



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Regular Meeting
Friday, June 21, 2002 at 9:00 a.m.
120 South Riverside Plaza, 21st Floor Conference Room
Chicago

AGENDA

- Call to Order and Roll Call
- 1. Approval of the Minutes of the March 1, 2002 Regular Meeting
- Chairman's Remarks
- 2. Executive Director's Remarks
- 3. Budget Committee Report (*Michael Waller, Chair*)
 - a. Report on the April 18, 2002 and May 22, 2002 Meetings
 - b. Fiscal Report (*Diane Griffin, Chief Fiscal Officer*)
 - c. Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funding Recommendations for Child Advocacy Center Services
- 4. Planning and Research Committee Report (*Jane Rae Buckwalter, Chair*)
- Legislation and Regulations Committee Report (*Norbert Goetten, Chair*)
- Information Systems Committee Report (*Maureen Josh, Chair*)
- Disproportionate Minority Representation in the Criminal Justice System
- Status of Criminal Justice Plan
- New Business
- Adjourn

This public 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 Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal

MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

March 1, 2002
120 S. Riverside Plaza, 21st Floor Conference Room
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

Chairman Peter Bensinger convened the regular meeting of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and asked Robert Boehmer, the Authority's Secretary and General Counsel, to call the roll.

Other Authority members in attendance were:

Vice-chair Jane Rae Buckwalter
Cook County Circuit Court Clerk Dorothy Brown
Ms. Barbara Engel
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor Director Norbert Goetten
State Appellate Defender Theodore A. Gottfried
Chicago Police Superintendent Terry Hillard
DeKalb County Circuit Court Clerk Maureen Josh
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Director Thomas Jurkanin
Illinois State Police Director Sam Nolen
Mr. John Piland
Attorney General Designee John Farrell
State's Attorney Michael Waller

Approval of the Minutes of the December 14, 2001 Authority Meeting

{State's Attorney Waller made a motion to approve the minutes of the regular meeting, as amended, held on December 14, 2001. Ms. Engel seconded the motion, which passed by unanimous voice vote.}

Chairman's Remarks

Chairman Bensinger noted that State's Attorney Devine is now at home recovering from surgery and he wished him a full and speedy recovery. Chairman Bensinger said that Jerry Nora, representing State's Attorney Devine, Barbara McDonald from the Chicago Police Department, Ken Bouche from the Illinois State Police, and Rick Guzman from the Governor's Office are present at today's meeting. In addition, Director Jurkanin, introduced Dr. Vladimir Sergevnin, who is a colonel with the Russian Ministry of the Interior and works full-time for the training board as a researcher.

Chairman Bensinger referred members to several memos at their places. He said that one is related to a high density trafficking area, the Chicago HIDTA. He said that there is also a memo from Bob Boehmer to Authority members on Authority committee assignments. He said that he has spoken with almost every one of the members about committee assignments, and this memo dated February 28th reflects the new assignments and chairs of the respective committees.

Chairman Bensinger thanked the committee chairs who have moved from one committee to another for their chairmanship, including that of State's Attorney Waller for Information Systems, Ms. Engel for Budget, and the Planning and Research that had been chaired by Bob Spence for a long time. He noted that Norb Goetten will continue to chair Leg and Reg, Mike Waller will chair Budget, Maureen Josh will chair Information Systems, Jane Buckwalter will take over as chair of Planning and Research and Ms. Engel will chair the ad hoc committee on Violence Against Women. He said that and Jane Buckwalter will also continue to chair the Appeals Committee, which meets very infrequently, but is a formal committee of the Authority. He said that all of the Authority members are listed with their committee assignments and, as the memo indicates, any Authority member can attend any meeting. That is a point that is included in our bylaws and one the Leg and Reg Committee report has made. He said that we will have a further discussion on how ex officio designees can function and the greater flexibility that will be available now.

Chairman Bensinger said that the second item he wanted to cover is the National Criminal Justice InfoLetter which is at members' places. He said that this is probably the best summary of budget status detailing the 2003 justice budget. He reported that the President has proposed a new block grant, Justice Assistance Grant. This consolidates the Byrne program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program. He indicated that unfortunately the new proposal has less money for next year than was the case last year when these programs were separate. The details are still being worked on. He reported that Congress is still meeting, but the President's budget proposes reduction in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, elimination of funds for the COPS hiring program, continued funding at the same level for Violence Against Women. He asked Authority members to discuss whether we want to submit some formal comments both as an Authority under his signature, but also encourage individual members who have contacts with members of Congress and committee chairs to do the same requesting some restoration and reconsideration of funding.

In response to a question from Chairman Bensinger, Mr. Boehmer said that we do not know the details on the proposed Justice Assistance Grant. He said that it does combine LLEBG and Byrne. He said that some of the funds will be available for local programs, some for state programs and some will be discretionary. Mr. Boehmer indicated that the Bureau of Justice Assistance director has asked states to provide input to them while the BJA is drafting a bill. Director Kane said that she has been invited to a meeting in May in Washington to discuss the program.

Chairman Bensinger said that Authority members would welcome the opportunity of reaffirming our belief that consistency in funding is real important when you have programs in the criminal justice field. So that's important that we do give you that message. He also noted that in the past we also attended appropriation. In response to a question from Chairman Bensinger, Mr. Boehmer indicated that it may be too early in the process to testify. He said that Congress has not yet agreed on a budget resolution which creates the framework for the appropriations, and that they may not agree for some time because the chambers are controlled by different parties.

Superintendent Hillard said that about two weeks ago he, Deputy McDonald and Ron Huberman were at the Major City Chiefs in San Antonio and received a briefing from our legislative liaison. He said that one of the things that disturbed them more than anything else is they had taken 800 million and moved from Justice, from the COPS funding, over to FEMA, and that the Major City Chiefs are really going to try to determine the reason behind this. Deputy McDonald said that there were a couple issues that were raised. She said that the Major City Chiefs have always been very supportive of the COPS program because of its ease and lack of bureaucracy. She said that the issue around transferring to FEMA was the fact that FEMA defines first responders—which is what they're talking about transferring these moneys to—not as law enforcement personnel. So basically where it looks on the face of it as if we're just transferring money to another agency to provide law enforcement services, as the current FEMA legislation is laid out that would not be the case. She said that the Major Cities Chiefs have also been very supportive of all of the programs in the Office of Justice programs and obviously agreed they'd like to see consistency.

Director Gottfried said that he was in Washington and heard both from Debra Daniels who is the head of the Office of Justice programs and Richard Nedelkof. He said that his analysis was that because of budget concerns from the President they felt a need to present a plan which ended up costing less money, so they have this sort of reorganization. He said that they call it streamlining but from his perspective or our perspective if less money is coming to us, we don't care what we call it, we know we're getting less. He said that in terms of details, it is too early in the process. He said that they had no details at all, other than the fact suggesting they just wanted to have this streamline plan which admittedly has less money to give to everybody. Director Gottfried also said that the BJA suggested that while they were going to fight for this reorganization plan, they understand that it's possible it won't happen.

Chairman Bensinger asked Mr. Boehmer to comment on a sample letter to Senator Leahy. Mr. Boehmer said that Senator Leahy asked the National Criminal Justice Association last year to support two of the acts that he was pushing, the Drug Abuse Education Prevention Treatment Act and the National Comprehensive Crime-Free Communities Act. Those essentially would give some more money for treatment in corrections, and some more money and create some flexibility in the residential substance abuse program. He said that he thought that the Comprehensive Crime-Free Communities Act would put more money out in the communities for community

organization and crime prevention kind of initiatives. He said that the National Criminal Justice Association, in their letter they supported those initiatives and told the Senator they liked those initiatives, but that those initiatives should not be funded in lieu of the Byrne program and some of the programs that are already out there. Mr. Boehmer indicated that that is a real important message for our letter, as well.

Chairman Bensinger called on Director Kane to give the executive director's report.

Executive Director's Report

Director Kane referred members to TAB 2 of the mailing which included memos from each of the associate directors and the Authority's Office of Public Information highlighting unit activity. She noted that we are currently rethinking the purpose of the Compiler, the Authority's flagship publication. She said that she polled the Compiler readership to get a sense of what they are looking for from us. She said that a new version of the Compiler should be out in a few months.

Director Kane noted that staff recently had an in-service training on workplace violence. She reported that we are one of the first agencies of the state to aggressively embark on adoption of a policy that we think really anticipates potential problems and trains staff on how to respond. She noted that Jan Oncken participated in the committee at the state level to develop this and they were able to use some of the materials that we had already drafted.

Director Kane reported that the Authority is in the process of being audited. She said that we now have two sets of auditors, some looking specifically at us from the state's perspective and another set looking at us from the federal perspective.

Director Kane noted that we have provided considerable staff support to the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment. In particular she thanked the Research and Analysis Unit for its support. She said that we had been asked to do short-term types of studies and analyses of data and produce documents for the Commission. She said that she thought that the Commission was very appreciative of the work, but it was over and above everything that has been done, so it has created a bit of a stretch for staff.

Director Kane then noted that we think we can live within the governor's budget. She indicated that she has not heard complaints from staff about taking a furlough day. She thanked staff for going forward with the furloughs and said that she hasn't really seen any impact on morale. She said that the big struggle for the coming fiscal year is that the Authority may have to move and absorb some substantial moving costs. She indicated that it is not the cost of moving chairs and desks, it is the cost of moving our phone lines to support PIMS and ALERTS which will be substantial – in the area of one million dollars. She said that the Governor's office has been working with us to address the issue and thanked Rick Guzman for his assistance and Hank Anthony for all the work he has done to resolve the lease issues. She then called on Gerry Ramker to provide members with information regarding MEGs and task forces.

Dr. Ramker indicated that two reports were included in the mailing for today's meeting. He said that the first report is a summary analysis of all current MEG units and task forces that are currently funded now. He said that we examined a variety of information in terms of violent offenses, drug arrests and seizures, prosecutions for drug offenses, convictions, sentences and other data. He said that they grouped the units into those that consist of mostly urban counties, those that are mostly rural, and then a middle combination that have a mix of urban and rural counties in their jurisdictions, and that provides a way to compare performance across the units and so forth.

Dr. Ramker said that the second report is a more in-depth analysis looking at the Henry/Mercer County Drug Task Force. He said that members may recall that this was a unit that came into existence in 1992 and went out of existence in 1996. And so we put an analysis together of the pre-task force time, the task force operation itself, and a brief look at the time since the task force was in operation. He said it offered us a quasi-experimental look at the effect the task force may have. It gives the same kind of boilerplate analysis, looked at the same kinds of indicators there in terms of its operation during the time frame and after the operation.

Dr. Ramker said that he think it's important that when we're talking about these individual units and their relative impact, the units need to be grouped in like kinds. He said that ultimately the units are very successful at targeting their specific goals and objectives that their policy boards have laid out as the problems and as the strategies in those jurisdictions, but those things are different from place to place. Some of these units function as the principal drug enforcement entity in that area, and others are not the only law enforcement entity working the drug situation in their jurisdictions. He said that you can't paint with a very broad brush or be very general across all of the units in that regard. With regard to the Henry/Mercer County experience, it kind of illustrates that point.

Regarding Henry/Mercer County, Dr. Ramker said that we see that the level of activity in terms of arrests and seizures and so forth did not show an appreciable effect after the task force went out of existence. In fact, in terms of both drug arrests for both cannabis and for controlled substance, the rate of increase which we saw during the task force's operation continued after the task force went out of operation, and importantly, at rates much higher than pre-task force operation. So there was almost a continuity of the trends after the task force went out of existence. He noted that the task force was very, very small, with between five or seven officers at any one time during its course of operation, equating to roughly 6 percent of the law enforcement officers in the jurisdictions covered by that unit. So in some ways you may not expect to see a major change when that small size of a unit goes out of existence. He also noted that he understood that the entities there chose to disband the unit because they didn't feel that it was needed in that area, and that some of the trends we see bear that out. He reported that there was not a dramatic shift in the direction of the line charts when that unit went out of existence. The level of arrest activity stayed the same on an increasing trend; seizure activity stayed an increasing trend. About the same portion of convicted drug offenders were being sentenced to prison and so forth. So we didn't see a dramatic change one way or the other when that unit went out of existence. Dr. Ramker said that staff also provided a handout on the Chicago area HIDTA today to just give you some idea of what that unit is about and its workings with local law enforcement in the Chicago area as well.

In response to Ms. Engel's question as to whether there are any implications that can be drawn from the Henry/Mercer County report, Dr. Ramker said that there are a couple of implications. He indicated that there are some data reporting issues that make this type of analysis difficult to do. For example, he said that it is still unclear as to how the reporting of arrests works for these units in terms of whether they are duplicating what local agencies are reporting as Uniform Crime Reporting Data. He said that this makes it difficult to draw very bottom-line specific conclusions. He said that he thinks the analysis in very general terms is that the units are very successful in achieving the goals and objectives as their policy boards dictate. He said that these units can be distinguished from other local entities working drug enforcement in those areas, both in terms of proportions of persons that they are arresting, prosecuting and convicting for serious crimes and the types of charges. He said that these are the distinguishing features for these units compared to what other law enforcement entities are doing. He said that they do not have a good connection between what these law enforcement units are doing and what their relative impact may be on usage rates, drug availability, and price. The connections are not as scientifically powerful and some of the data that we would need simply does not exist to make those kinds of conclusions.

Director Kane continued her report by noting that the Agency's strategic plan, which reflects the work that the staff will actually be doing over the next twelve months was include in the mailing. She said that this is the first time that we have aggressively tried to link all of the work of the different units of the agency into a single piece where there are really strong interconnections, then relate that to a much larger document that applies to the criminal justice community as whole. She said that it was a large effort and one that included virtually every member of staff at some point. In response to a question from MS. Brown, Director Kane said that the plan will probably be a two-year plan and that members will receive status reports on how we are doing.

Chairman Bensinger then called on Barbara Engel to provide the Budget Committee report.

Budget Committee Report

Ms. Engel thanked the staff for what she said was an extraordinary learning experience for her chairing the Budget Committee, and particularly thanked Robert Taylor, Diane Griffin, Laura Egger and others who make chairing anything at the Authority pleasure because of their competence and their devotion to their work. She said that she was her last Budget Committee report and that she was happy to hand over a hot seat to my friend and colleague, Mike Waller.

Ms. Engel said the Budget Committee met telephonically on February 20th to discuss the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program funds for Fiscal Year 1999 and 2000. She said that at members' places is a green sheet, which describes the committee's actions. She reported that for Fiscal Year 1999 there was one declination and five designations. Park Forest and Glencoe requested use of the direct funds that they had previously declined. She said that designations were also made to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, to the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Williamson County Probation Department for equipment. She said all of the agencies guaranteed that these funds would be expended by March 31st, which is when they end. She reported that hopefully we will have few lapses in funds. She indicated that the two unknowns at this time are the amount of funds that programs may return unused after March 31st, as well as any interest that may be earned on those funds.

Ms. Engel reported that the adjustments to Federal Fiscal Year 2000 Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program includes three reductions in designations and three designations of funds. The declinations included Adams County and Northbrook. Lake Zurich waived their funds to Lake County, and as a result of Lake Zurich's actions staff is recommending an increase in the designation to Lake County. She noted that the two remaining designations include Bloom Township and Aurora. She said that Bloom Township initially received only six months of funds when designated in May 2001, and that was due to the limitation of funds at the time. She indicated that we'll be able to use that money to fund them for twelve months in total. She said Aurora originally declined their direct funds and has now submitted a plan requesting the use of those funds.

