

99hr_AC-JPP_Misc_pt02



(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

1999-00

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on ... Judiciary and Personal Privacy (AC-JPP)

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

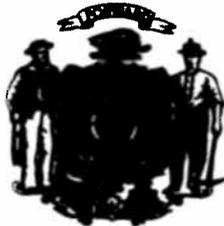
- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
(**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
(**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

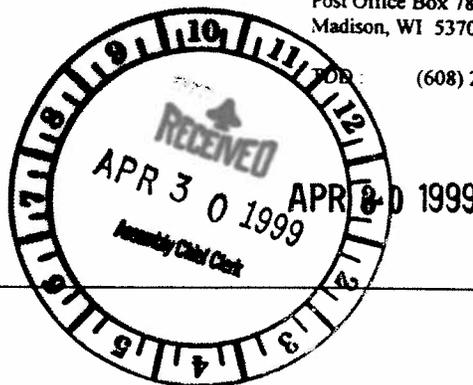
* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (May/2012)

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR
Mark D. Bugher
SECRETARY



Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864

TEL: (608) 267-9629



March 18, 1999

The Honorable Donald J. Schneider
Chief Clerk, State Senate
PO Box 7882
1 East Main St., Suite 402
Madison, WI 53707-7882

The Honorable Charles R. Sanders
Chief Clerk, State Assembly
PO Box 8952
1 East Main St., Suite 402
Madison, Wisconsin 53708

Dear Mr. Schneider and Mr. Sanders:

With this letter, I am forwarding to you the Bureau of Justice Information Systems (BJIS) Third Annual Report. S.13.172(2) directs BJIS to report annually on its activities, and this report is submitted in fulfillment of that requirement.

The report describes the efforts of BJIS on behalf of three areas: Inter-Agency Justice Information Sharing, District Attorney Information Technology (DA IT), and Year 2000 Preparedness (Y2K). Significant progress was made in these areas, and are described in detail in the report.

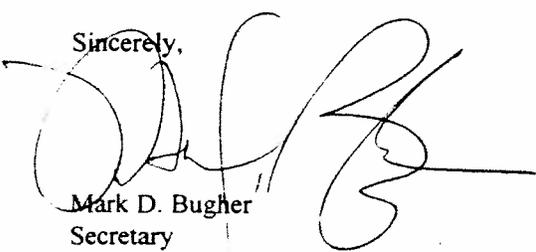
Multiple projects to improve the electronic sharing of information among justice agencies were undertaken in 1998. These include creating a roadmap for IJIS efforts, starting work on a Wisconsin criminal justice data dictionary, and developing a plan for BJIS, DOJ and CCAP to share telecommunications links with county courthouses. This is just the beginning of what could be possible in reducing redundant data entry and improving public safety gaps that currently exist.

Progress also occurred in several areas relating to district attorney information technology (DA IT). In 1998, BJIS worked hard installing and supporting 16 state standard local area networks (LANs) connected to county and state networks (WANs), training and supporting users in 16 LAN and 55 DA Net offices, developing a prototype of a Wisconsin-specific DA case management system (PROTECT), and creating a BJIS DA Support Center to replace CCAP support.

New projects in response to Executive Order 341 (Year 2000 Preparedness) were also initiated. BJIS established a Public Safety Functional Team to address state public safety agency Y2K preparedness. BJIS also began identifying critical areas of Y2K action related to counties, interdependencies among public safety agencies and public communication about Y2K. Educating DA's about Y2K issues affecting their offices was completed as was ensuring Y2K compliance of all BJIS equipment and software installed in DA offices.

All three of these efforts are in full swing and have begun to bear the fruits of considerable effort. With the support of the legislature, BJIS can help improve public safety and bring efficiency to government by working to improve both the communication between agencies and by providing the basic infrastructure needed to be effective.

