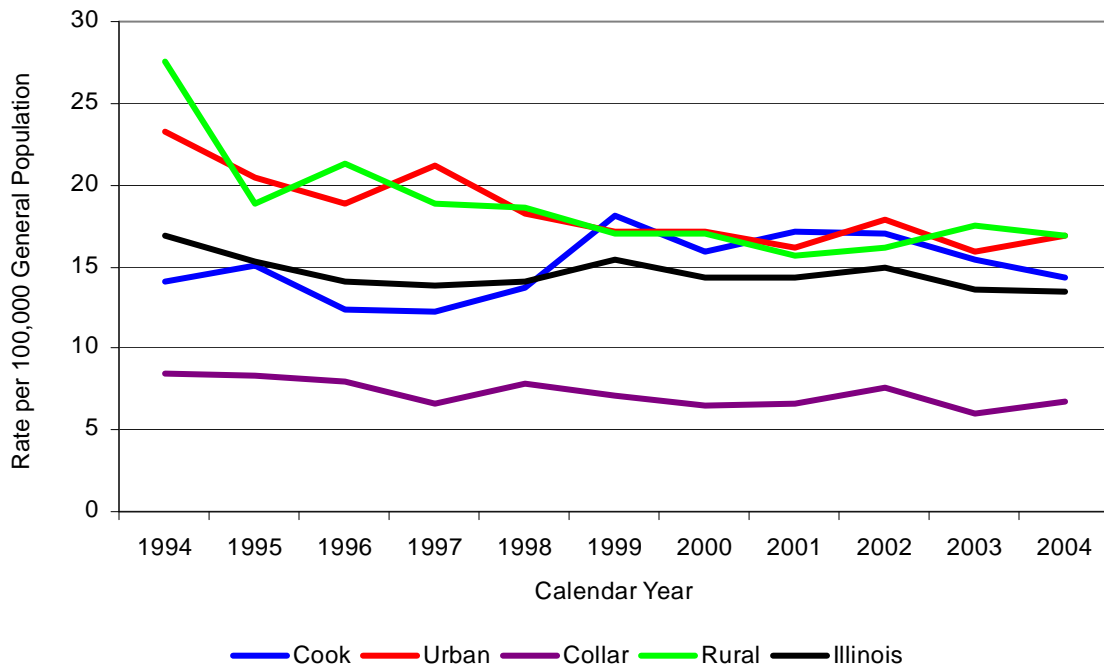
The Illinois Coalition on Sexual Assault indicated that of all of the victims served in the last calendar year, only seven reported stalking as the primary presenting issue. Similarly, a considerable number of counties reported no incidents of stalking at all. Members of the Committee indicated that stalking activity is often related to incidents of sexual assault or domestic violence and so is likely to be reported as a secondary cause for seeking services.

Members also felt that stalking behavior was not always recognized as such by both victims and law enforcement and may consequently go unreported. But even though stalking may not be reported as the primary reason for seeking services, the Committee felt that domestic violence and sexual assault service providers are doing a good job of helping victims understand and address stalking behavior once they have sought services. The greatest unmet need in stalking may be to help the public and law enforcement identify and address stalking activity.

B. Incidence of Criminal Sexual Assault

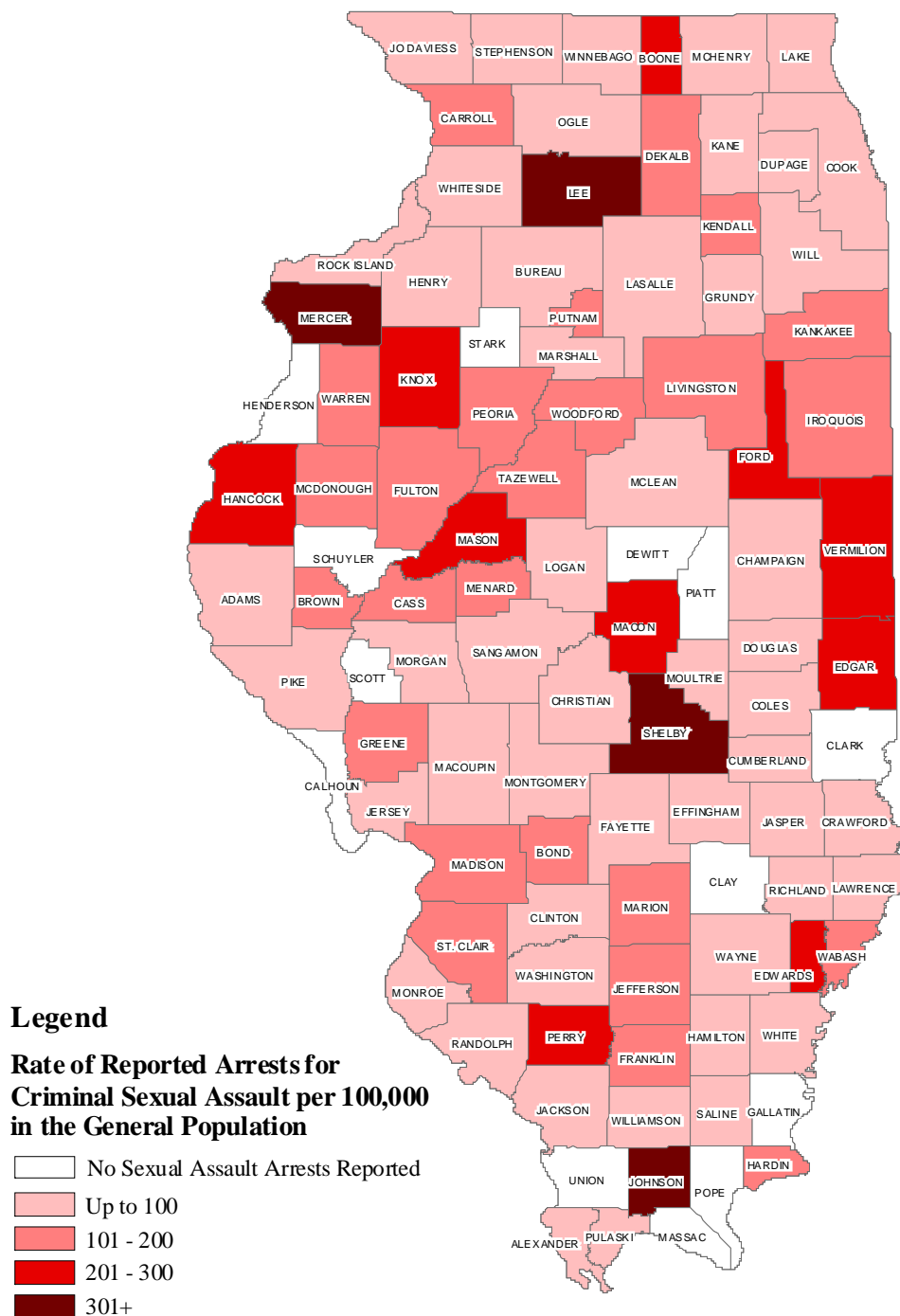
During Calendar Year 2004 (CY2004), the highest rates of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault were found throughout the state and did not appear to be concentrated in any one particular area. In general, the highest rates of reported arrests were in rural and urban counties. While the rates of reported arrests were higher in urban and rural counties than in any other part of the state early in the time period analyzed, the rates in both areas were similar to the rates in Cook County and statewide later in the time period studied.

Rate of Reported Arrests for Criminal Sexual Assault per 100,000 in the General Population, CY1994 – CY2004



Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

Rate of Reported Arrests for Criminal Sexual Assault CY2004

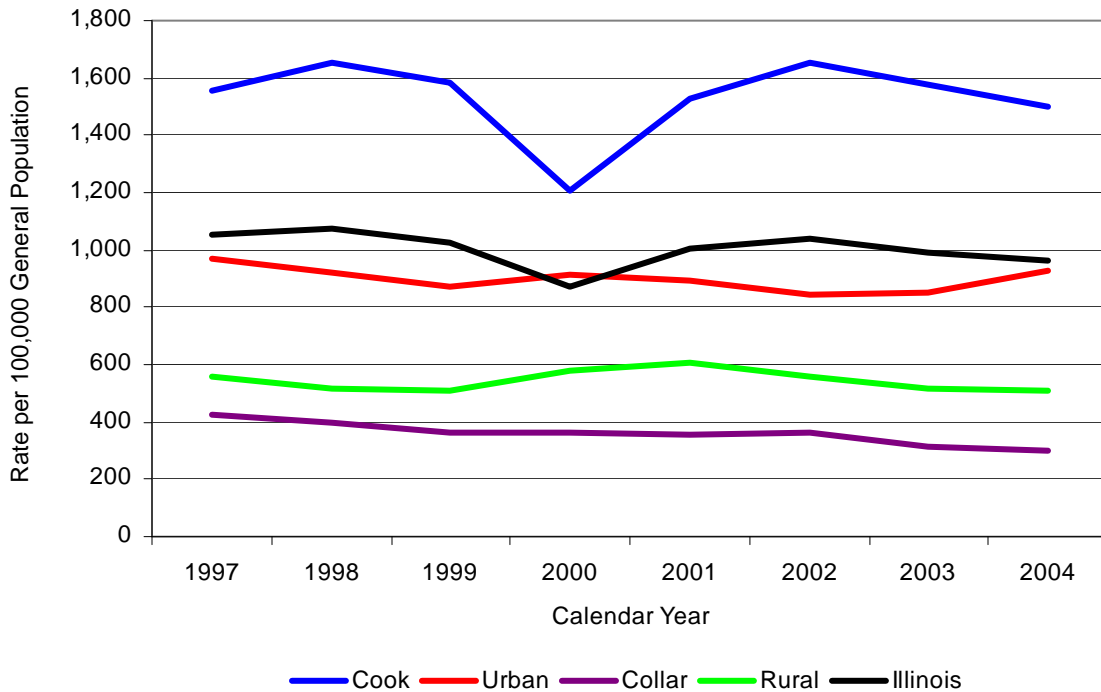


Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

C. Incidence of Domestic Violence

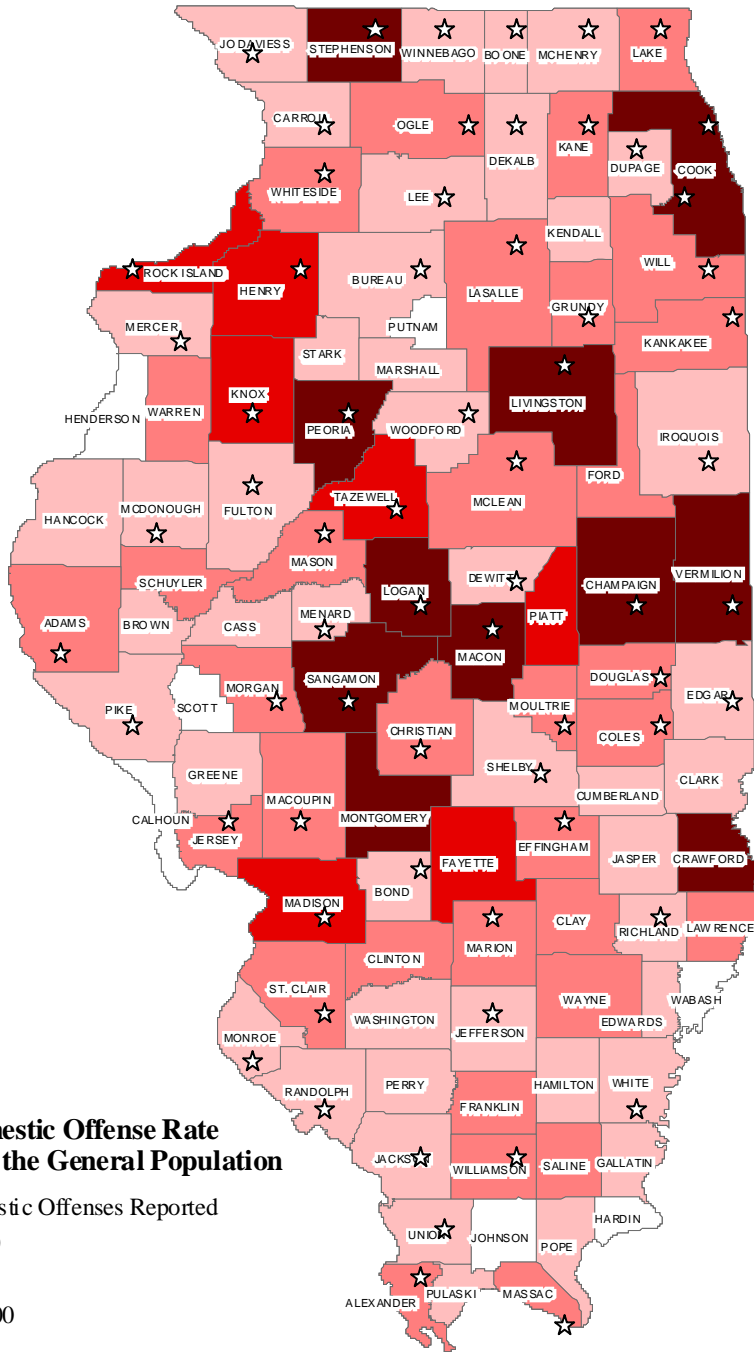
As illustrated by the following map and chart, the rate of reported domestic offenses remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004. During the same eight-year time period, the rate was highest in Cook County. Overall, urban counties had rates lower than the statewide rate. In CY2004, the highest rates overall were found in the central part of Illinois. Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.

**Rate of Reported Domestic Offenses per 100,000 in the General Population
CY1997 – CY2004***



* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Rate of Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Services Available
CY2004



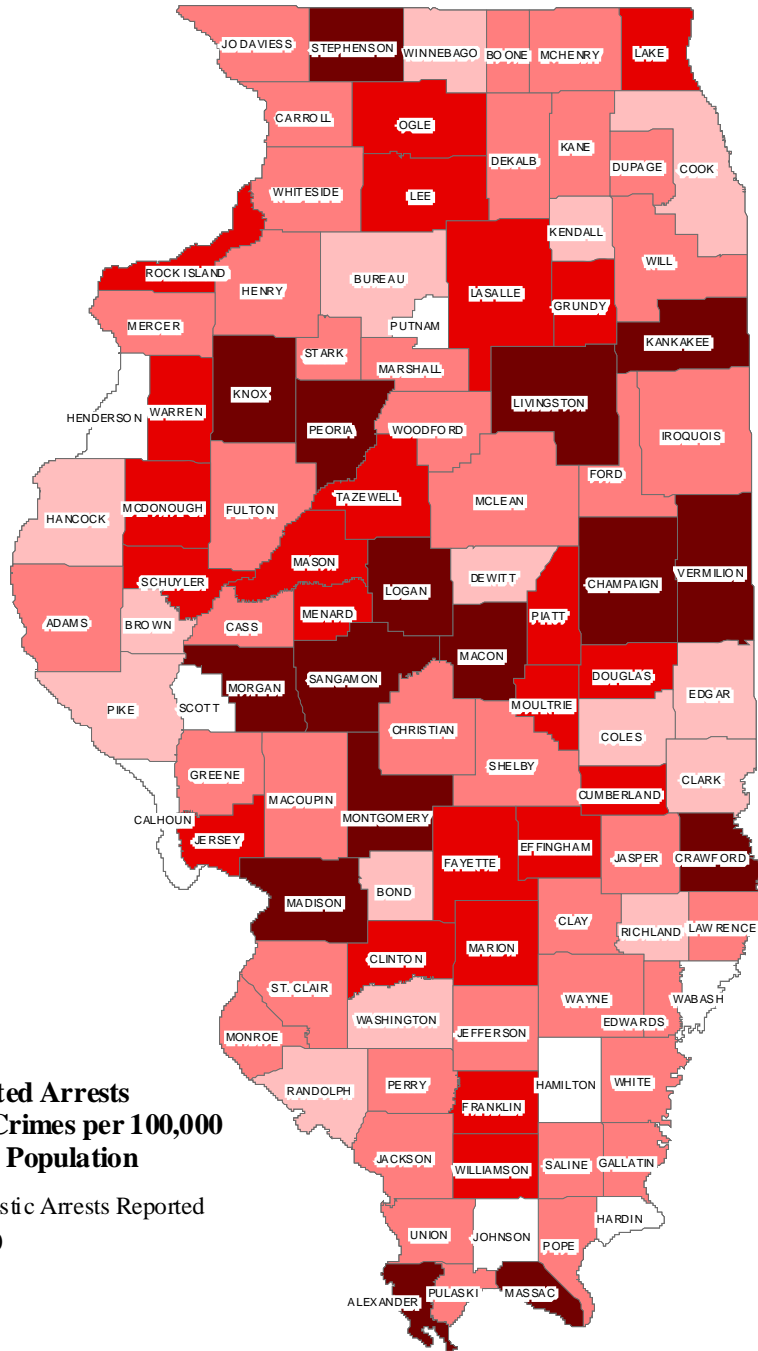
Legend

Reported Domestic Offense Rate per 100,000 in the General Population

- No Domestic Offenses Reported
- Up to 300
- 301 - 700
- 701 - 1,100
- 1,101+

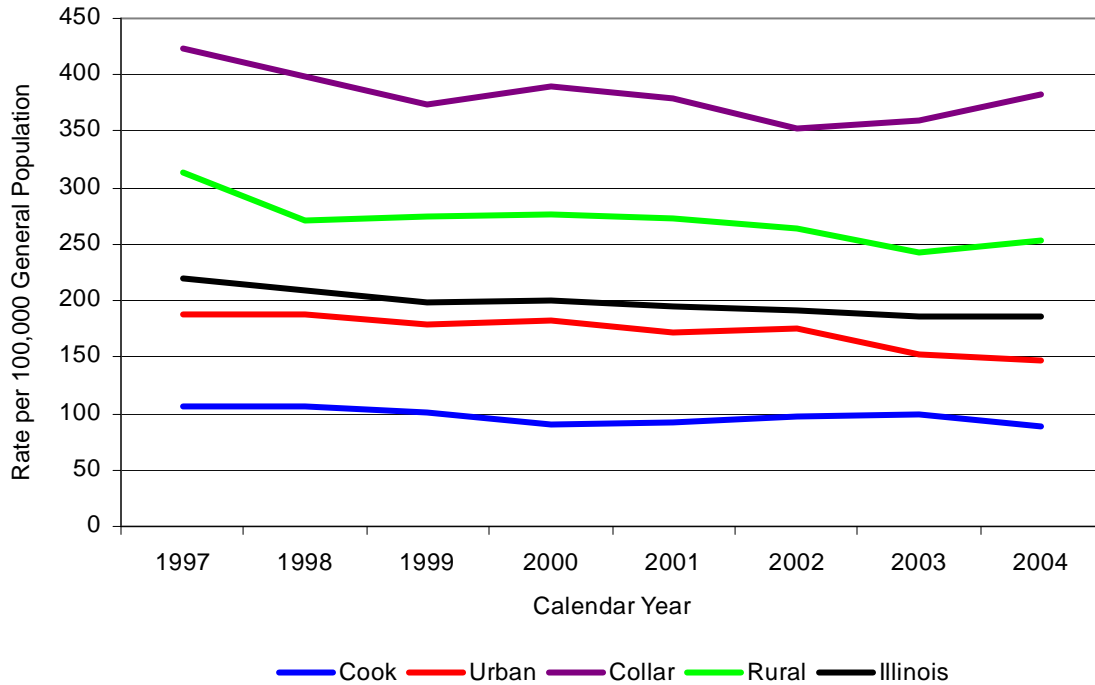
☆ Indicates agency providing services

Rate of Reported Arrests for Domestic Crimes
CY2004



Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

**Rate of Reported Arrests for Domestic Crimes per 100,000 in the General Population
CY1997 – CY2004***



Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April 1996 as part of its Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program. While the analysis of offense data here does include information from the Chicago Police Department (CPD), the analysis of arrests does not include Chicago, as CPD uses a reporting format that does not include disposition data. It is also important to note that many counties did not report whether or not domestic incidents resulted in arrests, even though that information is sought on reporting forms.

The rate of reported arrests for domestic offenses decreased slightly between CY1997 and CY2004. The rate of reported arrests were the highest in collar counties, but lowest

* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April, 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

in Cook County (excluding Chicago). The collar counties are those that surround Cook County. The City of Chicago is part of Cook County.

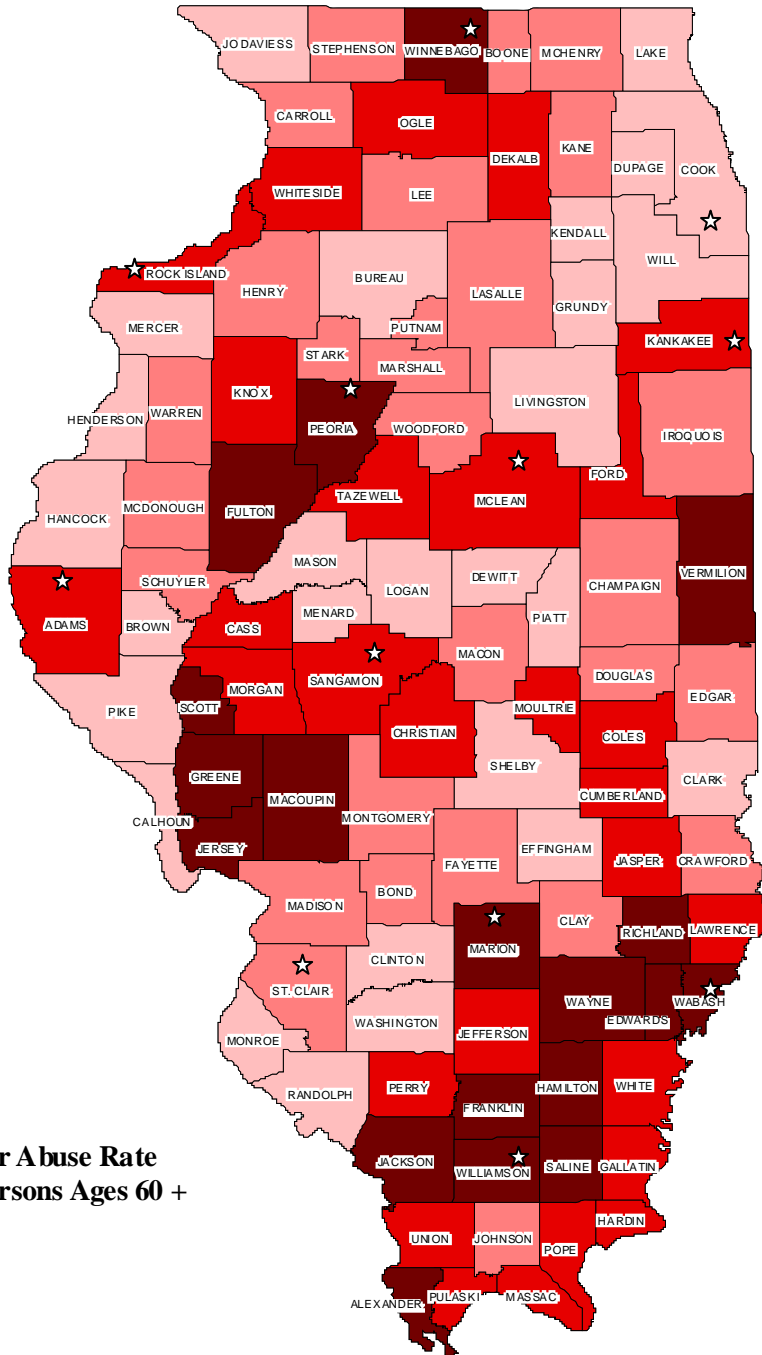
D. Prevalence of Unserved and Underserved Populations

In order to consider areas or populations that may not have access to services, Authority staff presented information drawn from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition to examining population data to identify higher concentrations of elderly populations, staff also examined rates of elder abuse reported to the Illinois Department of Aging for each county. When these two data sets were paired, it was noted that counties with higher concentrations of residents age 60 and older also report higher rates of elder abuse.