Ms. Engel then called on Diane Griffin to provide the Fiscal Year 2002 report for the period July 1st, 2001 through January 31st, 2002, and summary of the Authority's Fiscal 2002 budget. Ms. Griffin said that the fiscal report for the period July 1 through January 31st, '02 can be found behind Tab 3 in the mailing. She reported that the first chart, Exhibit 1, reflects the expenditures and obligations for that period for the operations portion of our budget. She noted that we expended or obligated 51 percent of our available general revenue appropriation and 48 percent of our Criminal Justice Information Systems Trust Fund, which is our User's Trust Fund. She said that members should note is we did not reduce the general revenue appropriations to reflect the 2 percent reserve that we were asked to hold, so we do not anticipate expending fully 100 percent of that because of the reserve. She said that since it wasn't formally taken out of our appropriation, we do not reflect that in report.

Ms. Griffin reported that Exhibit 2 presents the same information for the same period for the awards and grants portion of our budget. She reported that we've expended or obligated 67 percent of our federal appropriation, 63 percent of our general revenue matching funds appropriation, 1 percent of our criminal justice information projects funds, which is our not-for-profit fund, and 47 percent of our Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant appropriation, for a total of 64 percent of the total available appropriations for awards and grants. She noted that this does not reflect the additional \$30,000 we were asked to reserve from the general matching revenue funds for federal assistance support, which is for the administration of federal programs. She said that is still reflected in our full appropriation.

Ms. Griffin then began a PowerPoint slide presentation on the Authority's FY03 proposed budget. She reported that the Governor presented his Fiscal Year 2003 budget to the General Assembly last week. She noted that our appropriation bill will be heard in the House first. She said we're scheduled to testify before the House Appropriations Committee on March 6th, and then before the Senate on April 2nd. She reported that we already prepared and submitted the required forms to the legislature in preparation for that.

Ms. Griffin reported that overall the total budget is a little over 136.1 million, very close to our current year's budget. She said that it is about 1.2 million, or 1 percent higher than what we have in the current year, which is strictly a maintenance level budget. She indicated that we did request an increase in two non-general revenue appropriations. A portion of the increase that you see in the Criminal Justice Information Systems Trust Fund, \$833,000, is to cover a possible move of our computer operations that the Director mentioned earlier. She said that since we didn't know and we actually still don't know whether or not we'll be able to remain in our current space, we felt it was prudent to request appropriation authority to cover any possible move so as to minimize any disruption to our users. That would prevent us having to go back for a supplemental, should we find out we actually have to do that. She said that we also asked for a \$500,000 increase in our federal trust fund appropriation that primarily allows us to expend a

federal discretionary award we received from the Department of Justice to develop a strategic plan for the integration of justice information systems in Illinois. That will actually help us carry out Executive Order No. 12, which charges the Authority with chairing and staffing the Integrated Justice Information Systems Governing Board.

Ms. Griffin noted that our General Revenue Fund went down by 1 percent; our User's Fund went up by 1 percent. She indicated that the general revenue figure does include both general agency operations as well as the matching funds for grants. She said federal funds continue to represent a significant portion of our budget authority. She noted that general agency operations represents 5 percent of our budget, the majority of which goes out in the form of awards and grants to state and local agencies and not-for-profit agencies. She said that the program administration line covers operational type expenses, and supports nearly half our head count, but it is work that is related strictly to the federal grant programs. She noted that there has been very little change to that amount. She reported that program administration went up 1 percent, and the awards and grants portion went down 1 percent.

Ms. Griffin reported that the total operations budget comes to a little over 16.7 million or 12 percent of the total FY03 Budget. That amount includes both basic Agency operations and what's termed OCE, ordinary and contingent expenses, which includes the administration for federal programs. The operations budget anticipates a minimum of a 21 percent increase of these costs. She said the general revenue operations appropriation does allow us to support all currently filled positions. It will not allow us to fill any current vacancies, and we have three of those. Those three general revenue funded vacancies will have to remain vacant throughout the budget year. She reported that we are struggling to maintain those three positions on our general revenue head count as unfunded. She said it is possible we could lose those, which would be very unfortunate, because that represents about 9 percent of our general revenue authorized head count.

Ms. Griffin reported that the total awards and grants budget is 88 percent of our '03 budget, or a little over \$119.4 million. The federal grant appropriations for grants to state agencies and local and not-for-profit agencies remain level. Matching funds for grant-assisted agencies was reduced slightly.

Ms. Griffin then referred to a graph which illustrates the growth in funding of our budget over the past 13 years. She said that the increase has been driven by the increase in the federal appropriations, as we received additional federal awards. She said that the next line, which includes our Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Fund, our User's Fund and our Not-for-profit Fund, was at its highest level in the early 90's and has somewhat level out in past years. The bottom line general revenue rose very slightly in the late '90s, but it's back down in '03. She said it is somewhat near the level it was in 1991. The difference is in 1991 general revenue made up 23 percent of our overall budget as compared with just 4 percent in '03. In addition, she said, our general revenue appropriation now includes more matching funds for grants than it did back in 1991 in terms of both dollars and percent of appropriation. She reported that the next graph shows the change in how our general revenue funds have been appropriated. She noted that in 1991 81 percent of our general revenue appropriation was in support of basic agency operations, while in 2003 it drops down to 54 percent. She said that if we factored in inflation here it would be even more evident that we have significantly less general revenue dollars to support the agency. This suggests is that our activities should be responsive to and to some extent will be dictated by what the federal initiatives and federal priorities are. She said that we need to be taking that into account as we're discussing new projects, and making sure that anything new that we take on will have to be along those lines, because that's really where the most flexibility is.

{Vice-chair Buckwalter made a motion, seconded by Director Goetten, to approve the Budget Committee report as submitted by Ms. Engel. The motion passed by unanimous voice vote of 12-0-7 as follows:}

Yes (12)

Chairman Bensinger

Ms. Buckwalter

Ms. Brown

Ms. Engel

Director Goetten

Director Gottfried

No (0)

Absent (7)

Mr. Apa

Sheriff Bukowski

State's Attorney Devine

Ms. Josh

Chief Millner

Sheriff Sheahan

Superintendent Hillard
Director Jurkanin
Director Nolen
Mr. Piland
Mr. Farrell
State's Attorney Waller

Director Snyder

Chairman Bensinger next asked State's Attorney Waller to give the Information Systems Committee report.

Information Systems Committee Report

State's Attorney Waller said that the Information Systems Committee met on February 22nd. He also mentioned that car-to-car messaging was now possible between the ALERTS mobile data network and I-WIN, the mobile data system supported by Illinois Central Management Services. This allows more than 10,000 public safety officers on I-WIN and ALERTS to send messages between the two networks. Regarding ongoing integration of ALERTS and I-WIN, we agreed that more discussion between state agencies—at the executive level—should be encouraged.

State's Attorney Waller also said that the committee discussed a proposed Authority Resolution in support of Illinois justice systems integration. He said that the resolution will formally acknowledge and support the concept of integration of justice systems in Illinois. He said the committee voted unanimously to recommend the Resolution to the Authority for adoption.

{Director Goetten made a motion, seconded by Mr. Farrell, to approve draft Authority Resolution #1 (2002). The motion passed by unanimous voice vote of 12-0-7 as follows:}

Yes (12)
Chairman Bensinger
Ms. Buckwalter
Ms. Brown
Ms. Engel
Director Goetten
Director Gottfried
Superintendent Hillard
Director Jurkanin
Director Nolen
Mr. Piland
Mr. Farrell
State's Attorney Waller

No (0)

Absent (7)
Mr. Apa
Sheriff Bukowski
State's Attorney Devine
Ms. Josh
Chief Millner
Sheriff Sheahan
Director Snyder

State's Attorney Waller indicated that staff created a document for the committee that detailed the division of duties and responsibilities between the Information System Committee and the Integration Board. He said that the committee agreed with the division, but it was noted that both groups must be mindful of what the other group is doing so that our activities can be complementary instead of contradictory. One concept we confirmed was that all information systems -related requests for assistance to the Authority would continue to be reviewed by the Information Systems Committee.

State's Attorney Waller also indicated that the committee discussed Governor Ryan's integration executive order. He said that work is now well underway and is being driven by both governor Ryan's Executive Order Number 12 and the National Governor's Association Grant to Illinois. He reported that Executive Order Number 12 requires that a strategic plan for integration be completed by the end of the year. He said that the National Governor's Association Grant also requires specific deliverables.

State's Attorney Waller reported that the Integration Board now has two working subcommittees, the Planning

Committee and the Technical Committee. He said that the Technical Committee is concentrating on accomplishing a needs assessment and a justice information exchange points analysis. He said that the Planning Committee is concentrating on the development of an integration strategic plan. The two committees will be coordinating efforts as the process moves forward.

State's Attorney Waller reported that the committee also had a criminal history records audit update. He said that there are currently two audits in process; one is being completed and the other is just beginning. He said the audit being completed will soon be provided to the Illinois State Police to comment, and once they have had the chance to review it, it will be ready for publication.

Next, State's Attorney Waller reported that the committee reviewed funding requests by the Chicago Police Department and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County. He said that both requests relate to integration and improvement of criminal history records. He said that the committee agreed that further discussion must take place between Authority staff and both agencies before the committee can recommend action on either request. He said that follow up meetings have been scheduled. He indicated that these requests underscore the importance of insuring that information systems requests be coordinated so that efforts are not duplicated.

Finally, State's Attorney noted that the committee was made aware that this year's NCHIP application is due April 1st. He said that the committee heard from the Illinois State Police that they would like to refocus previously awarded NCHIP funds and submit additional information to staff on proposed changes.

State's Attorney Waller noted that that was his last meeting as chair of the Information Systems Committee. He said that it had been an interesting experience and he thanked staff, in particular Steve Prisoc, who has made his job as chair of the committee very easy.

Chairman Bensinger thanked State's Attorney Waller for his report and acknowledged the good work that State's Attorney Waller and Barbara Engel have done as chairs of their committees. He said that they have participated fully, done their homework and done it in a spirit of cooperation and accomplishment for their respective assignments.

{Vice-chair Buckwalter made a motion, seconded by Ms. Brown, to adopt the Information Systems Committee Report as presented by State's Attorney Waller. The motion passed by unanimous voice vote of 12-0-7 as follows:}

Yes (12)

Chairman Bensinger

Ms. Buckwalter

Ms. Brown

Ms. Engel

Director Goetten

Director Gottfried

Superintendent Hillard

Director Jurkanin

Director Nolen

Mr. Piland

Mr. Farrell

State's Attorney Waller

No (0)

Absent (7)

Mr. Apa

Sheriff Bukowski

State's Attorney Devine

Ms. Josh

Chief Millner

Sheriff Sheahan

Director Snyder

Legislation and Regulations Committee Report

{Director Goetten made a motion, seconded by Director Gottfried, to adopt the changes to the Authority's Organizational Rules to allow designees of ex officio Authority members to participate and vote at Authority

committee meetings. The motion passed by unanimous voice vote of 12-0-7 as follows:}

<i>Yes (12)</i>	<i>No (0)</i>	<i>Absent (7)</i>
<i>Chairman Bensinger</i>		<i>Mr. Apa</i>
<i>Ms. Buckwalter</i>		<i>Sheriff Bukowski</i>
<i>Ms. Brown</i>		<i>State's Attorney Devine</i>
<i>Ms. Engel</i>		<i>Ms. Josh</i>
<i>Director Goetten</i>		<i>Chief Millner</i>
<i>Director Gottfried</i>		<i>Sheriff Sheahan</i>
<i>Superintendent Hillard</i>		<i>Director Snyder</i>
<i>Director Jurkanin</i>		
<i>Director Nolen</i>		
<i>Mr. Piland</i>		
<i>Mr. Farrell</i>		
<i>State's Attorney Waller</i>		

{Mr. Farrell made a motion, seconded by State's Attorney Waller, to adopt the Legislation and Regulations Committee Report as presented by Director Goetten. The motion passed by voice vote of 11-1-7 as follows:}

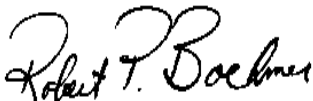
<i>Yes (11)</i>	<i>No (1)</i>	<i>Absent (7)</i>
<i>Chairman Bensinger</i>	<i>Ms. Brown</i>	<i>Mr. Apa</i>
<i>Ms. Buckwalter</i>		<i>Sheriff Bukowski</i>
<i>Ms. Engel</i>		<i>State's Attorney Devine</i>
<i>Director Goetten</i>		<i>Ms. Josh</i>
<i>Director Gottfried</i>		<i>Chief Millner</i>
<i>Superintendent Hillard</i>		<i>Sheriff Sheahan</i>
<i>Director Jurkanin</i>		<i>Director Snyder</i>
<i>Director Nolen</i>		
<i>Mr. Piland</i>		
<i>Mr. Farrell</i>		
<i>State's Attorney Waller</i>		

New Business

Chairman Bensinger said the remaining Authority meetings for 2002 are scheduled for June 7th, September 6th, and December 6th.

{Ms. Josh made a motion for adjournment. Director Gottfried seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.}

Respectfully Submitted,



Robert P. Boehmer
Secretary and General Counsel

Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-3997 at (312) 793-8550. TDD services are available at (312) 793-4170.



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

Memorandum

To: Authority Members
From: Hank Anthony
Date: June 10, 2002
Re: Office of Administrative Services Report – June 21, 2002 Authority Meeting

As always the Office of Administrative Services supports the day-to-day operations of the Authority with: meeting support, mail and supply operations, reception, security, vehicle maintenance and support, telecommunications, procurement services, travel arrangements, equipment maintenance and employee office relocations within our space.

After a competitive bidding process, Central Management Services (CMS) representatives are in the final stages of working out the details for signing a new ten year lease with Trizec Office Properties for the space the Authority currently occupies at 120 S. Riverside Plaza.



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Memorandum

To: Candice Kane
From: Robert D. Taylor
Date: June 5, 2002
Re: Federal and State Grants Unit Report – June 21, 2002 Authority Meeting

The 23 staff assigned to the Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU) performed a variety of activities during the last quarter.

Grant Activities

Following is information on grant activity during the period of January through March 2002. During that time FSGU staff monitored an average of 474 grants, totaling an average of \$118,248,270. Monitoring includes the following:

- Reviewing 1,354 monthly or quarterly data and fiscal reports;
- Initiating disbursement of funds requested by grantees;
- Conducting 60 site visits;
- Processing budget revisions and/or amendments to existing agreements;
- Reviewing requests for proposals drafted by grantees and proposed subcontracts between grantees and other service providers or vendors; and
- Providing technical assistance to grantees 791 times; this includes telephonic, e-mail, and on site contacts with grantees that request assistance regarding issues relating to their grant(s). Staff also receives communications from non-grantees regarding types of grants available through the federal government, and/or how to complete forms for federal grants.

Additionally, during this same period, FSGU staff processed 67 new agreements (grants), totaling \$9,726,261. Processing of a new agreement includes:

- Negotiating the program narrative, budget and budget narrative with the grantee;
- Processing the grant proposal for in-house Legal, Fiscal, and Research and Analysis reviews and comments;
- Making any necessary changes and then forwarding the agreement to the grantee for signature;

- Once returned, processing the agreement through the Office of General Counsel for the executive director's signature, and when signed returning a fully executed copy to the grantee as well as other contacts; and
- Initiating an obligation and disbursing any initial funds that are requested.