Sincerely,


Mark D. Bugher
Secretary

**Third Annual
Report of the
Bureau of Justice
Information
Systems**



March, 1999

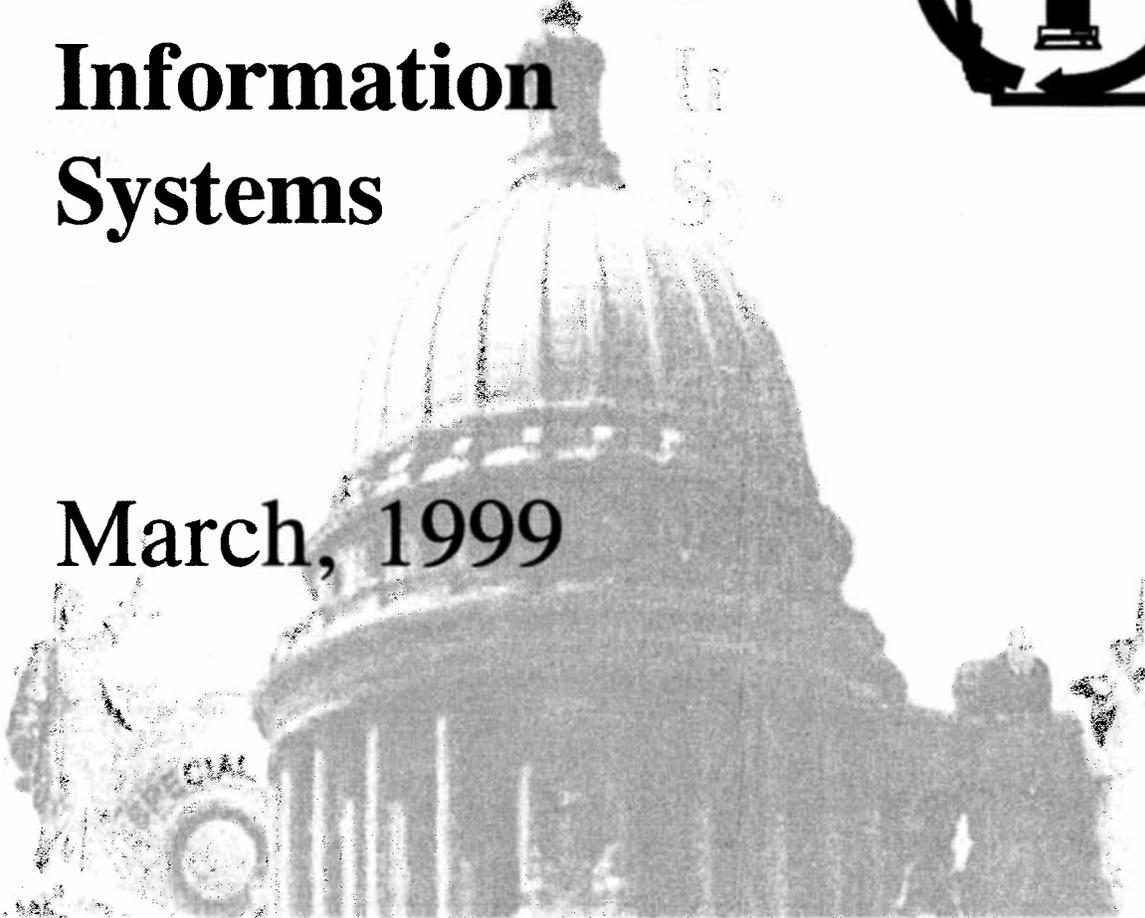




TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	2
Inter-Agency Justice Information Sharing (IJIS).....	3
District Attorney Information Technology (DA IT).....	11
Year 2000 (Y2K)	24
Challenges Ahead	27

APPENDIX

	Page
Appendix A- IJIS Model Development Group.....	29
Appendix B- WDAA Information Systems Committee Members.....	31
Appendix C- Y2K Public Safety Team Roster.....	33

FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1- Justice Data Redundancy.....	10
Figure 2- DA Net Status- December 1998.....	11
Figure 3- DA Net LAN Configuration	17
Figure 4- DA Net PC Configuration.....	18
Figure 5- Time Access Connectivity Diagram.....	18
Figure 6- PROTECT Architecture.....	22
Figure 7- PROTECT Architecture- Full Implementation.....	23



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Introduction

Background. 1995 Act 27, the 1995-97 biennial budget, assigned the Bureau of Justice Information Systems (BJIS), in the Department of Administration, the task of promoting and coordinating automated justice information systems among state agencies and counties. The specific state organizations included in s.16.971(9), Stats. are the courts, district attorneys, public defenders and the departments of corrections and justice.