Examination of the data revealed the concentration of multiple risk factors in two areas. For example, Cook County has the highest proportion of minority residents, persons with low English-speaking abilities, and residents with low literacy levels. The far southern counties of Illinois, however, have higher concentrations of elderly and disabled residents, lower high school graduate rates, lower literacy levels, and higher unemployment and poverty rates. The highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state were found in west suburban Kane County and Cook County.

The figures and tables immediately following this section illustrate the county level indicators used to help staff identify populations that may be unserved or underserved in local jurisdictions across the state.

Rate of Reported Cases of Elder Abuse and Services Available
SFY2004



Legend

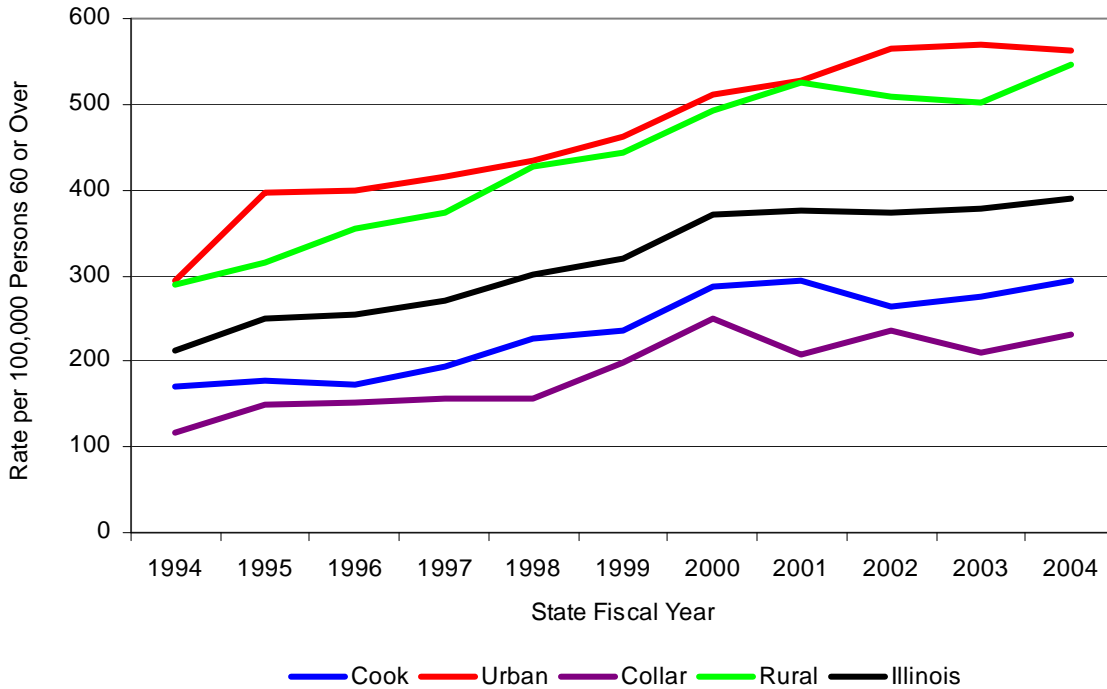
**Reported Elder Abuse Rate
per 100,000 Persons Ages 60 +**

- Up to 350
- 351 - 500
- 501 - 800
- 801+

☆ Indicates agency providing services

Source: Illinois Department on Aging and U.S. Census Bureau

**Rate of Reported Cases of Elder Abuse per 100,000 Persons 60 or Older
SFY1994 – SFY2004**



Source: Illinois Department on Aging and U.S. Census Bureau

The rates of reported cases of elder abuse increased dramatically from State Fiscal Year 1994 (SFY1994) through SFY2004 across all areas of the state. During the same 10-year time period analyzed, the highest rates were found in urban and rural counties. During SFY2004, the highest rates of reported cases of elder abuse were in southeastern Illinois. Although every county is served by agencies that support victims of elder abuse, these agencies are few and far between, which may be very difficult to access, especially for the elderly.

Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2003*

Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Adams	683	1%	2,200	3%	339	1%	702	1%	67,582
Alexander	142	2%	3,308	35%	36	0%	71	1%	9,327
Bond	359	2%	1,252	7%	52	0%	166	1%	17,941
Boone	7,157	15%	655	1%	360	1%	708	2%	46,477
Brown	295	4%	1,268	18%	15	0%	15	0%	6,879
Bureau	1,999	6%	188	1%	204	1%	270	1%	35,221
Calhoun	35	1%	6	0%	9	0%	28	1%	5,069
Carroll	320	2%	169	1%	77	0%	156	1%	16,242
Cass	2,014	15%	105	1%	45	0%	61	0%	13,841
Champaign	6,628	4%	20,990	11%	13,999	7%	3,910	2%	186,800
Christian	434	1%	815	2%	174	0%	146	0%	35,127
Clark	90	1%	59	0%	24	0%	110	1%	16,998
Clay	96	1%	22	0%	95	1%	69	0%	14,316
Clinton	680	2%	1,434	4%	124	0%	198	1%	36,135
Coles	981	2%	1,211	2%	462	1%	505	1%	51,880
Cook	1,152,362	22%	1,411,702	26%	288,855	5%	80,013	1%	5,351,552
Crawford	368	2%	848	4%	75	0%	136	1%	19,899
Cumberland	57	1%	25	0%	19	0%	57	1%	11,063
DeKalb	6,986	7%	4,551	5%	2,333	2%	1,294	1%	94,041
DeWitt	238	1%	95	1%	54	0%	115	1%	16,679
Douglas	849	4%	81	0%	75	0%	93	0%	19,923
DuPage	98,646	11%	33,588	4%	88,065	10%	12,801	1%	925,188
Edgar	226	1%	393	2%	57	0%	72	0%	19,396
Edwards	41	1%	11	0%	34	0%	15	0%	6,850
Effingham	333	1%	72	0%	159	0%	154	0%	34,529
Fayette	192	1%	1,075	5%	55	0%	82	0%	21,539
Ford	232	2%	59	0%	62	0%	72	1%	14,094
Franklin	278	1%	62	0%	84	0%	328	1%	39,117
Fulton	537	1%	1,424	4%	102	0%	247	1%	37,658
Gallatin	52	1%	18	0%	2	0%	35	1%	6,220
Greene	86	1%	149	1%	14	0%	104	1%	14,708
Grundy	1,971	5%	149	0%	143	0%	367	1%	39,528
Hamilton	59	1%	58	1%	13	0%	33	0%	8,334
Hancock	130	1%	56	0%	39	0%	109	1%	19,393
Hardin	49	1%	108	2%	29	1%	19	0%	4,711
Henderson	102	1%	27	0%	7	0%	46	1%	8,073
Henry	1,612	3%	651	1%	172	0%	426	1%	50,644
Iroquois	1,395	5%	285	1%	127	0%	243	1%	30,684
Jackson	1,743	3%	7,627	13%	2,301	4%	1,082	2%	58,976
Jasper	46	0%	22	0%	18	0%	19	0%	9,955
Jefferson	533	1%	3,288	8%	273	1%	470	1%	40,334
Jersey	162	1%	150	1%	69	0%	143	1%	22,188

JoDavie	517	2%	78	0%	70	0%	146	1%	22,526
Johnson	412	3%	1,625	13%	19	0%	100	1%	12,951
Kane	119,616	26%	25,937	6%	11,530	3%	7,911	2%	457,122
Kankakee	6,239	6%	16,465	16%	830	1%	1,393	1%	105,625
Kendall	6,602	10%	1,581	2%	923	1%	786	1%	66,565
Knox	2,062	4%	3,709	7%	430	1%	674	1%	54,491
Lake	113,925	17%	49,201	7%	34,221	5%	12,545	2%	685,019
LaSalle	6,712	6%	1,747	2%	723	1%	1,039	1%	112,037
Lawrence	187	1%	150	1%	24	0%	95	1%	15,287
Lee	1,215	3%	1,624	5%	265	1%	319	1%	35,537

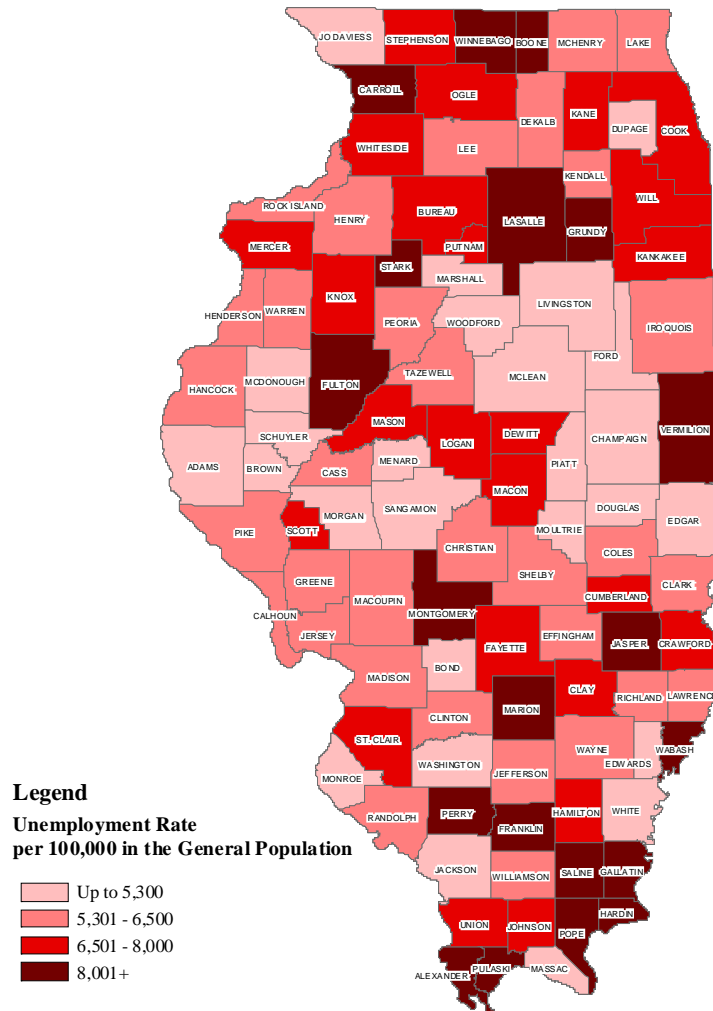
Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2003 cont.

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Livingston	990	3%	2,006	5%	172	0%	300	1%	39,208
Logan	561	2%	2,099	7%	217	1%	165	1%	30,716
McDonough	525	2%	1,273	4%	841	3%	310	1%	32,852
McHenry	26,229	9%	2,414	1%	5,938	2%	3,245	1%	286,091
McLean	4,984	3%	10,310	7%	4,361	3%	2,333	1%	156,879
Macon	1,230	1%	16,065	14%	868	1%	1,789	2%	111,175
Macoupin	342	1%	500	1%	108	0%	392	1%	49,055
Madison	4,789	2%	19,863	8%	1,809	1%	3,319	1%	261,689
Marion	400	1%	1,614	4%	255	1%	509	1%	40,751
Marshall	195	1%	58	0%	34	0%	93	1%	13,039
Mason	89	1%	41	0%	43	0%	82	1%	15,884
Massac	160	1%	928	6%	39	0%	178	1%	15,138
Menard	115	1%	61	1%	23	0%	48	0%	12,593
Mercer	222	1%	80	0%	36	0%	88	1%	17,003
Monroe	348	1%	16	0%	97	0%	128	0%	29,723
Montgomery	350	1%	1,204	4%	77	0%	164	1%	30,352
Morgan	535	1%	1,935	5%	215	1%	370	1%	35,990
Moultrie	85	1%	42	0%	10	0%	72	0%	14,469
Ogle	3,869	7%	396	1%	250	0%	508	1%	52,858
Peoria	4,547	2%	30,701	17%	3,810	2%	3,516	2%	182,335
Perry	434	2%	1,902	8%	83	0%	217	1%	22,684
Piatt	133	1%	71	0%	48	0%	100	1%	16,426
Pike	138	1%	257	2%	48	0%	56	0%	16,927
Pope	44	1%	202	5%	13	0%	63	1%	4,261
Pulaski	96	1%	2,289	32%	71	1%	40	1%	7,077
Putnam	224	4%	43	1%	20	0%	32	1%	6,119
Randolph	515	2%	2,957	9%	86	0%	281	1%	33,244
Richland	138	1%	76	0%	96	1%	82	1%	15,997
Rock Island	14,499	10%	11,933	8%	1,764	1%	2,662	2%	147,912
St. Clair	7,141	3%	75,742	29%	2,831	1%	4,058	2%	258,606
Saline	292	1%	1,114	4%	71	0%	262	1%	26,158
Sangamon	2,449	1%	19,648	10%	2,644	1%	2,803	1%	191,875

Schuyler	60	1%	22	0%	7	0%	21	0%	7,021
Scott	11	0%	2	0%	7	0%	11	0%	5,505
Shelby	126	1%	52	0%	57	0%	67	0%	22,407
Stark	57	1%	8	0%	11	0%	22	0%	6,198
Stephenson	927	2%	3,728	8%	400	1%	733	2%	48,151
Tazewell	1,519	1%	1,107	1%	775	1%	1,055	1%	128,056
Union	630	3%	176	1%	57	0%	159	1%	18,170
Vermilion	2,762	3%	9,135	11%	502	1%	942	1%	82,804
Wabash	122	1%	65	1%	74	1%	104	1%	12,680
Warren	750	4%	343	2%	88	0%	162	1%	18,246
Washington	125	1%	78	1%	40	0%	110	1%	15,179
Wayne	112	1%	69	0%	65	0%	98	1%	16,944
White	109	1%	54	0%	28	0%	157	1%	15,106
Whiteside	5,705	10%	767	1%	289	0%	616	1%	59,886
Will	63,001	11%	60,747	10%	16,972	3%	8,901	2%	586,706
Williamson	953	2%	1,752	3%	342	1%	729	1%	62,448
Winnebago	24,207	9%	31,176	11%	5,625	2%	5,370	2%	284,313
Woodford	293	1%	170	0%	136	0%	308	1%	36,367
Total	1,726,822	14%	1,919,667	15%	500,739	4%	178,528	1%	12,653,544

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

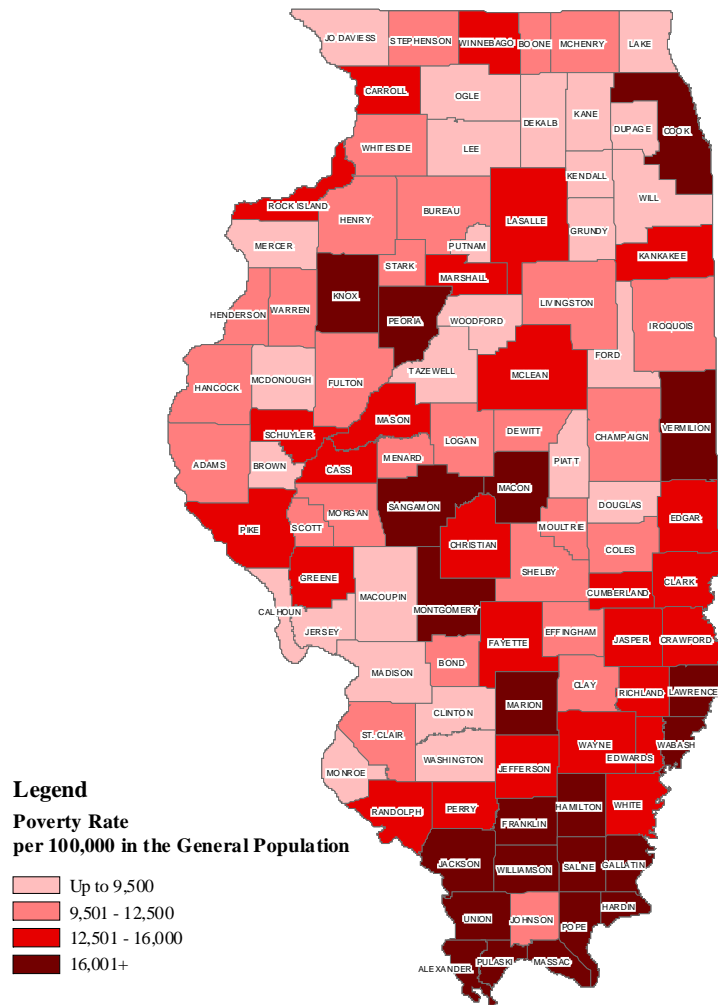
Rate of Unemployment per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security and U.S. Census Bureau

The unemployment rate tended to be a little higher in the south part of Illinois and also, to a lesser degree, the northern part of Illinois. Central Illinois had lower unemployment rates than other parts of the state. The counties where unemployment rates were higher tended to be rural counties. Those needing services and are unemployed may find it difficult to pay for or get to the services they need.

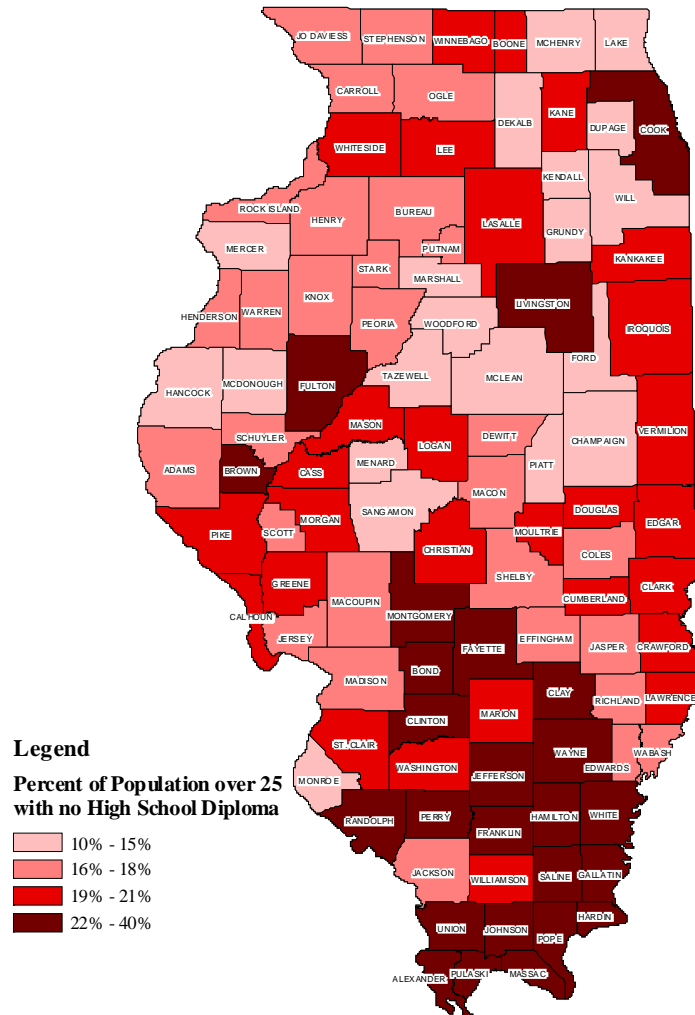
Rate of Poverty per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The poverty rate was highest in the south and southeastern parts of Illinois. The counties where the poverty rates were the highest were also rural. Victims may not be able to afford services, even if they are available.

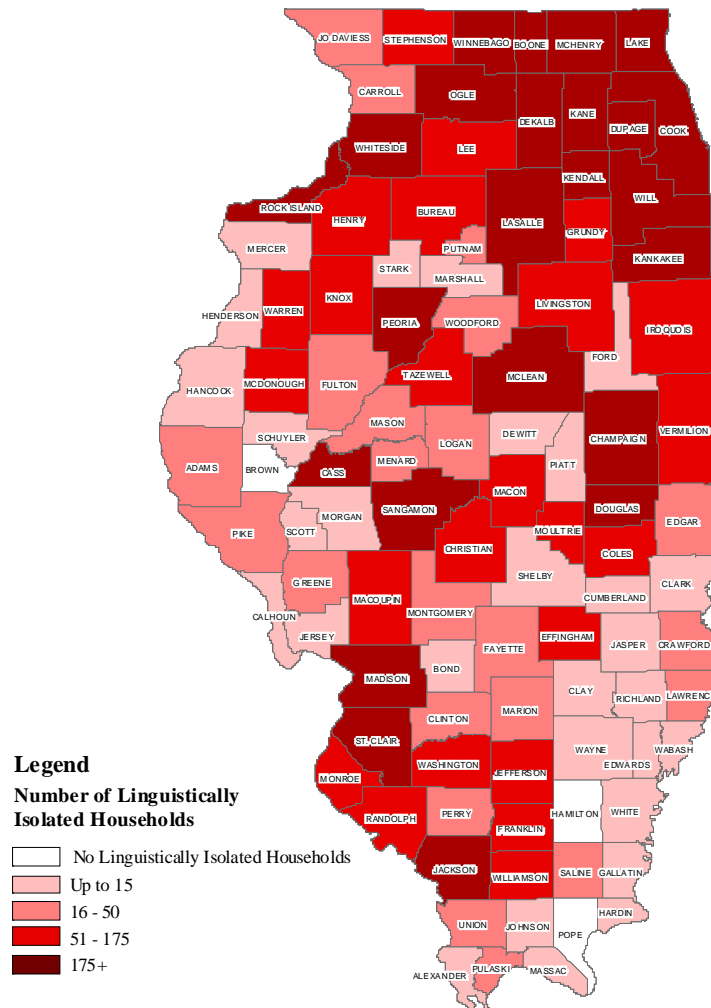
Percent of Persons over 25 Years of Age with no High School Diploma, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The number of those 25 years old or older who do not have at least a high school diploma (or equivalent) was highly concentrated in the southeastern part of Illinois. Those without education may find it more difficult than those with an education to take the steps necessary to seek services when needed.