Administrative Activities

- Since the last Authority meeting in March 2002, FSGU staff have planned for and staffed six meetings: two Budget Committee meetings, a JCEC meeting, a Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council (MVTPC) meeting, a MVTPC Grant Review Committee meeting, and a MVTPC Public Information Committee meeting. This includes the preparation (often involving coordination with other Authority units such as Research and Analysis) and mailing of materials, and coordinating logistics with the Office of Administrative Services.
- An application was completed for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, and final award documents were processed for three other federal programs: the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (Byrne), the Victims of Crime Act, and Violence Against Women Act.
- Staff is continuing to work and meet with the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and other state agencies, such as Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, to determine areas of greatest need for the funds set-aside for innovative probation initiatives, jail-based mental health services, community-based transitional services for female offenders, and juvenile reporting centers.
- Requests for Proposals (local juvenile detention centers, and various Victims Of Crime Act set aside funds) are continuing to be prepared.
- Staff reviewed and scored 397 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant proposals received in response to a Request for Proposals.
- Staff reviewed and scored 25 proposals received from Children's Advocacy Centers in response to a Request for Proposals for the Victims of Crime Act funds. Funding recommendations will be presented at the June Authority meeting.
- Staff is working closely with Fiscal Management staff to close out the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants program for Federal Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, Anti-Drug Abuse Act (Byrne) Federal Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996, and the Violence Against Women Act program for Federal Fiscal Year 1996. The Victims of Crime Act program for Federal Fiscal Year 1998 has been successfully closed out.

Miscellaneous Activities

- Staff, along with Office of General Counsel staff, are continuing to train newly hired staff.
- FSGU supervisory staff conducted fourteen interviews for three vacant positions. To date, two staff have been hired and one offer is pending.
- FSGU supervisory staff will continue to interview for five vacant positions.
- Two bidder's conferences were held for the Child Advocacy Center Request for Proposals.
- A new format is being developed for the Victims of Crime Act continuation grants.

- In support of the Authority's Strategic Plan, staff continues to prioritize the projects and activities as well as develop strategies to best incorporate the Authority's Action Plan initiatives into unit operations over the next 18 months.
- Staff attended a Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) meeting in Washington, DC during May.
- Staff also attended the Illinois Public Defender Association spring seminar, an Illinois Probation and Court Services Association conference, and, evaluated a grammar and proof reading seminar.
- Staff hosted site visits for the Byrne (ADAA), Local Law Enforcement Block Grants program, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants programs.
- Last, FSGU staff has continued a review and an update of the unit's policies and procedures manual.



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Memorandum

To: Authority Members

From: Steve Prisoc
Associate Director, Information Systems Unit

Date: June 10, 2002

Re: Information Systems Unit Report – June 21, 2002, Authority Meeting

This memorandum highlights work performed by the Information Systems Unit:

Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems (IIJIS) Project

Since the last Authority meeting, the following work has been completed on the Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems (IIJIS) Project:

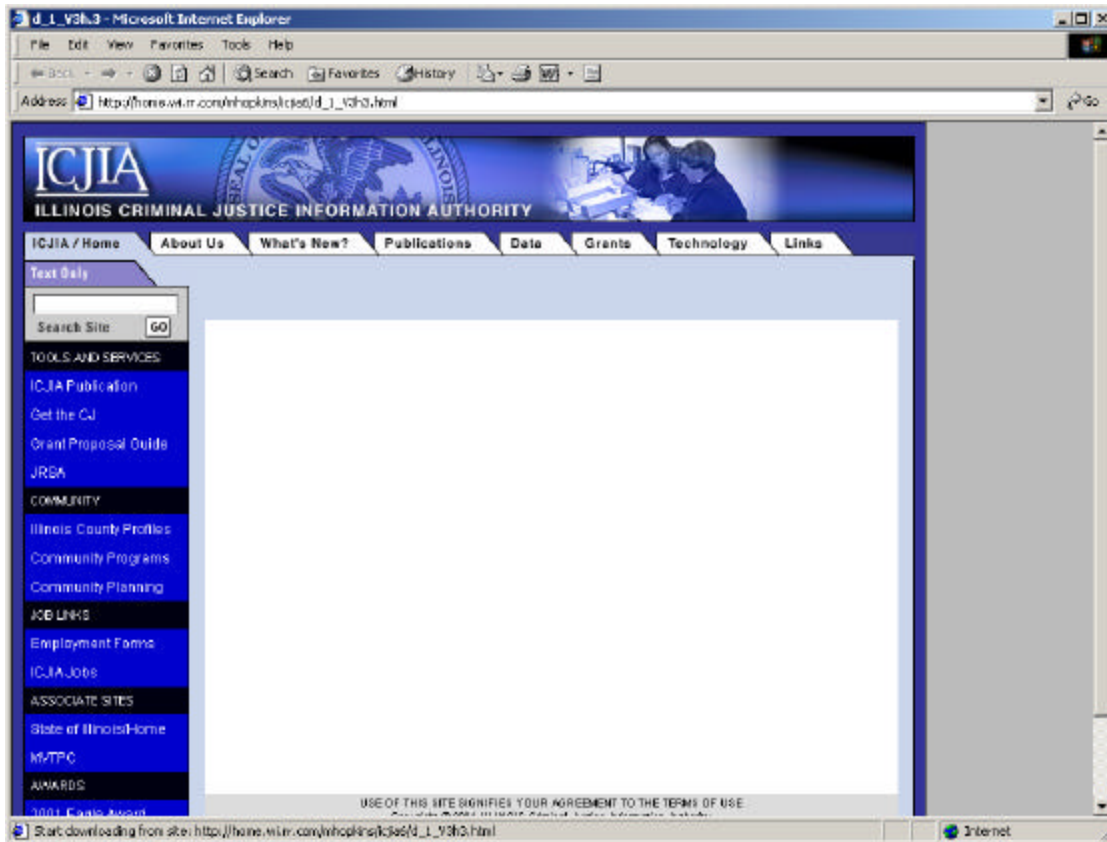
- The IIJIS Planning Committee has met six times since March 1st, and has created a revised Mission/Vision Statement (see attachment) for the statewide integration effort. The Committee is also generating a Scenario for Justice Information Sharing in Illinois. This entails a sequential identification of information needed to support criminal justice decision-making throughout the justice enterprise. This will result in a set of operational requirements and performance standards to be used by the IIJIS Technical Committee for its work.
- The IIJIS Technical Committee has met four times since March 1st to consider specific directions for work on a Statewide Integration Needs Assessment and how to incorporate the operational requirements generated by the Planning Committee. Previous survey efforts on information management capabilities of justice agencies were reviewed. The committee began researching the status and capabilities of state justice information systems that support offender-based decision-making.
- Staff continued documenting justice information exchange points in Cook County. The Cook County Exchange Points Work Group has met four times. Thus far, the focus has been on “critical path” exchanges that impact 1) the

state criminal history record information (CHRI), and 2) “current status” on subjects (e.g., warrants, bond status, probation status, jail status, etc.). Dave Uesry, who developed the methodology for the SEARCH Justice Information Exchange Model (JIEM) tool, has been hired as a contractual Exchange Points Consultant to provide quality control and assistance in facilitating work group meetings. This will ensure that the documentation can be used to develop requests for proposals (RFP) for the purpose of soliciting open and competitive bids for integration systems. Police, Sheriff, State’s Attorney, Court Clerk, and Probation Department needs assessment surveys and sampling plans have been developed and approved by Technical Committee, and will be mailed out mid-June.

- Staff have re-organized the IIJIS website www.icjia.state.il.us/ijis and have posted numerous IIJIS documents, committee meeting agendas and minutes, presentations, and other materials.
- An Illinois Team attended the Symposium on Integrated Justice, in Washington, DC, on March 25th – 27th. Sponsored by SEARCH, the symposium included information on integration activities in other states, as well as national efforts to support integration planning, and was also attended by teams from Cook, Sangamon, and McHenry counties.
- The IIJIS staff are participating in a consortium of Midwestern states involved in statewide integration projects. The purpose of the consortium is to pool resources for generating common data exchange standards using XML schema.

The Authority’s Web Page

- The Authority's twice-monthly e-mailing, the CJ Dispatch, continues to grow in popularity. 958 users have already subscribed, and approximately 5-10 users are added weekly.
- Staff continues work on the Authority’s Intranet. New agency news items are posted weekly; agency announcements are posted as needed. The Intranet provides a central location for electronic forms, agency news and policy documents that can be accessed from each staff person’s desktop computer.
- ISU and R&A staff are working on a new and improved version of the Authority's "DataNet" -- a web-based repository for statewide crime statistics. The improved DataNet will feature a new interface, improved graphing options, and a variety of new datasets.
- The Authority website is undergoing a significant renovation and will go "live" later this summer. The new Authority site will feature new color schemes, improved navigation, and additional content. (See below.)



The Authority's Information Systems for Law Enforcement

- **ALERTS**
 - ✓ Staff continue to test the ALERTS SCA/Satellite Switch to the Illinois State Police master switch in Springfield for the purpose of finally implementing Datatac2, Motorola's most advanced production mobile data radio network system.
 - ✓ A meeting of the ALERTS User Group took place on March 14, 2002. At this meeting the *ad hoc* ALERTS Advisory Committee members were officially elected as officers to the ALERTS Advisory and Policy Board.
 - ✓ The officers of the ALERTS Advisory and Policy Board met on May 15, 2002. At this meeting Officers discussed the future integration of existing Illinois mobile data systems and discussed the status of ALERTS/IWIN messaging and the DataTac 2.0 project in Henry County, Illinois.
- **ALERTS/IWIN Messaging**

- ✓ With the help of Central Management Services the ICJIA has been able to provide the address book of all the IWIN agencies and users to the ALERTS agencies and users. The Authority has created a new ALERTS function called /LIWIN. This new transaction allows any ALERTS user to list any IWIN agency or user on the IWIN network.
- **Conversion of ALERTS communications protocol to TCP/IP**
 - ✓ Staff and contract consultants continue to convert ALERTS from bi-synchronous communications to TCP/IP (the communications protocol in use on the Internet). This conversion is necessary for ALERTS to continue to communicate with the Illinois State Police LEADS system. While we expect the work to be completed before the July 1, 2002 due date, we have requested an extension from Illinois State Police due to the complexity of the work and the possibility that unknown problems might arise during testing.
- **PIMS**
 - ✓ The PIMS RFP was published on March 6, 2002. The bidders conference was held at the Authority on April 1, 2002 and RFP's were received from vendors on May 22, 2002. Six responses were received for this RFP. The Authority has established a PIMS RFP review committee that is made up of PIMS users as well as one Authority Board Member. The committee met on May 28, 2002 to begin the evaluation process.
- **PIMS Query Manager Enhancement Project**
 - ✓ The ICJIA continues to test this new enhancement to PIMS. A methodology for converting all PIMS data has been developed and will be used to maintain current data in the Query Manager.

The Authority's Information Systems for Victim Services Providers

- **InfoNet**

Fifty domestic violence and 28 sexual assault programs currently access the InfoNet from more than 120 sites throughout the site. During the past quarter, the InfoNet team continued to maintain the system for these users while modifying pages to accommodate user needs. Some specific accomplishments during the past quarter include the following:

- Thirteen domestic violence and 36 sexual assault databases were migrated during this quarter. The import utility was modified several times during the period to ensure efficient and accurate migration of data.

- Staff developed and released three new exception reports and one new management report.
- Four Medical-Criminal Justice Information reports were coded, tested and released.
- Four Client Information Reports were implemented. The new report generation method improved performance by 15 to 20 percent.
- The Coalition batch reporting utility was completed and implemented
- A new interface that allows users to tailor pick-list items for support activities and funding sources was released.
- Documentation for various components of InfoNet application was completed.
- Two trainings on the new web-application for ICASA-member agencies were delivered.
- Two InfoNet report trainings for managers of ICADV agencies were delivered.
- Two InfoNet user group meetings were held.
- Demonstrations of InfoNet were presented to the Department of Human Services and the Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois.
- InfoNet was exhibited at the National Sexual Violence Prevention Conference, which was held May 28, 29 and 30, 2002.

Customer Service Activities in support of ALERTS, PIMS, ALECS and InfoNet

- Staff performed twenty-five support-related site visits to law enforcement agencies between February 14, 2002 and May 29, 2002. A breakdown of these visits by application follows:
 - ✓ ALECS - five site visits
 - ✓ ALERTS - eighteen site visits
 - ✓ InfoNet - two user training sessions
- 874 calls for information systems support were handled between February 14, 2002 and May 29, 2002 .

Improvements to the Authority's Networking Infrastructure

- The Authority continues to expand its support of LEADS 2000 connectivity. As of 24 May 2002, more than 50 client departments are using LEADS 2000 through a leased-line direct connection to the Authority network, and the ISP's Computer-Based Training website is the #1 most-frequently accessed site by users within the network.

- The Systems Support Group implemented numerous rule changes to the Authority firewall that further restrict unauthorized user access and substantially improve protection against malicious attacks from external sources. All active rules were thoroughly documented for future reference.
- Three new servers have been installed on the network to divide the file-serving workload, improving the response time of existing servers.
- BackupExec software has been in use as our primary tape backup system for the past 3 months with good results. Nearly 30 user-requested file restorations have been successfully performed.

IIJIS Planning Committee Draft Vision

We envision becoming a recognized leader in justice information sharing, benefiting all citizens in Illinois and across the nation by creating a statewide information sharing capability that provides secure and timely access to accurate and complete information throughout the justice enterprise. Through integrated information sharing we will enhance the safety, security and quality of life of all citizens of Illinois; improve the quality of justice, the effectiveness of programs, and the efficiency of operations; and ensure informed decision-making, while respecting individual's privacy and confidentiality of information.

IIJIS Planning Committee Draft Mission

The IIJIS Governing Board represents justice agencies and courts spanning the full spectrum of the justice enterprise, including law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, corrections, and relevant non-justice agencies, at local (city/county) and state levels.

Our purpose is to:

1. Bring stakeholder organizations together to comprehensively and effectively plan justice information systems.
2. Coordinate information systems development activities.
3. Build and expand the range of effectiveness of information systems and sharing capabilities.
4. Improve the effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, accuracy and completeness of information.



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MEMORANDUM

To: Candice M. Kane, Executive Director
From: Diane Griffin, Chief Fiscal Officer
Date: June 7, 2002
Re: Summary of Office of Fiscal Management Activities

The following highlights the work performed by the Office of Fiscal Management since the last Authority meeting.

Reports

The following reports were prepared and submitted by OFM staff:

- Quarterly Accounts Receivable Report
- Federal Quarterly Financial Status Reports (47 reports)
- Illinois State Legislature forms
- Monthly Cost Center reports for agency operations and federal grant cost centers
- Various reports for the Comptroller's GASB34 Implementation Program:
 - State Agency Progress Report
 - Survey on Restricted Net Assets
 - Fund Classifications Confirmation
 - Annual Accounts Receivable Reporting Statement
- Assisted in preparation of the Agency Quarterly Performance Report for 3rd quarter of FY02
- Final Grant Status Report, Lapsed Funds Report and Cash Flow Report for the Motor Vehicle Grant Review Committee
- FY01 financial statements for the 2001 Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program Annual Report
- Cash Balance Analysis for FY2001 and FY2002 for the ALERTS Advisory and Policy Board

Accounts Receivable

- Reviewed billing for **\$1,015,143** to **308** users. To date, received and processed approximately **\$149,887** or **15%** of the current billing.
- Continued to follow-up on outstanding balances and issued past due notices for invoices over 30 days old.
- Began researching and drafting specifications for a new automated accounts receivable system to replace current manual system.
- Reviewed billing to insurance companies for Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program. To date, received and processed approximately **\$5,817,843** or **99%** of current billing.

