

ILLINOIS INTEGRATED JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Strategic Plan 2003-2004



Acknowledgment of Contributors

The IIJIS Governing Board wishes to recognize and thank those who provided financial support, technical assistance, leadership, proofreading, and editing in the creation of this document. While this plan presents an Illinois-specific approach, the concepts contained within are not unique or original. Many local, state, and federal entities throughout the nation are actively planning or implementing integrated justice information systems and have shared their work with others. This nationwide effort played a significant role in the creation of this blueprint for justice information sharing in Illinois.

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Endorsement Letter from the IIJS Governing Board

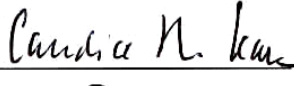

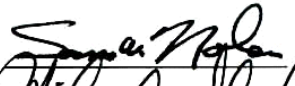

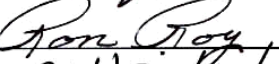


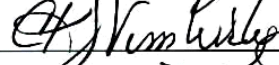


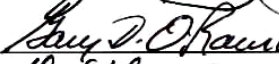


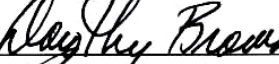

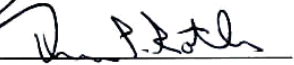



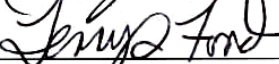


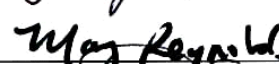
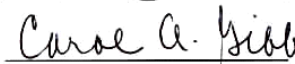

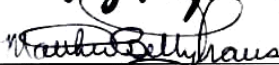
To the Governor, Members of the General Assembly, and Citizens of Illinois:

We, the undersigned members of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IIJS) Governing Board, believe this Strategic Plan sets forth strategies to accomplish our goal of integrating Illinois justice information. Implementation of this plan will provide justice practitioners with the tools needed to better protect our citizens by sharing complete, accurate, timely, and accessible information.

Our individual organizations collectively reaffirm our commitment to the IIJS Strategic Plan and look forward to improving the quality of justice through more informed decision-making.

As we move forward, we must continue to champion this cause, hold ourselves accountable for achieving these goals, and work together to ensure our continued success.

Respectfully,

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ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF
COURT CLERKS

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OFFICE OF THE STATE
APPELLATE DEFENDER

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Craig Wimberly, CIO
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CLERK

Executive Summary

Overview

Justice agencies throughout Illinois recognize the central importance of sharing accurate and complete information in a timely manner. Enterprise-wide information sharing improves the quality of justice and public safety by eliminating error-prone redundant data entry, providing timely access to critical information, enabling information sharing without regard to time or space, and improving the consistency and reliability of information at key decision points.

The integration of justice, public safety, and other forms of governmental information transcends the day-to-day operational needs and priorities of justice agencies and becomes, in light of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, a national security imperative. Integration, however, is needed not only to respond to threats of international terrorism, but also for domestic terrorism, major incident response, natural disasters, and to support the daily operation of our justice and public safety enterprise.

In recognition of these evolving priorities, members of state, local, and county agencies throughout Illinois began planning for a broad program of justice integration. At this group's request, the Governor signed Executive Order Number 12 (2001) creating the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IIJIS) Governing Board. The Governing Board is comprised of representatives from state and local justice agencies, social service agencies, and other key stakeholders.

The Governing Board was charged with coordinating and directing the State's integrated justice planning efforts. In order to provide formalized guidance, the Governing Board created two committees: the Planning Committee and the Technical Committee. A third committee, the Outreach Committee, was subsequently convened to develop general information and educational resources for the public and the justice community regarding integrated justice, to identify and garner support from statewide decision-makers, and to seek commitment from stakeholders.

The Planning Committee was convened to create a strategic plan for the integration of justice information systems throughout Illinois. In order to draft such a plan, the Planning Committee created the *Scenario for Information Sharing in Illinois*, a vision of the future state of integration in Illinois.

The Technical Committee was convened to conduct a needs assessment to investigate and analyze the existing components of the Illinois justice process in order to document any gaps between the desired state of integration, as set forth in the Scenario, and current information sharing practices in Illinois. That needs assessment included the identification of data exchange points in the Illinois justice system to determine where automation would enhance the timely sharing of accurate and complete information. This provided a foundation for future projects aimed at automating those exchanges

where participants are willing and ready. The combined work of the Planning and Technical Committees led to the identification of the following seven strategic issues.

Strategic Issues

Issue 1. A Governing Body comprised of major stakeholders to oversee and guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective electronic justice information sharing initiatives.

The Governing Body must be created legislatively to set goals and objectives for integrated justice information systems, to foster communication and collaboration with justice stakeholders, to coordinate the funding of integration efforts, and to maintain public accountability of the justice system.

Issue 2. Integrated collecting and sharing of justice data.

Relevant information must be collected in an automated fashion and electronically shared among appropriate justice, public safety, and governmental agencies and courts. In order to coordinate and share information electronically, the utilization of interoperable technological applications must be encouraged throughout the justice/public safety enterprise.

Issue 3. Serve justice, public safety, and homeland security needs while protecting privacy, preventing unauthorized disclosures of information, and allowing appropriate public access.

The broad interests of justice, public safety, and homeland security initiatives must be addressed while respecting individual privacy interests, preventing unauthorized disclosures of information, and enabling appropriate public access to relevant information. To prevent unauthorized disclosures of information while allowing appropriate access, a uniform Privacy Policy must be developed based upon fair information practices and adopted by all Illinois justice agencies.

Issue 4. Sufficient and coordinated funding and other resources for integration.

An integrated justice information system requires the coordination of integration funding and other resources among national, state, and local participants to promote collaboration and minimize duplication of efforts. Differences in stakeholder needs must be taken into account when allocating integration resources.

Issue 5. Established standards/regulations for data sharing and infrastructure development.

Integrated justice information sharing requires the development and implementation of information system standards and regulations for data sharing and infrastructure development. These standards and regulations must be compatible with national integrated justice initiatives.

Issue 6. Secure, reliable, effective, and efficient information technology (IT) infrastructure that facilitates justice information sharing.

To promote the availability, reliability, stability, and coverage of justice information across agency and jurisdictional boundaries, the existing IT infrastructure must be expanded, enhanced, and maintained.

Issue 7. Rapid identification through biometric technologies.

Because of the consequences of decision-making throughout the justice and public safety enterprise, positive identification of individuals must be established through the use of various biometric technologies. In order to expand the use of biometrics for rapid identification of subjects, cost-effective technological applications must be identified and any legal or public policy barriers regarding their use documented.

Conclusion

Integration and the automated sharing of relevant information throughout the justice enterprise is essential for public safety, homeland security, quality of justice, and the efficient expenditure of scarce public resources. Successful planning, implementation, and management requires disciplined and visionary leadership, strong and active support among all stakeholder agencies and branches of government, sustained financial support and effective management, technical development of standards and infrastructure, and policy development to facilitate appropriate business practices and legal policies.