Number of Linguistically Isolated Households, 2004

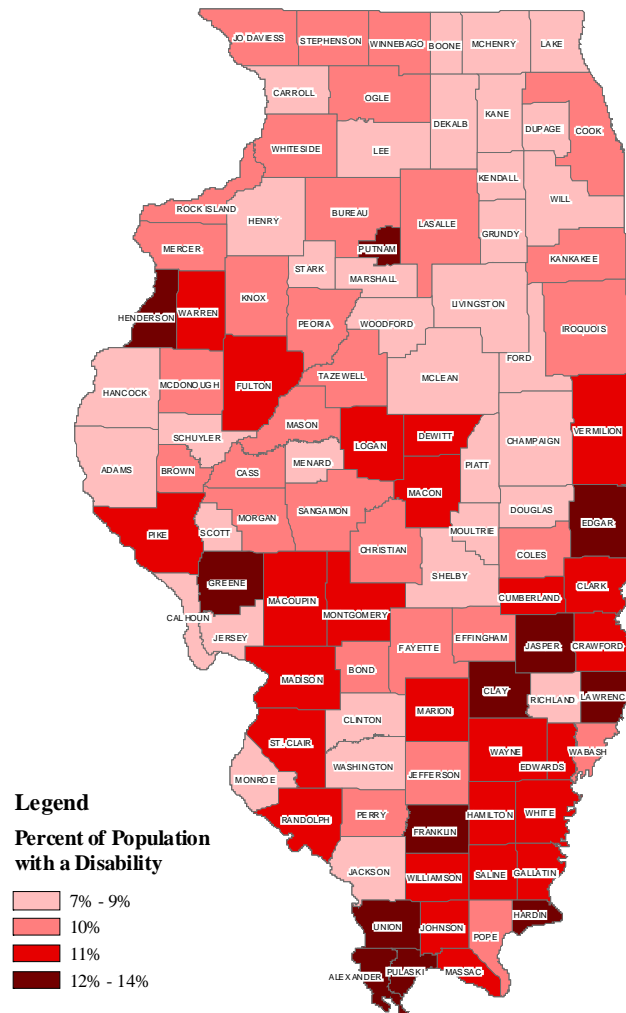


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Linguistically isolated household are those in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also have difficulty understanding the English language. The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in northeastern Illinois. There were also several areas in southwestern Illinois where there were a slightly lower, but still significant number of households where English was not the primary language spoken in the household. Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing services. It is important that service

providers are able to provide services in languages in addition to English. It is also important to note that along with language barriers, there are cultural differences that may influence the kinds of services offered and delivered.

Rate of Persons in the General Population with a Disability, 2004



More people with disabilities lived in the southeastern part of Illinois than in any other part of the state. Higher rates of people with disabilities live in rural areas and may not be able to access services, even if they are available.

E. Needs Assessment Survey

This year, Authority staff sought to give some context to criminal justice data by gathering input from victim service and criminal justice practitioners. To this end, the Authority commissioned a needs assessment survey conducted in late 2005. Although the survey dealt with the broad spectrum of criminal justice issues and the needs of the various participants with in the system in addressing these issues, many of the needs articulated are relevant in providing services to victims. While response rates were lower than expected, particularly among judges, the responses may provide another perspective on the criminal justice system's response to victims in Illinois' 102 counties.

The following are the number of respondents by component of the system.

Component	Surveys Sent	Surveys Returned	Response rate
Court Clerks	102	51	50%
Detention Center Administrators	17	11	65%
Judges	20	5	25%
Police Chiefs	940	330	35%
Probation Services	117	61	52%
Public Defense	150	42	28%
State's Attorneys	103	46	45%
Victim Service Providers	112	57	51%

Survey question: Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce violence.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “yes, these actions would reduce violence.”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents
More arrests/prosecutions	74%	59%	80%	41%	36%	33%	62%	80%	58%
More severe punishments	74%	67%	60%	49%	18%	40%	57%	71%	55%
More drug treatment availability	53%	43%	100%	72%	55%	74%	68%	71%	67%
More youth prevention programs	69%	57%	100%	74%	64%	71%	70%	87%	74%
Increased offender monitoring	72%	47%	100%	46%	73%	67%	60%	80%	68%
Better employment opportunities	58%	57%	100%	69%	73%	81%	66%	64%	71%
Better educational opportunities	58%	43%	60%	62%	91%	86%	57%	69%	66%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Police chiefs, circuit clerks, and victim service providers were the most likely to state that more arrests/prosecutions and more severe punishments would reduce violence.
- Probation officers and state’s attorneys were more likely than anyone else to respond that treatment and youth prevention would reduce violence.
- Public defenders tended to respond that employment and educational opportunities would reduce violence.
- Victim service providers were more likely than anyone else to respond that all of these activities would reduce violence. Youth prevention and more severe actions against offenders were chosen as the most likely to reduce violence by this group.

Survey question: Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving?

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these issues are getting worse.”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	27%	35%	20%	43%	18%	24%	21%	44%	29%
Domestic violence	42%	45%	40%	39%	64%	33%	26%	40%	41%
Elder abuse	18%	10%	40%	25%	9%	12%	15%	42%	21%
Gangs	27%	35%	20%	20%	82%	26%	15%	45%	34%
Illegal use of firearms	23%	14%	40%	26%	36%	14%	26%	36%	27%
Illicit drug dealing	48%	65%	80%	64%	18%	40%	51%	56%	53%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	56%	63%	60%	66%	36%	43%	57%	62%	55%
Juvenile crime	46%	59%	20%	31%	0%	40%	40%	65%	38%
School violence	27%	27%	60%	28%	45%	29%	23%	62%	38%
Sexual assault	18%	31%	40%	0%	27%	29%	32%	53%	29%
Violence against children	19%	24%	60%	30%	9%	29%	21%	49%	30%
Violence against women	23%	31%	60%	23%	0%	17%	17%	45%	27%
Violence in general	39%	45%	40%	33%	18%	29%	21%	58%	36%

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these issues are staying the same or improving.”

	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	71%	57%	80%	52%	82%	69%	68%	51%	66%
Domestic violence	56%	49%	60%	57%	36%	57%	64%	51%	54%
Elder abuse	79%	80%	60%	69%	91%	74%	72%	49%	72%
Gangs	68%	43%	80%	70%	18%	60%	68%	45%	57%
Illegal use of firearms	73%	73%	60%	69%	64%	76%	64%	51%	66%
Illicit drug dealing	49%	27%	20%	33%	82%	50%	38%	33%	42%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	41%	29%	40%	31%	64%	48%	32%	27%	39%
Juvenile crime	52%	35%	80%	64%	100%	48%	49%	24%	57%
School violence	69%	55%	40%	67%	55%	60%	66%	27%	55%
Sexual assault	78%	61%	60%	0%	73%	62%	57%	40%	54%
Violence against children	78%	65%	40%	66%	91%	60%	68%	42%	64%
Violence against women	74%	63%	40%	70%	100%	74%	64%	44%	66%
Violence in general	58%	47%	60%	61%	82%	62%	57%	33%	58%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Overall, respondents stated that these issues were either staying the same or improving, except for victim service providers. They were the only set of respondents that felt these issues were getting worse.

Survey question: Please indicate the degree to which the following types of incidents contribute to the workload (use of personnel and resources) in your department.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are major contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	8%	n/a	0%	24%	13%	16%
Child abuse/neglect	9%	12%	20%	67%	43%	48%
Firearm crimes	5%	n/a	40%	21%	9%	0%
Domestic violence	53%	43%	60%	83%	87%	47%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	0%	10%	2%	n/a
Elder abuse	1%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	9%
Gang crime	8%	n/a	20%	12%	4%	2%
Homicide	2%	n/a	20%	26%	15%	2%
Robbery	5%	n/a	0%	33%	11%	0%
Sexual assault	7%	n/a	40%	52%	45%	51%
Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are moderate contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	61%	n/a	60%	64%	60%	24%
Child abuse/neglect	64%	59%	80%	24%	47%	40%
Firearm crimes	36%	n/a	100%	62%	70%	42%
Domestic violence	40%	53%	40%	14%	9%	36%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	60%	29%	23%	18%
Elder abuse	29%	n/a	40%	40%	49%	40%
Gang crime	28%	n/a	60%	38%	15%	n/a
Homicide	22%	n/a	80%	50%	47%	25%
Robbery	41%	n/a	100%	48%	43%	4%
Sexual assault	60%	n/a	60%	40%	47%	%

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are not contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	29%	n/a	40%	10%	19%	49%
Child abuse/neglect	26%	20%	0%	7%	2%	5%
Firearm crimes	57%	n/a	0%	12%	17%	47%
Domestic violence	6%	2%	0%	2%	0%	9%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	40%	57%	68%	n/a
Elder abuse	69%	n/a	60%	57%	45%	42%
Gang crime	62%	n/a	20%	48%	74%	69%
Homicide	74%	n/a	0%	21%	32%	60%
Robbery	51%	n/a	0%	17%	40%	84%
Sexual assault	30%	n/a	0%	5%	2%	15%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Domestic violence was the most common response when asked about major contributions to caseloads while elder abuse was most likely to be chosen as situations that do not contribute to caseloads.

Survey question: Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “very often” or “often”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
ICADV	16%	24%	100%	25%	18%	12%	30%	47%	34%
ICASA	12%	14%	40%	15%	9%	5%	32%	51%	22%
DCFS	71%	84%	100%	80%	55%	79%	85%	82%	80%
ICJIA	40%	38%	60%	46%	45%	26%	45%	76%	47%
IDHS	15%	63%	100%	48%	36%	50%	23%	58%	49%
IVPA	6%	8%	20%	7%	0%	2%	9%	35%	11%
Local service agencies	70%	82%	100%	87%	55%	83%	74%	93%	81%
Other victim service providers	64%	69%	100%	72%	45%	52%	83%	89%	72%

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “seldom or never”

	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
ICADV	76%	71%	0%	62%	45%	76%	62%	40%	54%
ICASA	79%	80%	60%	72%	55%	86%	57%	38%	66%
DCFS	22%	10%	0%	7%	9%	12%	6%	9%	9%
ICJIA	52%	63%	40%	41%	18%	64%	47%	11%	42%
IDHS	77%	31%	0%	39%	27%	40%	68%	33%	39%
IVPA	86%	86%	80%	80%	64%	88%	81%	53%	77%
Local service agencies	22%	10%	0%	2%	9%	7%	17%	0%	8%
Other victim service providers	28%	18%	0%	15%	18%	36%	9%	4%	16%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- All respondents replied that they worked with DCFS more than any other agency.
- Police chiefs and public defenders responded that they seldom or never deal with ICADV or ICASA.
- Many of the respondents also reported that they work with local service agencies very often or often. These local service agencies may be members of ICASA or ICADV.

Survey question: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training in each of the following areas or whether or not improvement is needed in the following field operations activities.

POLICE CHIEFS surveyed on training (n=329)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Working with victims	33%	50%	6%	3%	2%
Language translation	13%	35%	22%	14%	11%
Cultural diversity	36%	40%	9%	2%	6%
Elder abuse	40%	43%	5%	2%	3%
Gang issues	41%	37%	5%	0%	10%

POLICE CHIEFS surveyed on field operations activities (n=329)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Community programs to reduce fear	30%	37%	6%	8%	9%
Coordination w/ victim advocacy units	47%	31%	5%	3%	3%
Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly	41%	29%	5%	6%	9%
Strategies to reduce domestic violence	19%	44%	18%	5%	4%
Strategies to reduce firearm availability	35%	26%	10%	4%	16%
Strategies to reduce gang crimes	32%	29%	9%	2%	19%

- The most common response from police chiefs was that they needed some improvement in the training they got regarding victims, language, diversity, and elder abuse.

Survey question: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training in each of the following areas and whether or not an assessment tool is used for offenders

PROBATION OFFICERS surveyed on training (n=61)					
	Needs little or no improvement	Needs moderate improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Working with victims	13%	49%	7%	15%	15%
Supervision of domestic violence offenders	38%	46%	2%	8%	3%
Supervision of sex offenders	28%	56%	10%	0%	7%

- Probation officers responded that they needed moderate improvement on the training they receive dealing with victims and the supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders.

Survey question: Please indicate whether you are using the following assessment tools

PROBATION OFFICERS surveyed on the use of assessment tools (n=61)			
	Currently using	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Domestic Violence Inventory assessment tool	15%	36%	34%
Sex offender assessment tools	30%	31%	26%

- A small percentage of probation officers were using a domestic violence assessment tool and about a third felt one needs to be developed.
- A higher percentage of probation officers were using a sex offender assessment tool, but again, about a third responded that one needed to be developed.

Survey questions: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training public defenders in each of the following areas and which pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures need improvement.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS surveyed on training (n=42)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Dealing with child witnesses	40%	38%	7%	7%	2%
Domestic violence cases	43%	45%	5%	2%	0%
Sexual assault cases	38%	40%	10%	75	0%
PUBLIC DEFENDERS surveyed on pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures (n=42)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	33%	43%	19%	2%	0%
PUBLIC DEFENDERS who responded, “yes, this is a responsibility of our agency” (n=42)					
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	26%	7%	2%	12%
Procedures for victim impact statements	55%	21%	7%	5%	5%

- While 40 percent of public defenders responded that they needed no improvement in training that involves working with child witnesses, 38 percent stated that they needed some improvement in training in this area.
- Slightly more public defenders responded that they needed some improvement in the training they receive for domestic violence and sexual assault cases than they responded that the training needed no improvement.
- Public defenders also responded that a responsibility of their agency was to deal with victims and witnesses.

Survey question: Please indicate whether each of the following activities is a responsibility of your program.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS who responded, “yes, this is a responsibility of our agency” (n=42)	
Child advocate assignment	62%
Domestic violence cases	88%
Sex offender cases	86%

- Public defenders responded most often that domestic violence cases were a responsibility of their agency, followed by sex offender cases, then child advocacy cases.

Survey questions: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training state’s attorneys in each of the following areas and which pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures need improvement.

STATE’S ATTORNEYS surveyed on training (n=47)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Dealing with child witnesses	19%	51%	6%	4%	2%
Domestic violence cases	40%	30%	6%	2%	4%
Sexual assault cases	32%	34%	6%	2%	6%
Elder abuse cases	38%	34%	2%	4%	4%
Death penalty cases	43%	19%	4%	6%	11%

STATE'S ATTORNEYS surveyed on pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures (n=47)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	34%	47%	4%	0%	2%
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	28%	11%	2%	2%
Procedures for victim impact statements	60%	26%	2%	0%	0%

- State's attorneys responded that they mostly need some improvement in training that focuses on dealing with child witnesses as well as some improvement in training that focuses on victim/witness preparation.

Survey question: Please indicate any specialized units in the state's attorney's office

STATE'S ATTORNEYS who responded, "yes, this is a specialized unit in our agency" (n=47)	
Child abuse unit	11%
Domestic violence unit	21%
Elder abuse unit	4%
Sexual assault unit	6%

Victim Service Providers survey – Respondents

The following victim service providers participated in the survey:

- Domestic violence programs (12 programs)
- Sexual assault programs (7 programs)
- Child Advocacy Centers (20 centers)
- General victim service programs (1 program)
- Self described as "other" (9 agencies/programs)

Of these agencies responding to the survey, most operating budgets fall into the \$200,000 – one million dollar range and most funding comes from donations (23 percent of respondents), followed by state government funds (22 percent), federal funds and foundation grants (18 percent each), county government funds (12 percent), and finally city funds (seven percent). Twenty-five respondents stated that they had between two

and 10 employees, while 24 stated that they had over 20 employees. Only 8 respondents stated that they had between 11 and 20 employees.

In summary, by far domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse incidents are major contributions to victim service providers' workload. At least 49 percent of the victim service providers who responded to the survey stated that they needed either some or major increases in the number of paid counselors, outreach/public awareness workers, volunteers, and paid therapists. Victim service providers reported that budget reductions, burnout/compassion fatigue lack of promotional opportunities and heavy workloads contribute to problems retaining staff.

Victim service providers reported that at least moderate improvement was needed for the management of victim/witness statement, orders of protection (filing, obtaining, etc.) or no contact orders, procedures for victim impact statements, victim notification/communication, and victim involvement in decision making. Victim service providers reported that major improvement was needed for the enforcement of victims' rights.

Victim service providers responded that moderate to major improvement is needed in the automated information systems involving bail/jail status of defendants, the Authority's InfoNet, and the tracking of charges/dispositions. In most cases, victim service providers stated that their system is not linked to other criminal justice information systems (58 percent of respondents).

Victim services providers also work very often with local school districts, local law enforcement officers, local state's attorneys, local social services agencies and treatment providers, local hospitals and healthcare providers, local probation officers, and other victim service providers (domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child advocacy centers, etc.)

III. SERVICES OVERVIEW

During the last several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of victims served and hours of service provided to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. VAWA funds designated for victim services have resulted in expanded coverage of underserved areas and victim groups across the state. However, despite these increases, several populations and areas of the state still remain without adequate service coverage.

The Authority has facilitated the standardization of victim service data in Illinois by developing a web-based data collection system for victim service providers. This system, InfoNet, was developed in partnership with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault and was initially funded by Victim of Crime Act monies. The system consists of a centralized database maintained by the Authority and a private network that allows service providers to submit and request data from the system using a Web-browser. Participating victim service providers are assigned a unique password to the system and are given exclusive access to their data. The system has been designed so that no information which could potentially identify a victim may be transmitted or stored in the database.

During the design phase, the Authority worked with both Coalitions to establish reporting categories and to define all terms used in the database. The Authority also collaborated with other state agencies, such as the Illinois Department of Human Services, to develop a comprehensive set of reports for victim service providers. The automation of these standard reports has eased the production and submission of mandatory reports to various funders.

In addition to the 80 sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers using InfoNet, 15 Child Advocacy Centers have also joined InfoNet. The InfoNet system now holds nearly ten year's of victim service data. This data includes non-identifying information describing the clients served by programs, and contact information for all services provided by staff. Client information includes basic demographic, referral, education, employment, income, and offender information. Programs are also able to report the various interactions that victims and offenders have with the criminal justice system, such as arrest, charge and order of protection information. In addition, programs

document all services provided to clients, as well as anonymous crisis intervention contacts, and training and institutional advocacy services.

The following information on services provided in Illinois is drawn from the InfoNet System and represents services funded through Authority VOCA and VAWA dollars as well as through other funders. These data were presented to the Committee during its deliberations.

A. Funding for Crisis Services for Victims of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

Crisis services for Illinois victims are supported by a variety of funding sources. A combination of state and federal funds account for nearly half of sexual assault and domestic violence programs' total operating budgets. Three state agencies are the primary administrators of these public-funding sources: Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority), and Illinois Attorney General's Office (AGO).

Sexual assault crisis centers receive funding from the IDHS (general revenue), the Authority (Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act) and the AGO (Violent Crime Victim Assistance Program) to support direct services to victims. The Department of Human Services and the Authority administer the majority of this funding. The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) was established in SFY97. IDHS is responsible for administering funding for sexual assault services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health, and funding for domestic violence services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Funding administered by IDHS and the Authority, including VAWA funds, are passed through the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) to establish contracts for direct services with its network of 30 rape crisis centers. The Attorney General's Office contracts directly with rape crisis centers for services.

Domestic violence programs in Illinois also receive a large proportion of their funding through the IDHS, ICJIA and AGO. IDHS is mandated to administer domestic violence shelter and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the victims of domestic violence. Between state fiscal years 1979 and 1992, the Illinois Department of Public Aid contracted with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to

administer subcontracts with service providers. In SFY93, the state began awarding funds directly to providers.

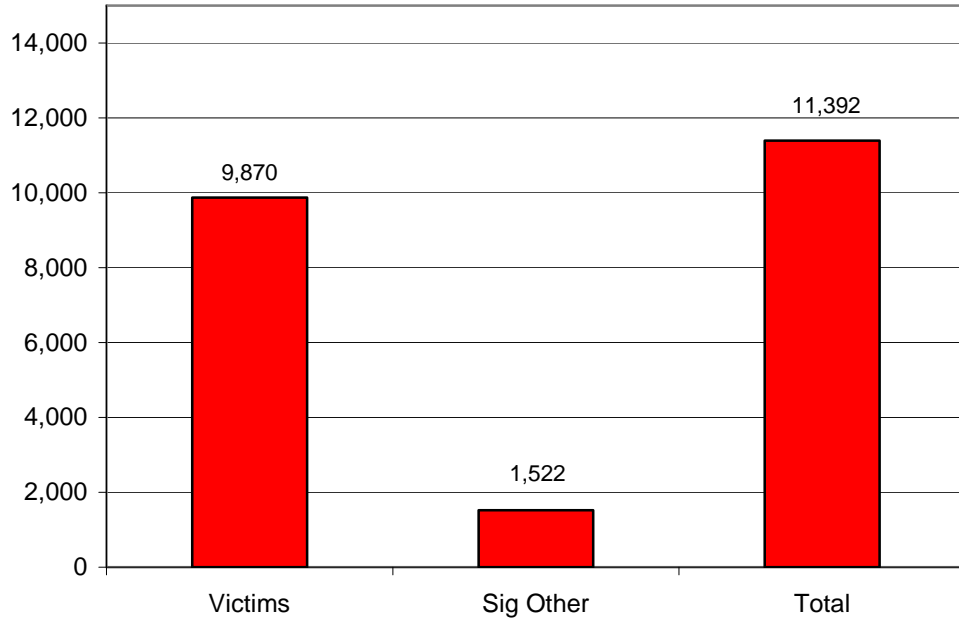
B. Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

Comprehensive services for victims of sexual assault include a 24-hour hotline, individual advocacy, counseling, community education, training for criminal justice professionals and direct service providers, institutional advocacy, and 24-hour in-person medical and criminal justice advocacy. Medical advocacy includes emotional support and information during the medical examination and follow-up care. Staff and volunteers discuss medical and evidence collection procedures, meet with significant others, provide clothing and transportation and, when appropriate, conduct follow-up meetings within 48 hours.