Federal Grants

- Conducted preliminary budget reviews of approximately **226** interagency agreements.
- Processed **130** contract obligation documents (**\$10,918,116**) and **404** vouchers (**\$20,445,911**) for federal grants to state and local governments and not-for-profit agencies.
- Prepared 17 payment history letters in response to requests from grantees for information for their independent audits.
- Reviewed 12 independent audit reports from grantees for compliance with audit requirements and conducted follow-up on seven.
- Performed three detailed monitoring reviews of grantees and continued follow-up on two previous reviews.
- Continued work on risk assessment criteria to be used to select grant programs to undergo detailed monitoring reviews.
- Drafted and implemented procedures to review status of all federal grant programs on a monthly basis to assist in timely close-out of individual grants. Closed two federal grant programs and submitted final financial status reports to the DOJ.
- Drafted procedures and implementation plan for new time documentation policy for federally-funded positions.
- Refined federal fund drawdown procedures and related accounting record format.

General Agency Operations

- Completed contract calculations and provided financial information to the Office of Human for eight new or amended contracts for contractual employees.
- Began review of outstanding obligations and cost center status in preparation for year end close.
- Completed obligation, expenditure and revenue reconciliations for all six trust funds.

Agency Budget

- Submitted required FY2003 budget forms to the Illinois State Legislature.
- Testified before the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on March 6, 2002 and April 2, 2002 regarding our FY03 budget request.
- Responded to follow-up questions from both House and Senate legislative staffers.

Audit

- Prepared and submitted corrective action plans for draft agency findings in the state Single Audit for FY01.
- Conducted internal review and prepared and submitted annual Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act Certification.
- Gathered supporting documentation and prepared reply to four remaining recommendations from previous Office of Justice Programs financial monitoring visit.

Other Misc. Projects

- Attended Accounting Information System (AIS) users meeting sponsored by CMS.

Personnel Changes

New Hires: Leonard Schrank – Internal Auditor
 Michael Special – Accounting Supervisor

Departures None

Attempts to fill vacancies:

No vacancies.



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Memorandum

To: Candice M. Kane
From: Jan M. Oncken
Date: June 3, 2002
Re: Summary of Human Resources Activities

The following highlights the work performed by Human Resources since the last Authority meeting.

Recruitment, Screening and Hiring

- Staffed a booth and distributed ICJIA information and vacancy posting notices to individuals at a Central Management Services Minority Outreach Job Forum in Chicago Heights.
- Advertised and recruited for 11 vacant positions.
- Logged and forwarded 918 resumes to hiring supervisors; sent accompanying CMS-100's for grading.
- Prepared and sent out over 30 interview letters.
- Provided 13 orientation meetings for new full-time staff and several part-time interns.
- Prepared contract amendments for several contractual interns and annual increases for full-time contractual staff.
- Processed 1 promotion and 2 intra-agency transfers.
- Processed 4 resignations/involuntary terminations.

Employee Benefits

- Attended the Annual Benefits Choice seminar in Springfield. Provided staff with Benefits Choice booklets detailing plan changes for elections to be effective July 1, 2002.
- Processed 14 Benefit Choice insurance changes for staff.
- Processed 6 new Flexible Spending Account registrations for FY2003.
- Worked with several new staff to explain insurance benefit options as well as researched and resolved insurance related problems.

- Processed all Wageworks deductions and June 1, 2002 fare increases for staff enrolled for this transportation benefit.
- Provided 2 staff with disability and family leave information. Processed all related medical/administrative paperwork.
- Processed all Workers' Compensation forms with CMS Risk Management for an injured employee.
- Scheduled several staff for 2002 retirement seminars.
- Displayed new Deferred Compensation marketing poster.
- Processed and distributed Savings Bonds for employees.

Salaries & Compensation

- Continued bi-monthly payroll processing for 100 employees.
- Processed 3 salary reversals requiring numerous steps to return money to our general funds.
- Implemented computation changes for determining hourly or daily equivalent of a base salary for furlough days and other non-compensated days/hours.
- Issued time balance reports monthly to payroll and contractual employees as well as supervisors.
- Two employees donated time to the agency Sick Leave Bank.
- Continued distribution of petty cash.
- Processed wage garnishments and other involuntary wage deductions.

Equal Employment Opportunities

- Attended adverse impact training at the Department of Human Rights (DHR). Adverse impact must be analyzed when processing any layoffs.
- Followed up with Representative Charles Morrow III regarding questions raised at the appropriations hearings regarding minority representation at the Authority.
- Worked with the Interagency Committee on Employees with Disabilities to hire a summer intern.
- Prepared and submitted 3rd Quarter EEO reports for FY2002 to DHR.
- Met with DHR liaison regarding 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarter reports.
- Researched reasonable accommodation issues related to employment at the Authority.
- Staff attended "Seeking Common Ground", the 13th annual EEO/diversity conference including several sessions on dispute resolution.

Staff Development & Training

- Held a quarterly supervisors meeting and discussed the new Background Investigation Policy. Also reviewed annual performance reviews and the supervisor's responsibilities.

- Supervisory staff attended a teleconference on recent Supreme Court decisions and the implications for State Employees with Disabilities and the agencies they work for.
- Coordinated Rutan training for new supervisors.
- Investigated and recommended management training for new supervisors.
- Coordinated the purchase of additional software training coupons for New Horizons. Researched the on-line courses available.
- Counseled supervisors on progressive discipline and probationary discharge procedures.
- Provided information and processed tuition reimbursement for several staff.
- Provided staff with information regarding the Illinois Virtual Campus – a searchable database with links to colleges and universities in Illinois that offer course via the Internet.
- Continued to provide staff with development tools now available in library for use.

Other Miscellaneous Projects

- Provided the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs with a copy of the Authority's Workplace Violence Policy for their use in establishing a policy.
- In conjunction with the Office of General Counsel, reviewed and revised the Background Investigation Policy and procedures.
- Worked with the Office of Public Information and the agency's webmaster to include additional personnel forms on the agency's Intranet for easy access by staff.
- Clarified several job descriptions.
- Updated the agency organizational chart.
- Attended and participated in meetings of the IL Corporate Citizen Initiative and the IL Employer's Awareness and Assistance Policy task force. Lunched with several members and Australia's liaison researching partner and workplace violence.
- Processed 3 and 6-month evaluations as well as annual evaluations for all staff.
- Continued background checks and fingerprinting for all new employees.

Reports

The following reports were prepared and submitted by HR staff:

- Provided Labor Relations with updated vacancy information for layoff database.
- Provided CMS with furlough report detailing remaining staff to take furlough days through the end of the fiscal year.
- U.S. Census Report detailing number of employees and related salaries.
- End of the month headcount and staff salary information to executive staff.
- Bureau of the Budget Headcount Tracking Form to the Bureau analyst.



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Memorandum

To: Authority Members

From: Robert P. Boehmer
General Counsel

Date: May 31, 2002

Re: Office of General Counsel Report – June 21, 2002 Authority Meeting

This memorandum highlights the work performed by the Office of General Counsel since the last Authority meeting through May 31, 2002:

Document Reviews

- Over 440 preliminary and final reviews of grant agreements, and grantee subcontracts, request for proposals and publications, of which 239 were related to ADAA.
- Reviewed Authority and Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council publications including an On Good Authority and the Council's Annual Report.
- Reviewed Violence Against Women Act, Byrne and Victims of Crime Act award documents.
- Prepared and reviewed privacy certificates and information sharing agreements for research projects.
- Prepared and reviewed other miscellaneous Authority contracts, including 12 agreements for contractual employees.
- Assisted the Research and Analysis Unit in the preparation and review of materials for the Capital Punishment Commission.

Meetings

- Provided support for and participated in the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council quarterly meeting and its Grant Review Committee meeting.
- Participated in one meeting of the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council's *Ad Hoc* Committee on Public Information.
- Attended meetings of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems Board Planning and Technical subcommittees.
- Conducted and attended two training sessions for FSGU staff.
- Attended the National Criminal Justice Association's Board of Directors Meeting.

Legislation/Rulemaking

- Monitored bills introduced in the General Assembly.
- Monitored legislation introduced to ensure that Illinois will comply with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act.
- Completed the process of amending the Authority's administrative rules to allow designees of *ex officio* Authority members to participate and vote at Authority committee meetings.

Other

- Continued to research statutes and case law pertaining to criminal justice information sharing and confidentiality of criminal justice information. Our goal is to develop a document that identifies the statutes and case law that apply to information sharing among components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems.
- Completed the update of the Federal and State Grants Unit Financial Guide and took steps to post the guide and associated training materials on the Internet for grantees.
- Continued working with the Illinois State Police and the Federal and State Grants Unit to develop a state mitigation plan that identifies and documents the process and points of accountability in the state in regard to federally funded activities

which address methamphetamine laboratory operations.

- Provided input on the redesign of The Compiler, and provided an article for The Compiler on the President's proposed Justice Assistance Grant Program.
- Continued working with the Illinois State Police to comply with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, the latest addition to the federal sex offender registration requirements.
- Continued to provide legal consultation to Authority staff, and review various documents and mailings.

If you need additional information, please contact me.



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Memorandum

To: Authority Members

From: Gerard F. Ramker, Ph.D.
Research and Analysis Unit

Date: May 15, 2002

Re: Research and Analysis Unit Report – June 21, 2002 Authority Meeting

This memorandum highlights some of the work performed by Research and Analysis Unit staff since the Authority's last quarterly meeting.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Publications

- R & A staff published three (3) reports since the last Authority meeting.
 - *Results of the 2000 Illinois Adult Probation Outcome Study* (March 2002), David Olson, Sharyn Adams and Rich Adkins (AOIC).
 - *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, Part One: Surveys of Juvenile Justice Professionals* (March 2002), Tim Lavery.
 - *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, Part Two: Case Studies of New or Changed Juvenile Justice System Processes* (March 2002), Tim Lavery.
- Staff also developed a special report entitled, “The Needs of the Wrongfully Convicted: A Report on a Panel Discussion”, for the Governor’s Commission on Capital Punishment.
- Staff also completed several funded program assessments and profiles of funded programs for the Federal and State Grants Unit and the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council.
- Finally, staff completed several final reports for respective external granting agencies which are noted below.

Briefings/Presentations

Since the last Authority meeting, R & A staff made presentations at and/or attended:

- Chicago Medical Society;
- Harold Rose Lecture at the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee;
- Violence Against Women Workshop, National Academy of Science;
- Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, Grant Review Committee, and Public Information Committee meetings;
- Information Systems Committee and integration workgroup meetings;
- Meetings of the Cook County Girls Link steering committee, evaluation committee, and program development committee;
- A graduate class in public policy at the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago;
- Illinois Prevention 2000;
- Public Health Futures Illinois' partnership development council;
- Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center advisory board;
- JRSA's Research Committee;
- Illinois Juvenile Justice Forum, Training, and Data advisory committee meetings; and
- Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission meetings and a meeting of its Disproportionate Minority Confinement Subcommittee.

Information Requests

Staff handled a total of 401 information requests during the last quarter (1/1-3/31/02), which was a 20% increase from the previous quarter. Eighty-one percent of these requests were completed in two days or less. For the first, the majority of information requests were received via email and/or through the Authority's website (58%), replacing phone (36%) and regular mail (3%) as the most common request method. R&A staff distributed 23,903 publications during the period, including 13,734 documents that were downloaded by visitors to the agency's website. (**TABLE 1** attached to this memorandum provides a more detailed picture of the information requests handled by the unit.)

Web Site Development

Staff also contributed toward the continued development of the Authority's Web site (www.icjia.state.il.us). (A Web Site Traffic report is presented in **TABLE 2** attached to this memorandum.) We continue to expand the criminal justice data and information available on the site. We also continue to actively gather user satisfaction information and other feedback "on-line." Staff also continues to upload publications to the site and have perfected our on-line ordering forms and protocols. The site averaged nearly 525 daily user sessions during the quarter, and we now

have 921 registered users of the Authority's email program that automatically alerts Web site visitors to new information added to the site.

Staff also continues to contribute to the ongoing development of the Authority's secure intranet site (www2.icjia.state.il.us).

Staff also continues to develop and refine the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council website (www.icjia.state.il.us/my) to further assist and educate individuals about motor vehicle theft prevention.

FSGU Support Efforts

Upon request, R&A staff review and comment on proposed program narratives submitted by potential grantees to the Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU). The focus of R&A comments are in the areas of proposed objectives, goals, and performance measures. FSGU staff also request R&A assistance in the development of data reports for proposed programs. R&A staff has also assumed responsibility for the computerization of some program performance data and, upon FSGU request, we produce program status reports and/or profiles assessing performance over a given period of time. *TABLE 3* attached to this memorandum summarizes this staff activity.

Planning and Research Committee

Staff is planning the next meeting of the Authority's Planning and Research Committee, which will be in May. The meeting is expected to review and discuss the Research & Analysis Unit's workplan as reflected in the Authority's Strategic Plan, including all current and planned internal and external projects. The committee also oversees the work of the Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB), and will be briefed on these activities.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Audit

The unit's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Audit Center is an ADAA-funded in-house effort to continually examine the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of this information, and to recommend strategies for its improvement. With regard to the current audit, the draft final report has been circulated in-house and editing is taking place. The next level of review will include comments from the Illinois State Police. Publication of the final report is planned for the summer of 2002. The upcoming 2002/2003 audit project is being planned and a draft methodology being developed to focus audit activities on electronic reporting issues. Staff also continue to participate in ISP hosted livescan users and county wide training meetings across the state.

EVALUATION PROGRAM

The Research and Analysis Unit pursues an aggressive program evaluation and research agenda through an in-house ADAA-funded evaluation program. An update on current projects follows.

2000 Probation Outcome Study

With the cooperation of the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (as well as individual probation departments) information for all adult and juvenile probationers discharged during November 2000 was collected and analyzed to identify the characteristics of Illinois' probation population, the conditions of their sentences and the outcomes of these sentences. A final report summarizing the general characteristics and outcomes of Illinois probationers has been drafted and is undergoing review. An *On Good Authority* has also been drafted for review. In addition, a series of more specific reports are underway, some of which will involve partnerships between the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and researchers in universities throughout Illinois.

Identifying Groups of Violent Probationers at High Risk to Recidivate and Fail at Treatment

This project is utilizing information collected as part of the 2000 Probation Outcome Study, and represents a partnership between Authority staff and Loyola University's Department of Criminal Justice. The study will examine factors associated with probationers' recidivism and results of participation in treatment programs. A final report of the study is due August 21, 2002.

Chicago Community Policing (CAPS) Program 2001-2002

This project is being conducted by Northwestern University and is the final phase of a comprehensive multi-year assessment of the Chicago Police Department's community policing program. The Authority has been supporting this evaluation for several years. A final report on this phase of the study is due December 31, 2002.

Lake County Domestic Violence Probation Program Evaluation

This is an impact evaluation of a specialized probation program in Lake County focused on domestic violence offenders, and is being carried out by Justice Research Associates (JRA). The project is a follow-up to an implementation evaluation recently completed by JRA. A final report is due December 31, 2002.