The Strategic Plan presented here outlines a course of action that will enable Illinois to build general systems capabilities to get the right information to the right people at the right time. By adopting and executing this plan, we can initiate the steps necessary to develop a justice information sharing capability that will benefit all people in Illinois.

IIJIS Strategic Plan

Introduction

Justice practitioners in Illinois make countless daily decisions throughout the broad spectrum of the justice enterprise regarding traffic stops, filing of complaints, arrests, bookings, prosecutions, pretrial releases, convictions, sentencing, probation, prison admissions and releases, and parole. Many of these decisions involve offenders with violent criminal histories who may represent a threat to public safety. It is an unfortunate reality that the limited availability, timeliness and/or quality of information too often hinders informed decision-making, sometimes resulting in tragedy and frequently crippling the fair and efficient operation of the justice system.

Beyond the daily administration of justice at state and local levels, the tragic events of September 11, 2001, have profoundly changed our world. In light of these unprecedented events, a host of legislative and policy measures have been planned or implemented to bolster security at the nation's airports and international borders, as well as key government buildings and critical infrastructure. In addition to these direct enhancements of physical/plant security, there are growing calls for programs and technologies to establish and verify the positive identity of people - flight training applicants, airline passengers, airline/airport employees, visa/admissions applicants - and a need to link these systems for positive identification to critical databases for background screening.

State, local, and federal justice agencies throughout the nation have recognized the need for effective information sharing and are acting to implement communications and information systems capabilities that meet the growing needs of an ever-expanding community of stakeholders. Despite widespread public belief that justice information is immediately available and universally shared within and across jurisdictions, practitioners recognize the limitations inherent in existing systems. In reality, this information is often fragmented, collected in different forms and formats - including manual forms - and its availability is frequently limited to the organization responsible for initial collection.

By integrating the flow of justice information within Illinois, critical data can be electronically shared in a complete, accurate, and timely manner. Access to shared information will improve decision-making and the quality of justice. This shared information will also enhance public safety and security, and with the proper safeguards, the privacy and confidentiality of the information can be ensured.

Background

Recognizing the importance of electronically sharing critical data, documents, and images, representatives from various Illinois justice agencies formed a strategic

planning workgroup in December 2000. This group, with assistance from the National Governors' Association (NGA), obtained a \$973,666 grant from the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) to initiate an integrated justice planning process in Illinois.

Realizing the need for formalized guidance, this group asked the Governor to create a formal oversight body to coordinate and direct the state's integrated justice system planning efforts. As a consequence, Executive Order Number 12 was issued on December 6, 2001 creating the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IIJIS) Governing Board. The Governing Board is comprised of representatives of local, county, and state justice agencies and associations (Appendix 1), and was charged with several tasks, including the development of a strategic plan for the integration of Illinois justice and court information.

Strategic Planning

The IIJIS Governing Board adopted the strategic planning process to develop an integrated justice plan for Illinois. Strategic planning methods include a wide variety of analysis and decision-making tools and techniques. They are a way of answering the question: "Where should we be going and how will we get there?" Strategic planning, as distinct from more short-term planning, identifies the issues and challenges the organization must confront in the future. The plan is strategic in that it involves decisions and actions with major consequences extending over long periods of time.

The desired future state of justice integration (i.e., where we want to be) was determined by the *Scenario for Information Sharing in Illinois* (Appendix 2). A gap analysis was then employed that examined the current state of justice information management and exchanges, and revealed the obstacles to achieving the desired future state. This work was carried out through discussion groups with justice practitioners, examination of the major state justice information systems and networks, and through detailed documentation of interagency justice information exchange points (Appendix 3). This work is continuing through the adoption and development of data exchange standards, surveys of local justice agencies regarding their data management and exchange practices, and outreach to county-level integration planning efforts (Appendix 4). These methods have revealed the issues, goals, objectives, outcomes, and performance measures that have become the strategic plan (i.e., how we get there from here).

Performance Measures and Accountability

Performance measures are essential elements in designing strategic plans that have well-defined objectives, explicit and demonstrable program deliverables, and realistic timeframes. Additionally, incorporating measures into the fundamental structure of the strategic plan helps in creating baseline performance measures of existing systems and capabilities, provides a measure of discipline in evaluating the relevance and contribution of individual projects to overall program goals, and ensures accountability by creating objective measures of success.

The IIJIS Strategic Plan contains performance measures that enable stakeholders to define interim milestones in objective and measurable terms, continuously measure progress toward completion of specific project deliverables, consistently ensure that project deliverables are tightly coupled and relevant to overall program goals, and enforce accountability in individual projects and the overall program. Examples of performance measures include the number of agencies sharing justice information electronically and the number of stakeholder needs addressed.

Strategic Plan Assumptions

Because we are shaping the future vision for integration in Illinois, the IIJIS Governing Board had to make a number of important assumptions. The following three recurring assumptions should be noted:

- Although performance measurements generally assess progress toward achieving defined goals and objectives, parts of this initial plan will measure progress toward the establishment of a baseline for future measurement.
- The effective date of the proposed legislation (Appendix 5) will be July 1, 2003.
- Due to current fiscal shortfalls in Illinois, it is not our intent to seek any Illinois General Revenue funding in FY04 or FY05. Funding for the first two years of this plan will be provided by federal grant funds earmarked for integration by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and we will continue to seek other federal and private funding sources.

Plan Organization

The core of this plan includes seven strategic issues that highlight major challenges facing the state as we work to make integrated justice in Illinois a reality. The goals associated with each strategic issue are broad statements of intent that describe the end toward which integration efforts will be directed and the objectives describe efforts that will serve to accomplish these goals, and thus, resolve the strategic issues. The performance measures and outcomes are included as a means to measure success in achieving each of the goals and objectives.

The plan begins with a discussion of integration which sets the stage for the reader by anecdotally illustrating the current state of justice information exchange. Following this description is a chart depicting the benefits of integrated justice information as it relates to all stakeholders. As a prelude to the strategic issues, the plan also includes a vision, mission, and values statement, as well as guiding principles for integrated justice. These statements and principles, which were adopted by the IIJIS Governing Board, serve to clarify and guide integration efforts in Illinois.

Vision/Mission Statements

Vision

The IIJIS Governing Board envisions Illinois becoming a recognized leader in justice information sharing, benefiting all people in Illinois and across the nation by creating a statewide justice information sharing capability that provides secure and timely access to accurate and complete information throughout the justice enterprise. Through integrated justice information sharing we will enhance the safety, security, and quality of life in Illinois; improve the quality of justice, the effectiveness of programs, and the efficiency of operations; and ensure informed decision-making; while protecting privacy and confidentiality of information.



Mission

Our purposes are to:

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

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

Values

The IIJS Governing Board adopted the following values to guide the development of an integrated justice system for Illinois.