This report covers the period of January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998. Significant progress was made in three key areas:

- Inter-Agency Justice Information Sharing (IJIS): Multiple projects to improve the electronic sharing of information among justice agencies were undertaken:
 1. Creating a roadmap for IJIS efforts,
 2. Starting work on a Wisconsin criminal justice data dictionary, and
 3. Developing a plan for BJIS, DOJ and CCAP to share telecommunications links with county courthouses.

- District Attorney Information Technology (DA IT): Progress occurred in several areas:
 1. Installing and supporting 16 state standard local area networks (LANs) connected to county and state networks (WANs);
 2. Training and supporting 133 users in 16 LAN and 55 DA Net offices;
 3. Developing a prototype of a Wisconsin-specific DA case management system (PROTECT); and
 4. Creating a BJIS DA Support Center to replace CCAP support.

- Year 2000 Preparedness (Y2K): New projects in response to Executive Order 341 were initiated:
 1. Establishing a Public Safety Functional Team to address state public safety agency Y2K preparedness;
 2. Identifying critical areas of Y2K action related to counties, interdependencies among public safety agencies and public communication about Y2K;
 3. Educating DA's about Y2K issues affecting their offices; and
 4. Ensuring Y2K compliance of all BJIS equipment and software installed in DA offices.

BJIS activities each year are designed to fulfill legislative and gubernatorial objectives and are consistent with DOA's Strategic Business Plan. This report describes the Bureau's business and policy framework, program activities undertaken in 1998 and goals for 1999.



IJIS-Inter-Agency Justice Information Sharing

The 1995 Legislature created BJIS to promote, maintain and coordinate automated justice information sharing among Wisconsin justice agencies. This initiative parallels projects in other states to develop “integrated justice information systems”. In Wisconsin, the effort to link computer systems across justice agencies is called the Inter-Agency Justice Information Sharing (IJIS) program. Efforts in past years included establishing an inter-agency work group for IJIS, conducting a survey of criminal justice systems among state agencies and creating a newsletter (BJIS Update) to keep state and local justice officials up to date on technology initiatives affecting their work.

In 1998, IJIS activities were designed to create a roadmap or model for Wisconsin justice agencies to follow so that they can share critical information more efficiently in the future. These activities, although initiated and led by BJIS, involved many people throughout the justice system including law enforcement officers, judicial officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, corrections staff, IT staff from justice agencies and others.

Working Goal: Wisconsin’s IJIS program should improve the ability of justice professionals to get the right information to the right person at the right time to assist in making the right decision.

Every professional in the justice system case flow—police officer, jailer, public defender, prosecutor, victim/witness staff, clerk of courts, judge, correctional officer, probation and parole officer—needs accurate timely information to do their job well. In 1998, BJIS found (and documented) that too often these public safety professionals lack the information they need when called upon to make a decision about whether to detain, arrest, jail, withhold bail, charge, defend, sentence or incarcerate someone believed to have committed a crime. BJIS also found that inaccurate arrest information about innocent individuals often remains in justice computer systems.

Wisconsin has a sound justice system and excellent, dedicated justice professionals across the board. These professionals need 21st century tools to close the information gaps that make it difficult for them to do their jobs in protecting Wisconsin citizens. BJIS efforts in 1998 were directed toward the goal of closing information gaps and improving officer and public safety.

1. IJIS Model Project

Over 40 Wisconsin justice experts, ranging from city police to court commissioners and state correctional officials, met in intensive sessions over a 3 month period to:



- *Document the "real world" environment today.* Document the general path of an adult criminal suspect moving from through the Wisconsin justice system from the time a crime is committed through probation/incarceration/parole.
- *Identify information gaps with "real world" consequences.* Identify gaps in information available to officials at each step of the process and impact these gaps have on decisions and lives. For example, law enforcement officers frequently lack information about bail and restraining order conditions when called to a domestic violence scene and therefore do not know whether grounds exist for an arrest. Serious bodily injury and death for officers and victims can and do occur in these situations.
- *Identify bottlenecks to sharing information.* Identify inefficiencies, duplicated efforts and other problems encountered by justice professionals and the public in the daily operation of the justice system.
- *Recommend solutions to improve information flow.* Propose a systematic, consistent solution or roadmap for closing these gaps and solving these problems using technology and standards to automate paper systems, provide for shared data, link existing systems and reduce inefficiencies.