Little Village Community Youth Worker Study

This is an extended study of data derived from the Little Village Gang Violence Reduction Program (GVRP). The GVRP was one of a series of recent initiatives in Illinois and elsewhere to address the youth gang problem. The Chicago Police Department administered the project between 1992 and 1997 with federal funds provided by the Authority. University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration Professor Irving Spergel designed the project and became its coordinator. Among other components of the comprehensive program was the employment of youth outreach workers. This study examines survey data and other information on this component of the project. A final report is due June 30, 2002.

Citizens and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) Project Evaluation

The CLEAR project is a major initiative of the Chicago Police Department to integrate information systems and processes within the department and, in many ways, represents an evolution of community policing efforts incorporating technological advances, increased accountability measures, community participation and other developments. The University of Illinois at Chicago and Northwestern University CLEAR is conducting the evaluation of. A final report is due December 31, 2002.

Reintegration of Gang Offenders in the Community Study

In collaboration with DePaul University's Department of Sociology, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Attorney General's Gang Crime Prevention Center, a small-scale, pilot study of the reintegration process will be conducted. The study will be largely qualitative examining how gang & non-gang offenders go about reintegrating into their communities of origin. The project has been reviewed and approved by the Authority's Institutional Review Board. A final project description and contract are under preparation, and we expect the study to be initiated in 30 to 45 days.

Henry/Mercer Counties Drug Task Force Evaluation

The project, which is part of R & A staff's ongoing efforts to assess the impact of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) Units (funded by the Authority), has been completed. The limited evaluation examined the impact of the unit (which existed for the period 1991-1996) on the types of drug arrests made, and the numbers of persons arrested who were subsequently convicted and committed to the Department of Corrections. A report was made to the Authority at its March 1, 2002 meeting.

Statewide Crime Victimization Survey

Growing out of recommendations in the *State Criminal Justice Plan*, staff is attempting to launch a state crime victimization survey modeled on the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Crime Victimization Survey, and similar efforts in other states. Staff developed a "request

for proposals" which will have the selected vendor undertake the survey, incorporate defined sampling and methodological strategies, and provide the Authority with a data file. The RFP was finalized and published in October 2001 pursuant to Department of Central Management Services guidelines. Proposals were received and reviewed by staff. Staff has met with the prospective vendor and expects to implement the survey in the Spring 2002.

Final Evaluation Reports Received – Publications Under Development

Drafts of final reports have been received for the following external evaluation projects and are undergoing staff review and/or staff is developing final publications at this time.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Evaluator</u>
An Implementation Assessment of the Domestic Violence Probation Projects in Lake, Winnebago and Kankakee Counties	Justice Research Associates
An Impact Evaluation of Juvenile Probation Projects in Christian, Peoria and Winnebago Counties	University of Illinois at Springfield
An Evaluation of Specialized Sex Offender Probation Projects in Coles, Madison and Vermilion Counties	University of Illinois at Springfield
An Evaluation of Sex Offender Probation Projects in Lake, DuPage and Winnebago Counties	Loyola University Chicago
Process and Impact Evaluation of Specialized Domestic Violence Probation Projects in Peoria, Sangamon, and Tazewell Counties	University of Illinois at Springfield

Chicago Homicide Dataset Update Project

The Research and Analysis Unit maintains a comprehensive database containing information on every homicide that occurred in the City of Chicago between 1965 and 1996. This information is culled from Chicago Police Department files following a long-standing collaborative process developed with the department's Detective Division. Staff recently completed an effort to update the dataset with information for the years 1997 through 2000, and will soon begin collecting 2001 data. We expect to generate a variety of research products from this dataset and to develop an archive version for use by other researchers through the University of Michigan's National Criminal Justice Data Archive. The data cleaning process will take several more weeks to complete.

EXTERNALLY-FUNDED PROJECTS

NIJ Chicago Women's Health Risk Study (CWHRS)

This was a federally funded (National Institute of Justice) study of factors associated with lethal domestic violence. The NIJ report was completed months ago but the data and findings continue to be utilized, discussed and studied for a number of purposes, and future products are planned:

- A group of CWHRS collaborators is nearing completion of a report on help-seeking and intervention results.
- Another group is writing a report on risk factors for life-threatening injury or death for Latina/Hispanic abused women, which should be completed later this year.
- Reports and publications from the project are still in demand, including the full NIJ report, the Project at a Glance, the paper on proxy methods, two papers on collaboration, and the presentation given to NIJ last July.
- Staff have also have been handling requests for the instruments and scales developed for the study, including the Social Support Network scale, and the English and Spanish versions of the questionnaires.
- CWHRS archived data are being used for studies on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and domestic violence, and on the relation between domestic violence and social support.
- The "CWHRS Forum" listserv has 96 members and three separate interest groups: child survivors and witnesses, strangulation and choking, and social support network (SSN).
- Under a no-cost extension of the NIJ grant to allow for the further development and refinement of the CWHRS calendar history data, a UIC researcher is helping us compile all of the calendar history data into a single database.

NIJ Evaluation of the Cook County State's Attorney's Victim-Witness Program

This was a federally funded (National Institute of Justice) evaluation of the Cook County State's Attorney's Victim Witness Program. The final report has been submitted to NIJ and to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. Staff is awaiting reviewer comments from NIJ but expects to publish the full report and an *On Good Authority* by July 1, 2002.

BJS Gun Crime Study

This is a federally funded (Bureau of Justice Statistics) project being carried out in partnership with the Illinois State Police, which we hope will establish a warehouse of criminal history record information for research purposes. Extracts of criminal history data have been received and have been analyzed. Archiving procedures are being finalized and the report on an analysis of all 1998 arrests for gun-related charges is nearing completion. A final report to BJS will be completed by the end of June 2002, and *Research Bulletin* summarizing the report is also planned for publication later in the spring.

BJA Study of MEG Unit and Local Police Department Drug Targets

This is a federally funded (Bureau of Justice Assistance) study being carried out in partnership with Loyola University's Department of Criminal Justice. Data regarding criminal histories, and drug arrest dispositions, for a sample of Illinois' multi-jurisdictional drug task force targets and a comparison group of local police department arrestees has been collected and coded, and is now being analyzed to better understand the differences between MEG/TF and local police department drug targets. In addition, the project has also developed a means to compare Authority-funded MEG and Task Force activities with the general drug control activities in the areas they serve. This technique was used to develop new comprehensive statistical profiles for each unit, and place their efforts into the larger context of drug control efforts in the jurisdictions they work in. A final report for the project will be completed at the end of June 2002. A *Research Bulletin* and at least one external publication are also planned.

IJJC Evaluation of the Impact of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act

This project is funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, utilizing Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funds, and is a complex, multi-phase study evaluating the implementation, process, and impact of recent changes to the Juvenile Court Act in Illinois. The project involves the study of processes by which individuals and agencies impacted by the Act's legislative changes understand the major statutory provisions and the extent to which local implementation efforts are consistent across the state. The project also involves the collection of statewide juvenile arrest data from local law enforcement agencies. A final report was published in March 2002. Three *On Good Authority* publications based on the full report are also planned.

IJJC Study of Disproportionate Minority Representation in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System

This project is funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission utilizing OJJDP funds, and is a study of disproportionate minority representation among juveniles in the Cook County Juvenile Justice System. Staff has completed collection and analysis of aggregate data from various juvenile justice system contact points, and has presented a draft of those findings at a meeting of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Staff is also collecting case-level data on a sample of juveniles to measure the possible influence of specific factors on decisions made as the juveniles are processed through the system. A Phase I (aggregate data) report is expected to be completed shortly. A Phase II (case-level data) report is expected to be completed by June 30, 2002. *Research Bulletins* drawing from these findings are also planned.

BJS State Police NIBRS Grant Project

A \$1.2 million discretionary grant application developed jointly with the Illinois State Police was awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. The project will lead to the development of local records management solutions and a state central repository for National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data. In connection with this State Police grant, R&A

staff are to: (1) assist in the evaluation of crime analysis tools which will be developed as part of the project, and (2) develop “case studies” on how local law enforcement agencies make use of the expanded incident-based crime data. To date, staff has attended an organizational meeting for the project and is assisting in the formation of project steering and advisory committees.

JRSA Disproportionate Minority Confinement Grant Project

With the assistance of a \$20,000 grant from the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), staff is developing comprehensive statistical profiles for each of Illinois’ 102 counties focused on assessing disproportionate minority overrepresentation and containing a host of data and information relative to juvenile justice planning, problem identification and problem solving. The profiles will be available in printed form and will be downloadable from the Authority’s web site. We expect to complete the profiles by June 30, 2002.

BJS Crime Analysis and Mapping for Local Police Grant Project

Staff developed a \$50,000 grant application for the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics' State Justice Statistics program for the development of a crime analysis and mapping manual for local law enforcement. The publication would be a companion piece to the already-published crime analysis manual. The grant was awarded in February and the project was initiated in March 2002. The final product is expected to be completed by October 1, 2002.

JRSA Multi-State Research on Homicide Data Grant Project

With the assistance of a \$4,500 grant from JRSA, Staff is participating in a funded five-state (Illinois, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Utah and Michigan) grant project facilitated by JRSA to study incident-based homicide data. Staff has begun collecting and analyzing homicide case information from several local police departments in Illinois as part of this project. A report on this work will be completed by August 30, 2002.

NSF Spatial Metadata Training Grant Project

Staff received a \$5,000 grant from the Federal Geographic Data Committee (National Science Foundation) through the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) to develop a workshop on Spatial Metadata. The first workshop was presented at the JRSA national meeting in New Orleans in October 2001. The second will be held at the NIJ Research & Evaluation Conference in Washington, DC in July 2002.

EXTERNAL GRANT PROPOSALS UNDER DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW

- Staff helped develop and submit a proposal for a National Institute of Corrections grant for research and evaluation with the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). The proposal is

for a collaboration with IDOC, the University of Illinois at Chicago, Loyola University Chicago, the Authority, the Isaac Ray Center, and the John Howard Association.

- Staff developed and submitted a research proposal to the National Youth Gang Center for a study that would examine the recidivism of gang versus non-gang members released from Illinois prisons.
- Staff developed and submitted a proposal to the Justice Research and Statistics Association for a grant to conduct an in-depth examination of the backgrounds, needs, and services received by female delinquents that have been committed to IDOC. Ultimately, the project seeks to develop research, programming and policy recommendations to aid the State in the implementation of gender-specific programming for female delinquents.
- Staff is developing a joint project proposal with Loyola University's Department of Criminal Justice, the John Howard Association and Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities to study sentencing practices in Illinois. The project will be funded through the Authority's ADAA-funded evaluation program.
- Staff is working with the Attorney General's Gang Crime Prevention Center on a joint project, which will result in a series of four (4) publications highlighting practices and experience around community capacity building. The project will involve human subject research issues and so will be subject to review by the Authority's IRB. The project will be funded through the Authority's ADAA-funded evaluation program.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

R & A staff continues to provide a variety of technical assistance on extra-agency research and evaluation projects. Since the last Authority meeting:

- Staff provided significant technical assistance to the Governor's Capital Punishment Commission on a special analysis of capital cases in Illinois. Staff helped the commission's researchers link Chicago Homicide Dataset data to information maintained by the Illinois Department of Corrections utilizing criminal history record information (raphseets) and information obtained via the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS). Staff also analyzed over 7,000 death certificates obtained from the Illinois Department of Public Health to try to match additional victim information to the IDOC records. Staff also coordinated the use of three focus groups of homicide victim survivors to help develop a report for the Commission from this community. Staff also worked with Northwestern University's Center on Wrongful Convictions to conduct a panel discussion involving persons wrongfully sentenced to death row. The Commission's final report was recently published and contains three reports put together by Authority staff.

- Staff continued to assist in several third-party research projects involving studies of individuals' criminal history records including those conducted by:
 - Loyola University's Department of Criminal Justice;
 - University of Chicago's Chapin Hall;
 - Illinois Department of Human Services and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc;
 - University of Illinois at Chicago, Jane Addams School of Social Work;
 - University of Chicago's Harris School of Public Policy Studies; and
 - Northwestern University's Medical School.

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITIES

The Authority established an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to review all research and evaluation projects conducted by or supported by the Authority, which involve human subjects. Such research must be scrutinized for compliance with various laws and regulations designed to protect human research subjects. The IRB convenes to consider research applications and to review the status of previously approved studies. Since the last Authority meeting:

- The IRB also approved a revised application for the Reintegration of Gang Offenders in the Community Study to be conducted by Dr. Greg Scott of DePaul University.
- The IRB also approved a revised application for the Cook County Disproportionate Minority Representation Study.
- The IRB approved the application for the Authority-funded impact evaluation of a domestic violence probation program in Lake County to be conducted by Justice Research Associates.
- The IRB approved the application for Homicide Victim Survivor focus groups being coordinated by Authority staff for a report to the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT/TRAINING

- Staff continues to implement a variety of staff development and training programs and projects. These include: (a) observations/site visits to several key criminal justice agencies; (b) peer review process for project development and pre-publication; (c) partnerships with the academic community; (d) development of specific training classes including ArcView mapping, effective public speaking, multivariate statistical analysis, basic SPSS use, data availability in criminal justice, among other topics; (e) human subject research issues/concerns and practices; and, (f) project management training.

- A total of nine (9) R&A staff persons are currently pursuing advanced academic degrees: Five (5) are enrolled in graduate programs and four (4) are in post-graduate programs. Additionally, three (3) staff are pursuing professional licenses for information systems auditing.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like further information on any of these activities.

GFR:r

TABLE 1. Information Request Handling Statistics

IIEM	FIRST QUARTER 7/1 - 9/30/2001	SECOND QUARTER 10/1 - 12/31/2001	THIRD QUARTER 1/1 - 3/31/2002	FOURTH QUARTER 4/1 - 6/30/2002	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE
Information requests handled:	421	333	401		1155
Monthly average number of requests:	140	111	134		128.33
Pct of requests completed within two days:	82%	77%	81%		80%
Geographic Origin of requesters:					
Chicago metropolitan area	31%	26%	22%		26.3%
Other region of Illinois	44%	37%	43%		41.3%
U.S. other than Illinois	17%	25%	23%		21.7%
Outside the U.S.	2%	2%	2%		2.0%
Unknown	6%	10%	10%		8.7%
Type of requester:					
Government agency	34%	32%	33%		33.0%
Private citizen	17%	22%	22%		19.5%
Private agency	27%	19%	19%		20.3%
Researcher	11%	9%	13%		11.0%
Student	6%	11%	10%		9.0%
Media	3%	5%	2%		3.3%
Legislators	1%	1%	<1%		1.0%
Inmates	1%	2%	<1%		1.5%
Unknown	-	-	-		-
Method of request:					
Telephone/fax	47%	42%	36%		41.6%
Mail	3%	5%	3%		3.7%
Email/Internet	25%	34%	40%		33.0%
In-person	11%	5%	3%		6.3%
ICJIA Web site	13%	14%	18%		15.0%
Publications disseminated:					
Mailed in response to written requests	33,226	13,951	9,929		57,106
Mailed in response to Web site requests	183	324	240		747
Downloaded from Web Site	10,634	8,860	13,734		33,228
Total	44,043	23,135	23,903		91,081

TABLE 2. Web Site Traffic Report

	FIRST QUARTER 7/1-9/30/01	SECOND QUARTER 10/1-12/31/2001	THIRD QUARTER 1/1-3/31/2002	FOURTH QUARTER 4/1-6/30/2002	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE
Hits for Home Page	468,294	517,906	578,946		1,565,146
Number of User Sessions	38,226	40,732	46,958		125,916
Average Hits Per Day	5,095	5,625	6,342		5,687
Average User Sessions Per Day	415	442	522		460
Average Use Session Length (minutes)	23	25	22		23
Unique Visitors	14,968	17,351	22,359		54,678
Visitors Who Visited Once	11,923	14,168	18,375		44,466
Visitors Who Visited More Than Once	3,045	3,183	3,984		10,212
Persons Registered for CJ Dispatch (Email notification of updates)	764	799	921		921

	Total	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0				8	8	0
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**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Memorandum

To: Authority Members
From: Diane Griffin, Chief Fiscal Officer
Date: June 10, 2002
Re: Authority Fiscal Reports

Attached are fiscal reports covering the period July 1, 2001 through May 31, 2002.