Efficiency of Operations/Effectiveness of Services

- Providing information that is accurate, complete, and timely
- Ensuring available and accessible information for time-critical decisions

Teamwork/Collaboration/Cooperation/Commitment

- Establishing and promoting information sharing partnerships among the practitioners of justice, public safety, and homeland security community (and with others who require close coordination with this community) to effectively serve the needs of the public
- Protecting the confidentiality/privacy of individuals according to public policy
- Maintaining information security and ensuring appropriate access

Innovation

- Promoting and embracing innovative solutions
- Adapting to and exploiting the rapid advances in information technology
- Anticipating and participating in change

Goal and Action Orientation

- Setting achievable goals and objectives
- Adopting a bias for action
- Taking the leadership initiative
- Solving problems and moving forward

Accountability

- Being accountable to the people of Illinois
- Conducting our business in a fiscally responsible manner
- Employing performance measurement and soliciting feedback
- Providing services that build public trust

Guiding Principles for Integrated Justice ³

Integration is designed to address the operational needs of justice agencies, as well as a host of outcome-based societal objectives. In spite of these varying objectives, there are several fundamental principles that guide the development of integrated justice information systems.

1. Information is captured at the originating point, rather than reconstructed later;
2. Information is captured once and reused, rather than recaptured when needed again;
3. Integrated systems fulfilling these functions are comprised of, or derived from, the operational systems of the participating agencies; they are not separate from the systems supporting the agencies;
4. Justice organizations will retain the right to design, operate, and maintain systems to meet their own operational requirements. However, as with any network capability, participants must meet agreed upon data, communication, and security requirements and standards in order to participate;
5. Whenever appropriate, standards will be defined, with user input, in terms of performance requirements and functional capabilities rather than hardware and software brand names;
6. Security and privacy are priorities in the development of integrated justice capabilities and in the determination of standards;
7. Integration builds on current infrastructure and incorporates capabilities and functionality of existing information systems, where possible; and
8. Because of the singular consequence of decision-making throughout the justice enterprise, establishing and confirming the positive identity of the record subject is crucial.

³ Source: *Concept for Operations for Integrated Justice Information Sharing*, National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO), David J. Roberts, Deputy Executive Director, SEARCH, January 2002

Strategic Issue 1: A Governing Body comprised of major stakeholders to oversee and guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective electronic justice information sharing initiatives

Introduction to the Issue:

Without a well-defined governance structure, existing and future integration will be fragmented and preclude a unified effort. Technology by itself cannot solve all system integration problems, and even the best-equipped integration effort will soon become bogged down without an effective Governing Body to chart its course. A well-defined governance structure will improve the justice information integration process by enhancing communication, establishing and promoting guidelines and policies, reducing turf battles, and fostering coordination and cooperation. The Governing Body can also play a crucial role in securing funding and other resources for integration efforts. The Governing Body must have not only the authority to make and execute key decisions affecting justice integration, but also the position and influence to ensure that those decisions produce the intended actions. It is important that the role of the Governing Body continues beyond the planning stage. Although its structure, membership, and primary focus may change over time, the Governing Body must face the challenge of “keeping the momentum” as IIJIS evolves from a project with a set lifespan to an ongoing way of doing business in the justice community.

Strategic Challenge:

How will we establish a Governing Body to oversee and guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective justice information sharing?

Strategic Goal 1: Enact legislation contained in Appendix 5 that creates and empowers the IIJIS Governing Body to guide Illinois integrated justice information sharing initiatives.

Objective 1.1:

By January 2003, identify legislative champions and interest groups to garner support from statewide decision-makers.

Objective 1.2:

By July 2003, secure legislation creating and empowering the IIJIS Governing Body.



Outcomes:

- Enacted legislation
- Broadened support base
- Established guidelines for integration oversight
- Coordinated and collaborative leadership
- Improved justice information integration process
- Continued momentum toward integration in Illinois

Performance Measures:

- Legislation signed by the Governor by July 2003
- Percent of legislators and interest groups supporting Governing Body legislation

Strategic Goal 2: Provide direction by setting realistic and prioritized goals and objectives.

Objective 2.1:

Establish and oversee advisory committees as needed (including but not limited to the planning, technical, and outreach committees) to research and make recommendations on a variety of integration issues.

Objective 2.2:

On an ongoing basis, oversee, prioritize, and review integration initiatives to ensure they achieve IIJIS goals and objectives.

Objective 2.3:

On an ongoing basis, devise strategies to manage risks and resolve obstacles.

Objective 2.4:

Annually update strategic plan to provide ongoing and long-term direction.

Outcomes:

- Achievement of IIJIS goals and objectives
- Collaboration of expertise on advisory committees
- Prioritized initiatives
- Consistent progress toward integration in a dynamic environment
- Minimized risks
- Resolved obstacles
- Coordinated long-term direction

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of integration initiatives reviewed/approved
- Year 2: Percent increase of integration initiatives reviewed/approved
- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Percent of stakeholders participating in annual review
- Percent of strategic plan review completed annually
- Year 1: Number of devised strategies that reduce risk and/or eliminate obstacles
- Year 2: Percent increase of devised strategies that reduce risk and/or eliminate obstacles

Strategic Goal 3: Foster and maintain ongoing collaboration and open communication with stakeholders.

Objective 3.1:

Actively and continuously seek the input, assistance, and participation of stakeholders to collaborate on justice information sharing initiatives.

Objective 3.2:

On an ongoing basis, communicate with stakeholders to identify their needs and sustain their commitment.

Objective 3.3:

On an ongoing basis, communicate justice information sharing initiatives, progress, and successes to stakeholders to foster collaboration.

Outcomes:

- Sustained commitment and support from stakeholders
- Increased awareness and responsiveness to stakeholder needs
- More informed and involved stakeholders
- Improved communication with stakeholders

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of stakeholder needs identified/resolved
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholder needs identified/resolved
- Percent of status reports completed and communicated to stakeholders
- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input

Strategic Goal 4: Coordinate funding and other resources to move the business of integration forward while maintaining accountability to the public.

Objective 4.1:

By September 2003, develop sound processes to coordinate integrated justice funding and other resources.

Objective 4.2:

Annually review the processes developed to coordinate integrated justice funding and other resources.

Objective 4.3:

On an ongoing basis, allocate funding and other resources to ensure coordinated distribution.

Outcomes:

- Consistent progress toward integration
- Increased accountability to the public
- More efficient use of resources
- Better coordinated distribution of funding and other resources

Performance Measures:

- Percent of process development completed by September 2003
- Level of stakeholder satisfaction with resource allocation process
- Percent of resource requests resulting in an allocation

Strategic Issue 2: Integrated collecting and sharing of justice data

Introduction to the Issue:

Illinois has a patchwork of disparate systems that cannot easily share the information needed by justice decision-makers. IIJIS sees the need for sharing justice information for public safety and security, and incident tracking for single or multiple offenders. IIJIS must harness the resources of current and future justice databases, and develop standards/regulations allowing for strategic information to be shared efficiently, timely, accurately, and completely. IIJIS must broker identified resources of existing pools of information allowing access by authorized users yet protecting individual rights of privacy. Acquisition policies concerning the procurement of computers in justice agencies have, understandably, focused on the operational and information needs of the purchasing agency. Data regarding identification, incidents, criminal history, and current status information must not only be available real-time, but also available via land-line and wireless platforms. Stand-alone systems must be encouraged to conform to data exchange standards/regulations to facilitate justice information sharing while maintaining accurate, reliable databases.