The IJIS Model Report, issued in September 1998, document the results of this intensive analysis and recommendations for action.

100's of Forms/Date Re-entries: Example of A Key Finding: One startling finding documented in the study is the amount of duplicated effort and data in the criminal justice system. This finding is illustrated in Figure 1 (pg. 10) which shows that 79 forms with multiple repetitions of the same date is collected in every case. Each piece of data is entered by different staff and stored in separate files in many offices, often in the same organization.

State and county agencies wanting to make progress in electronic information sharing can use the Report as a basis for practical, low cost changes. For example, Dane County recently created an e-mail solution to get police reports to the DA's office. As indicated in the IJIS Model Report, police officers waste many hours every day driving to DA offices and other police agencies to deliver information that could easily be shared electronically.

Among the other issues addressed in the Model Report that are included in this Annual Report are:

- Gap: Prosecution Decisions. Law enforcement officials submit arrest records to the central criminal history repository at DOJ but there are no consistent records on what DA's do with arrests. The decision to prosecute, the charges filed and the decision



not to prosecute are all critical pieces of information for many justice agencies including law enforcement but these are not now available on a consistent statewide basis or in a timely manner.

This means that if you've been mistakenly arrested and released, the state criminal justice database may show your arrest but not that the charges were dropped.

Conversely, if a person has three arrests in different counties and is picked up a fourth time, neither the arresting officer nor the DA will know about the pending charges in the other counties and may charge inappropriately or fail to charge.

Solution: DA IT Program. The DA IT program implemented by BJIS will close this gap by providing standard computer systems and case management software with links to DOJ so that charging and disposition information can be entered quickly and accurately into the TIME system.

- Gap: Inconsistent Data. Even where computer systems exist, they often cannot share information because each agency has designed its system in a vacuum. A "case" in CCAP, for example, is not a "case" as defined by many DA offices.

Solution: IJIS Data Dictionary. BJIS has started working on a Wisconsin Criminal Justice Data Dictionary based on existing data models used by CCAP and DOJ for its criminal history database. Rather than re-creating the wheel, BJIS is developing the DA case management system using this preliminary work and plans to expand the initial dictionary to include DOC data.

When the data dictionary is complete, all agencies across the state can develop their own systems using standard and accepted data definitions which will allow them to receive and share information with all agencies using the model. This means when the Eau Claire DA's office wants CCAP information from Racine, it will be possible to obtain that information electronically.

- Gap: CCAP Access. The need for expanded access to court information, specifically disposition data, was an area mentioned frequently by other members of the justice community. DA's identified the ability to identify their CMS with CCAP as a top priority for Release 1.0 of the PROTECT system. Most agencies need the ability to both send and retrieve information with CCAP and would benefit from 24-hour access to current court data from all CCAP counties.



Solution: Standard CCAP Interface. BJIS proposed developing a standard DA/CCAP interface and funded a position in CCAP to program this interface in 1998. Preliminary plans are in place to pilot test this interface in spring 1999.

Copies of the IJIS Report are available from BJIS and can also be accessed at www.doa.state.wi.us/dtm/bjis/bjisframe.html.

Future IJIS Directions

The Model Report formed the basis for the Governor's 1999-01 biennial budget recommendations for BJIS funding. Plans for 1999 include:

- completing and installing Release 1.0 of PROTECT, the DA CMS with links to CCAP and DOJ;
- completing Version 1.0 of the Data Dictionary; and
- implementing other specific recommendations as funded.

Justice experts participating in the IJIS study are listed in Appendix A.