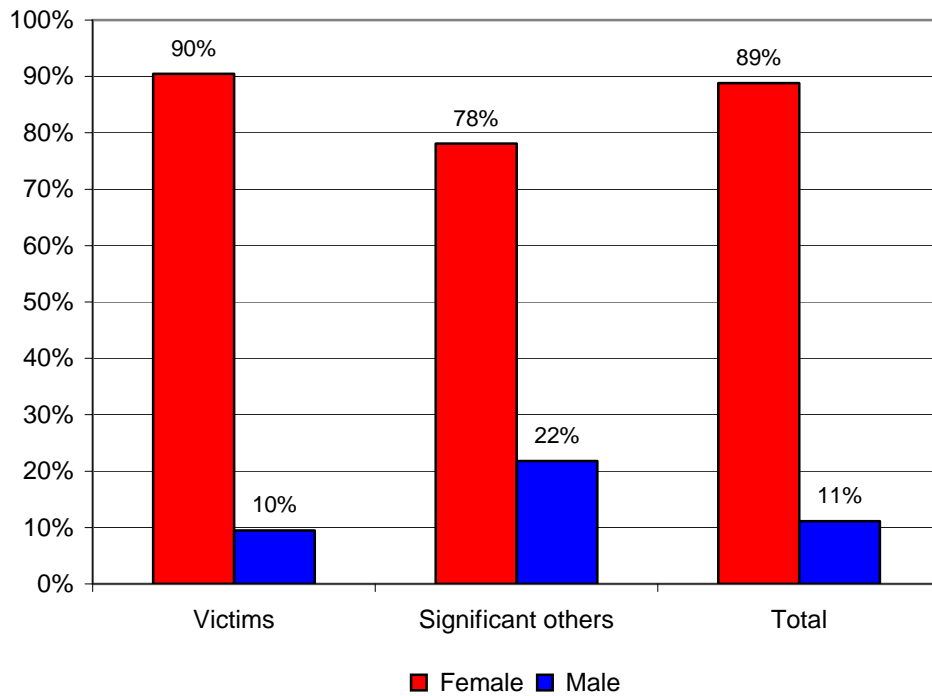
Staff and volunteers also provide victim assistance with the criminal justice process by explaining and clarifying options. They serve as liaisons between the victim, the police and the state's attorney. They monitor the status of cases and court dates, and accompany victims to meetings with police and the court. Court preparation includes explaining court procedures and assisting with the completion of victim impact statements.

Additionally, on behalf of victims, advocates work with and offer training to police, medical personnel and staff in related agencies to ensure sensitive, efficient practices.

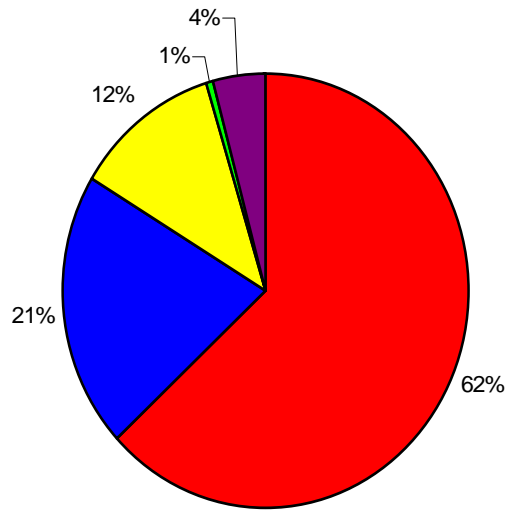
Total Number of Sexual Assault (SA) Clients, SFY06



Percent of SA Clients by Gender and Type of Client, SFY06

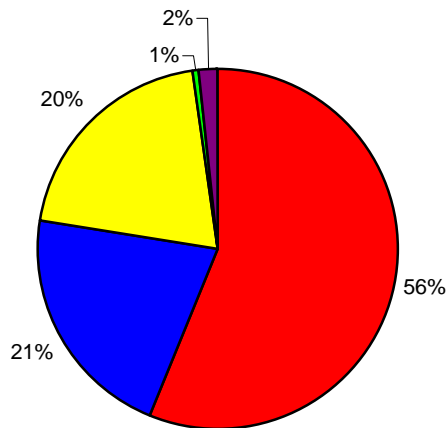


Percent of SA Victims by Race, SFY06*



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Other

Percent of Significant Others by Race, SFY06*



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Other

* "Other" category also includes bi-racial and American Indians

Age at First Contact, SFY06

Age Range	Victims	Significant Others	Total
0-1	22	59	81
2-3	173	5	178
4-5	400	23	423
6-7	448	14	462
8-9	400	35	435
10-11	371	28	399
12-13	659	24	683
14-15	1,105	23	1,128
16-17	875	15	890
18-19	573	11	584
20-29	2,029	230	2,259
30-39	1,426	442	1,869
40-49	926	310	1,236
50-59	294	108	402
60-54	39	15	54
65+	43	7	50
Unknown	87	173	260
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Referral Source for Victims and Significant Others, SFY06

Referral Source	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Child Advocacy Center	329	63	392
Circuit Clerk	0	0	0
Clergy	28	4	32
DCFS	224	54	278
Education System	403	32	435
Friend	272	39	311
Hospital	2,372	380	2,752
Hotline	169	14	183
Legal System- State Attorney	1	0	1
Media	54	5	59
Medical	147	7	154
Medical Advocacy Program	0	0	0
Other	495	57	552
Other Project	0	0	0
Other Rape Crisis Center	77	11	88
Police	554	66	620
Private Attorney	15	2	17

Public Health	64	5	69
Relative	314	76	390
Self	511	131	642
Social Service Program	998	137	1,135
State Attorney	226	41	267
Telephone	0	0	0
Unassigned	3,301	457	3,759
Total	10,554	1,581	12,136

Employment and Educational Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Employment			
Full time	964	341	1,305
Unemployed	3,367	248	3,615
Part time	559	83	642
Not reported	908	347	1,255
Unknown	1,070	218	1,288
Unassigned	3,002	285	3,288
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393
Educational			
College Grad or More	404	82	486
Current college student	59	4	63
Current Student K-12	333	18	351
High School Grad	659	138	797
Less than High School	2,631	138	2,769
Not of school age	59	7	66
Some College	743	118	861
Not Reported	718	377	1,095
Unknown	1,285	338	1,623
Unassigned	2,979	302	3,282
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Marital, and Pregnancy Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Marital			
Common law marriage	16	3	19
Divorced	463	118	581
Legally Separated	69	18	87
Married	783	425	1,209
Single	4,684	226	4,910
Widowed	38	10	48
Not reported	426	297	723
Unknown	516	148	664
Unassigned	2,875	277	3,152
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393
Pregnancy			
Not pregnant	4,926	679	5,605
Pregnant	142	15	157
Not reported	890	312	1,202
Unknown	818	194	1,012
Unassigned	3,094	322	3,417
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Primary Presenting Issue for New and Ongoing Victims, SFY06

Presenting issue	New Victims	% New Victims	Ongoing Victims	% Ongoing victims	Total
Adult Sexual Assault or Abuse	2,082	32%	828	24%	2,910
Adult Survivor of Incest or Sexual Assault	855	13%	750	22%	1,605
Child Sexual Assault or Abuse	2,392	37%	1,402	41%	3,794
Other Sexual Violence	70	1%	42	1%	112
Sexual Harassment	43	1%	27	1%	70
Stalking	7	<1%	3	<1%	10
Unassigned	964	15%	405	12%	1,369
Total	6,413		3,457		9,870

Clients Disabilities, SFY06

Characteristic	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Disability			
Hearing Impairment	31	3	34
Developmental Disability	165	7	172
Limited English Proficiency	222	63	285
Other Physical Disability	70	3	73
Requires Wheelchair Accessibility	18	1	19
Visual Impairment	16	2	18
Total	522	79	601

Language Spoken by Clients, SFY06

Primary Language	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Spanish	210	65	275
German	1	0	1
Arabic	6	0	6
Korean	1	0	1
Phillipino	1	0	1
Bi-lingual	1	0	1
American Sign Language	1	0	1
Unassigned	9	0	9
Total	243	65	308

The vast majority of clients were victims (87 percent) as opposed to significant others (13 percent). Over 75 per cent of both victims and significant others were female, although there was a larger percentage of female victims (90 percent) than significant others (78 percent). More than six of 10 victim clients were white, while one in five were black and a little over one in 10 were Hispanic. Fewer significant other clients were white than victim clients (56 percent of significant others versus 62 percent of victims). There were more Hispanic significant others than Hispanic victims (20 percent versus 12 percent) and a similar number of black significant other clients and victim clients.

The majority of both types of clients (victims and significant others) were between 20 and 39 years old. However, over 1,000 victim clients were between 14 and 15 years old.

Most victims were unemployed while most significant others (when reported) were employed full time. More victim clients worked part-time than significant others. The majority of significant other clients (when reported) had at least some high school education, while many victim clients (over 2,000) had less than a high school diploma.

Most victim clients were single while most significant other clients were married and the vast majority of both client types were not pregnant. The vast majority of both victim clients and significant other clients were referred by hospitals, followed by other social service programs. The primary presenting issue for both client types was for child sexual assault or abuse, followed closely by adult sexual assault or abuse.

More than 200 victim and significant other clients (together) spoke limited English, and vast majority of those spoke Spanish.

C. Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

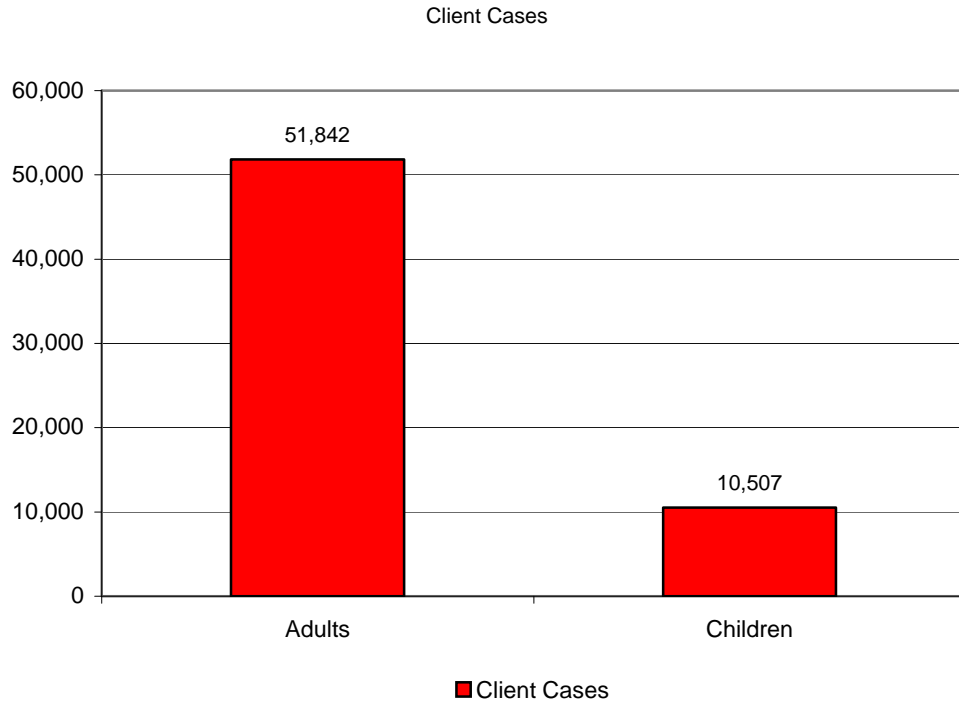
Domestic violence programs fall into one of three categories describing the types of services provided: residential, nonresidential or specialized services. Residential programs provide on-site shelter while nonresidential programs provide off-site shelter either in a hotel or safe house. IDHS requires all residential and non-residential programs to provide the following basic services: shelter, 24-hour crisis hotline, counseling, advocacy, information and referral, and transportation. Specialized service programs must offer at least one of the following services: 24-hour hotline, counseling, advocacy, information and referral, or transportation. Domestic violence service providers also offer several supplemental services including employment and education assistance, emergency medical care, childcare during service delivery, transitional housing, and emergency off-site shelter provided by a residential program.

The passage of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) in 1982 affirmed victims' rights and provided a foundation for advocacy services across the state. The IDVA

provides legal recourse for victims of domestic violence. The Act clarifies the authority of law enforcement officers, requires that protection and assistance be offered to victims, specifies legal remedies, and provides a means for compiling statistics on the prevalence of domestic violence. Created in response to victim needs, the Act introduced the order of protection, directing batterers to stop the abuse, as a legal remedy to abuse that occurs in the home.

Similar to sexual assault service providers, domestic violence programs also work to promote institutional change. A milestone in these efforts in Illinois was reached in early 1995 when a 15-member Domestic Violence Training and Curriculum Task Force completed and published the state's first *Model Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Judiciary*. This protocol is being successfully implemented and tested in three sites with the use of VAWA funds. In order to review, update and rewrite where necessary, the Authority has convened a twenty-four member committee which has met for two years. This committee's work is expected to be completed in early 2007.

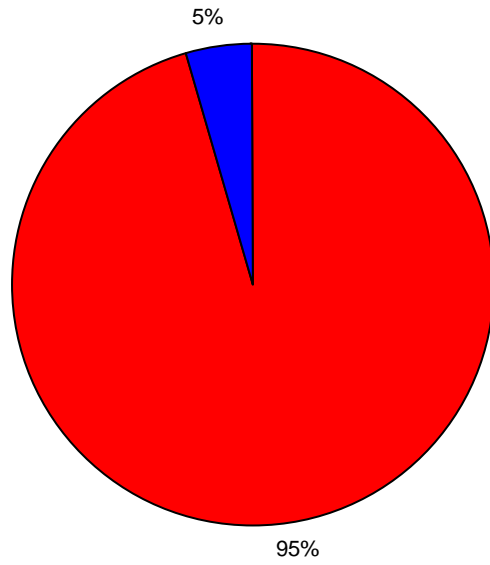
Total Number of Clients and Cases, FY06



Number of Clients by Type, FY06

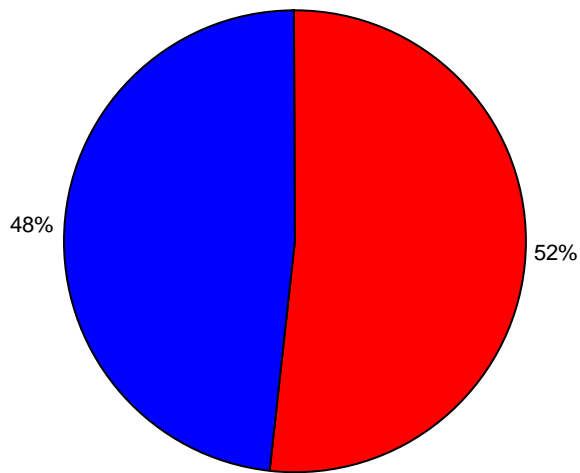
Client Type	Adults	% Adult	Children	% Children	Total
Walk-in	47,037	88%	5,855	11%	53,503
On-site shelter clients	4,651	51%	4,374	48%	9,092
Off-site shelter clients	385	47%	431	53%	816

Percent of Adult Clients by Gender FY06



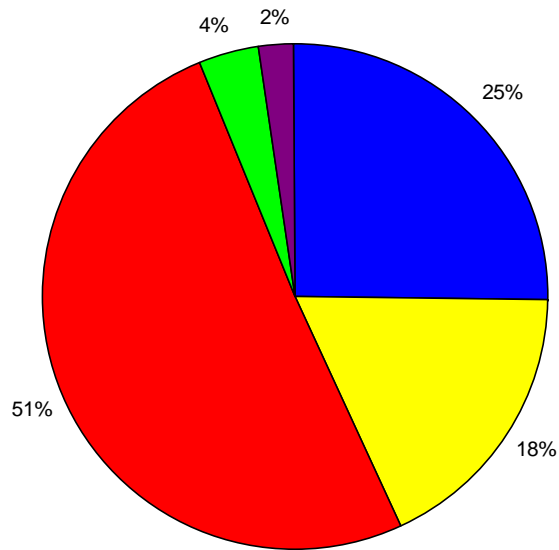
■ Female ■ Male

Percent of Child Clients by Gender, FY06



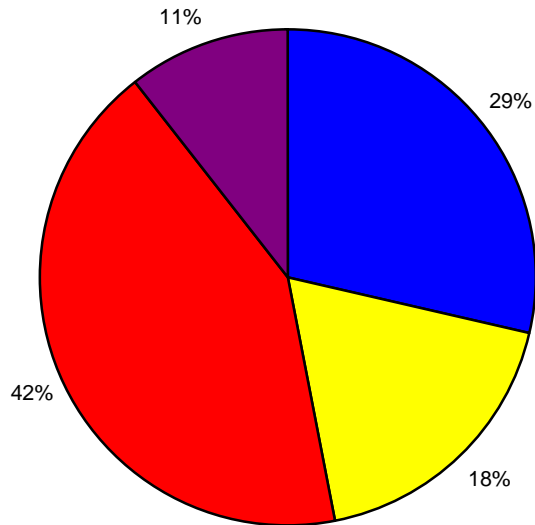
■ Female ■ Male

Percent of Adults by Race, FY06



■ African American ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ White ■ Other ■ Unknown

Percent of Children by Race, FY06



■ African American ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ White ■ Other

Employment, Educational, Marital, and Pregnancy Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims
Employment	
Full time	18,080
Not employed	23,159
Part time	7,841
Unknown	1,608
Unassigned	1,486
Total	52,174
Educational	
College grad or more	5,722
High school grad	15,799
No high school	3,026
Some college	13,432
Some high school	8,312
Unknown	4,283
Unassigned	1,615
Total	52,189
Marital	
Common law marriage	430
Divorced	6,495
Legally separated	1,103
Married	21,841
Single	19,701
Widowed	789
Unknown	690
Unassigned	1,051
Total	52,100
Pregnancy	
Not pregnant	44,637
Pregnant	2,875
Not applicable	458
Not reported	678
Unknown	1,946
Unassigned	1,436
Total	52,030

Number of Children and Education Level, FY06

Number of Children	Number of Clients
None	10,371
One	12,228
Two	12,999
Three	8,089
Four	3,513
Five	1,336
Six	530
Seven	199
Eight or More	211
Unassigned	2,711
Total	52,187
Education Level of Children	Number of Clients
Pre-School	1,605
Kindergarten	786
First	791
Second	647
Third	662
Fourth	611
Fifth	567
Sixth	460
Seventh	460
Eighth	362
Ninth	349
Tenth	273
Eleventh	158
Twelfth	60
Graduated	15
Drop-Out	21
Unknown	150
Not of school age	1,383
Unassigned	1,221
Total	10,581

Referral Source for Clients, FY06

Referral Source	Number of Clients
Child Advocacy Center	0
Circuit Clerk	985
Clergy	253
DCFS	433
Education System	411
Friend	4,012
Hospital	1,645
Hotline	1,878
Legal System	1,690
Media	644
Medical	485
Medical Advocacy Program	531
Other	3,746
Other Project	721
Other Rape Crisis Center	0
Police	18,044
Private Attorney	937
Public Health	316
Relative	2,125
Self	7,393
Social Service Program	5,440
State Attorney	2,822
Telephone	186
Unassigned	2,502
Total	57,199

Number of Adult and Child Clients with Disabilities, SFY06

Characteristic	Adult	Children	Total
Disability			
Assistance w/ ADL	59	157	216
Hearing impairment	247	50	297
Developmental disability	121	109	230
Immobility	152	7	160
Limited English	5,421	374	5,826
Medication administered	577	260	837
Other	1,713	661	2,380

Requires wheelchair accessibility	109	7	116
Special diet	197	80	277
Visual impairment	126	70	196
Total	8,722	1,775	10,535

Primary Presenting Issue for Clients, SFY06

Presenting issue	Number of Clients	% of Clients
Emotional Domestic Violence	20,412	39%
Physical Domestic Violence	30,597	59%
Sexual Domestic Violence	884	2%
Unassigned	272	<1%
Total	52,165	

Age at First Contact, SFY06

Age Range	Adults	Children	Total
0-1	923	119	1,042
2-3	35	1,377	1,415
4-5	11	1,613	1,627
6-7	13	1,615	1,633
8-9	7	1,481	1,492
10-11	7	1,277	1,285
12-13	15	1,151	1,166
14-15	48	883	933
16-17	175	662	837
18-19	801	380	1,181
20-29	2,457	19	2,478
30-39	17,384	4	17,430
40-49	16,092	0	16,128
50-59	10,219	1	10,239
60-54	3,092	0	3,095
65+	516	0	516
Unknown	696	1	697
Total	52,491	10,583	63,194

Primary Language Spoken by Clients, SFY06

Primary Language Spoken	Number of Clients
American Sign Language	40
Albanian	6
Amharic	12
Arabic	112
Bengali	6
Bosnian	12
Bulgarian	8
Burmese	2
Chinese	38
Croatian	2
Czech	8
English	26
Ethiopian	4
Farsi	16
French	2
German	2
Greek	2
Gujrathi	40
Hindi	38
Hungarian	4
Japanese	4
Korean	446
Latin	4
Lithuanian	14
Persian	18
Phillipino	6
Polish	792
Portuguese	2
Punjabi	2
Romanian	12
Russian	44
Serbian	8
Slovak	2
Spanish	9,007
Tagalog	12
Teluga	4
Thai	4
Turkish	4
Ukranian	2

Urdu	108
Vietnamese	22
Bi-lingual	6
Other	16
Unknown	10
Unassigned	4,293
Total	14,986

The vast majority of all clients were walk-in clients as opposed to on or off-site shelter clients. Over half of adult clients were white, one quarter was black, and a little less than one in five were Hispanic or Spanish. There were fewer white children and more black children who were clients and similar number of Hispanic or Spanish children who were clients.