Strategic Challenge:

How will IIJIS capture, integrate, and develop ways to share justice data?

Strategic Goal 1: Capture information once, share it appropriately, and make it available for repeated use.

Objective 1.1:

By December 2004, increase the ability to share information electronically by distributing standards to stakeholders and encouraging their use for electronic data exchanges regarding identifiers and events.

Objective 1.2:

On an ongoing basis, minimize redundant entry by electronically capturing data at the source and routing that information to other systems.

Objective 1.3:

On an ongoing basis, identify and encourage mechanisms that reduce paper-based processing, employing rapid electronic transmission from the source to authorized users of justice data.

Objective 1.4:

On an ongoing basis, identify mechanisms and encourage their use to reduce human intervention in the course of capturing and sharing justice data.



Objective 1.5:

By December 2004, devise strategies to encourage the availability of criminal/incident data within the recommended justice information sharing framework.

Objective 1.6:

By December 2004, devise strategies and develop audit guidelines to maintain timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of information.

Outcomes:

- Increased ability to share information electronically
- Minimized redundant entry
- Reduced human intervention
- Reduced paper-based processing
- Increased availability of criminal/incident data
- Improved effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of information

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of stakeholders receiving and using standards/regulations
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholders using standards/regulations
- Number of identified redundancies eliminated
- Number of mechanisms identified to reduce paper-based processes
- Number of mechanisms identified that reduce manual processing (human intervention)
- Percent increase in availability of criminal/incident data
- Number of strategies and audit guidelines developed within established time frame

Strategic Goal 2: Coordinate and share information electronically.

Objective 2.1:

On an ongoing basis, encourage participating agencies to provide information that is standards-based and consistent to increase the ability to share electronically.

Objective 2.2:

On an ongoing basis, encourage timely, accurate, and complete electronic capture and dissemination of information to authorized users of justice data.

Outcomes:

- Increased public safety and security
- Better justice decision-making
- Seamless exchange of meaningful data
- More information available
- Improved timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of information

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of stakeholders adopting standards/regulations for electronic information exchange
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholders adopting standards/regulations for electronic information exchange
- Percent increase of agencies sharing information electronically

Strategic Goal 3: Interoperable technological applications will be used rather than closed single-institution applications.

Objective 3.1:

By January 2003, identify the common information exchanges between justice agencies and determine where interoperability between exchanges provides the greatest benefit to two or more justice agencies.

Objective 3.2:

On an ongoing basis, encourage statewide interoperable technological applications over closed single-institution applications.

Outcomes:

- Improved justice, public safety, and homeland security information
- Fewer closed single-institution applications
- More interoperable technological applications

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of identified interoperable exchanges which benefit two or more justice agencies
- Year 2: Percent increase in interoperable exchanges

Strategic Issue 3: Serve justice, public safety, and homeland security needs while protecting privacy, preventing unauthorized disclosures of information, and allowing appropriate public access

Introduction to the Issue:

As justice information is more efficiently gathered, analyzed, and shared, the need to protect personal privacy becomes more apparent. This is especially important given the fact that information shared through an integrated justice system is very likely to include sensitive information that is not traditionally considered justice information. To prevent unauthorized disclosures of information while allowing appropriate access, a uniform Privacy Policy must be developed based upon fair information practices and adopted by all Illinois justice agencies. Failing to develop a uniform Privacy Policy puts the public at risk that inaccurate or incomplete justice information or private information may be inappropriately released and subsequently used to one's detriment. This risk is made greater by the fact that once personal information is publicly released, it is forever public. There is a need to develop systems and policies which preserve the integrity and effectiveness of public safety efforts while protecting individuals from inappropriate use or release of information and promoting appropriate public access for oversight of the justice process.

Strategic Challenge:

How will IIJIS promote justice information sharing that serves justice, public safety, and homeland security needs, while protecting privacy, preventing unauthorized disclosures of information, and allowing appropriate public access?

Strategic Goal 1: Establish a set of privacy principles to guide the ongoing development of Privacy Policy for integrated justice information sharing.

Objective 1.1:

By March 2003, convene a Privacy Advisory Committee to the IIJIS Governing Body composed of experts and stakeholder representatives from diverse backgrounds.

Objective 1.2:

By September 2003, review background research into fair information practices and other privacy principles.

Objective 1.3:

By November 2003, develop, distribute for review, and recommend a set of common privacy principles to be used in the development of a Privacy Policy.

Objective 1.4:

By December 2003, the IIJIS Governing Body will adopt privacy principles to be used in the development of a Privacy Policy.

Outcomes:

- Increased expert and stakeholder representative participation
- A set of principles to guide Privacy Policy development
- Adoption of Privacy Principles by the IIJIS Governing Body by December 2003

Performance Measures:

- Number of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Number of background research documents completed and reviewed by the Privacy Advisory Committee by September 2003
- Year 1: Number of stakeholder agencies receiving and approving Privacy Principles
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholder agencies approving Privacy Principles
- Number of Privacy Principles adopted

Strategic Goal 2: Develop and adopt a Privacy Policy for the sharing of justice information.

Objective 2.1:

By December 2003, the Privacy Advisory Committee to the IIJIS Governing Body will identify current practices regarding collection, use, and disclosure of information throughout the justice system.

Objective 2.2:

By December 2003, complete a comprehensive review of existing national and state privacy-related statutes and administrative regulations as well as their accompanying case law.

Objective 2.3:

By May 2004, research and identify desirable privacy practices.

Objective 2.4:

By September 2004, analyze and document any gaps and barriers among current privacy practices, current statutory and regulatory privacy requirements, and desired privacy protections.

Objective 2.5:

By November 2004, develop, distribute for review, and recommend a Privacy Policy to the IIJIS Governing Body.

Objective 2.6:

By December 2004, the IIJIS Governing Body will adopt a Privacy Policy.

Outcomes:

- Increased awareness and understanding of privacy issues
- Greater accountability to stakeholders
- A clearly stated Privacy Policy
- Increased public confidence in justice information practices
- Adoption of the Privacy Policy by the IIJIS Governing Body by December 2004

Performance Measures:

- Number of privacy practices identified by December 2003
- Number of national and state privacy-related statutes, administrative regulations, and cases collected and reviewed by December 2003
- Number of research projects on desired privacy practices completed by May 2004
- Percent of gaps and barriers identified among current justice information privacy practices, current statutory and regulatory privacy requirements, and desired privacy protections by November 2004
- Percent of the Privacy Policies adopted by December 2004

Strategic Goal 3: Promote adoption of the Privacy Policy by all justice agencies.

Objective 3.1:

Beginning January 2005, the IIJIS Governing Body will encourage justice agencies to adopt the Privacy Policy.