Exhibit #1 – Operations

As shown in the attached report, we have obligated or expended 69% of our total operations budget for FY2002 as of May 31, 2002. As of this date, 73% of our General Revenue operations budget has been expended or obligated. At least \$104,000 of the General Revenue balance is expected to remain at fiscal year end due to the 2% reserve Governor Ryan imposed on General Revenue funds earlier this fiscal year.

Exhibit #2 – Awards and Grants

Exhibit 2 details obligations and expenditures for total Awards and Grants. As of May 31, 2002, we have expended or obligated 75% of our total appropriation for these budget lines. Since grantees don't always draw down their full obligations before fiscal year end, final figures are expected to be slightly lower, however, spending at this point exceeds last year's levels.

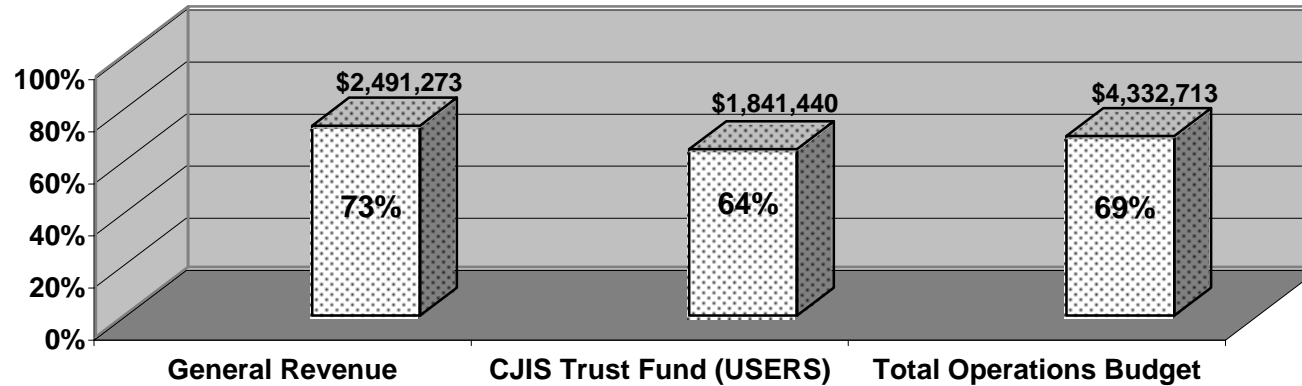
I will be available at the Authority meeting to answer any questions you may have regarding these reports.

Exhibit #1 - Operations

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

FY 2002 Expenditures/Obligations

July 1, 2001 - May 31, 2002



	General Revenue			Criminal Justice Information Systems Trust Fund			Total		
	Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance	Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance	Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance
Personal Services	\$1,793,900	\$1,466,940	\$326,960	\$688,900	\$416,380	\$272,520	\$2,482,800	\$1,883,320	\$599,480
Retirement - State Pick-Up	\$71,900	\$57,567	\$14,333	\$27,700	\$15,398	\$12,302	\$99,600	\$72,965	\$26,635
Retirement	\$186,700	\$147,349	\$39,351	\$71,800	\$41,810	\$29,990	\$258,500	\$189,159	\$69,341
FICA	\$134,800	\$109,451	\$25,349	\$52,700	\$31,003	\$21,697	\$187,500	\$140,454	\$47,046
Group Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,200	\$72,855	\$67,345	\$140,200	\$72,855	\$67,345
Contractual	\$502,900	\$420,804	\$82,096	\$181,800	\$112,370	\$69,430	\$684,700	\$533,174	\$151,526
Travel	\$19,000	\$6,950	\$12,050	\$14,000	\$4,172	\$9,828	\$33,000	\$11,122	\$21,878
Commodities	\$15,400	\$11,997	\$3,403	\$6,100	\$907	\$5,193	\$21,500	\$12,904	\$8,596
Printing	\$43,500	\$14,903	\$28,597	\$4,000	\$752	\$3,248	\$47,500	\$15,655	\$31,845
Equipment	\$3,500	\$1,886	\$1,614	\$4,500	\$0	\$4,500	\$8,000	\$1,886	\$6,114
EDP	\$533,400	\$170,669	\$362,731	\$1,442,100	\$960,465	\$481,635	\$1,975,500	\$1,131,134	\$844,366
Telecommunications	\$81,300	\$79,387	\$1,913	\$216,700	\$180,585	\$36,115	\$298,000	\$259,971	\$38,029
Operation of Auto	\$4,600	\$3,371	\$1,229	\$7,100	\$4,744	\$2,356	\$11,700	\$8,115	\$3,585
Total	\$3,390,900	\$2,491,273	\$899,627	\$2,857,600	\$1,841,440	\$1,016,160	\$6,248,500	\$4,332,713	\$1,915,787
% of Appropriation		73%	27%		64%	36%		69%	31%



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Memorandum

To: Authority Members

From: Gerard F. Ramker, Ph.D.
Research and Analysis Unit

Date: May 13, 2002

Re: Planning and Research Committee Meeting Report

The Authority's Planning and Research Committee met at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, May 9, 2002. Committee members in attendance included: Chair Jane Rae Buckwalter, Mr. John Farrell, Ms. Barbara Engel, Director Ted Gottfried, Circuit Clerk Maureen Josh, and Assistant Deputy Director Ken Bouche. Additionally, several other Authority members were represented: Laura Lane Ferguson on behalf of Circuit Clerk Brown, Lt. Michael Drozdek on behalf of Superintendent Hillard, and Pam Paziotopoulos on behalf of State's Attorney Devine. The following business was conducted at this committee meeting:

- The committee approved the minutes of the May 22, 2001 joint meeting of the Authority's Budget and Planning and Research Committees;
- Karen Griffiths, of Executive Director Kane's staff, reviewed the Authority's Strategic Plan and highlighted progress made by staff in numerous areas.
- Gerry Ramker made a presentation on the organization and operation of the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and reviewed current projects and activities.
- Nancy LaVigne of the Urban Institute briefed the committee on the Institute's national study of prisoner reentry issues and described the Illinois component of the study. In addition to providing technical assistance on the study, staff will receive a separate special advisory report for the Authority on how federal funds it makes available to the Illinois Department of Corrections should be prioritized for offender services to best impact recidivism rates.
- Gerry Ramker reviewed the staff's plans to establish an "Illinois Substance Abuse Surveillance Network" to help formalize the sharing of information and research findings

across a variety of agencies and organizations with interests in this area.

- Finally, the committee agreed to begin meeting on a quarterly basis prior to regular Authority meetings and will begin to focus discussions in particular topic areas. The next meeting is targeted for the first week in August and will focus on research and evaluation around probation services in Illinois. Committee members expressed a desire to become more familiar with the findings and implications of the Authority's research and evaluation activities through these meetings and the continued monitoring of the progress made on the Strategic Plan.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like further information about the meeting or if you have any questions.

GFR:r

cc: Candice M. Kane, Ph.D.
Robert P. Boehmer



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

Memorandum

To: Authority Members

From: Gerard F. Ramker, Ph.D.
Research and Analysis Unit

Date: April 19, 2002

Re: National Survey on Public Attitudes Toward the Uses of Criminal History Information

As you know, the Authority has long been involved with a variety of issues dealing with criminal history record information (CHRI). These issues have included, among other things, audits of its accuracy, completeness and timeliness, strategies to improve the quality of CHRI, the record subjects' ability to review and challenge the accuracy of CHRI, and the legal requirements around record sealing and expungement. Recently, the Authority and Illinois State Police began an initiative to integrate criminal justice information systems in the States and, in preliminary discussions, some questions and concerns have been raised around privacy issues regarding the use (and abuse) of such information. This memorandum presents information from a recent national survey of public attitudes toward the issues of criminal history information and is offered to provide you with information to consider in future discussions of these issues.

In July 2001, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) published a report based on a national survey of the general public's attitudes toward uses of criminal history information. The full report is available online at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pauchi.pdf>. The report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted in February and March 2000 among a national probability sample of 1,030 adults 18 years of age and older (520 men and 510 women), living in private households in the continental United States. BJS contracted with SEARCH for the study. SEARCH, acting with Dr. Alan Westin, a well-respected expert on issues of privacy and the use of personal information, commissioned Opinion Research Corporation International (ORC International) to conduct this research. Results based on the total population have a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Staff drafted this memorandum for the Authority to present some of the key highlights of the report. We have also included Dr. Westin's insightful commentary from the BJS report.

Summary of Findings

There is substantial public (that is, adult) support for making certain types of criminal justice records available outside the criminal justice system when there is a perceived rationale of public benefit and/or safety. Support declines noticeably when the goal is purely private. In general, American adults tend to favor making individual conviction records available to employers, governmental licensing agencies, and other entities. They are far more reluctant, however, to support access to arrest-only (or arrest without conviction) records. Currently, Illinois law permits public access to conviction information only.

General privacy issues

Survey respondents indicated that the misuse of personal information is a major concern. Nearly all (90%) of adult Americans are concerned about the possible misuse of personal information:

- 64 percent expressing a high level of concern ("very concerned");
- 25 percent saying they are "somewhat" or moderately concerned; and
- 10 percent express either little or no concern about possible misuse of personal information.

When asked if they have ever been victims of an improper invasion of privacy by specific types of organizations, a total of 38% say that they have been victimized by at least one of the following:

- a business collecting and using information (25%)
- a charitable, political, or nonprofit organization (13%)
- a law enforcement agency (12%)
- a government tax, social service, welfare, or license agency (10%).

Most people believe a variety of personal information is accessible electronically:

- Fifty-two percent of adults believe that anyone's credit reports or criminal conviction record (49%) may be purchased via the Internet.
- Approximately 4 in 10 adults believe that they can obtain anyone's Social Security number (42%), credit card number (39%), or arrest record (38%).

- Thirty-six percent believe that bank balances are for sale on-line.

Attitudes toward the criminal justice system

Most adults report some basic knowledge of the criminal justice system:

- Thirteen percent of the adult public say that they "know a great deal" about the American criminal justice system - defined as the way police, prosecutors, courts, and defense counsel work.
- Most adults (57%) report that "they know the basics."
- The balance either "don't know very much"(23%) or "don't know anything at all" (6%).

Overall, Americans give the criminal justice system fair grades in executing key functions. Majorities rate the system as "very or somewhat effective" in:

- investigating and arresting persons suspected of committing crimes (79%);
- prosecuting accused persons (73%); and
- reaching a just outcome in criminal trials (68%).

Fewer than 2 out of 10 adults rate the system as very effective in any of these areas. A substantial group of adults -- approximately one-quarter of the population -- sees the criminal justice system as not very effective.

About one-half (53%) give the system a "very or somewhat effective" rating in all three areas, 24% gave that rating in two areas, while another 24% said the system is very or somewhat effective in either only one (10%) or none (14%) of these areas.

The proportions are similar when it comes to perceptions about how well the system respects the civil liberties and constitutional rights of suspects.

- Seventy percent say the system does either very well (24%);
- somewhat well (46%);
- about one-quarter say it does not do very well (19%); and
- or not well at all (8%).

Six out of 10 adults report having had their fingerprints taken for some sort of identification purpose, such as military service or a job application or government license. Most (87%) felt that fingerprinting was an appropriate requirement.

Criminal history records

Conviction records

Americans view individuals' criminal history records as confidential information and favor some restriction in access.

- 47% prefer what was labeled as a "partially open system," where only conviction records are freely available to everyone.
- Another 37% favor a restricted system, where access is limited only to selected users.
- Only 12% favor a completely open system -- one with both arrest and conviction records freely available.

Most adults (90%) say they prefer that State agencies not use the Internet to post criminal history information that is already a matter of public record. A substantial majority of the public supports access to conviction records by various organizations outside the criminal justice system where there is some public safety and/or crime prevention interest.

Where private interests are at stake, support for access to conviction records drops to about the 40% level.

- Approximately 9 out of 10 adults would allow some access to conviction records by potential employers or to government occupational licensing agencies. However, a majority (11 out of 20) believes that right of access should be linked to whether the position involves sensitive work, such as handling money, dealing with children, or serving as security guards.
- Large majorities favor at least some access to conviction records for private organizations, such as the Boy Scouts of America, that work with children (88%), for the military to evaluate potential recruits (82%), and for insurance companies investigating fraud (76%). Support drops for reporters wanting to find out about political candidates (44%), banks deciding on personal loan applications (41%), individuals wanting to learn if a neighbor has any criminal record (38%), and companies that issue credit cards (38%).

Arrest records

A large majority (66%) of Americans distinguish between access to conviction records and access to records of persons arrested but not convicted.

- Approximately 3 out of 10 adults would bar any access to arrest-only records to any employer or governmental licensing agency.
- About one-half would allow limited access based on the sensitivity of the position, while only 15% would grant all employers or government licensing agencies access to arrest-only records.

Turning to nonemployment-related entities, only when it comes to organizations that work with children does a majority (59%) favor any access to arrest records. About one-half (49%) would allow the military to see arrest -- only records of potential recruits, and 45% would allow access to insurance companies investigating fraud. Fewer than one-quarter of adults favor access to arrest-only records for reporters wanting to find out about political candidates (23%), banks deciding on personal loan applications (22%), individuals wanting to learn if a neighbor has any criminal record (23%), and companies that issue credit cards (21%).

Fair information practices

The study reveals extremely strong support for the implementation of three "fair information practices" governing maintenance and use of criminal history records:

- Eighty-nine percent of adults consider it very important to have a right to review their records, coupled with the right to have suspected errors investigated and, if indeed erroneous, corrected.
- Seventy-four percent see it as very important that there be an impartial procedure to receive, investigate, and resolve complaints concerning misuse of one's criminal history records, and/or the failure of the relevant agency to follow appropriate policies.
- Fifty-five percent believe it very important that each person be informed when a criminal history record is created, how it will be used within the criminal justice system, and the policies governing the record's availability outside the system.

The Role of the Private Sector

Most adults (85%) feel that commercial companies maintaining and distributing criminal history records should follow the same rules and procedures regarding fair information practices as would bind government criminal history agencies. One out of 10 adults (11%) feels that "such rules are not important for private businesses."

There is a high level of concern about the system of collecting, maintaining, and distributing criminal history records by private companies. Asked which statement best reflects their own views:

- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents chose, "It worries me that this is being done by commercial organizations and I favor this being done only by the government."
- twenty-two percent said their views are best reflected by the statement, "This commercial system provides relevant information from public record sources for many important business, social, and governmental purposes and is OK."
- Nine percent declined to choose between these two points of view.