2. Justice Router Sharing Initiative

DOA's BadgerNet Project is creating a statewide telecommunications network for the 21st century. BadgerNet will provide the backbone for agencies across the state to share data, video and voice communications on stable, high speed lines on a consistent, reliable basis. DA's, for example, who now rely of dialup e-mail access which is often down or unavailable will be able to use e-mail across the state as readily as state employees in Madison.

An IJIS partnership was formed in 1998 between the state justice organizations that communicate to offices in county court houses—BJIS for DA's; CCAP for clerks of courts and judges; and DOJ for sheriff's offices for the TIME system. This sharing arrangement will accomplish the following:

- *Lower costs.* Costs for reliable high-speed statewide links will be reduced by 33% for each agency.
- *Fewer routers.* The number of routers (which provide the link from the statewide backbone to agency LANs) entering county courthouses will be reduced from potentially three to one. Fewer state entry points into county offices is a county priority.
- *Greater efficiency.* The BadgerNet routers will be used efficiently so that agencies with relatively small amounts of traffic will share one router instead of having excess unused capacity.



- *Improved data access.* DA's will have full access to all state and federal databases (instead of being limited to Wisconsin databases) available through the TIME system because the enhanced telecommunications linkage provided by BadgerNet meets FBI requirements which existing dialup lines do not meet.

At the end of 1998, the three partners had identified 9-11 counties in which to pilot the arrangement, made plans to jointly hire a contractor to survey cabling among local offices and committed to the partnership. The goal is to begin installing the shared routers in up to 9 counties by June 1999.

The significance of this partnership is the ability to coordinate on a standard approach at a significant savings to each agency and significantly improved service for their users.

3. DA CMS/PROTECT Prototype

The PROTECT software development project is both an IJIS and a DA IT effort. PROTECT is the first state application developed with inter-connectivity to other systems built in as a business requirement from the time of the initial Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment was completed in September 1997. BJIS conducted a review of existing software and analyzed the cost/benefit of either developing a Wisconsin specific software or starting with an existing package and modifying it for Wisconsin. The decision was ultimately made to buy the core of a system developed by Pierce County, Washington, to use as a jump start for developing Wisconsin's own DA case management system with interfaces to other state and local systems.

During the summer of 1998, a contract software development team was assembled and detailed plans for development were prepared. The development team includes an assistant district attorney as a regular member, and user groups from DA offices across the state were created to assist with reviewing and making recommendations on the system. A WDAA Case Management Committee, chaired by Marquette DA Dick Dufour, oversees and assists with the development of the system. The Wisconsin District Attorney Association reviewed and approved specifications for Release 1.0 prior to development of a prototype.

In August, development of Release 1.0 of the PROTECT system began, using a process called Rapid Iterative Prototyping. This process involves users in every step of the design phase so that requirements are understood not from paper documents, but from actual program screens and processes. It also allows changes required by users to be made and tested quickly. Release 1.0 provides core case management functionality for an adult criminal cases.

The first prototype of Release 1.0 was completed and demonstrated in August, and a second prototype was completed in November. These prototypes were presented to several groups



including DA attorneys and support staff, DOA technical and management, court staff, DOJ legal services staff, state budget office and fiscal bureau analysts and others.

Based on the enthusiastic response to the demos, the programming specifications were locked down in January 1999 and programming to turn the prototype into software began in mid-January. Plans call for piloting the Release 1.0 DA CMS with interfaces to CCAP and DOJ's TIME System in April 1999, pending successful conclusion of agreements with those two organizations. PROTECT will be installed only in DA LAN counties and will be supported by BJIS staff in the DA Support Center.

Future plans are to begin installation of Release 1.0 on DA LANs starting in July 1999 and to implement up to 12 counties during 1999. At the same time, work on designing Release 2.0 with additional functionality and additional interfaces with state and local justice agencies will begin in 1999. For additional detail see the section on DA IT below.