The vast majority of adult clients were between 30 and 49 years old, followed by those over 50 years old. Very few clients were under 30 years old. The vast majority of child clients were between two and 13 years old.

Most adult clients were not employed (44 percent), a little over one third worked full and a few worked part time (15 percent). Thirty percent of adult clients were high school graduates and 26 percent had some college education. However, more adult clients had some high school experience than had college degrees.

Forty-two percent of adult clients were married while 38 percent were single. Only 12 percent were divorced and less than one percent were in common-law relationships. The vast majority of clients were not pregnant (86 percent).

Almost half of the clients had one or two children, while about one in five had no children. Thirty percent of those children were in first grade, kindergarten, or pre-school. Although not common, over 200 clients had 8 or more children when they sought services.

The majority of referrals for service came from the police (32 percent), followed by self-referral (13 percent), then referrals from social service programs (10 percent), then referrals from friends (7 percent).

Fifty-five percent of clients spoke limited English. Sixty percent used Spanish as their primary language, followed by Polish (5 percent). Over 400 clients spoke Korean, and over 100 spoke Arabic.

D. Services for Victims of Stalking

As noted above, Illinois does not have a special program to assist victims of stalking, but these victims often receive information and referral assistance from state's attorneys, and have access to both domestic violence and sexual assault program services as needed. State's attorneys report that they do not keep data on the number of victims assisted and offenders prosecuted on stalking-related charges.

E. Unserved and Underserved Areas & Populations

While Illinois has made great strides in reaching out to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, many victims continue to have little or no practical access to victim-centered services. For some, the primary problem is that they live too far from an existing program or they do not know how to get to the closest program. For others, the problem is that they are not aware of available services, or the program does not address their special needs.

Quantifying unmet need and underserved areas and populations is difficult. How many miles from the closest program must a community be to be considered unserved or underserved? And, how does one measure unmet need when, almost by definition, the scope of the problem is unknowable? In attempting to measure underserved areas and populations, the answer depends not only upon the nature of the transportation that is or is not available to victims within a given radius, but upon the victim's ability to actually

use that transportation. A physically-challenged individual living in a rural setting may have no practical means of traveling to a program and may have a difficult time contacting a center by phone if unaware of the name of the nearest program and the city within which it operates. The problem is compounded for the elderly and mentally challenged.

For purposes of guiding implementation decisions, both population and geography have been used in Illinois to identify underserved populations and unmet need. The primary unit of measurement has been, somewhat arbitrarily, the county: the number of counties with and without advocacy programs, the size of the affected population, and the associated land area. Nevertheless, county boundaries are not necessarily the best definition of accessibility. A program located in the corner of a geographically expansive county may be inaccessible for many county residents, while programs in neighboring counties may better serve residents in smaller counties. Relatively unpopulated counties may not be able to justify the funding commitment associated with an advocacy program.

As the State Administering Agency for the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds in Illinois, ICJIA splits the victim service funds from each award evenly between the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). To ensure that we meet the mandated 10 percent of the Victim Service funds for culturally specific underserved populations, each of the coalitions are mandated to report, through quarterly data reports which show the numbers of victims from culturally specific underserved populations, to exemplify how this requirement is met. Below is a detailed account of how each of the coalitions qualifies this mandate.

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

ICADV uses S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to subcontract with community based domestic violence agencies to provide services to victims of domestic violence in underserved populations. Of the approximately \$600,000 subcontracted with

service providers, approximately \$332,000 of those funds are used to provide services to the Latina population using bilingual/bicultural staff.

Latina victims of domestic violence often need many different types of services to address their multiple problems. Individual client cases are likely to be labor-intensive and victims may continue to access services over longer periods of time than the general domestic violence population. The introduction of a full-time bilingual, bicultural staff person has moved many of the agencies to fill new and vacant positions with bilingual or Latina staff. Thus, the capacity of some of these programs to offer more service to more Latinas has grown over time. One program that serves the west Cook County suburbs has seen its Latina client population grow from 15 percent to 50 percent of all clients served by the agency. Another program uses the VAWA funds to pay for 24-hour bilingual crisis line coverage. This program's description of the benefits of the funded crisis intervention staff also suggests the importance of having several bilingual/bicultural persons on staff. By having bilingual advocates staff their hotline they have insured that the first cry for help by a Latina victim of domestic violence was always handled in a culturally sensitive way and indicated that we were a safe place to go. This particular population community is kept isolated by their abusers through the language barrier. By having bilingual staff available 24 hours a day, Latina women can access services they need from the domestic violence program.

Another strength of the Latina projects is their effective use of outreach and community education to reach their target populations. They focus community education in places that Latinas gather and that have their respect as cultural institutions, such as churches and community organizations. Other service organizations are also targeted.

Battered Latinas, particularly monolingual and undocumented women, share the same fears and barriers that confront any victim, but their problems are

compounded by language, racism, fear of deportation, heightened isolation, and discomfort seeking help outside the family. The abused Latina may fear not only for her own safety, but for the safety of her family in her country of origin, which may be threatened by her batterer or by her batterer's family. The immigrant Latina may suffer extreme isolation. She may have been prevented from meeting other persons in this country, or like other battered women, the Latina victim may be pressured by her family and community not to seek help. If she leaves the relationship she may be leaving the only community she knows in the U.S. While the legal system can be intimidating to many victims in crisis, fears of the police and the courts may be compounded for Latinas who have concerns about their abuser's immigration status, as well as their own.

Clearly, battered Latinas require culturally-sensitive, bilingual services from professionals who can address their specialized needs and increase the options they can pursue.

A characteristic that is shared by successful projects is that of effectively working themselves into the existing service network of the population they are trying to reach. Some Latina projects have taken their services into the towns or neighborhoods with larger Latino populations where they provide groups and individual counseling in the local community center or health center.

The most successful and ambitious projects have been launched by those programs that hired a bicultural staff person to aggressively make outreach efforts into Latino communities. This took the form of community education, participation in community task forces with other Latino organizations and most importantly, bringing their services to the communities or neighborhoods where victims reside. Working collaboratively with community organizations and others, these programs brought domestic violence service to the sites where large numbers of Latinas

routinely come for other types of assistance. They also employed creative, culturally- sensitive methods to attract clients and help victims come forward

Programs are using staff in a variety of ways that are tailored to reach victims and to meet the needs of Latinas in their area. In some programs, the funded project staff have principal responsibility for Latina community outreach and education, while in others the staff person provides case management and counseling, or advocacy at court, or assistance with self-petitioning.

Some programs have found additional funding to provide children's groups and child care, which increases the likelihood that the women will use services. Many projects find that indirect approaches to the issue of family violence, such as talking about the effects of violence on children, are more likely to initially attract Latinas to community education sessions. Because victims are more likely to use services that respect their traditions, shelters and some non-residential groups provide for the preparation of ethnic dishes. Some programs have taken their services into the Latino community by providing education and counseling in space donated to them by other organizations that serve Latinas. One program has seen its numbers grow as a result of using its funds to staff its crisis line with culturally-sensitive, bilingual advocates who can help Latina victims feel they have a familiar, safe place to go when they first reach out for help. All programs produce written materials in Spanish and post literature in places such as churches, Laundromats, beauty parlors, etc.

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

ICASA uses S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to subcontract with community based sexual assault agencies to provide services to victim of sexual assault in underserved populations. ICASA receives a total of \$601,878 in VAWA STOP grant funds administered through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. One hundred percent of these funds are allocated to ICASA member centers, primarily

to hire personnel to provide sexual assault counseling and advocacy services in underserved communities.

ICASA allocates VAWA grant funds to 14 of its 34 centers to provide services out of 15 VAWA-funded office sites. Thirteen of these programs use the funds to support the delivery of sexual assault services in counties/communities adjacent to the centers' main office sites. Recipients of these funds originally participated in a competitive, needs-based allocation process in order to determine locations where funds would have the greatest impact and to ensure the programs who were awarded the funds were able to administer and oversee program expansion through satellite programs. Creation of satellite office sites allows programs to reach those for whom travel presents a barrier to accessing sexual assault services at the center's main site. Satellite locations ensure availability of community based sexual assault crisis intervention services to broader geographic areas and underserved populations.

ICASA also allocates VAWA grant funds to two sites to support sexual assault service delivery at their main office locations. Safe Passage, a domestic violence and sexual assault center in DeKalb and Mujeres Latinas En Accion, a Chicago-based social service organization serving communities heavily populated with monolingual Spanish-speaking residents receive these funds are part of ICASA's efforts to increase statewide service access. Mujeres Latinas En Accion is a bilingual/bicultural agency seeks to empower women, their families and youth to become self-reliant and able to take full advantage of opportunities and create new opportunities to improve the quality of their lives.

In addition to providing sexual assault counseling and advocacy services, VAWA Satellite funds assist centers in their efforts to train community professionals on sexual violence issues and to build relationships with law enforcement, medical and social service personnel. VAWA Satellite funds assist centers with building active

volunteer rosters to ensure consistent 24-hour crisis intervention services for sexual assault survivors and their significant others.

F. Criminal Justice System's Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Victims

Many victims believe that responding and investigating officers do not devote enough time to tracking down and gathering evidence against offenders, and prosecuting attorneys spend only a few minutes with them before going to trial. In many communities in Illinois this may be so, not because law enforcement officers or prosecutors do not want to spend more time on individual cases, but because they are experiencing staff shortages. In some communities, police and prosecutors do not have timely access to information or equipment that could make their jobs more manageable. For many, the lack of adequate, up-to-date training affects performance as well.

Largely as a result of institutional advocacy efforts and statutory requirements, the criminal justice system is becoming much more responsive to the needs of women victimized by violence. However, just as direct victim services have not kept pace with the growing number of requests for service, criminal justice agencies have been unable to dedicate sufficient resources to this growing problem. An effective criminal justice system will not only be able to identify, apprehend, prosecute, convict and sanction offenders; it will also secure the safety of women in their homes, workplaces, and neighborhoods, and be responsive to the needs of individual victims and other women in the community.

The integration of victim rights and public safety mandates is central to the efforts actively being developed in Illinois. The criminal justice system and victim service agencies are committed to coordination. The availability of Violence Against Women Act funds has afforded Illinois an opportunity to test, in a systematic way, a number of strategies for improving the response of the criminal justice system to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Some of these strategies, such as training and expanded

use of technology, are geared toward improving the ability of individuals to do these jobs. Others, such as protocol implementation, are intended to assess new approaches to victims with an eye toward advocating for changes statewide if the protocols result in improved responses to victims.

IV. VAWA SUPPORTED EFFORTS

Illinois' VAWA funding has been utilized to support efforts in four Federal purpose areas. Active VAWA initiatives include training projects, protocol implementation, and victim service programs. A brief description of programs currently funded with Violence Against Women Act funds follows.

Purpose Area 1: Training

Office of the Attorney General

This program supports the salary of a SANE Coordinator in the Office of the Attorney General. Through this program, a standard curriculum for SANE training has been established and updated and three 40-hour trainings are conducted each year. During the last grant cycle, the SANE Coordinator also conducted a survey of Illinois Hospitals to determine the availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners in the state. Currently, the results of the survey are being compiled, and a summary of the report will be available in early 2007.

Purpose Area 3: Protocol Guideline Implementation

In order to bridge the gaps in service to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system, Illinois' S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women program chose to implement, test and evaluate the model protocol for domestic violence and model guidelines for responding to sexual assault. These programs seek to establish a multidisciplinary approach towards the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. A brief description of each implementation site follows.

Kankakee County

In implementing the sexual assault guidelines, the Kankakee County Sheriff's Department and the Kankakee County-Coalition Against Sexual Assault (KC-CASA) are working together to provide sexual assault investigation training to all police officers in

the county. In order to monitor the progress of this effort, an advocate was hired to work with police and state's attorneys to obtain statistical information about police reports, arrests, prosecutions, dispositions and sentences. Additionally, the multidisciplinary team meets on a monthly basis to focus on service provision for sexual assault crimes and to ensure collaboration among team members. This program was previously cited as a "Best Practice" by the Violence Against Women Grants Office.

Peoria, McLean and St. Clair Counties

These programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence cases by bridging the gaps within the criminal justice system's service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault. At each site, the Multi-Disciplinary team (MDT) developed and works to implement model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. All services are centrally located so that the victims need to go to one location to start the process and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

Each team is composed of representatives of the state's attorney's office, the sheriff's office, the probation department, court services, and the victim service center. Each team meets monthly and the focus of the meetings is service provision to ensure collaboration among the team members.

Cook County State's Attorney's Office & the Chicago Police Department

The "Chicago Response" fosters a cooperative response to victims of domestic violence. The state's attorney's office and the police department collaboratively produced agency-specific protocol manuals that serve as a reference for law enforcement and prosecution, as well as a tool for defining appropriate agency response to domestic violence.

Additionally, several staff positions have been added to enhance the programs of both agencies. Four investigators, a deputy supervisor, a resource center coordinator, and an administrative assistant were added to the domestic violence division of the state's attorney's office. The investigators assist prosecutors in the successful prosecution of

domestic violence cases, the district supervisor coordinates domestic violence prosecution at five suburban courthouses, and the resource center coordinator provides domestic violence victims with information and resources needed to take steps towards ending the violence in their lives. In addition, a researcher for the police department is developing a risk assessment model for the investigation of domestic violence cases. The researcher is responsible for analyzing and tracking domestic violence trends across time, populations and other categories. To enhance the staff positions, equipment and training are also integral components of this program.

In concentrating on the successful prosecution of felony sexual assault cases, the state's attorney's office has developed a program that provides specialized review and prosecution of sexual assault cases. This program includes an assistant state's attorney who is responsible for responding to police requests for felony review of cases that involve sexual assaults, an assistant state's attorney who functions as a trial specialist assigned to the Sexual Crimes Division, and a victim-witness specialist who provides direct services and assistance to victims entering the justice system.

Purpose Area 4: Information Systems

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

VAWA funds have been designated to the Authority to upgrade the stability and capacity of the InfoNet database.

Purpose Area 5: Victim Services

Illinois Department of Corrections

In an attempt to enhance the delivery of victim services to women offenders under the custody or control of the Illinois Department of Corrections, a pilot project was developed to target this underserved pool of abused victims. This project expands victim services to non-abusive women offenders in three correctional institutions in Illinois who have been victims of sexual and/or physical abuse. This program provides victims with

the skills required for a successful transition back into the community. Major components of this program include identification and recruitment, education, case management, individual counseling, and group counseling.

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) currently subcontracts with 13 agencies that use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to provide services to victims of sexual assault. Approximately \$600,000 in funds has been made available annually to these 13 agencies to implement 14 projects, which target previously unserved or underserved victim populations in Illinois. Services provided by all of the grantee programs include a minimum of a 24-hour hotline and 24-hour access to individual medical and criminal justice advocacy. The primary focus is to provide crisis counseling and advocacy services. Additionally, grantees provide on-going counseling, educational programs and professional training.

During SFY 2005, 1,796 clients were served at the 14 satellite offices and new centers. Of these clients, 90 percent were female. The client population was 61 percent white, 21 percent black and 12 percent Hispanic or Spanish. Of the 1,796 clients served, 39 percent were under age 18, 22 percent were 18 to 29, 18 percent were 30 to 39, 12 percent were 40 to 49, and 4 percent were 50 and older.

VAWA-funded staff provided 8,048 hours of direct service to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during SFY 2005. A total of 4,303 hours, or 53 percent, were counseling, and 3,618 hours, or 45 percent, were advocacy. Another 342 hours were devoted to non-client crisis intervention. Staff also provided 625 hours of institutional advocacy and 112 hours of professional training.

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) has used S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to establish 20 satellite offices in previously unserved or underserved areas of the state. From State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1998 to 2000, 16 satellite offices served victims of

sexual assault and their significant others. During FY07 ICADV will subcontract with 17 local domestic violence programs that implement 20 projects. The projects will address the needs of three categories of underserved victim groups: rural women, Latinas, and chemically dependent victims. Funded projects will provide:

- Crisis intervention.
- Legal advocacy and safety planning.
- Individual and group counseling.
- Access to safe housing.
- Information and referral.
- Assistance in utilizing other community resources.
- Outreach and education in the targeted communities.
- Institutional advocacy, particularly in law enforcement and civil and criminal courts.
- Culturally appropriate support (for Latinas).
- Translation and assistance with documentation, self-petitioning and immigration issues (for Latinas).
- Collaborative work with substance abuse agencies (chemical dependency projects).

During the eight-month period of July 1, 2005 through February 28, 2006, the six rural projects served approximately 1,103 clients with 3,273 hours of service.

The Latina service projects, the projects reached 2,127 (1,040 new and 1,087 ongoing) clients who received 6,224 service hours during the last eight months reported.

The VAWA projects require ongoing community outreach and education to reach the targeted populations. During this period, 55 presentations were made to 2,439 participants at community organizations that are comprised of or serve Latinas. Advocacy for change within systems to advance the interests of battered women is also supported

under these grants. Another 13 trainings were delivered to 498 professionals, and 9 presentations or contacts were made to 62 professionals as part of institutional advocacy.

During the eight-month period of July 1, 2005 through February 28, 2006, the three chemical dependency projects served 554 (278 new and 276 ongoing) victims with 1,894 hours of service. 55% of clients served were minorities, principally African-American (39%) and Latina (11%). Whites comprised 45% of all clients.

Transitional Housing

The Authority currently funds 13 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. A discretionary VAWA award that targets three rural areas of the state funds three of these programs. These three programs each provide intensive case management, housing for up to 18 months for each victim, and linkage to counseling, education, and social services to help victims become self-sufficient. The remaining ten programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

Each of the 13 programs establishes its own guidelines for client screening and program participation. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims serviced by this group of programs remains small. The impact of these services, however, is great, giving victims of domestic violence and their children the opportunity to learn or regain skills and confidence necessary to live lives free of violence.

V. OTHER EFFORTS

The Authority has used VOCA funds to compliment the VAWA-funded efforts detailed above. The VOCA projects include:

- \$4.6 million in VOCA funds designated for domestic violence advocacy and counseling services during SFY06.
- \$5 million in VOCA funds designated for sexual assault advocacy and counseling services during SFY06.
- \$718,808 in VOCA funds designated for emergency civil legal services for victims of domestic violence.
- \$185,308 in VOCA funds designated for service to non-English speaking, bi-lingual and underserved victims of domestic violence.
- The Authority designated approximately \$300,000 in VOCA FFY06 funds for 10 transitional housing programs in Illinois to compliment VAWA designations to these programs. The funded programs provide intensive counseling and supportive services to victims and domestic violence and their children to pursue financial independence and participate in long-term safety planning.
- In an effort to meet the special needs of the rural population, the Authority received \$500,000 in Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant funds through the Violence Against Women Office to implement the Rural Transitional Housing Program. The overarching goal of this program is to provide domestic violence victims safe housing and to create the opportunity for clients to develop the skills and resources necessary to become financially independent and live free from violence. This is accomplished by providing three agencies with funding to enable them to provide transitional housing and supportive services to victims of domestic violence.

VI. SERVICE GAPS

Clearly, increased Victims of Crime Act funds and the continued receipt of Violence Against Women Act funds have enabled more survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault to receive needed services and to improve the response of the criminal justice system to women who report these crimes to law enforcement. Battered women, their friends and family members and those who respond to them in the City of Chicago now have a 24-hour helpline to call – regardless of the language they speak. Police, prosecutors, service providers, probation officers, clerks and advocates are better trained and better prepared to respond to women than when the Violence Against Women Act was first authorized. Protocols have been developed and tested. Police and prosecutors have moved from being “willing to refer” women to local shelters and crisis centers to building partnerships with these agencies.

In their deliberations, Victim Service Committee members highlighted the following as the most pressing victim services needs in Illinois:

- More advocates for the City of Chicago.
- Continuing to expand services to underserved areas and populations.
- Continuing to improve data.
- Continuing forensic training for sexual assault and domestic violence.
- Training on stalking.

VII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Illinois Violence Against Women Program for FFY 2006-2008 are: (1) to build a responsive, accountable and effective criminal justice system that integrates criminal justice agencies and victim services and promotes safety and freedom from violence for women; and (2) to ensure that victims of sexual assault and domestic violence have access to services that are appropriate for their needs.

The program has four objectives for federal fiscal year 2006:

1. To support services to women who are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence by establishing satellite service sites in one or more counties and/or by extending services to victim groups who are underserved and/or unserved.
2. To develop, implement and evaluate a plan for training police, prosecutors, judges, clerks, probation officers, and victim service and health care providers which reflects the unique information and skills necessary to promote an interdisciplinary approach to sexual assault and domestic violence. The plan shall identify training to be provided to all line staff as well as those who require more advanced training on responding to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
3. To identify and implement measures that document and assess the response of criminal justice agencies in Illinois to sexual assault and domestic violence, including ways which promote the communication of information among criminal justice practitioners and service providers while ensuring confidentiality where appropriate.
4. Provide support for efforts which enable the implementation of coordinated multi-disciplinary responses to adult female victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the adoption and institutionalization of protocols based on state or national models.

VIII. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2006 PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Following a rigorous discussion of the information presented, the Committee turned its attention to crafting the following five priorities for the use of VAWA funds:

- 1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse and stalking.*

The Committee viewed training as essential to improving the response of the criminal justice system to women who have been the victims of violent crime and discussed different strategies for maximizing attendance at training and the impact of that training on the local level.

- 2. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, services and coordinated community responses devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.*

Members noted that one of the unique features of VAWA funding is its emphasis on building collaborations and system change that survives the term of funding. While the Committee recommended that collaboration be incorporated into all VAWA-funded projects, model programs that seek to build new structures are a priority for Illinois' use of these funds.