Outcomes:

- Increased protection of privacy
- Increased public confidence in justice information practices
- Consistent, statewide approach to privacy issues
- Fewer unauthorized disclosures of information

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of agencies initially adopting the Privacy Policy
- Year 2: Increase in number of agencies adopting the Privacy Policy



Strategic Issue 4: Sufficient and coordinated funding and other resources for integration

Introduction to the Issue:

Coordination of resources for state and local integration efforts is needed to maximize resources and minimize duplication of efforts. Resources including but not limited to funding, technical assistance, and personnel should be allocated based upon priorities established by the Governing Body for integration. It is necessary to support unified strategies that make the best use of resources. Collaborative strategies must also promote regional participation in integration efforts and recognize the differences in resource availability among and within metropolitan, urban, and rural areas of the state.

Strategic Challenge:

How will IIJIS ensure sufficient and coordinated funding and other resources for integration?

Strategic Goal 1: Coordinate integration efforts among national, state, and local participants to ensure collaboration and optimal use of funding and other resources.

Objective 1.1:

By June 2003, devise strategies to coordinate available funding and other resources.

Objective 1.2:

Engage in joint planning efforts to encourage the ongoing exchange of information about integration efforts at the national, state, and local levels to minimize duplication and optimize funding and other resources.

Objective 1.3:

Ensure funding and other resources are efficiently distributed according to established priorities on an ongoing basis.

Outcomes:

- Greater fiscal accountability
- Better coordination and more effective and efficient allocation of funding and other resources
- More initiatives that include shared funding and other resources
- Increased communication regarding integration efforts
- Better coordinated planning efforts

Performance Measures:

- Number of resource allocation strategies completed by June 2003
- Percent increase in joint planning efforts
- Percent of initiatives supported with shared funding and other resources
- Funding balances (surpluses, deficits, shortfalls)

Strategic Goal 2: Ensure adequate funding and other resources to support integration efforts.

Objective 2.1:

Identify public and private funding and other resources available for integration efforts on an ongoing basis.

Objective 2.2:

Identify opportunities to encourage national and state legislative appropriations for integration efforts on an ongoing basis.



Objective 2.3:

Coordinate and support efforts to secure public and private funding and other resources available for integration efforts on an ongoing basis.

Outcomes:

- More funding and other resources for integration efforts
- Better coordinated efforts to secure public and private funding and other resources

Performance Measures:

- Year 1: Number of grants and other resources identified and secured
- Year 2: Percent increase in grants and other resources identified and secured
- Percent of identified opportunities resulting in an appropriation
- Year 1: Amount of funding and resources received for integration efforts
- Year 2: Percent increase in funding and resources received for integration efforts
- Percent increase in funded collaborative efforts

Strategic Goal 3: Recognize differences in stakeholder needs and develop strategies for resource allocation.

Objective 3.1:

By June 2003, identify the differences in needs, funding, and other resource availability among and within metropolitan, urban, and rural areas of the state.

Objective 3.2:

By June 2003, devise funding and other resource allocation strategies that recognize regional differences.

Outcomes:

- Increased ability to meet stakeholder needs
- Allocation strategies that are responsive to regional differences
- More stakeholders successfully competing for integration resources

Performance Measures:

- Percent of allocation strategies that recognize regional differences
- Percent increase in stakeholders successfully competing for integration resources

Strategic Issue 5: Established standards/regulations for data sharing and infrastructure development

Introduction to the Issue:

The primary obstacle to electronic information sharing between justice agencies is the lack of standards for information exchange; without standards, justice agencies cannot easily design or adapt systems to share data with dissimilar justice information systems. Illinois can adopt and build upon standards that have been developed at the national level to facilitate information sharing between disparate justice systems at national, state, and local levels. To enable the seamless exchange of information in a standards-based electronic justice environment, the exchanged data elements must be mapped. Since robust but secure physical transmission is required for effective and efficient information exchange, adopted standards/regulations will facilitate and guide the secure communication between agencies. In addition, officials who are charged with enacting offender transactional decisions that impact public and officer safety must be assured of having documentation of a subject's previous justice system contacts and current justice system status to support those decisions. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a baseline of such information to be collected and shared by agencies that serve as points of contact with offenders throughout the justice enterprise.

Strategic Challenge:

How can Illinois facilitate the application of universal data exchange, communications, and security standards/regulations to promote the seamless electronic exchange of data between justice agencies?

Strategic Goal 1: Recommend and implement mechanisms and processes to inventory, develop, adopt, publish, disseminate, and maintain standards/regulations that apply to justice information sharing.

Objective 1.1:

By March 2003, identify experts and stakeholder representatives to participate on the Standards/Regulations Advisory Committee to address infrastructure issues.

Objective 1.2:

By July 2003, the Standards/Regulations Advisory Committee to the Governing Body will identify procedures for evaluating, developing, approving, disseminating, and maintaining standards/regulations.

Objective 1.3:

By July 2003, empower the Governing Body to promulgate regulations to ensure secure, appropriate justice information exchange in Illinois.

**Outcomes:**

- Increased expert and stakeholder representative participation
- Better justice decision-making
- More information available

Performance Measures:

- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Number of standards/regulations management procedures adopted by the IIJIS Governing Body
- Percent of Illinois agencies employing justice information sharing standards/regulations

Strategic Goal 2: Inventory, adopt, and/or develop a uniform set of standards/regulations that enable secure, robust information exchanges and are compatible with national standards.

Objective 2.1:

By July 2003, review, publish, and disseminate existing state and national data exchange standards.

Objective 2.2:

By September 2003, adopt and/or develop and publish a uniform set of common description standards/regulations for data and images.

Objective 2.3:

By September 2003, adopt and/or develop and publish data communications and network security standards/regulations that are consistent with state and national standards/regulations currently governing justice data networks, both public and private.

Objective 2.4:

By September 2003, adopt and/or develop and publish functional standards to provide guidelines that promote interoperable information systems.

Objective 2.5:

By September 2003, establish a statewide Integration Certification Program to recognize those agencies which have successfully linked their information databases to other justice partners.

Objective 2.6:

By September 2003, the IIJIS Governing Body will adopt and publish standards/regulations for justice information sharing in Illinois that are based upon the recommendations of the Standards/Regulations Advisory Committee to the IIJIS Governing Body.

Outcomes:

- Increased availability of existing national data exchange standards
- Improved data sharing between justice agencies
- Increased availability of description standards/regulations for data and images
- Greater ease of gathering information from multiple justice agencies
- Improved data security
- Greater participation due to certification program
- Adoption of justice information sharing standards by the Governing Body by September 2003

Performance Measures:

- Number of stakeholders receiving data exchange standards by July 2003
- Number of stakeholders receiving standards for data and images by September 2003
- Number of stakeholders receiving data communications and network security standards by September 2003
- Number of stakeholders adopting functional standards promoting interoperability by September 2003
- Number of stakeholder agencies recognized through the certification program

Strategic Goal 3: Identify and provide a baseline of justice information for stakeholders.**Objective 3.1:**

By September 2003, determine a baseline of justice information that is provided to all Illinois justice agencies to support justice decision-making and to ensure public and officer safety.