The Future

Several issues will need to be addressed in 1999:

1. Agency Commitments to Share Data: For the benefits of IJIS to be realized, state and local justice agencies must turn verbal interest in sharing information electronically a business priority and commit staff and money to making IJIS a reality. BJIS and DOJ, for example, have done this with the partnership to provide TIME access on DA desktops. Other justice agencies need to include interfaces to critical partners in their IT plans and budgets. Agreements to share data need to be formalized.
2. Creation of Standards for Sharing Criminal Justice Data: Business and technology professionals in justice agencies need to agree upon and publish standards for interfaces which allow their data to be shared. Completion of the IJIS Data Dictionary will be a first step but additional cooperative work needs to be done so that any appropriate organization across the state will know what it needs to do to electronically share justice data with any other agency.
3. Expand Use of the Internet to Distribute Justice Information: BJIS recommended several Internet-based solutions to close information gaps in its 1999-01 budget request:
 - *IJIS Web-Server:* Establish a Wisconsin IJIS web-server to store and distribute criminal justice information to appropriate justice agencies across the state.



- *Electronic Rap Sheet:* Build a joint web-server with DOJ to provide rap sheet information provided by local law enforcement agencies to all other law enforcement agencies across the state.
- *Secure E-mail:* Work with state and local agencies to develop secure e-mail technology to allow arrest records, photos and other justice information to be transmitted electronically and eliminate the daily "Pony Express" trips by squad car to deliver reports and images.

IJIS Milestones

Sept. 1996	Establish Wisconsin Integrated Justice Work Group.
Dec. 1996	Develop BJIS Update, an IJIS newsletter to distribute information about justice technology.
Aug. 1997	Complete NCSC Survey of Wisconsin justice agency technical environment. Complete statewide DA Needs Assessment with interfaces to other justice computer systems as a high priority system requirement.
Mar. 1998	Convene IJIS Model Project Team.
Sept. 1998	Publish IJIS Model Project Report Convene Y2K Public Safety Team
Nov. 1998	Demo of PROTECT prototype version 2, DA case management system Convene Justice Router Sharing Team-BJIS,CCAP, DOJ
Dec. 1998	Begin preliminary work on Wisconsin Criminal Justice Data Dictionary
Feb. 1999	Governor's budget contains IJIS initiative.
Mar. 1999	State IJIS Director hired. Interface agreements finalized with DOJ and CCAP.
Spring 1999	Formal IJIS plan created by IJIS Work Group. Specific project plans to accomplish budget items developed.
Fall 1999	Work on IJIS standards begins.
Jan. 2000	Y2K challenges successfully met by Public Safety Team. IJIS efforts extended to local governments.



Figure 1 - Justice Data Redundancy

Forms of a Felony



Law Enforcement Agency

Number of forms: 13

Suspect Name: 8
 Suspect DOB: 8
 Suspect Address: 4
 Case Number: 10



District Attorneys

Number of forms: 5

Suspect Name: 5
 Suspect DOB: 2
 Suspect Address: 1
 Case Number: 5



Courts

Number of forms: 30

Suspect Name: 30
 Suspect DOB: 3
 Suspect Address: 8
 Case Number: 30



Defense Attorney

Number of forms: 21

Suspect Name: 20
 Suspect DOB: 9
 Suspect Address: 15
 Case Number: 18



Department of Justice

Number of forms: 7

Suspect Name: 2
 Suspect DOB: 2
 Suspect Address: 0
 Case Number: 2



Other

Number of forms: 3

Suspect Name: 2
 Suspect DOB: 0
 Suspect Address: 0
 Case Number: 0

Forms Summary



Total

Number of forms: 79

Suspect Name: 67
 Suspect DOB: 24
 Suspect Address: 28
 Case Number: 65

Note: The case number represents a case tracking number, not necessarily having the same meaning from agency to agency. Six unique case tracking numbers were found among the documents, including LEA case number, Court case number, and SPD case number.

Note: This information was compiled using the forms collected from an actual felony case in Dane County. The totals include multiples of forms that were required by more than one agency. Other forms may not have been counted, if unavailable for this collection.