- 3. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, for the purpose of identifying arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women to better serve victims of violent crime.*

Over the last five years, great strides have been in building the InfoNet data system and making it available for use by a broader group of service providers. InfoNet is now used by agencies to track service provided not only through Authority-funded program but also tracks services provided through IDHS programs. Members endorsed continued support for the InfoNet system

Despite the successes of InfoNet, more needs to be done to improve data on crime and victimization and criminal justice partner access to that data to help continue to understand the need for victim services in Illinois. To that end, members agreed that adding the participation of victim service representatives to the Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems (IIJIS) Board could help IIJIS activities be more responsive to victim service planning needs.

4. Developing, expanding or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse and stalking; developing or improving the delivery of victim services to underserved population.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee discussed the value of maintaining balance in funding for victim service programs, noting that imbalanced expansion in one area could lead to shortfalls in others. Since VAWA funds have to date been utilized to expand services to underserved or unserved areas of the state or victim groups, such a change appeared to be counterproductive. The Committee agreed, however, that expansion of services to underserved groups or more intensive services to women who are currently being served would be a priority for any additional funds which might be received.

5. Training of forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, and analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

Committee members discussed the value of supporting the collection, preservation and analysis of forensic evidence not only in sexual assault but in domestic violence cases as well.

Recommended Program Types

Based on these priorities, the Committee recommended that the types of programs outlined in the table below receive VAWA funding. Members stated that the Authority could play a valuable role in fostering collaboration through what they termed the Emerging Issues program. In the program type recommended, the Authority would convene forums or meetings with stakeholder to address issues or ideas that promote effective collaboration of criminal justice partners in better addressing violence against women. Two issues suggested by the members for consideration under such a program were domestic violence homicide reviews and the establishment of specialized sexual courts.

Members also spent considerable time discussing the difference between the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) programs and Collaborative Community Response. Members agreed that the MDT programs have proven to be a successful model and recommend continued implementation of this type of program. In the Committee's view, Collaborative Community Response represents a broader, less specific program type that could include other local collaborative approaches.

Members agreed that additional training is necessary for all components of the criminal justice and victim services systems and endorsed the continuation of transitional housing and specialized service to incarcerated women who have themselves been victims of violent crime and the dedication of discretionary funds to continue to provide sexual assault and domestic violence services to underserved areas and populations

Recommended Program Types

Prosecution	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	Courts	Discretionary
Continuing MDTs	Continuing MDTs	Services for Underserved Populations and Areas	Continuing MDTs	Continuing MDTs
Training	Training	Training	Training	Services to Incarcerated Women
DV/SA Prosecution	DV Law Enforcement		DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response	Transitional Housing
DV/SA Medical Advocacy	DV/SA Medical Advocacy			InfoNet Upgrade
Emerging Issues	Emerging Issues			
DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response	DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response			

IX. DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF FUNDED PROGRAMS

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds have measurable objectives and grant recipients are required to submit data reports to the Authority on a monthly or quarterly basis. Standard reports were developed by the Department of Justice to capture information about the victims served, including demographic information; primary language; county of residence; disability; relationship of the victim to the offender; the nature of the victimization; services provided and the community collaboration in which each program participates. A narrative report is also required describing major accomplishments, barriers confronting the program, and plans for overcoming these problems. These data reports are reviewed by Authority staff to determine the program's progress toward its objectives.

Victim Service Data Collection

The analysis of InfoNet data will continue to be a collaborative effort between the Authority, the statewide coalitions, and victim service providers. InfoNet is a rich source of information that will provide a foundation for developing strategies to enhance existing services and establish new services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

In addition to data collection, programs are monitored on site to determine compliance with grant terms. Authority staff will analyze the data collected from the VAWA sites and compare that data to other data factors to determine trends and impacts.

X. PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

The Violence Against Women Act includes several requirements that states must fulfill:

1. Give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need;
2. Take into consideration the population of the geographic area to be served when determining subgrants;
3. Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis, including non-urban and rural areas of various geographic sizes; and
4. Ensure that the needs of previously underserved populations are identified and addressed.

These parameters and the priorities identified in this plan will be forwarded to the Authority Budget Committee for the designation of funds.

Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services

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Clerk of the Circuit Court of Effingham County

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Descriptions**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the various programs funded by VAWA and VOCA grants.

Child Advocacy Centers

There are 25 Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) across Illinois currently funded with VOCA FFY04 through FFY07 funds. Some of these agencies receive funds from more than one VOCA grant. Currently, there are 35 VOCA CAC grants open or being negotiated. CACs provide services to both sexually and severely physically abused children, but the majority of the victims have suffered sexual abuse. Most agencies also provide services to non-offending family members. The majority of the VOCA funds provided to the CACs are used for personnel expenses, including fringe benefits. Some of the funded positions include advocates (including bilingual advocates), case managers, crisis intervention therapists, and counselors. VOCA-funded staff in CACs serve victims in many ways, including crisis counseling, providing information in person and by telephone, making follow-up contacts, assisting in filling out compensation claims, advocating in criminal court, and helping obtain medical and personal needs.

Civil Legal Assistance

VOCA funds support five civil legal assistance programs that provide free emergency legal representation to domestic violence victims at order of protection hearings. Domestic violence victims fleeing abusive situations are frequently without income or access to funds, leaving the victim at a great disadvantage, while their abusers have the resources to hire attorneys to represent them at order of protection hearings. As

emergency orders of protection can also include provisions for child custody and support, adequate legal representation at these hearings can help victims retain child custody and support as well as protection against further violence. The VOCA funds are used for staff attorney salaries.

Illinois Coalitions Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

Approximately \$8,883,835 in VOCA funds and \$1,203,756 in VAWA funds are currently used to support nine coalition programs. Through these programs, the coalitions subcontract with their member agencies to perform direct victim services and provide direct service providers with specialized training. The five Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) programs include a large general program that funds basic advocacy services for domestic violence victims and child victims/witnesses and funds specialized programs serving underserved areas and populations. The four Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) projects fund special services for underserved populations as well as basic medical and legal advocacy services at coalition member agencies across the state, including 14 satellite centers and two new centers.

The Authority also uses a share of its administrative funds to contract with the coalitions for intensive monitoring of the 47 ICADV- and 33 ICASA-funded programs. These administrative contracts fund staff positions at the coalitions to perform monitoring and case review functions. Through these agreements with the coalitions, the Authority has built a strong partnership with the sexual assault and domestic violence communities while keeping the administration of these agreements manageable.

Domestic Violence And Sexual Assault Programs

The Authority uses VOCA and VAWA funds to provide direct funding to 54 domestic violence grants, 12 sexual assault grants, and 10 grants that focus on both types of crimes. Programs provide services to victims and their non-offending family members for the purpose of alleviating trauma and suffering incurred by victimization. Most programs provide direct services such as crisis counseling, therapy, follow up contact, group treatment, information and referral (in-person and telephone), criminal justice support and advocacy, assistance in filling compensation claims forms, crisis hotline counseling, and personal and medical advocacy. Other programs provide training to advocates and one domestic violence agency provides a 24-hour crisis hotline. A number of agencies have supported and collaborated with municipalities and local agencies such as police departments, courts, hospitals, and community centers.

Prosecutor-Based Victims Services Programs

There are 22 agencies throughout Illinois that provide VOCA-funded prosecutor-based victim services programs. These programs provide services to juvenile and adult crime

victims. The programs coordinate services with other state agencies, such as the Illinois Attorney General's Office of Victim Compensation.

The majority of grants to prosecutor-based victim services programs are used to fund victim advocates, case managers, contractual therapists, staff attorneys, and felony homicide specialists. VOCA-funded staff members within the prosecutor-based victim services programs provide direct services in the following areas: crisis counseling, information and referral, assistance in filing compensation claims, and court advocacy. Victim advocacy personnel provide orientation and education relating to the criminal justice process, court criteria as to hearings, and social service referrals to crime victims, including victims of felony violent crime and survivors of homicide victims. Follow-up services are another crucial component of the prosecutor-based victim services programs.

Transitional Housing

The Authority currently funds 13 transitional housing programs for domestic violence victims and their children. Three such programs are funded by a discretionary VAWA award that targets three rural areas of Illinois. These three programs each provide intensive case management, housing for up to 18 months for each victim, and linkage to counseling, education, and social services to help victims become self-sufficient. The remaining ten programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to the support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

Each of the 13 programs establishes its own guidelines for client screening and program participation. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims served by this group of programs remains small. The impact of these services, however, is great. These services give domestic violence victims and their children the opportunity to learn or regain skills and confidence necessary to live lives free of violence.

Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs

The Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs (MDTs) are funded with VAWA dollars. This is the fourth year of funding for these programs. There are currently five MDTs that are being funded in Illinois. The MDTs in Peoria County, McLean County, St. Clair County, and at the Cook County State's Attorney's Office provide services to domestic violence victims and the Kankakee County MDT provides services to sexual assault victims.

The programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases by bridging the gaps within the criminal

justice system's services to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault. They develop model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. All services are centrally located so that victims need only to go to one location to start the process and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

Each team is composed of representatives of the state's attorney's office, the sheriff's office, the probation department, court services, and the victim service center. Each team meets monthly and the focus of the meetings is service provision to ensure collaboration among the team members.



**ILLINOIS
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Funding Issues**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of current fund allocations of VAWA dollars.

The following pages contain charts illustrating current VAWA fund distributions. VAWA funds must be allocated among five program areas in the following fashion for each individual federal fiscal year (FFY) award:

30 percent to service providers	(Chart A)
25 percent to law enforcement programs	(Charts B and C)
25 percent to prosecution programs	(Charts D and E)
15 percent for discretionary spending	(Charts F and G)
5 percent to court programs	(Charts H and I)

Each program area is represented by two charts, one illustrating fund distribution by program type and one illustrating fund distribution by grantee. There is only one chart for the service provider program area, as all of those funds have traditionally been divided evenly between the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA). The attached list of programs and grantees indicates which grantees receive VAWA funds for what programs.

The total amount of VAWA funds currently allocated to programs is \$4,484,295. These allocations use funds from FFY02 through FFY06. Because the Authority can distribute funds from multiple FFY awards simultaneously, it has had the ability to fund more programs than any single FFY award normally allow. Some FFY awards (FFY02, FFY03, and FFY06) were significantly larger than the others and the extra funds were added to lapsing funds from other FFYs to create excess funding capacity. This excess funding capacity has been exhausted to varying degrees in each of the five program areas.

A total of \$3,457,939 in FFY07 funds is available for programming. This is approximately \$550,000 less than the amount that was available in FFY06. This means that if currently funded programs were to be maintained at their current funding levels

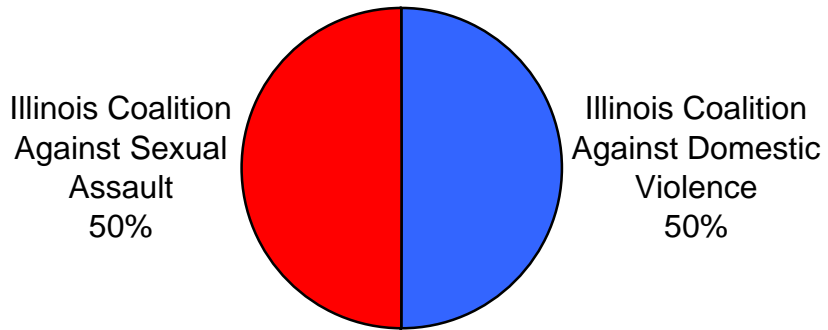
using only FFY07 funds, then the FFY07 fund amount available for programming would be insufficient to cover those costs by \$1,026,356. It is important to note, however, that the funding situations vary among the five program areas, as the following table indicates:

Available Funds	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Courts	Discretionary	Total
FFY02	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
FFY03	\$2,254	\$4,852	\$0	\$12,512	\$3,374	\$22,992
FFY04	\$645,439	\$0	\$0	\$5,046	\$11,869	\$662,354
FFY05	\$954,225	\$0	\$0	\$18,118	\$14,605	\$986,948
FFY06	\$1,003,130	\$98,277	\$0	\$200,626	\$131,739	\$1,433,772
FFY07*	\$864,484	\$864,484	\$1,037,382	\$172,897	\$518,692	\$3,457,939
Total Available	\$3,471,532	\$967,613	\$1,037,382	\$409,199	\$680,279	\$6,566,005
Total Current Funding	\$881,561	\$1,357,830	\$1,203,756	\$248,929	\$792,219	\$4,484,295
Amount Overspent (or Surplus) per Total Funds	(\$2,589,971)	\$390,217	\$166,374	(\$160,270)	\$111,940	(\$2,081,710)
Amount Overspent per FFY07 Funds	\$17,077	\$493,346	\$166,374	\$76,032	\$273,527	\$1,026,356

* No FFY07 funds have been allocated to date.

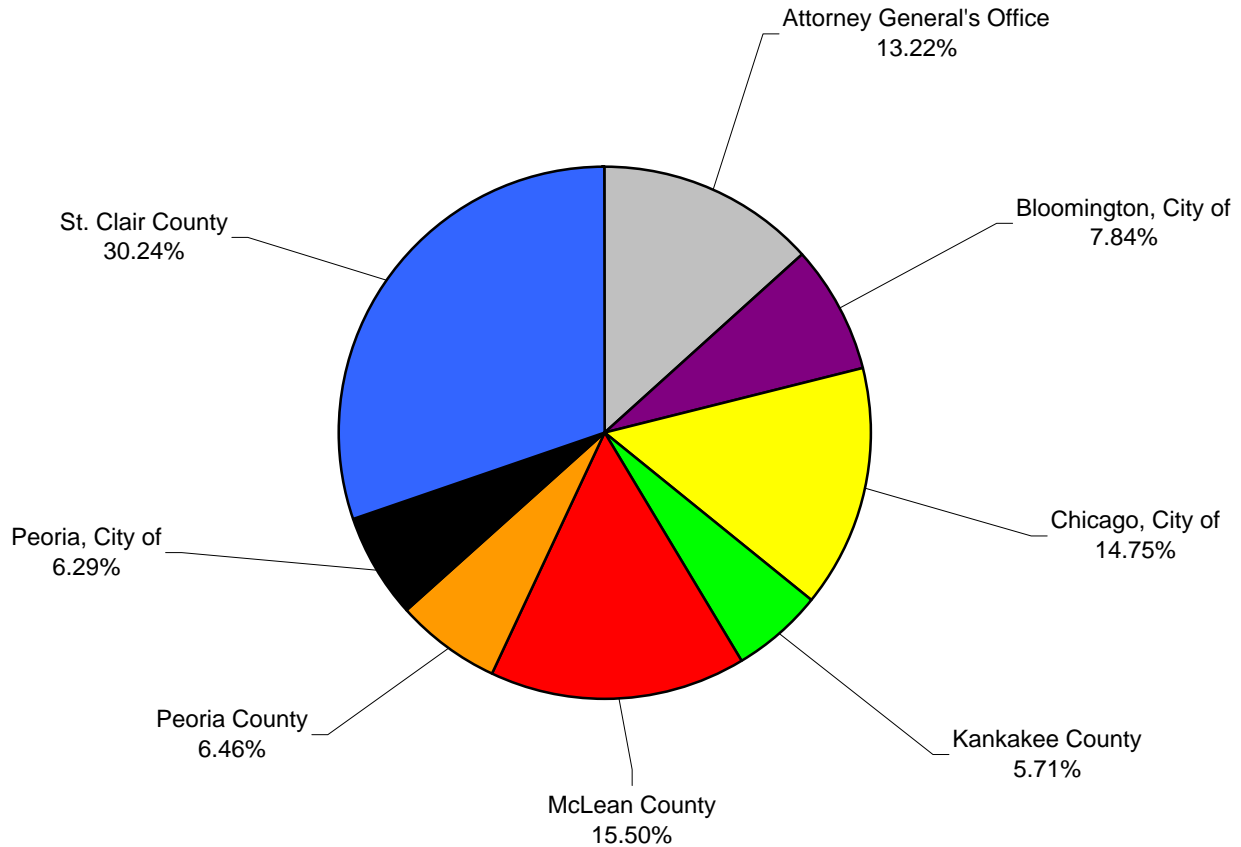
The table above indicates that more than enough funds exist to continue law enforcement and court programs at their current levels when available funds in older FFYs are combined with FFY07 funds. However, even when all available funds in all open FFY's are combined, there is not enough to continue current prosecution and discretionary programs at their current levels. Since the service provider funds in each FFY have been split evenly between the ICADV and ICASA, their funding has been directly related to the amounts of the FFY awards.

A. VAWA Service Provider-use Funds, Current Distribution



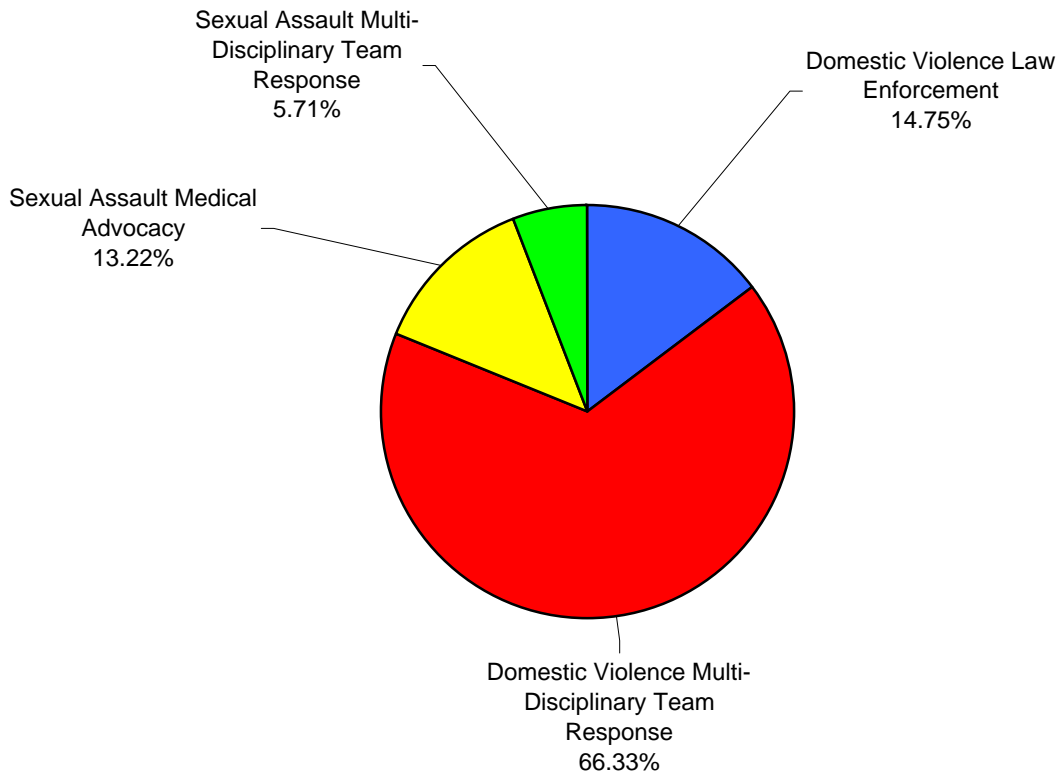
Program Type	Implementing Agency	Amount
Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$601,878.00
Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$601,878.00
		\$1,203,756.00

B. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



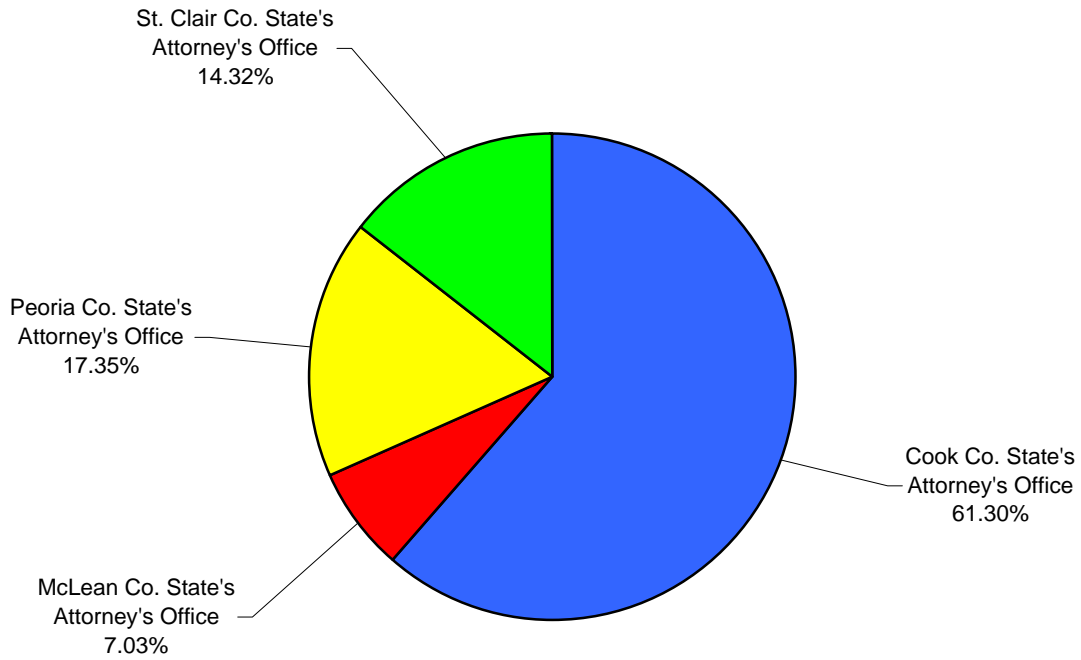
ProgramTitle	Implementing Agency	Amount
Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy	Attorney General's Office	\$116,499.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Bloomington, City of	\$69,074.00
Domestic Violence Law Enforcement	Chicago, City of	\$130,000.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County	\$50,340.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean County	\$136,665.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria County	\$56,922.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria, City of	\$55,436.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair County	\$266,625.00
		\$881,561.00

C. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Type



ProgramTitle	Amount
Domestic Violence Law Enforcement	\$130,000.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$584,722.00
Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy	\$116,499.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$50,340.00
	\$881,561.00