Outcome:

- Defined baseline of justice information

Performance Measure:

- Number of agencies receiving baseline of justice information by September 2003

Strategic Issue 6: Secure, reliable, effective, and efficient information technology (IT) infrastructure that facilitates justice information sharing

Introduction to the Issue:

Infrastructure refers to a broad variety of mechanical, physical, and support technologies that enable and facilitate information and data exchange, as well as communication among and between people, organizations, and units of government. Infrastructure includes the computer hardware and operating systems that run applications and store justice data, the land-based and wireless communications facilities, and the security components that prevent unauthorized access to justice systems and information. While some agencies are employing state-of-the-art technologies, others are utilizing antiquated data systems and some lack automation. These conditions serve as barriers to effective information sharing. In order to promote the effective sharing of justice information across agency and jurisdictional boundaries, meet stakeholder requirements, and promote availability, reliability, stability, and coverage, the existing IT infrastructure must be expanded, enhanced, and maintained.

Strategic Challenge:

How will Illinois utilize technology and leverage available resources to expand, enhance, and maintain an IT infrastructure that is secure, reliable, effective, efficient, and accessible?

Strategic Goal 1: Identify and address infrastructure issues including, but not limited to expansion, maintenance, upgrades, and operations.

Objective 1.1:

By March 2003, identify experts and stakeholder representatives to participate on the Infrastructure Advisory Committee to the IIJIS Governing Body to address infrastructure issues.

Objective 1.2:

On an ongoing basis, research, identify, and devise strategies to address infrastructure issues.



Outcomes:

- Increased involvement of experts and stakeholder representatives on infrastructure issues
- Improved infrastructure-related problem resolution

Performance Measures:

- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Number of status reports to the IIJIS Governing Body completed and communicated
- Percent of recommended infrastructure solutions implemented

Strategic Goal 2: Meet stakeholder requirements by planning for and fostering information exchanges and communication capabilities among users of disparate networks.

Objective 2.1:

By March 2003, identify experts and stakeholder representatives to participate on the Planning Advisory Committee to determine future operational requirements.

**Objective 2.2:**

By March 2003, conduct an inventory of the justice information sharing networks that comprise the current IT infrastructure to assess the current environment.

Objective 2.3:

By April 2003, identify gaps by comparing future operational requirements and the infrastructure inventory.

Objective 2.4:

By April 2003, research, analyze, and compile the findings and best practices of justice information sharing technologies that support information exchange and communication capabilities to foster interoperability between justice information systems.

Objective 2.5:

On an ongoing basis, devise strategies to promote, pursue, and leverage existing resources to enable information exchange and communication across networks.

Outcomes:

- Increased knowledge of stakeholders' operational requirements
- More effective and efficient information exchange and communication capabilities
- Greater awareness of infrastructure gaps
- Increased knowledge of justice information sharing technology
- Better communication among disparate networks

Performance Measures:

- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Number of best practices that foster interoperability identified and shared
- Number of gaps identified and overcome
- Number of stakeholders receiving updates

Strategic Goal 3: Plan for and foster interoperability among mobile data networks that meet stakeholders' requirements.

Objective 3.1:

By September 2003, bring the stakeholders together to determine their requirements.

Objective 3.2:

By March 2004, research and compile a report on the mobile data environment to foster interoperability.

Objective 3.3:

By December 2004, initiate a pilot program to test and refine mobile data solutions to serve as catalyst for broader regional expansion.

**Objective 3.4:**

By December 2004, establish a technical resource center to unify/educate stakeholders regarding mobile data interoperability issues and solutions.

Outcomes:

- Greater awareness of stakeholder requirements
- Improved understanding of the mobile data environment
- More mobile data solutions to aid regional expansion
- Unified and educated stakeholders
- A technical resource center
- Increased opportunity to pilot solutions
- Greater interoperability among networks

Performance Measures:

- Percent of stakeholders participating in group discussions
- Delivery of wireless operational environment report to the IIJIS Governing Body by March 2004
- Year 1: Number of users utilizing the resource center
- Year 2: Percent increase of users utilizing the resource center
- Percent increase in regional expansion of mobile data solutions

Strategic Goal 4: Seek to preserve, protect, and restore mission-critical processes, technology resources, and data in the event of a homeland security attack, natural disaster, or other business interruption.

Objective 4.1:

By December 2003, research and document existing disaster recovery and business contingency plans to clearly assess the current environment.

Objective 4.2:

By March 2004, identify mission-critical processes and data that need to be protected and restored in the event of an interruption to ensure their availability.

Objective 4.3:

By March 2004, develop and publish minimum disaster recovery standards for justice information sharing partnerships to provide guidelines for disaster recovery initiatives.

Objective 4.4:

By March 2004, research and devise policies, plans, and guidelines that prioritize justice services for enterprise-wide disaster recovery.

Objective 4.5:

By June 2004, research and devise strategies to assist information sharing partners in meeting the minimum protection and disaster recovery standards.

Objective 4.6:

On an ongoing basis, test disaster recovery and business contingency plans to ensure recovery and resolve any problems.

Outcomes:

- Improved justice, public safety, and homeland security
- Fewer operational interruptions
- Increased resource availability
- Improved resource utilization
- Enhanced resource protection and restoration
- Increased availability of mission-critical processes

Performance Measures:

- Percent of disaster recovery and business contingency plans assessed by December 2003
- Number of identified mission-critical processes and data to be protected and restored
- Number of disaster recovery standards developed and published by March 2004
- Number of stakeholders assisted in meeting minimum disaster recovery standards
- Year 1: Number of stakeholders receiving and adopting enterprise-wide disaster recovery plans
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholders adopting enterprise-wide disaster recovery plans
- Year 1: Number of stakeholders performing disaster recovery tests
- Year 2: Percent increase of stakeholders performing disaster recovery tests

Strategic Issue 7: Rapid identification through biometric technologies

Introduction to the Issue:

Illinois justice decision-makers must be able to rapidly and positively identify individuals. Inaccuracies are inherent in name-based systems; this problem is further complicated by the prevalence of forged identity documents. Agencies in some jurisdictions are employing technologies that facilitate rapid identification of an individual within seconds, while others lack the ability to identify an individual in less than two weeks. To further justice, public safety, and homeland security interests, Illinois must expand its use of biometric technologies for rapid identification.

Strategic Challenge:

How can Illinois provide rapid, biometric identification to justice, public safety, and homeland security providers?

Strategic Goal 1: Expand the use of biometrics for rapid identification.

Objective 1.1:

By September 2003, identify experts and stakeholder representatives to participate on the Biometrics Advisory Committee to the IIJS Governing Body to address the expanded use of biometrics.

Objective 1.2:

On an ongoing basis, identify public and private partnerships to collaborate on the use of biometrics for rapid identification.



Outcomes:

- Increased collaboration of experts and stakeholder representatives on biometric technology
- More public and private partnerships to expand biometric identification

Performance Measures:

- Percent of stakeholders represented and providing input on advisory committee
- Percent increase in public and private partnerships regarding the use of biometrics for identification purposes

Strategic Goal 2: Research and identify the legal and policy ramifications regarding the use of biometrics for rapid identification.