Juveniles, ex-offenders, and fingerprinting

Opinion is divided when it comes to the access and publication of juvenile court records:

- About one-half of adults (53%) favor keeping disclosure restrictions, "because giving juvenile offenders the chance to overcome a bad record is a sound approach."
- Four out of 10 (40%) favor opening juvenile records to the same entities that have access to adult records, "since protecting society and the public should be the primary concern."

In the case of ex-offenders, the majority (52%) favors keeping criminal records available to employers and licensing agencies regardless of the length of time that has passed since the individual's conviction or release. Forty-three percent believe access should not be granted if a person convicted of a crime serves his or her sentence and then does not violate the law for a period, such as 5 years.

Overall, American adults appear to consider fingerprinting for certain governmental purposes acceptable. However, once private-sector entities require fingerprinting, attitudes become more ambiguous:

- Approximately three-quarters of adults find fingerprinting "very acceptable" when a person is arrested (78%)

- And when someone is applying for a sensitive job, such as teacher, nursing home worker, or security guard (77%).
- Ninety-four percent and 93%, respectively, think these practices are either very or somewhat acceptable.
- Six out of 10 think it a very acceptable practice to fingerprint welfare program recipients (62%) or to require a thumbprint on drivers' licenses (60%), with 86% and 80%, respectively, responding very or somewhat acceptable.
- On the other hand, fewer than one-half of adults find it very acceptable to require fingerprints to cash a check (45%), buy an airline ticket (45%), or apply for a job (37%).

In conclusion, the survey and attached commentary offer important insights about public attitudes regarding the use of criminal history information and should have a bearing on the Authority's initiatives involving criminal history record improvement projects, systems integration, and legislative or policy activity around record sealing and expungement. The survey may also suggest the need for further public opinion research to specifically gauge the attitudes of Illinois residents.

GFR:r

Attachment

Cc: Candice M. Kane, Ph.D.
Robert P. Boehmer

The following commentary section in the BJS report was written by Dr. Alan F. Westin, Professor Emeritus, Public Law and Government, Columbia University.

Commentary: Balancing privacy and public uses of criminal history information -- what the survey tells us

Since 1978, I have been the academic advisor to a steady stream of national opinion surveys dealing with the public and privacy. Thirty of these were done with Louis Harris and Associates (now Harris Interactive) and 15 with ORC International. A major benefit of such continuous surveying is that, if you ask good questions early on and then ask them year after year, you get valuable data on changing public perceptions and attitudes. I can illustrate this with two important privacy trend lines we have tracked.

The public's concerns about privacy, 1970-1999

In 1970, Harris asked respondents to one national survey how concerned they were about their personal privacy, with "very concerned," "somewhat concerned," "not very concerned," and "not concerned at all" as the response categories. Thirty-four percent of the public in 1970 said it was concerned (a combination of the "very" and "somewhat" respondents). By the time I started doing privacy surveys with Harris in 1978, Watergate had intervened, along with social protest movements on the Vietnam War, racial justice, and gender discrimination. Reflecting the social mood, fall of confidence in institutions, and fears about technology abuse that marked the 1970s, 66% of the American public said in our 1978 "Dimensions of Privacy" survey that they were concerned about threats to privacy. By 1990, we found that the same question produced a 78% level of concern. And at the end of the 1990s, a survey I advised, conducted by Harris in 1999 and sponsored by IBM, found that 94% of the American public now said they were concerned about privacy threats. Equally important with the dramatic 60% rise in overall-privacy-concern between 1970 and 1999 was the rise in the "very concerned" responses. In the 1999 IBM survey, 77% - three-fourths of American adults - said they were "very concerned" about the misuse of their personal information and threats to their privacy. A second major trend finding is the shift from the 1970s to today in terms of what the public perceives as the principal threat to its privacy. In the post-Watergate era, the government was overwhelmingly perceived as the threat. About 75% of survey respondents would identify the government as being the source for potential threats to privacy. When we last asked this question in the mid-1990s, sentiment had already shifted to the point where roughly the same number of respondents identified business and government as equal threats to privacy. The public was divided roughly in half, with half saying the government was the greatest threat, and almost half saying business poses the greatest threat.

The privacy survey in context

In this Commentary, I am not going to repeat the main findings, which are presented quite thoroughly in the main report. My goal is to put these in a larger context, and to offer my interpretation of their meaning. I start by asking two questions. First, how representative is this

survey of other privacy surveys conducted over the last 20 or 30 years? Second, what did those surveys teach us about how the public makes up its mind about the balance between privacy and public interest? Answers to these questions should allow us to project how the public is likely to react to the developing reconsideration of public records in general, and to uses of criminal history information outside the criminal justice system in particular. At the outset, we should note the environment in which this survey took place. Our survey reflects the public's general sense that there are major changes in the uses of criminal history information in our society as a result of advanced information technology. (An overview of these "change drivers" is documented in "Report of the National Task Force on Privacy, Technology and Criminal Justice Information," a companion report to this survey that will be published in Fall 2001 by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.) The criminal justice system is deepening the records it collects, combining them inside the criminal justice system, and moving into deeper retrieval capacities, for example in the record systems of both civil and criminal courts. Many of these trends are driven by statutes that require the production of criminal history information for various kinds of noncriminal justice uses, such as for providing licensing standards for people who deal with senior citizens, children, school systems, and so forth. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act is a good example. (18 U.S.C. Sec. 922 et. seq.) The mandatory licensing and checks for firearm purchases illustrates the public's passionate concern that criminal history information be used in this particular noncriminal justice focus. We also see the rise of commercial distribution systems that have developed into an industry of substantial size, collecting database information and making it available to a wide set of users -- employers, government agencies, lawyers, insurance companies, and so forth. Some of these services are now on the Internet, advertising that you can locate anyone and find out all about them, including checking for a criminal record. When examining a survey, it is also useful to ask whether it is dealing with well-developed policy questions -- where the public feels it understands the issue, the players, and the options -- or is it a survey that is trying to get people to think about some new and unfamiliar issues and to draw on their experiences and attitudes in order to express some broad preferences? In that perspective, our survey is clearly an anticipative rather than a reactive survey. That is, we know from our survey results that only 10% of the sample says it has been arrested for a nontraffic offense. This represents about 20 million adults. Of those arrestees, 57% say their arrest resulted in a conviction, which gives us a database of 12.4 million persons who would have personal experiences with conviction records in the criminal justice system. While that is a big number, it is still a very small percentage of the total adult population of the United States. On the other hand, when you deal with issues of employment screening, occupational licensing, and so forth, it is clear that a majority of our respondents can identify with those situations and probably have had experiences in having record checks made for these noncriminal justice purposes. It is also important in understanding our survey results to note that use of criminal history records outside the criminal justice system is not as salient a social issue today as it was in the late 1960s and early 1970s. That was the period many children of the Nation's economic and social elites were being arrested - for social protest, for racial demonstrations, for anti-war demonstrations. These were often the children of government officials, business executives, and academics. The idea that you could have an arrest or a conviction record for demonstrations or protests that would stigmatize you - so that you wouldn't get into Princeton, or get a job at the brokerage house, or couldn't be appointed to Federal or State government employment - was obviously a great threat to the

progress of the children of the ruling class. How large-scale arrest and conviction records for social protest were going to be used became a political issue in the late 1960s and early 1970s, which it is not today. But there are still populations that feel adversely impacted by the social uses of criminal history information. Race is the predominant factor here, as the main report documents. Minority populations feel that the criminal justice record's stigmatizing effect on their opportunities for employment, credit, licensing, and other kinds of functions in this society is deeply impacted by what the rules will be and the treatment made of such information. This race context should be understood as an important aspect of what the survey is exploring. Finally, our survey is anticipative because members of the public are not, as the phrase goes, "policy wonks." They do not thrill to ideas such as whether a legislative solution would take an opt-in or an opt-out approach, or whether notice has to be cast in a certain way. Those issues are for the experts. They are very important in terms of policy, but we stayed away from posing those kinds of questions in our survey. Instead, we tried to frame issues in terms of broad attitudes, and broad policy and social choices.

Comparisons with other privacy surveys

How did our sample compare with the results of other privacy surveys in this decade? We clearly had a representative sample in terms of how the public approaches balancing public interest and privacy. There is high comparability in the figures we compiled on overall privacy concern, for example. As in other surveys, our sample judged information technology uses as positive, but also as threatening. We also found heavy support for fair information practices; the list of rules that people want for the handling of criminal history information match the high support for those kinds of principles in many of the surveys. Of great importance was confirmation of the segmentation of the public on privacy issues found over 2 decades of privacy survey research. In looking at the pattern of the public's privacy attitudes, this research shows that the public broadly divides into three continuing and consistent segments:

1. First are what we call the "privacy fundamentalists." These people view privacy as a passionate and deep concern. They generally will reject a consumer benefit or social value as being not as important as protecting their privacy. When it comes to consumer privacy issues, they want the government to pass legislation or have regulatory oversight, because they think that is the only way that consumer privacy will be adequately protected.
2. At the opposite end are what we call the "privacy unconcerned." These are the folks who do not know what the issue is all about, and could not care less. As consumers, if you give them 5 cents off, they will give you their family histories and anything else you want to know. They also generally feel that public order and public safety is far more important, because they do not think they have anything to hide.
3. In between those two are what we call the "privacy pragmatists." They go through a very special process. First, privacy pragmatists ask themselves, "What is the benefit to me or to my society? What do I get if you extract or require me to give my personal

information?" The second question they ask is, "What are the privacy risks and how serious are they? How is my information going to be used, and is it going to be used in ways that I am really very unhappy about and that seem to be excessive?" Third, they ask, "What safeguards or protections are being offered for my privacy against those privacy risks, and how will they be delivered?" Finally, there is the "Do You Want to be a Millionaire?" question: Do they trust the industry or the sector to follow those safeguards? And if they do, that ends the discussion. If they do not, the question then becomes, "Do we need legislation and regulatory oversight before the privacy pragmatists will be comfortable with their information being used in this way?"

Our survey shows that the percentages in each one of these three categories varies according to the privacy issue involved. People do not have one coherent, consistent view across all the different dimensions of privacy - such as consumer, citizen, and employee privacy issues. And consumer issues subdivide into many different sectors like financial affairs, health and medical affairs, telecommunications, direct marketing, and others. In general, we found on consumer issues that 25% of the public are privacy fundamentalists, 20% are privacy unconcerned, and 55% fall into the privacy pragmatists category. Not surprisingly, when you shift to health and medical issues, the privacy fundamentalists category expands; in 1994 it was roughly 35%. Today, it might be up to 45%, in terms of the increased sense of sensitivity and risk involved in health and medical records. On citizen issues, we found in several surveys we conducted that about 32% were in the privacy fundamentalists category, 12% in privacy unconcerned, and 50% in privacy pragmatists. Our data in this survey suggest that the criminal justice balance pretty much approximates the citizen division. We see this reflected in the findings about attitudes toward the criminal justice system. From 68% to 79% rate the criminal justice system as effective in the different dimensions that we offered, and 70% say they feel the system respects civil liberties. But the "very effective" and the "very greatly respects civil liberties" categories were not high. It is only when you put "very" and "somewhat" together, as is traditional in this kind of survey work, that you get the overall positive numbers just cited. However, it is also important to note that only 12% say their own privacy has been invaded or has been lessened as a result of a law enforcement agency action, compared to 25% to 30% of the public who regularly say on privacy surveys that they feel their consumer privacy has been violated by business actions. It is useful to compare our findings with some effectiveness or confidence ratings that we get about other institutions. Over the years, the Harris organization has maintained a "confidence in institutions" index. Reading a list of institutions, people have been asked how much confidence they have in "the people running those organizations." The choices given are: "a great deal of confidence," "only some confidence," or "hardly any confidence." The numbers in our survey show that the skepticism the American public feels toward a number of other government institutions makes law enforcement shine by comparison. Eighty-two percent say they have "only some" or "hardly any" confidence in the U.S. Congress, 79% for the Federal executive branch, 76% for the White House, 64% for the Supreme Court, and - the big winner - 48% for the military. These are the negative levels about these institutions. If that is a fair comparison to law enforcement and the criminal justice system, they are not considered one of the bad boys of the governmental process.

Patterns reflected in survey findings

With these observations in mind, then, we can look at some of the specific findings and note the general pattern reflected. Only 12% of our sample favors a completely open State criminal history records system. There is a sense that there are too many privacy perils in absolute, total access of this public record system for more than 12% of the public to feel this is a good solution. Eighty-four percent want some kind of limits on either the type of criminal history record that is disseminated or the type of user. For example, 47% favor a system that is completely open for conviction records, while 37% favor a selected-user system that could provide access to both conviction and arrest-only records. What kind of access does the public think is appropriate, based upon relevance or sensitivity criteria? There were no majorities for open access to all criminal history information to all of the kinds of private organizations that we listed, again suggesting a public desire to see modulated systems. Fifty-five percent would let an employer and 57% would let government licensing agencies have access to conviction records, if there is a sensitive job that makes access an important criteria in protecting the public. For arrest-only records, the sensitivity of the job just drew under a majority for employers and 50% for licensing agencies, while respondents who would deny access to arrest-only records rose to 31% and 29% in that category. Another example is the way access was dealt with in terms of need and relevance. As far as conviction records were concerned, there was very high support for groups that work with children, the military, and insurers fighting fraud. On the other hand, there was not a majority for giving access to the media, to banks for loan decisions, to neighbors checking on criminal history conviction records, and to credit card issuers. When we shifted to arrest-only records, the center of gravity moved dramatically, with only groups working with children drawing majority support, and no others getting a majority for access being provided. Applying demographic analysis, we can see that the groups that favor more limited or less access are younger respondents who feel that they are still coming up in the system, and that there can be more harm done to them from some of these criminal history information uses. African-Americans, as compared to Whites, are more critical of the criminal justice system. Some of these demographic readings are not so much separate categories as they may be describing combinations of statuses or attitudes. For example, if we look at the attitudes of groups with the lowest education, lowest income, and minority status, the same individual may be represented in those three different capacities. From 20% to 35% of the total public shares those demographic characteristics and, therefore, have those attitudes. When we turned to fingerprinting, heavy majorities said that fingerprinting was acceptable for all of the seven uses that we tested. Not surprisingly, we received very high numbers - 80% to 94% - of support for using fingerprints to process arrests in the criminal justice system, for issuing occupational licenses for sensitive jobs, and for policing welfare fraud. Those issues always draw heavy support from the general public. Because identity fraud has become an enormous problem, there is high support for using a finger image on a driver's license to prevent fraudulent use. We even received 68% to 71% support for using fingerprinting for check cashing. One response that really struck me as astounding was majority support for the use of fingerprints for buying airline tickets. We may have enhanced that response by connecting fingerprint use in this fashion to fighting terrorism, but it reveals the fragility of the "high privacy position" to have a majority of Americans say it is acceptable to fingerprint people who buy airline tickets. A few

other findings are worth noting. Ninety percent of the public say they would be opposed to putting what were called "open public records" on the Internet. Experts have recognized that putting open records on-line would increase access to the addresses of law enforcement officers, judges, mayors, and others in a potentially harmful way, and posting bankruptcy records would reveal things like Social Security numbers and risk identity thefts, and so forth. Whether members of the public had these or other aspects in mind, 9 in 10 Americans clearly feel that there is a tremendous difference between putting open records on the Internet and having them open only at their source. We saw slim majorities in support of keeping restrictions on the disclosure of juvenile records, and that records should not be sealed but kept open for employers and licensing agencies. Two out of three respondents believe it would be better for the government to provide criminal history information for socially valuable uses than it would be to have this done by commercial services. When we turn to privacy policies for organizations collecting and using personal information, it is clear that the public well understands and gives extraordinarily high support to what are known as fair information practices -- the right to have information procedures explained and policies followed; the right to view records and have corrections made; the right to have an impartial dispute resolution procedure; and so on. That judgment was verified here. The fair information practices rules we presented for uses of criminal history records were overwhelmingly seen as "very important" or "important" (without the "somewhat" category), and the public wants commercial agencies to follow the same kinds of practices. To summarize, the findings here are well supported by other privacy surveys that are being done and that have been done in the past. The survey shows that the majority of the public starts out as privacy pragmatists. They want to pick and choose what uses seem to be legitimate or where the privacy risks seem to be too great. In no sense is there a kind of carte blanche attitude that "criminal history information is okay; let's use it any place people want it." The process of looking at the value, assessing the risk, checking for safeguards, and deciding whether they trust the people running the system is the process by which people make up their minds. This leads me to draw two overarching conclusions from the survey. First, the public is indeed interested in these issues and will support the development of new rules for societal uses of criminal history information in an information-rich age when people are actively seeking more information on one hand, while also being very worried about inappropriate or dangerous uses of information. Second, where that debate will go will depend on the process by which these issues are tested in legislative arenas, in executive agencies, in the media, and in public debate. What you have in the survey findings are some underlying attitude sets. How they will be focused depends on the play of debate, and on whether horror stories grip the public and drive decision making, or whether the feeling is that there are workable solutions. We will have a major debate in this decade over reshaping the rules for criminal history information, both inside the criminal justice system and in social uses outside. The survey offers a baseline of understanding about how the public will approach these issues when the political system and the media offer them up for general public response.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Authority Members