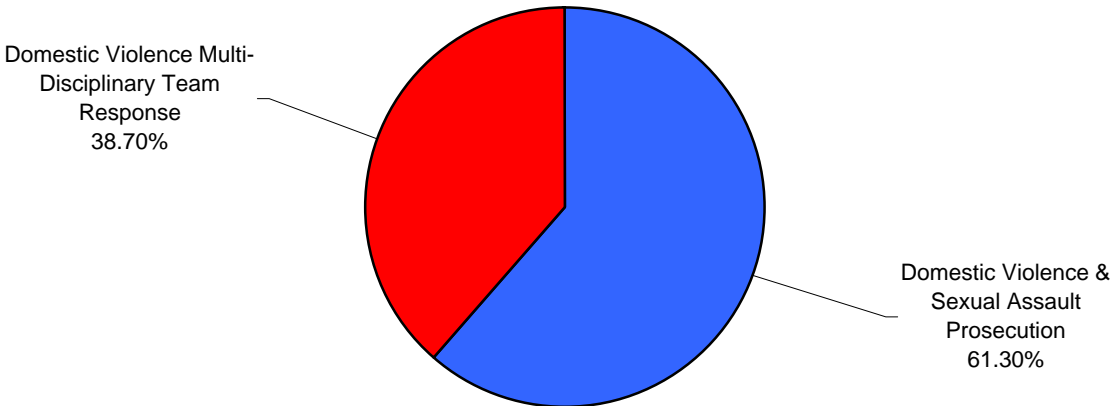
D. VAWA Prosecution-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



Program Type	Implementing Agency	Amount
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	Cook Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$832,345.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$95,482.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$235,615.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$194,388.00

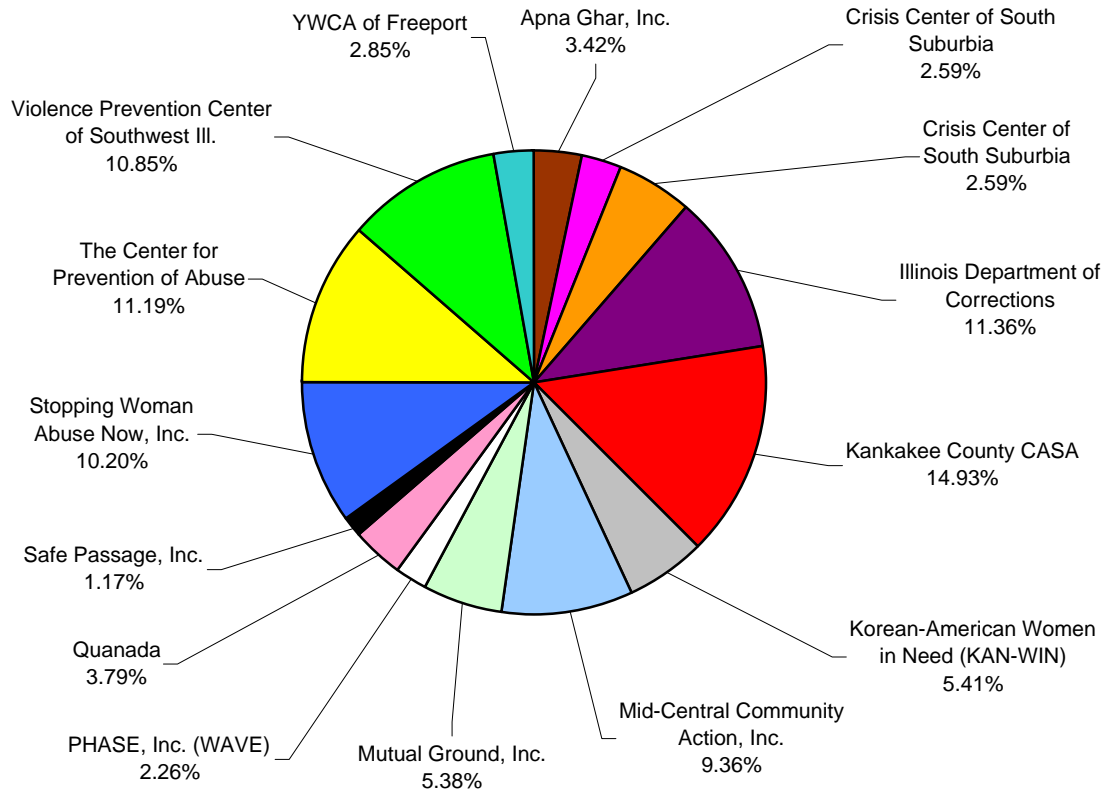
\$1,357,830.00

E. VAWA Prosecution-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Type



Program Type	Amount
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	\$832,345.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$525,485.00
	\$1,357,830.00

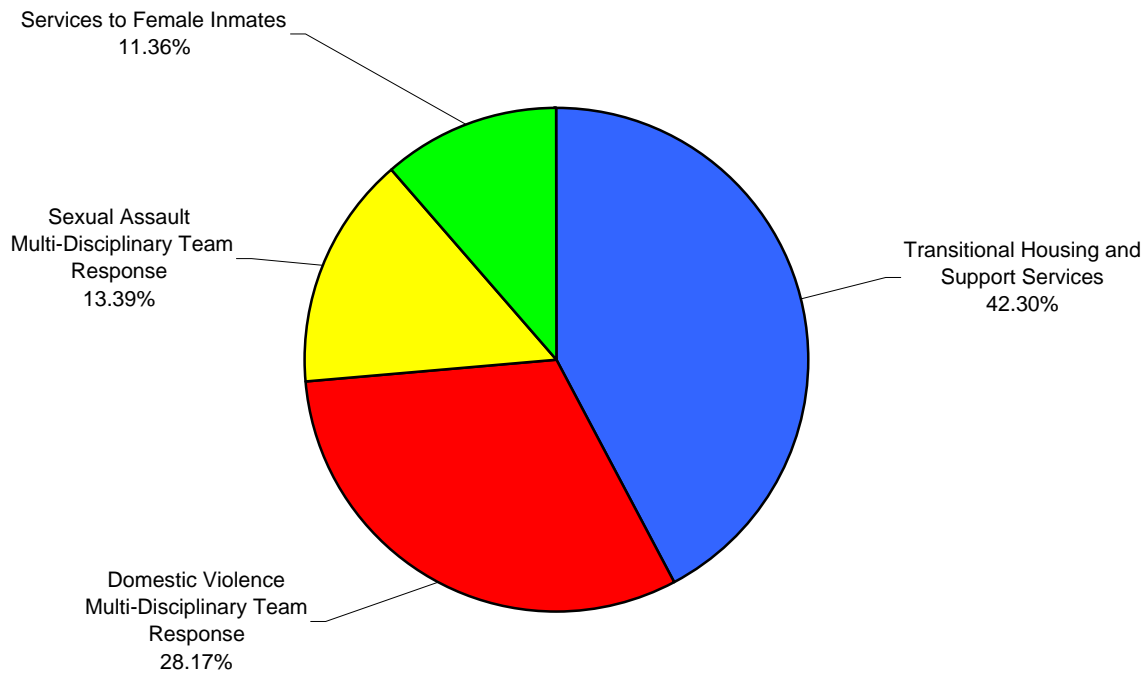
F. VAWA Discretionary-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



Program Type	Implementing Agency	Amount
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Apna Ghar, Inc.	\$27,080.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Crisis Center of South Suburbia	\$20,520.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Hamdard Center for Health & Human Services	\$41,544.00
Services to Female Inmates	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$90,000.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County CASA	\$118,300.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	WIN)	\$42,840.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Mid-Central Community Action, Inc.	\$74,189.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Mutual Ground, Inc.	\$42,600.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	PHASE, Inc. (WAVE)	\$17,925.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Quanada	\$30,000.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Safe Passage, Inc.	\$9,240.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Stopping Woman Abuse Now, Inc.	\$80,800.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	The Center for Prevention of Abuse	\$88,632.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Violence Prevention Center of Southwest Ill.	\$85,989.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	YWCA of Freeport	\$22,560.00

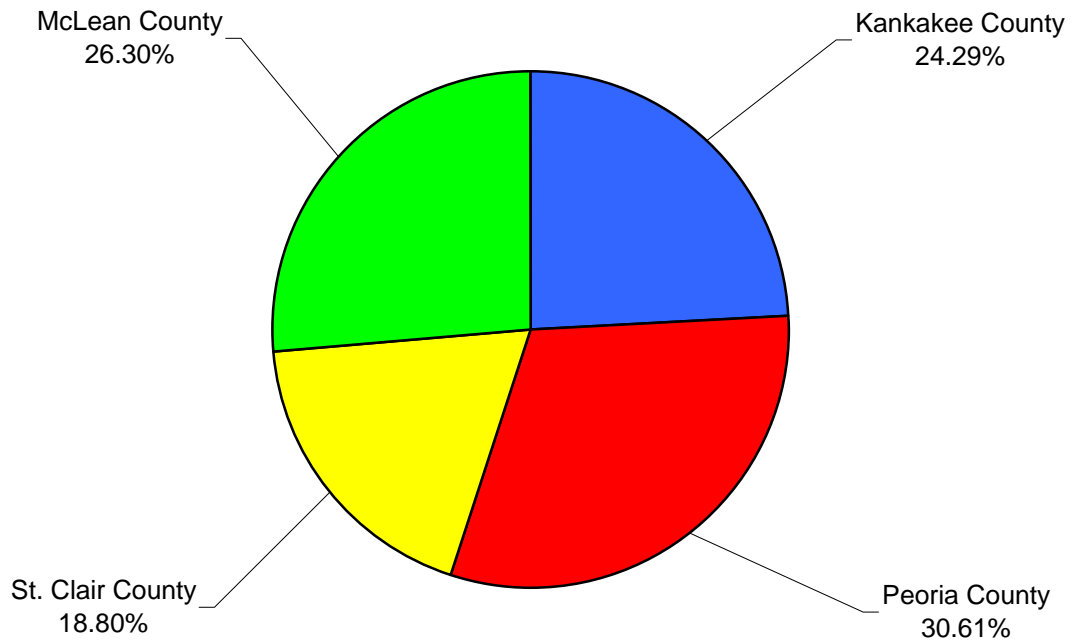
\$792,219.00

G. VAWA Discretionary-use, Current Distribution by Program Type



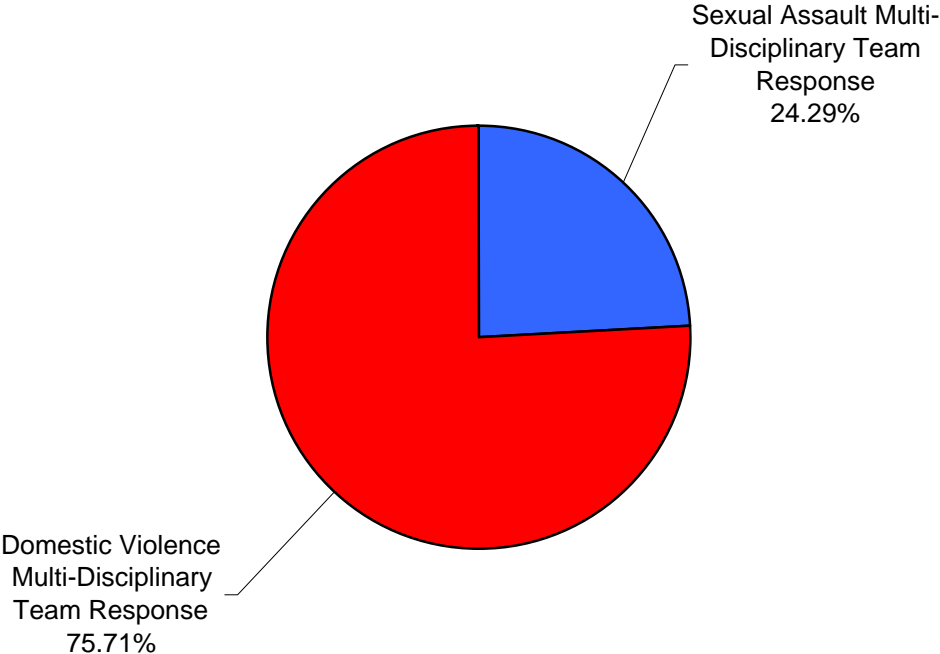
Program Type	Amount
Transitional Housing and Support Services	\$335,109.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$248,810.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$118,300.00
Services to Female Inmates	\$90,000.00
	\$792,219.00

H. VAWA Court-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



Program Type	Implementing Agency	Amount
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County	\$60,475.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria County	\$76,202.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair County	\$46,790.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean County	\$65,462.00
		\$248,929.00

I. VAWA Court-use Funds, Current Designations



Program Type	Amount
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$60,475.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$188,454.00
	\$248,929.00

Violence Against Women Act Programs and Grantees

Law Enforcement

Specialized Units

Program Title: Domestic Violence Law Enforcement

Chicago Police Department

Program Title: Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

Bloomington Police Department

McLean County Sheriff's Department

Peoria County Sheriff's Department

Peoria Police Department

St. Clair County Sheriff's Department

Program Title: Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

Kankakee County Sheriff's Department

Victim Services

Program Title: Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy

Office of the Attorney General

Prosecution

Specialized Units

Program Title: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution

Cook County State's Attorney's Office

Program Title: Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

McLean County State's Attorney's Office

Peoria County State's Attorney's Office

St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office

Service Providers

Victim Services

Program Title: Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Courts

Specialized Units

Program Title: Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

McLean County Court Services
Peoria County Probation Department
St. Clair County Probation and Court Services

Program Title: Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

Kankakee County Probation Department

Discretionary

Specialized Units

Program Title: Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

Mid-Central Community Action, Inc.
The Center for Prevention of Abuse
Violence Prevention Center of Southwest Illinois

Program Title: Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary

Kankakee County Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Victim Services

Program Title: Services to Female Inmates

Illinois Department of Corrections

Program Title: Transitional Housing Services

Apna Ghar, Inc.
Crisis Center of South Suburbia
Hamdard Center for Health and Human Services
Korean American Women in Need
Mutual Ground, Inc.
Phase, Inc.
Quanada
Safe Passage, Inc.
Stopping Woman Abuse Now, Inc.
YWCA of Freeport



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: October 3, 2007

RE: **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funding Issues**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of current fund allocations of VOCA dollars.

The attached list of programs and grantees indicates which grantees receive VOCA funds for what programs. The following pages contain pie charts that illustrate current VOCA fund distributions, as described below:

- Chart #1 illustrates the allocation percentages of the current VOCA funding total by general program type.
- Charts #2 - #5 illustrate allocation percentages by specific program titles for the general program types that contain more than one specific program (for example, *Services to Sexual Assault Victims* is a general program type containing two specific programs; *Services to Sexual Assault Victims* and *Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations*).
- Chart #6 illustrates the percentage of overall funding to each specific program.

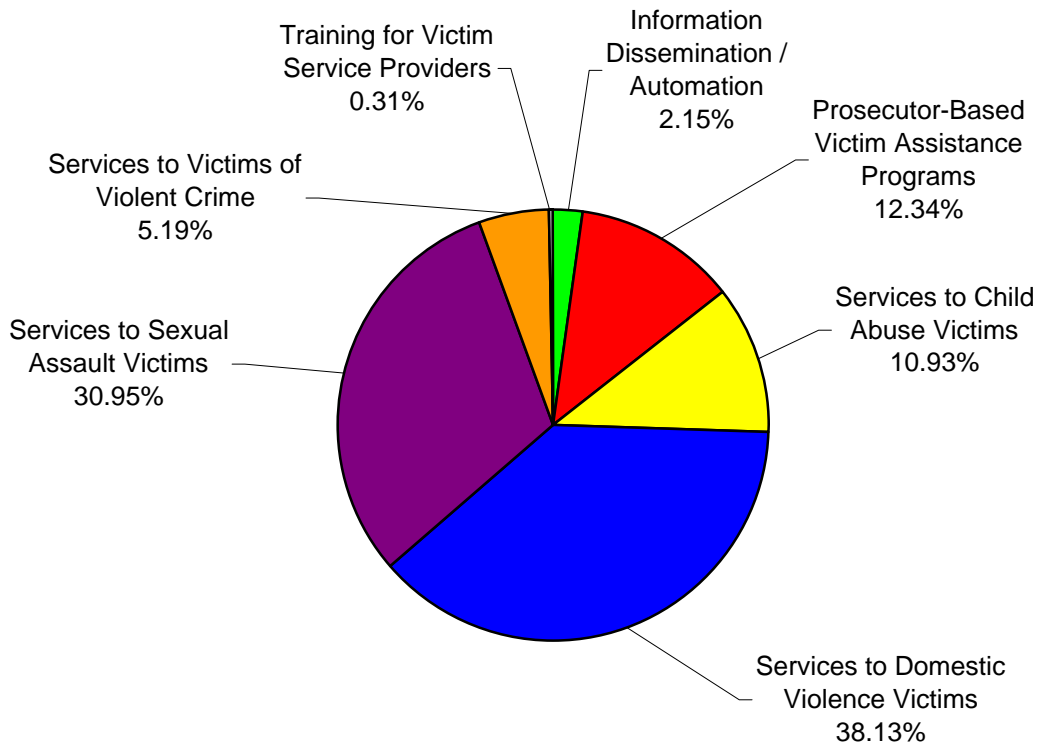
The total amount of VOCA funds currently allocated is \$16,896,204. The programs draw monies from FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 federal awards. Because the Authority can distribute funds from multiple FFY awards simultaneously, it has had the ability to fund more programs than any single FFY award would normally allow. This is due to the fact that some FFY awards (FFY05 and FFY06) were significantly larger than the others and the extra funds were added to lapsing funds to create excess funding capacity. This excess funding capacity has been exhausted. This problem was exacerbated by the fact that the FFY07 federal award was only \$15,077,000, which was \$923,000 less than the \$16,000,000 award that the Authority's staff had anticipated.

The Authority does not expect to receive its VOCA FFY08 federal award until well into 2008. Staff cannot predict whether or not the FFY08 award will be greater or lesser than the FFY07 award of \$15,077,000. Assuming that the FFY08 award will be the same as the FFY07 award, \$14,323,150 of that award would be available for programming. This means that if currently funded programs are to be maintained at their current funding levels using only FFY07 funds, the amount available for programming would be

insufficient to cover those costs by \$2,573,054. While some of that programming could be covered by lapsing funds and funds currently available in other FFYs per the chart below, a deficit of over \$2 million would remain.

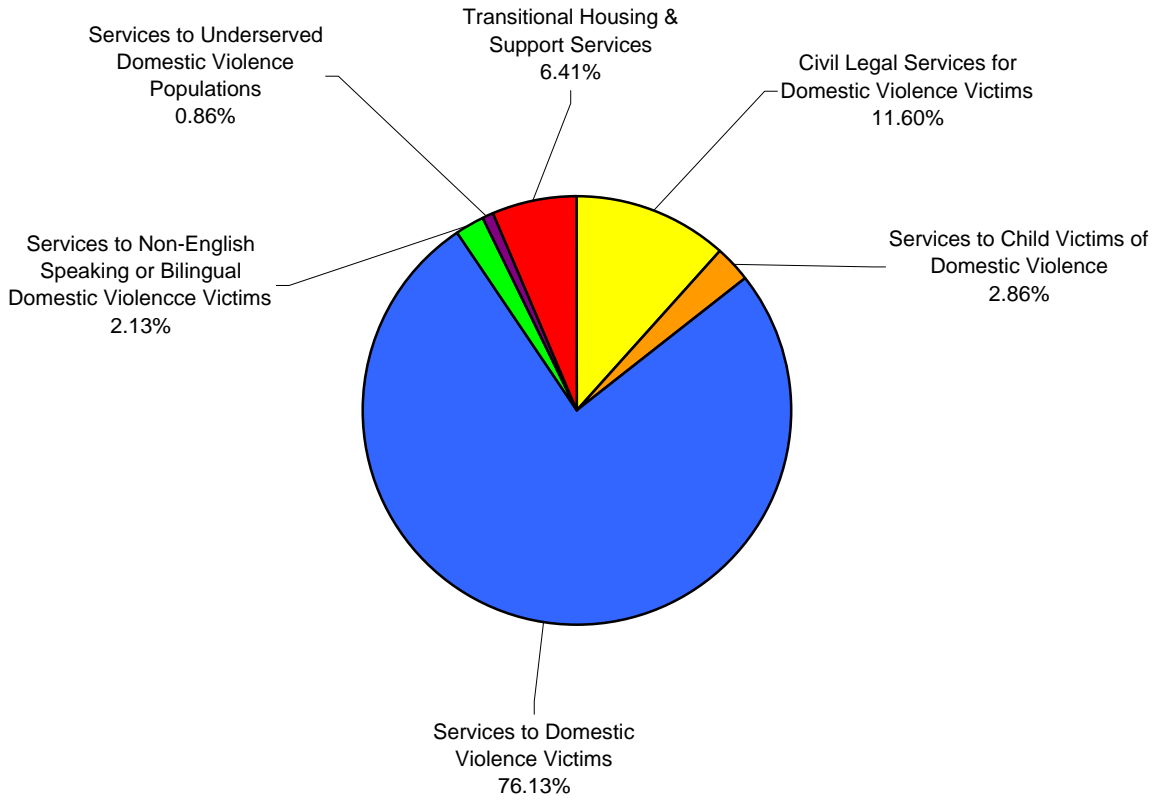
FFY	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07	Total
Funds Available	\$18,679	\$40,034	\$271,623	\$330,336

1. Current VOCA Funding by Program Type



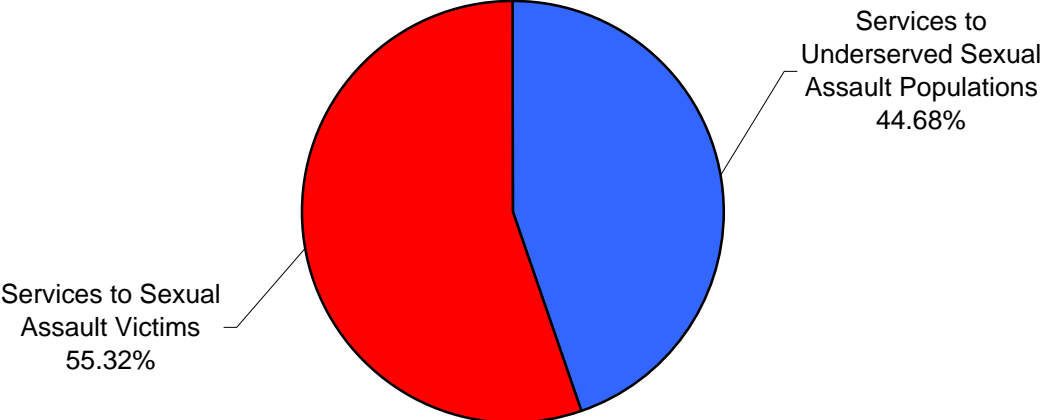
Program Type	Amount
Information Dissemination / Automation	\$364,000.00
Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Programs	\$2,084,331.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$1,847,511.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	\$6,442,166.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$5,229,046.00
Services to Victims of Violent Crime	\$876,110.00
Training for Victim Service Providers	\$53,040.00
	\$16,896,204.00