Objective 2.1:

By December 2004, research and identify legally permissible uses of biometrics for rapid identification in Illinois to ensure privacy and prevent unauthorized use.

Objective 2.2:

By December 2004, research and identify policy and business practices governing the use of biometrics for rapid identification.

Outcomes:

- Increased ability to ensure privacy and prevent unauthorized use of biometric identification
- Greater knowledge of biometric policy and business practices

Performance Measure:

- Number of research projects on legally permissible uses, policy, and business practices completed by December 2004
- Number of research reports presented to the IIJIS Governing Body

Strategic Goal 3: Identify and recommend cost-effective biometric identification applications.

Objective 3.1:

By September 2004, research, identify, and recommend technological applications that support biometrics for rapid identification.

Objective 3.2:

By September 2004, research, identify, and evaluate the costs and benefits of biometric identification applications.

Outcomes:

- Increased knowledge of biometric technologies
- Improved cost-effective biometric identification solutions

Performance Measures:

- Number of research projects on biometric technological solutions completed by September 2004
- Number of research projects on costs and benefits of biometrics completed by September 2004
- Number of research reports presented to the IIJIS Governing Body



Appendix 2

Scenario for Information Sharing in Illinois

This scenario identifies the future functions, range of information exchanges, and interactions needed among primary entities throughout the justice enterprise for information sharing in Illinois. The current technology for justice information systems was validated against this scenario to identify the gaps which exist today (Appendix 3).

The common functions for information sharing used in the scenario are defined as follows:

- *Query/Response*: Information sharing in which the human user of an application program requests specific information from another information system and receives a response.
- *Push*: Information sharing in which an application program, upon sensing the occurrence of a specified event, automatically sends specified information to another information system.
- *Pull*: Information sharing in which an application program, upon sensing the occurrence of a specified event, automatically requests specified information from another information system.
- *Publish/Subscribe*: Information sharing in which the subscriber user indicates a desire to be informed/notified if certain events occur affecting a certain person, event and/or case.

Please note, *functions* appear in *italics*, **systems** appear in **bold**, and documents appear in underline.

1. Subject Not Present: A police officer preparing to conduct a traffic stop or when given an assignment prior to contact with any person, will submit a *query* to **state warrant system (LEADS) and Secretary of State (SOS)** to return information on persons and vehicles. The police officer will receive SOS and warrant data, digital photo(s), and officer protection information (i.e., field notification program, etc.) within less than 10 seconds within 24 hour currency. Additionally the officer should be notified that information exists from a variety of other sources such as: **Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), Firearms Owners Identification (FOID), Automated Victim Notification (AVN), Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC),**

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Department of Children & Family Services (DCFS), bond status/conditions, probation/parole status and conditions, etc. within 1 minute within 24 hour currency. The information should be concise and uniform.

2. First Subject Contact: Upon contact with a driver, or in cases other than traffic where a police officer's contact begins with a person, the primary objective is to identify the individual, check the **state warrant system (LEADS)** and provide officer protection information. The officer submits an inquiry containing biometric and demographic (alpha-numeric) identifiers in order to verify the subject's identity, and *query* the **state warrant system (LEADS) and SOS**. The police officer will receive SOS and warrant data, digital photo(s), and officer protection information (i.e., field notification program, etc.) within less than 10 seconds and 24 hour currency. Additionally the officer should receive a *response* that information exists from a variety of other sources such as: **CHRI, FOID, AVN, IDOC, DCFS, INS, bond status/conditions, probation/parole status and conditions** etc. within 1 minute and 24 hour currency. The information should be concise and uniform.

3. A. Non-Custodial Situation: In cases where direct filing is permitted in compliance with local rules on charge screening, the following applies. In a non-custodial situation where an officer effects an arrest, issues a summons, or notice to appear, the officer biometrically verifies the subject's identity, then digitally signs and electronically *pushes* the arrest/complaint (including a synopsis of facts) and/or crash report to the **police information system, prosecutor information system, circuit clerk information system, Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), probation, parole and INS information systems, and any agency subscribing to the information.**

B. Custodial Situation: In a custodial arrest, the fingerprint-based *query* is electronically submitted to the **state central repository** for positive identification. The officer will receive a fingerprint based identification and criminal history response within 5 minutes with a 24 hour currency. The arresting/booking officer completes and signs (digitally) the arrest/complaint (plus synopsis of facts) which are merged with the previously taken fingerprints and digital photos of the arrestee. Based on recipients' needs, the arrest/complaint, fingerprints/digital photos, are *pushed* to the **police information system, sheriff information system, the state central repository, the prosecutor, the circuit clerk, probation, parole, and INS information systems and any agency subscribing to the information** within 2 hours.

The officer will have the ability to electronically populate document fields with data contained in the responses received from previous queries.

In any case when an individual is arrested and released prior to charging or where prosecutorial approval is required prior to filing and subsequently charges are rejected,

the **police information system** will *push* the release decision to the **state central repository**.

4. Grand Jury/True Bill/Notice to Appear/Warrant: If an individual enters the judicial system for a reportable offense and has not been positively identified and booked for the offense, the prosecutor will request the judge to remand the individual to be booked prior to the first appearance in court.

5. Defendant Not Present, Warrant/Summons Requested: A police officer or complainant will approach the prosecutors office (in person or electronically) for a warrant/summons request on a suspect not in custody. The **police information system** will *push* the information they have on the suspect; demographic and fingerprint identification, digital photo, LEADS hot files, criminal history, gang records, SOS information, and police reports into the **prosecutor information system** for a prosecutor charging decision.

The prosecutors office uses the information *pushed* from the **police information system** and information *pulled* from the **circuit clerk information system**; probation records, orders of protection, current court orders, DCFS information system, parole, INS, and state central repository systems to make a prosecutor charging decision (statute to charge) and digitally creates a warrant/summons (with fingerprint/digital photo on the warrant for biometric verification of identity).

The **prosecutor information system** *pushes* the request for warrant/summons to the **circuit clerk information system** for judicial approval by digital signature and a court case number. The **circuit clerk information system** *pushes* the warrant/summons to **police information system, prosecutor information system, and the state warrant system (LEADS)** in real time.

Upon receiving an electronic filing of a charge, the **circuit clerk information system** will create a court case file which will require adjudication for the case to leave the system at any point. The **circuit clerk information system** will *push* court case file number to the **police information system, prosecutor information system, and the state central repository system**.

6. Bond: Upon arrest if the defendant is able to post bond at the station, that information (including bond conditions) will be entered into the **police information system** and *pushed* to the **circuit clerk, the prosecutor information system, and the state central repository** to be available immediately.