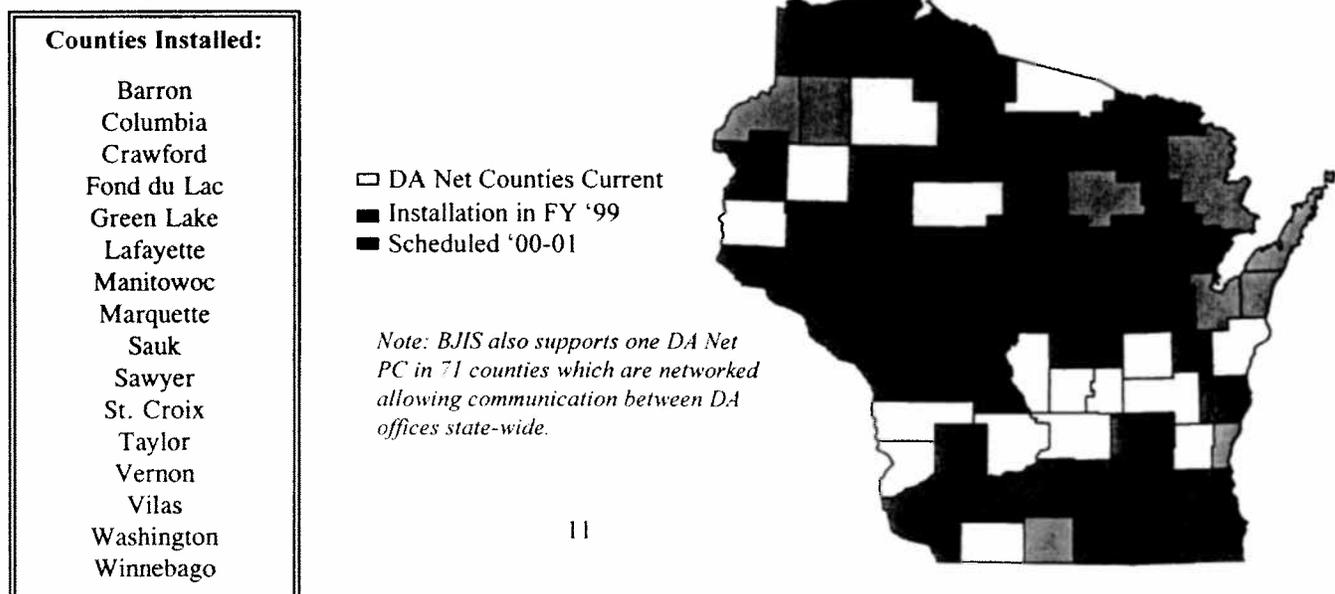
District Attorney Information Technology (DA IT)

Major progress in meeting gubernatorial and legislative goals for statewide DA technology were made in 1998. Sound, well supported, state standard technology is available in many local DA offices and plans are in place to complete the computer network in the upcoming biennium. BJIS will begin to transition from implementation to on-going support and maintenance of this statewide computer system in 1999.

Among the steps taken in 1998 were:

- 16 state standard, state supported local area networks (LANs) were installed in 16 DA offices;
- a groundbreaking DA case management system designed to operate on DA LANs, interface with Wisconsin justice agencies and streamline DA office processes was designed and prototyped;
- plans to migrate from unreliable dialup telecommunications networks for statewide e-mail, Internet access and data transmission (for CMS) to the State's new telecommunications backbone, BadgerNet, were created;
- a DA Support Center was established to replace training, help desk, tech support, implementation and maintenance services previously supplied by CCAP;
- the 71 PC statewide DA Net system continued to be supported while the functionality of that system was incorporated into the DA LAN in counties where LANs were installed;
- transitional document production software, CMS Release 0.5, was created and distributed to counties to assist with the transition between county developed office software and Microsoft Office software provided on DA LAN.

**Figure 2- DA Net Status –
December 1998**





DA IT Program:

Mission:

Legislative goals are to create a state standard computer system and case management System for district attorney offices as part of the State's enterprise approach to using technology to improve all state programs.

Structure:

State DA IT is not a mandatory program; county DA offices can elect to participate State system or remain with their county system if one is available.

DA IT is voluntary because counties must provide state standard hardware and software for the county support staff in DA offices. BJIS installs both county and state equipment on its LANs, trains all staff and provides on-going support and maintenance for all equipment and users. Counties designate a network administrator in each DA office.