2. Current VOCA Domestic Violence Program Funding



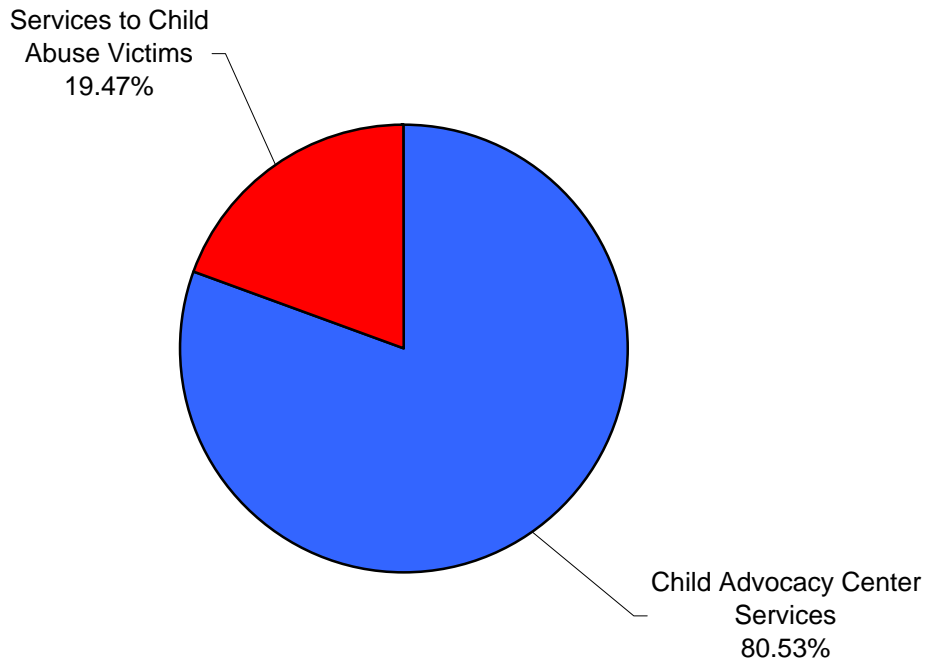
Program Title	Amount
Civil Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims	\$747,559.00
Services to Child Victims of Domestic Violence	\$184,116.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	\$4,904,564.00
Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$137,529.00
Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations	\$55,198.00
Transitional Housing & Support Services	\$413,200.00
	\$6,442,166.00

3. Current VOCA Sexual Assault Program Funding



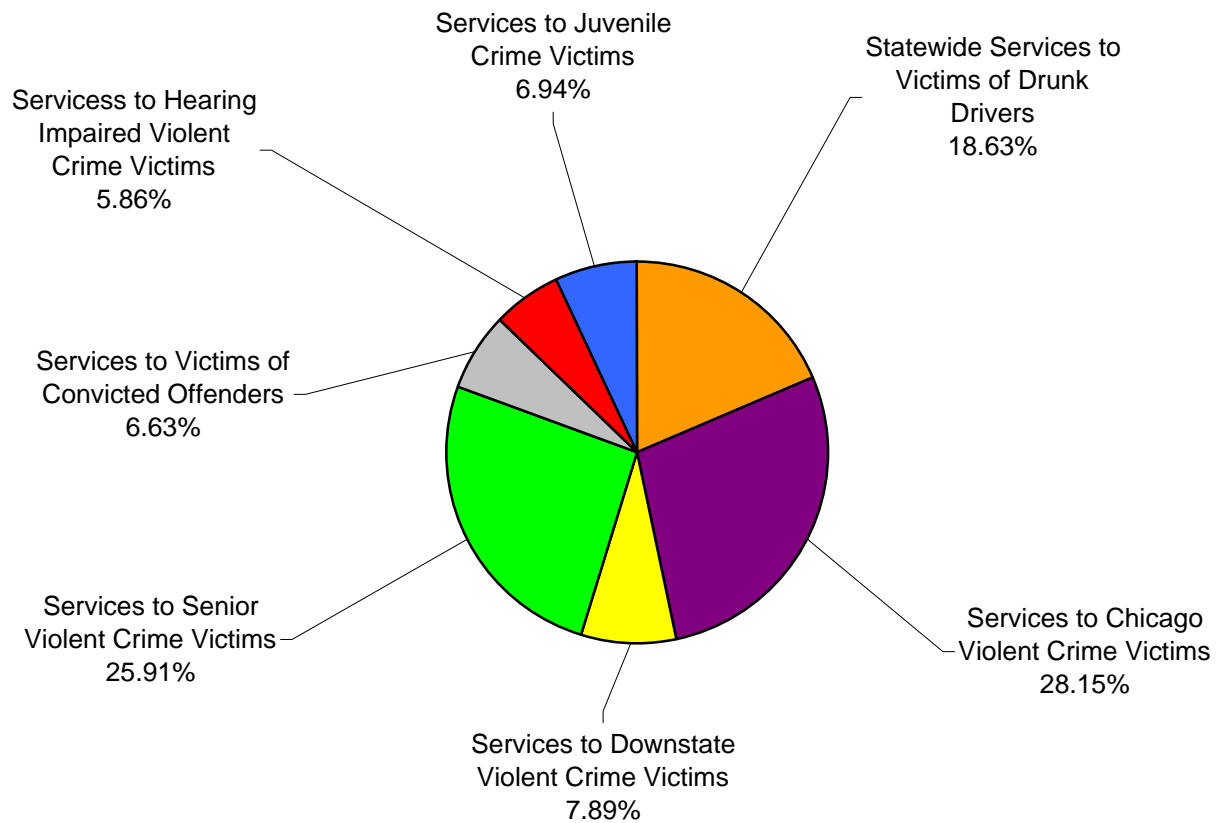
Program Title	Amount
Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations	\$2,336,197.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$2,892,849.00
	\$5,229,046.00

4. Current VOCA Child Advocacy Center / Child Abuse Program Funding



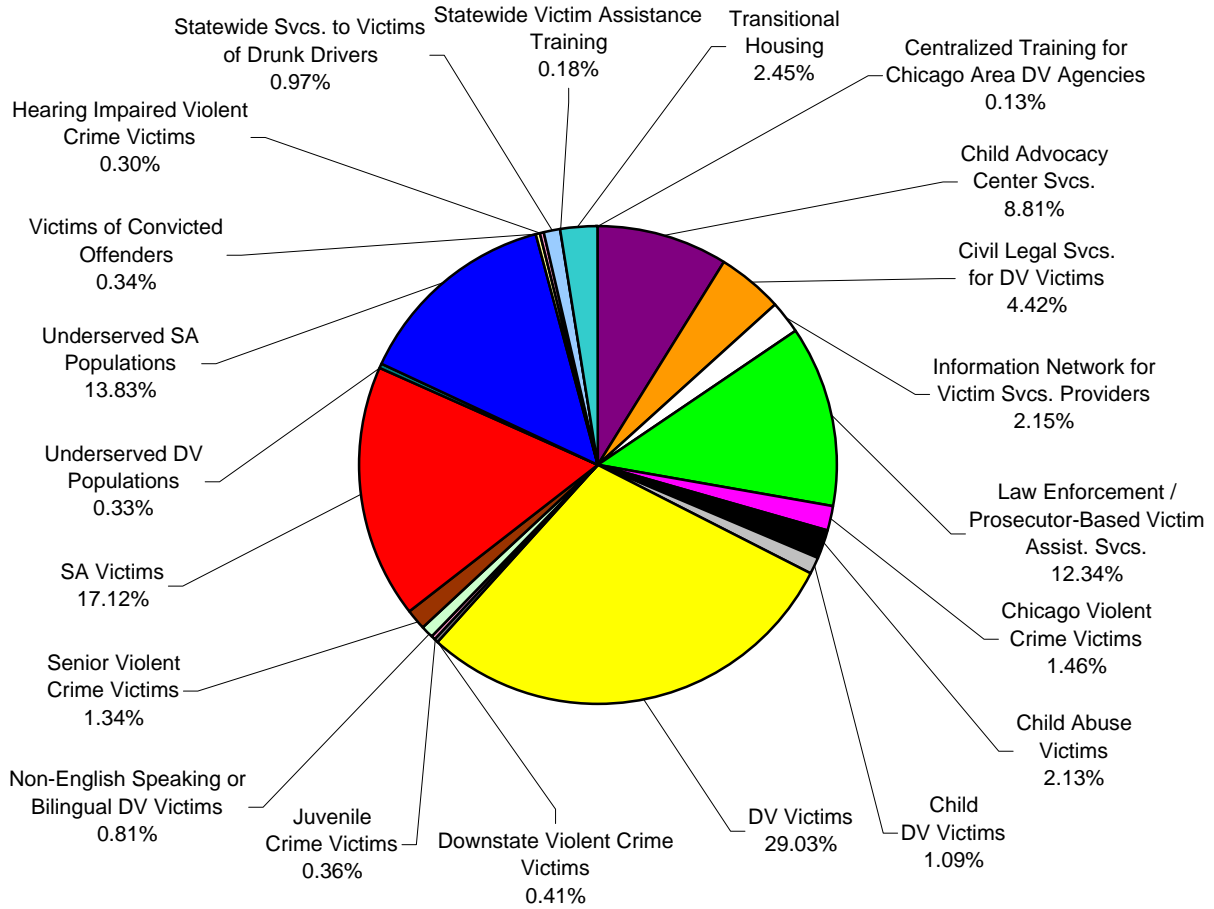
Program Title	Amount
Child Advocacy Center Services	\$1,487,762.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$359,749.00
	\$1,847,511.00

5. Current VOCA Program Funding Serving Victims of Violent Crime



Program Title	Amount
Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$163,178.00
Services to Chicago Violent Crime Victims	\$246,634.00
Services to Downstate Violent Crime Victims	\$69,110.00
Services to Senior Violent Crime Victims	\$227,025.00
Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders	\$58,095.00
Services to Hearing Impaired Violent Crime Victims	\$51,300.00
Services to Juvenile Crime Victims	\$60,768.00
	\$876,110.00

6. Current VOCA Funding by Program Title



Program Title	Total Allocation
Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies	\$21,840.00
Child Advocacy Center Services	\$1,487,762.00
Civil Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims	\$747,559.00
Information Network for Victim Service Providers	\$364,000.00
Law Enforcement / Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$2,084,331.00
Services to Chicago Violent Crime Victims	\$246,634.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$359,749.00
Services to Child Domestic Violence Victims	\$184,116.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	\$4,904,564.00
Services to Downstate Violent Crime Victims	\$69,110.00
Services to Juvenile Crime Victims	\$60,768.00
Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$137,529.00
Services to Senior Violent Crime Victims	\$227,025.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$2,892,849.00
Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations	\$55,198.00
Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations	\$2,336,197.00
Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders	\$58,095.00
Services to Hearing Impaired Violent Crime Victims	\$51,300.00
Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$163,178.00
Statewide Victim Assistance Training	\$31,200.00
Transitional Housing & Support Services	\$413,200.00
	\$16,896,204.00

Victims of Crime Act Programs and Grantees

PROGRAM TYPE: Services to Domestic Violence Victims

PROGRAM: Civil Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims

Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation (East St. Louis)
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago
Life Span
Prairie State Legal Services, Inc.
Will County (Legal Assistance)

PROGRAM: Services to Child Domestic Violence Victims

Dove, Inc.
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.
Life Span

PROGRAM: Services to Domestic Violence Victims

Apna Ghar, Inc.
Between Friends
Center for Prevention of Abuse
Chicago, City of
Crisis Center of South Suburbia
Hull House Association (Jane Addams)
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Rainbow House
Sarah's Inn
South Suburban Family Shelter
St. Pius V Church
The Pillars Community Services

PROGRAM: Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims

Howard Area Community Center
Korean American Women in Need
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

PROGRAM: Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations

Horizons Community Services, Inc.

PROGRAM: Transitional Housing & Support Services

Apna Ghar
Crisis Center of South Suburbia
Hamdard Center for Health and Human Services
Korean American Women in Need
Mutual Ground, Inc.
PHASE, Inc.
Quanada
Safe Passage, Inc.
Stopping Woman Abuse Now, Inc.
YWCA of Freeport

PROGRAM TYPE: Services to Sexual Assault Victims

PROGRAM: Services to Sexual Assault Victims

Assault and Abuse Services of Stephenson County
Freedom House
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Women's Center
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago

PROGRAM: Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

PROGRAM TYPE: Services to Child Abuse Victims

PROGRAM: Services to Child Abuse Victims

Children's Memorial Hospital
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago

PROGRAM: Child Advocacy Center Services

Amy Schultz Child Advocacy Center
Champaign County Children's Advocacy Center
Chicago Children's Advocacy Center
Child Network
Children's Action Network
Children's Advocacy Center of East Central Illinois
Children's Advocacy Center of Kankakee County
Children's Advocacy Center of Northwest Cook County
DuPage County Children's Center
Friends of Child Advocacy
Hull House Child Advocacy Center of Cook County
Lake County Children's Advocacy Center
LaRabida Children's Hospital
McHenry County Child Advocacy Center
McLean County Child Advocacy Center
ProCare Centers (Proviso Family Services)
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center
Shining Star Children's Center
St. Clair County Children's Advocacy Center
Tazewell County Children's Advocacy Center
The Guardian Center, Inc.
Will County Child Advocacy Center
Williamson County Child Advocacy Center
Winnebago County Child Advocacy Center

PROGRAM TYPE: Services to Victims of Violent Crime

PROGRAM: Services to Chicago Victims of Violent Crime

Circle Family Care, Inc.
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago
Rogers Park Community Council

PROGRAM: Services to Downstate Violent Crime Victims

Quanada
Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation

PROGRAM: Services to Hearing Impaired Victims of Violent Crime

Lester and Rosalie Anixter Center (Chicago Hearing Society)

PROGRAM: Services to Juvenile Victims of Crime

Freedom House
YWCA - Metropolitan Chicago

PROGRAM: Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime

Catholic Charities (Northwest Suburbs)
Catholic Charities (Lake County)
Effingham City / County Committee on Aging
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago
Prairie Council on Aging, Inc.
Shawnee Alliance for Seniors
Stopping Woman Abuse Now, Inc.

PROGRAM: Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders

Illinois Department of Corrections

PROGRAM: Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers

Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists
Mothers Against Drunk Driving

PROGRAM TYPE: Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Programs

PROGRAM: Law Enforcement / Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services

Arlington Heights Police Dept.
Carroll County State's Attorney's Office
Champaign County State's Attorney's Office
Cook County State's Attorney's Office
Elgin Police Dept.
Evanston Police Dept.
Franklin County State's Attorney's Office
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office
Kankakee Police Dept.
Lake County State's Attorney's Office
LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office
Macon County State's Attorney's Office
McLean County State's Attorney's Office
Menard County State's Attorney's Office
Ogle County State's Attorney's Office
Prospect Heights Police Dept.
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office
Union County State's Attorney's Office
Wheeling Police Dept.
Whiteside County State's Attorney's Office
Williamson County State's Attorney's Office
Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office

PROGRAM TYPE: Information Dissemination / Automation

PROGRAM: Information Network for Victim Service Providers
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

PROGRAM TYPE: Training for Victim Service Providers

PROGRAM: Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network

PROGRAM: Statewide Victim Assistance Training
Attorney General's Office

Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Program

Program Brief

INTRODUCTION

The Violence Against Women Act of 2005 expanded the scope of the Rural Grant Program to include sexual assault and stalking, and modified the eligibility criteria as well as the statutory purpose areas under which projects must be implemented. The Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Rural Program) recognizes that victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and child abuse living in rural jurisdictions face unique barriers to receiving assistance and additional challenges rarely encountered in urban areas. The geographic isolation, economic structure, particularly strong social and cultural pressures, and lack of available services in rural jurisdictions significantly compound the problems confronted by those seeking support and services to end the violence in their lives and complicate the ability of the criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child victimization cases. In addition, sociocultural, economic, and geographic barriers create difficulties for victim service providers and other social services professionals to identify and assist victims of these crimes.

The primary purpose of the Rural Program is to enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child victimization by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural jurisdictions. OVW welcomes applications that propose innovative solutions for achieving this goal. The Rural Program challenges victim advocates, law enforcement officers, pre-trial service personnel, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel, probation and parole officers, and faith- and/or community-based leaders to collaborate to overcome the problem of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and child victimization and to ensure that victim safety is paramount in providing services to victims and their children.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

Program Purpose Areas

The scope of the Rural Program is defined by the following authorized statutory purpose areas and strategies. Proposed projects must implement activities consistent with the statutory purpose areas and strategies. Proposed projects must address at least one purpose area and at least one strategy, but do not need to address multiple purpose areas or strategies in order to receive support.

Statutory Purpose Areas

The Rural Program will consider supporting projects that implement at least one of the following statutory purpose areas, as provided in 42 U.S.C. § 13971(a):

1. to identify, assess, and appropriately respond to child, youth and adult victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking in rural communities, by encouraging collaboration among domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victim service providers; law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; courts; other criminal justice service providers; human and community service providers; educational institutions; and health care providers;
2. to establish and expand nonprofit, nongovernmental, State, tribal, territorial, and local government victim services in rural communities to child, youth, and adult victims; and
3. to increase the safety and well-being of women and children in rural communities by dealing directly and immediately with domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking occurring in rural communities; and creating and implementing strategies to increase awareness and prevent domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Strategies to Implement Purpose Areas

Applicants must use at least one of the following strategies, as listed in 42 U.S.C. § 13971(b), in implementing at least one of the above statutory purpose areas:

1. implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
2. provide treatment, counseling, advocacy, and other long and short term assistance to adult and minor victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in rural communities, including assistance in immigration matters; and
3. work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

Program Limitations

Grant funds under the Rural Program may not be used for any unauthorized purposes, including but not limited to the following activities:

- Lobbying and lobbying-related activities;
- Fundraising;
- Research projects;
- Batterer's Intervention Programs that are not mandatory and not court-mandated;
- Anger management classes;
- Purchase of certain law enforcement equipment, including guns, bulletproof vests, and ammunition;
- The development and/or maintenance of websites; and
- Physical modifications to buildings, including minor renovations.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

Under 42 U.S.C. § 13971(b), eligible entities for this program are States, Indian tribes, local governments, and nonprofit, public or private entities, including tribal nonprofit organizations, to carry out programs serving rural areas or rural communities.

A rural area or community is (A) any area or community, respectively, no part of which is within an area designated as a standard metropolitan statistical area by the Office of Management and Budget; or B) any area or community, respectively, that is i) within an area designated as a metropolitan statistical area or considered part of a metropolitan statistical area; and ii) located in a rural census tract. By statute, a **rural state** is a State that has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or a State in which the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people, based on decennial census of 2000.¹ By statute, at least 75% of the total amount of funding made available for this program shall be allocated to eligible entities in rural states.

For more information about the Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child abuse Enforcement Assistance Program, please contact:

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

800 K Street, N.W., Suite 920

Washington, D.C. 20530

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Notes

¹ The following states are designated as Rural based on the 2000 census: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Program

Program Brief

INTRODUCTION

The OVW Transitional Housing Assistance Program Grant for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Program (Transitional Housing Assistance Program) focuses on a holistic, victim-centered approach to provide transitional housing services that move individuals into permanent housing. Grants made under this grant program support programs that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who are in need of transitional housing, short-term housing assistance, and related support services. It is critical that successful transitional housing programs provide a wide range of flexible and optional services that reflect the differences and individual needs of victims and that allows victims to choose the course of action that is best for them. Transitional housing programs may offer individualized services such as counseling, support groups, safety planning, and advocacy services as well as practical services such as licensed child care, employment services, transportation vouchers, telephones, and referrals to other agencies. Trained staff and case managers may also be available to work with clients to help them determine and reach their goals.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

Program Purpose Areas

Under 42 U.S.C. § 13975, grants under this program support programs to provide assistance to individuals who are homeless or in need of transitional housing or other housing assistance as a result of fleeing a situation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and for whom emergency shelter services or other crisis intervention services are unavailable or insufficient.

Grants may be used for programs that provide:

1. transitional housing, including funding for the operating expenses of newly developed or existing transitional housing;
2. short-term housing assistance, including rental or utilities payments assistance and assistance with related expenses such as payment of security deposits and other costs incidental to relocation to transitional housing; and
3. support services designed to enable individuals who are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to locate and secure permanent housing and integrate into a community by providing those individuals with services such as transportation, counseling, child care services, case management, employment counseling, and other assistance.

OVW is interested in programs that provide a broad range of holistic, victim-centered transitional housing services that move individuals to permanent housing, including transportation, counseling, child care services, case management, and employment counseling.

Program Limitations

Grant funds for legal services will be limited to those legal services that are necessary to assist a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking locate and secure permanent housing, and to integrate into a community, such as legal services regarding housing, protection orders, and limited immigration matters. Funds under this grant program may not be used for comprehensive, long-term legal assistance.

- Grant funds may not be used for certain activities. Prohibited activities include but are not limited to civil legal assistance for the following:
- Alleged batterers or, in the case of mutual arrest, the primary aggressor;
- Law reform initiatives, including but not limited to appellate litigation;
- Tort cases;
- Child sexual abuse cases;
- Cases involving the child protection system;
- Criminal defense of victims charged with crimes; and
- Victim service agency employee cases.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

Under 42 U.S.C. § 13975(a), Transitional Housing Assistance Program grants may be awarded to **States, units of government, Indian tribes, and other organizations**, including domestic violence and sexual assault victim service providers, domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations, or community-based and culturally specific organizations, **that have a documented history of effective work concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.**

For more information about the Transitional Housing Assistance Program, please contact:

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