Upon arrest, if the defendant is not able to post bond he will be held in custody awaiting a bond hearing. Within 2 hours of arrest, the **police information system** will *push* booking information, citations, arrest booking document, synopsis of facts report,

fingerprints and digital photos and criminal history to the **prosecutor, circuit clerk, probation, parole, jail and INS information systems.**

Upon notification of pretrial services, the **jail information system** will *push* the information of the defendant's arrest to the **pretrial services information system** for a bond report. **Pretrial services information system** *pulls* the defendant's fingerprints, digital photos, and criminal history from the **state central repository system**. **Pretrial services information system** *pulls* information from the local criminal history housed with the **circuit clerk information system**. **Pretrial services information system** *pulls* information as to charges from the **prosecutor information system** and generates a pretrial report. **Pretrial services information system** will *push* the pretrial report to the **circuit clerk information system, prosecutor information system, and defense.**

A bond hearing will be held within 48 hours. Information as to conditions of bond will be entered into the **circuit clerk information system** and *pushed* to the **prosecutor information system, public defender information system (if applicable), probation information system, police information system, and jail information system.** Biometrically verified bond and sentencing information will be *pushed* to the **state central repository** immediately.

7. Pre-Arraignment: Prior to arraignment, preliminary hearing or grand jury, the prosecutor will *query* the **police information system** (for police reports), **circuit clerk information system**, and **state central repository system** for criminal history.

Complaints can arrive in court in two ways: in most counties, misdemeanors, traffic, and local ordinances are filed directly to the clerk, however some counties reserve prosecutorial charging decisions for all filings.

When a prosecutorial charging decision is made, they either approve the police charging documents or override them. If a decision is made to modify charges, they will then electronically create, sign, and notarize a criminal information/indictment. The **prosecutor information system** will *push* the criminal information/indictment to the **circuit clerk information system** for digital filing. The **prosecutor information system** will also *push* a copy of the digital information/indictment to the **police information system and state central repository.**

8. Arraignment Through Trial/Plea: The defendant will appear in court for arraignment. The court will arraign the suspect based upon the information/charging document in the court case file from the **circuit clerk information system**. Dates will be set by the court and the **circuit clerk information system** will *push* the dates to the **prosecutor information system** and the defense.

The electronic scheduling of dates, times, and location for hearings or trials will be in accordance with local rules. The judge electronically records the order, setting of bail,

granting/denying of petitions, continuances, pleas, findings, sentences or other related orders.

The **prosecutor information system** will *push* criminal discovery; a copy of the information, citation, criminal history, and arrest reports, to the defense. The defendant will enter a plea and a new date will be set. The **prosecutor information system** will *pull* the information as to new dates and court minutes from the **circuit clerk information system**.

Motions may be filed by the prosecution or defense. The **prosecutor information system** will generate motions, digitally sign and *push* motions to the **circuit clerk information system**, and the defense. Hearing dates set by the court will be entered into the **circuit clerk information system**. The **prosecutor information system** will *pull* the hearing dates and *push* subpoenas for testimony to the **circuit clerk information system** and the **sheriff information system** for service.

The **prosecutor information system** will receive the trial date from the **circuit clerk information system** and *push* subpoenas for testimony to the **circuit clerk information system** and the **sheriff information system** for service.

Based upon the court's entry of the order, the **circuit clerk information system** automatically generates warrants, summons, mittimus, bail bond, recognizance, probation/conditional discharge/supervision specifications, arrest warrant quash/recall, and other electronic documents as needed.

The **circuit clerk information system** receives the filings of petitions for violation of bail bond, petitions for special/additional conditions of bail, petitions for orders of protection, pretrial/pre-sentence investigation reports, evaluations or status reports, statement of facts, appearances, and other types of motions and petitions. The **circuit clerk information system** is updated in real-time and stores the document in a digitized format.

Service, notices of filing or "copies" involving private defense attorneys will be electronically filed.

Data related to court's orders and rulings will be *pushed* in real time to the systems of the **State's Attorney, Adult Probation/Social Service, Sheriff, State Department of Corrections, state central repository, FOID, local law enforcement, Secretary of State, and Department of Human Services**. When available, the **circuit clerk information system** will *push* a biometrically (fingerprint) supported disposition.

Additionally, qualifying court event data will be *published* to the **state warrant system (LEADS)** for record entry, modification, and deletion as required.

At one point the defendant may fail to appear for a court appearance and the judge issues and digitally signs an arrest warrant which the **circuit clerk information system** *pushes* to the **police information system, prosecutor information system, and the state warrant system (LEADS)**.

9. Court Disposition/Sentencing: After a trial or plea the court will order a pre-sentence investigation unless there is an agreed disposition. The **probation information system** will prepare the pre-sentence investigation report by *pulling* information from arrest report, incident report, criminal history record, pretrial services report, and other reports and *pushing* that report to the **circuit clerk information system, prosecutor information system, and to the defense**.

The court sentences the defendant or agrees to a negotiated disposition between the prosecution and defense. If the **prosecutor information system** generates a digital sentencing motion, it will be *pushed* to the **circuit clerk information system** for the judges digital signature. Depending on the sentence the digital sentencing order will be *pushed* to the **prosecutor information system** to notify victims and to the **police information system and the state central repository**.

The digital sentencing order may also be *pushed* to the **probation information system** for monitoring and compliance with court conditions. The digital sentencing order may also be *pushed* to the appropriate correctional facility (**state department of corrections or jail information system**) along with a statement of facts, and all other requested or statutorily required information for intake and classification *pushed* from the **prosecutor information system**.

The **state central repository** *publishes* the conviction, sentence, and identification information and electronically notifies appropriate justice and other required governmental agencies (e.g., **Department of Human Services, State Board of Education, Department of Children and Family Services**, etc.) who have *subscribed* to notification of relevant changes in status (e.g., the conviction for a disqualifying offense).

10. Court Events (Post Trial): Filings involving petitions for violation of probation, conditional discharge and supervision, appeals, motions to modify sentence, and petitions to expunge are *pushed* to the **circuit clerk information system**.

Filings, notices, mandates, court orders, and/or rulings and other information needed involving appeals will be *pushed* and *pulled* to the systems of the agencies subscribing to the information (**Court reporter, the State's Attorney, Attorney General, Appellate Defender, Public Defender, private attorney, Supreme Court Clerk, Appellate Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Secretary of State, State Police, State Corrections, and Sheriff.**)

11. Incarceration: Upon intake, the booking officer will complete, sign (digitally) and electronically *push* the custodial receive fingerprint-based submission to the **state central repository**. The correctional facility (**state department of corrections or jail information system**) will receive a fingerprint based identification and criminal history response within 5 minutes with a 24 hour currency. The correctional facility (**state department of corrections or jail information system**) will *push* incarceration information to any agency *subscribing* to the information.

The **state department of corrections or jail information system** will *push* a biometrically (fingerprint) supported custodial status change to the **state central repository**, when available. Custodial status changes will also be *pushed* to the **circuit clerk information system, authorized victim/witness notification programs, and any agency subscribing to the information.**

During the period of confinement, the **state department of corrections information system** will *push* parole hearing information for indeterminate sentences and projected release dates for determinate sentences to the **prosecutor information system, public defender information system, AVN**, as well as victims of the offense, so they can testify in support or opposition to release on parole, or receive notification when an offender will be released.

12. Release - Parole or Discharge: The **parole information system** will track release to and supervision within the community and will *push* this information to the systems of **AVN, the arresting and receiving community police agency, the sheriff, circuit clerk, state central repository, and INS.**