FROM: Candice M. Kane

DATE: June 10, 2002

RE: **Supplemental Materials for the June 21, 2002 Authority Meeting**

Enclosed are the supplemental materials that will be presented and discussed at the Authority meeting **Friday, June 21, 2002** during the Budget Committee report. They should be placed inside your Authority meeting booklet before Tab 4.

The materials describe proposed adjustments to ADA FFY00 and VOCA FFY02 program plans. Staff is proposing these designations for consideration at the June 21st Authority meeting so that the recommended grants for the two programs can be implemented in July. If you have any questions, please contact Robert Taylor or me at 312-793-8550. Thank you.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Authority Members

FROM: Candice M. Kane

DATE: June 10, 2002

RE: **FFY00 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #6**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY00 Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) plan, as illustrated in the enclosed *Attachment A* dated June 21, 2002.

DESIGNATION REDUCTIONS

The following FFY00 programs lapsed funds at the end of their grant periods. Staff recommends reductions in their designations by the amounts indicated.

Agency	Program	State Level	Local Level
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces 501(b)(2)			
State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	Local Drug Prosecution Support		\$34,010.27
Drug and Violent Offender Prosecution 501(b)(8)			
State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	Special Appeals Unit	\$2,598.15	
Innovative Programs 501(b)(16)			
Illinois Attorney General	Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act Bureau	\$13,988.00	
System Response to Victims 501(b)(18)			
Illinois Attorney General	Crime Victims Toll-Free Help Line	\$1,627.58	
TOTALS		\$18,213.73	\$34,010.27

DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATION

Improving Operational Effectiveness 501(b)(7)(A)

The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) has met with probation departments concerning the implementation of a containment model for handling their sex offender probationer caseloads. SOMB seeks funds to train and assist 10 probation departments in:

- Implementing assessment, treatment, supervision, and polygraphing of sex offenders.
- Developing the containment model in their departments.
- Developing protocols for implementation of the SOMB standards and guidelines.

Staff recommends a designation of \$11,250 in FFY00 ADAA funds to the Illinois Attorney General's Office for this project. General revenue matching funds of \$3,750 will be provided for a total project cost of \$15,000.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

**ANTI-DRUG ABUSE
ACT
FFY00 PLAN**

ATTACHMENT A

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(2)
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces**

Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</u>			
Blackhawk Task Force	\$84,441		
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$168,166		
DuPage County MEG	\$176,729		
DuPage County MEG (Expansion)	\$56,201		
East Central IL Task Force	\$130,003		
East Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$62,673		
Joliet MANS	\$169,471		
Kankakee MEG	\$182,925		
Lake County MEG	\$329,137		
Lake County MEG (Expansion)	\$65,972		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$244,409		
Southern IL Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$120,422		
Multi-County MEG	\$86,383		
Multi-County MEG (Expansion)	\$113,154		
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$169,502		
North Central Narcotic Task Force (Expansion)	\$84,107		
Quad-Cities MEG	\$38,708		
Quad-Cities MEG (Expansion)	\$189,678		
SLANT Task Force	\$145,626		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$103,233		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$40,284		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$162,624		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$46,014		
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$567,473		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$172,934		
Task Force 17	\$71,157		
Task Force X	\$76,168		
Vermilion County MEG	\$174,249		
Vermilion County MEG (Expansion)	\$40,276		
West Central IL Task Force	\$161,880		
West Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$93,198		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$77,798		
Zone 6 Task Force (Expansion)	\$59,280		
TBD	\$6,626		
Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program			
<u>Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program</u>			
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$197,824		
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$174,717		

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$248,614		
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$101,206		
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$534,570	\$500,559.73	(\$34,010.27)
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$131,072		
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$179,835		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(4)
Community Crime Prevention**

Program Title: Specialized Crime Prevention Training

<u>Project Title: Community Training</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$58,776		
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**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(7)(A)
Improving Operational Effectiveness**

Program Title: Specialized Training

<u>Project Title: Local Law Enforcement Training</u> Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$150,000		
<u>Project Title: Law Enforcement Training</u> Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$35,000		
<u>Project Title: Probation Training and Technical Assistance</u> Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$220,000		
<u>Project Title: Statewide Criminal Justice Training</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$125,000		
<u>Project Title: Statewide Probation Training</u> Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$40,980		
<u>Project Title: Law Enforcement Communications Training</u> Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$48,454		
<u>Project Title: Sex Offender Probation Training</u> Illinois Attorney General	\$0	\$11,250.00	\$11,250.00

Program Title: Risk Assessment

<u>Project Title: Improve Juvenile Risk Assessment</u> Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$150,000		
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**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(8)
Drug and Violent Offender Prosecution**

Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Violent Crime Appeals Project</u>			
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	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Domestic Violence Prosecution</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$77,365		
<u>Project Title: Special Appeals Unit</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$345,000	\$342,401.85	(\$2,598.15)
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions - Suburban Expansion</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$158,263		
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions Initiative</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,238,000		
<u>Project Title: Youth Gun Violence</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$120,000		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(10)
Operational Effectiveness of the Court**

Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Violent Crime Appeals Project</u> Office of the Cook County Public Defender	\$118,193		
<u>Project Title: County Public Defender Services</u> Office of the Sangamon County Public Defender	\$17,510		
<u>Project Title: Specialized Appeals Program</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$230,000		
<u>Project Title: Defense Services</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$184,214		

Program Title: Specialized Defense Training

<u>Project Title: Enhanced Public Defender Training</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$11,804		
<u>Project Title: Statewide Public Defender Training</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$24,164		
Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$50,000		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(11)
Post Conviction Correctional
Resources**

Program Title: Correctional Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Post Release Substance Abuse Management</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$324,450		
<u>Project Title: Community-Based Residential Treatment for Adults</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$468,750		

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Community-Based Residential Services for Juveniles</u> Illinois Department of Corrections		\$0	
<u>Project Title: Young Offender Re-entry Program</u> Illinois Department of Corrections		\$684,375	
Program Title: Specialized Corrections Training			
<u>Project Title: Training for Professionals Treating Sex Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections		\$25,000	

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(15)(B)
Information Systems**

Program Title: Information Systems

<u>Project Title: Computer Evidence Recovery</u> Illinois State Police		\$34,763	
<u>Project Title: Integrated Justice Initiatives</u> TBD		\$268,130	
		\$78,579	
<u>Project Title: Rap Sheet Redesign</u> Chicago Police Department		\$70,236	
<u>Project Title: Statewide Criminal Justice Information Sharing</u> Illinois Department of Corrections		\$98,438	
<u>Project Title: I-PIMS</u> Illinois State Police		\$655,000	
<u>Project Title: Correctional Intelligence System</u> Illinois Department of Corrections		\$112,500	
<u>Project Title: Gang Information Exchange Database</u> Chicago Police Department		\$650,000	
<u>Project Title: Law Enforcement Information Systems</u> TBD		\$790,000	

Program Title: Criminal History Records Improvement

<u>Project Title: Audit Plan</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority		\$150,000	
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**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(16)
Innovative Programs**

Program Title: Innovative Law Enforcement Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Child Abuse and Homicide Task Force</u> Illinois State Police		\$144,687	
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	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative</u>			
Cook County Sheriff's Office	\$88,922		
Chicago Police Department	\$85,086		

Program Title: Innovative Prosecution Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Internet Criminal Activity Unit</u>			
Illinois Attorney General	\$153,314		
<u>Project Title: Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act Bureau</u>			
Illinois Attorney General	\$239,205	\$225,217.00	(\$13,988.00)
<u>Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative</u>			
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$246,170		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(18)
System Response to Victims**

Program Title: System Response to Victims

<u>Project Title: Crime Victims Toll-Free Help Line</u>			
Illinois Attorney General	\$96,000	\$94,372.42	(\$1,627.58)
<u>Project Title: Child Advocacy Centers</u>			
Henry County Child Advocacy Center	\$24,199		
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center	\$39,369		
Tazewell County Child Advocacy Center	\$25,352		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(19)
Evaluation Programs**

Program Title: Evaluation

<u>Project Title: Drug Strategy Impact Evaluation</u>			
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$1,250,000		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(20)
Alternatives to Detention**

Program Title: Probation Initiatives

<u>Project Title: Specialized Sex Offender Probation</u>			
Sangamon County Probation Department	\$69,415		
<u>Project Title: Specialized Domestic Violence Probation</u>			
Adams County Probation Department	\$37,894		
Kankakee County Probation Department	\$26,265		
Lake County Probation Department	\$93,345		
Macon County Probation Department	\$54,075		

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Madison County Probation Department	\$33,494		
Peoria County Probation Department	\$84,845		
Sangamon County Probation Department	\$27,250		
Tazewell County Probation Department	\$70,539		
Winnebago County Probation Department	\$85,432		
13th Judicial Circuit Court	\$46,226		

Project Title: Specialized Sex Offender and Domestic Violence Probation

Macoupin County Probation Department	\$58,420		
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Project Title: Juvenile Probation Programs

Cook County Juvenile Probation	\$300,000		
1st Judicial Circuit Probation	\$90,000		
2nd Judicial Circuit Probation	\$60,000		
Rock Island County Probation	\$45,000		

Program Title: Prosecution Initiatives

Project Title: Accelerated Dispositions

Office of the McLean County State's Attorney	\$55,399		
Office of the Champaign County State's Attorney	\$53,705		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(24)
Gang Enforcement and Prevention**

Program Title: Juvenile Probation Initiatives

Project Title: Juvenile Programs

Ninth Judicial Circuit	\$11,872		
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**ADAA PURPOSE UNALLOCATED
Unallocated Funds**

Unallocated

Undesignated Local CHRI	\$638,370		
Undesignated State CHRI	\$201,198		
Undesignated Local	\$0	\$34,010.27	\$34,010.27
Undesignated State	\$0	\$6,963.73	\$6,963.73
	\$18,504,924		

**ADAA PURPOSE 99
Administration Funds**

Administration

Administration Funds	\$1,286,438		
	\$19,791,362		



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Authority Members
FROM: Candice M. Kane
DATE: June 10, 2002
RE: **FFY02 Victims of Crime Act Plan Adjustment #1**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY02 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) plan.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS

At the Budget Committee's September 2001 meeting, members reserved \$2.5 million in VOCA funding for a request for proposals (RFP) for child advocacy center services. In keeping with the recommendations of the victim advisory committee and the Criminal Justice Plan, the request invited proposals that would enhance the ability of centers to provide crisis intervention, case management, and advocacy services to children and their non-offending family members. Eligible centers were defined as "(P)ivate, non-profit child advocacy centers and units of local government on behalf of public child advocacy centers that provide direct services to child victims of abuse. Centers must have been operational prior to December 2001."

RFP's were distributed to all 31 child advocacy centers across the state. Bidder's conferences were held in Chicago and Springfield to answer questions regarding the RFP. Representatives from 16 of the centers participated in the conferences. The table below summarizes the number of responses received, the total amount of funds requested, and the number of programs recommended for funding:

Proposals Received	Requested Amount	Proposals Recommended	Total Amount Recommended
25*	\$2,376,967	24	\$2,238,858

*Only 24 proposals were scored, as one was disqualified for not being an established child advocacy center as of December 1, 2001.

Two panels of three reviewers read, scored, and discussed the proposals. Proposals were scored using the following criteria:

- Need for the program and past commitment of applicant.
- Responsiveness to the proposal.
- Inclusion of a complete, clear and reasonable implementation plan.
- Adequacy of cost estimates and inclusion of match.

In addition, Authority staff reviewed the proposals for allowability of services, activities, and costs following the VOCA guidelines.

The scores awarded each proposal were averaged and the panels recommended that all 24 of the scored proposals receive consideration for funding. However, the review panels requested that staff conduct follow-up site visits of three of the applicants. Staff visited all three sites and received clarification on two; one site is still being reviewed. Staff also are working with three other sites for clarification of proposed costs.

Attached is a table summarizing the programs being recommended for funding. Staff is requesting that the Budget Committee approve up to a maximum of \$2,238,858 in VOCA FFY02 funds be designated to the following programs:

Recommendations for Funding of Child Advocacy Center Services Programs

Agency	Recommended Maximum Amount
Carrie Lynn Center (Winnebago)	\$67,665
Sangamon County CAC	\$76,660
Guardian Center (Carmi)	\$50,852
Henry County CAC	\$179,474
Amy Schulz Center (Mt. Vernon)	\$51,110
Casa of Adams County	\$50,212
McLean County	\$71,849
Kankakee Child Network	\$61,193
McHenry County CAC	\$64,914
East Central II. CAC	\$76,031
Mercer County Family Crisis	\$41,207
Tazwell County CAC	\$90,696
Williamson County CAC	\$83,950
Lee/Ogle County CAC	\$137,779
Lake County CAC	\$86,206

Champaign County CAC	\$156,624
CAC of NW Cook	\$68,000
Hull House SW Cook	\$149,305
Union County CAC	\$88,459
Will County CAC	\$53,978
La Rabida CAC	\$94,779
Chicago CAC	\$300,000
Peoria County CAC	\$66,872
St. Clair County CAC	\$71,043
TOTAL	\$2,238,858

Once determination is made on the actual funding amount for each site, staff will report back to the Budget Committee and provide an Attachment A for the recommended designations.

Staff is further recommending the remaining funds be applied to the cost of bringing the CACs onto the InfoNet system. At their annual retreat the centers expressed strong interest in participating in InfoNet. Volunteers already have come forward to form a user group.

Staff will be available for any questions.