Standardization is needed for several reasons:

- 1) it complies with 1994 Executive Order 241 and legislative intent;
- 2) it is necessary for the statewide case management system to be implemented and provide statewide data on cases and activities; and,
- 3) it is necessary to economically support the statewide system.

This arrangement is formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Administration and four county officials: the DA, the IT Director, the County Executive or Administrator; and the appropriate County Board representative.

Wisconsin District Attorney Association (WDAA):

District attorneys are like local law enforcement officials in Wisconsin; they are locally elected official who operate autonomously within their counties. Even though they are state employees, no state agency comparable to the Director of State Courts or Department of Corrections exists to coordinate their activities or provide services.

BJIS works on a daily basis with the State Prosecutor Office in DOA and the WDAA to carry out its IT programs. The WDAA is a voluntary association that meets regularly to provide the structure and direction required when DA's need to address statewide issues such as information technology.



WDAA Committees involved in meeting the State's goals for DA IT are:

- Executive Board chaired by Waukesha DA Paul Bucher; meets monthly.
- IT Committee chaired by Waukesha DA Paul Bucher; meets quarterly.
- IT User Sub-Committee chaired by Brown ADA Steve Madson; meets monthly.
- IT CMS Sub-Committee chaired by Marquette DA Dick Dufour: meets monthly, or as needed.

BJIS projects involve many DA's, ADA's, support staff, victim/witness staff and others to ensure that the State's DA IT investments meet the needs of the DA offices across the state.

A listing of WDAA IT committee participants appears in Appendix B.

Partnerships:

CCAP: For much of 1998, CCAP was the contract service provider for DA LAN. This contractual relationship ended in October but the need for a close working partnership continues in order to meet the business requirements of both DA's and clerks of court in an efficient, effective manner.

DOJ: The DOJ/BJIS partnership continues to play a major role in meeting DA needs several different ways.

Brief Bank. BJIS and DOJ's Legal Services Division jointly sponsor an electronic brief Bank for DA's.

TIME Access. DOJ's Crime Information Bureau provides training and access to the TIME System to DA's through an on-going contract with BJIS. Plans are underway to extend this relationship in an interface agreement to allow the DA CMS to receive and share information electronically through TIME.

SPET Conferences: DOJ sponsors two statewide DA conferences each year and has incorporated BJIS IT sessions on its agendas over the past year. At the June 1998 conference, LEXIS training was provided on site, and in January 1999, DOA made a Y2K presentation and demonstrated the CMS for attendees.

County IT Staff: Although BJIS is responsible for installing and supporting DA LANs in county offices, County IT directors and staff play a key role in helping establish the needed interfaces between the DA and county networks. The IT directors in all of the 16



LAN counties installed in 1998 were important partners in making those implementations successful.

One example of how this partnership has been successful is in Milwaukee. BJIS and the Milwaukee County Information Management Services Division have worked together on several fronts in 1998. IMSD participated in hiring the first IJIS Director in BJIS; facilitated a meeting between DOA and County Y2K leaders; and assisted in reviewing and planning for installation of DA LAN in the Children's Court facility.

BJIS staff attend meetings of the Government Information Professionals Association (GIPAW) to provide status reports on DA IT and distributes the BJIS Update newsletter to county IT directors among others.

1998 DA IT Projects:

DA projects are described separately below but are all part of a single DA IT program.

DA Net: The 71 PC statewide network received continuing support in 1998.

DA Net was the first phase of DA automation and consisted of a single state computer with legal research tools, e-mail and interfaces to TIME and CCAP in each DA office. This 71-county network allows DA's to communicate among themselves and with others via a dialup telecommunications link through Badger Dial. DA Net was completed in 1997 and was supported and maintained by BJIS staff in 1998.

DA LAN: 1998 accomplishments:

- 1) 16 LANs installed and linked to county and state networks**
- 2) 133 users trained**
- 3) DA Support Center established**

Background: Shortly after the first DA Net computers were installed, local DA offices found that a single PC might be a good library tool but that everyone in the office needed desktop access to the functions and tools provided by DA Net. A LAN to connect all the staff, as is common in most offices, was needed. The 1997-99 biennial budget provided funds to design and install a fully functional LAN/WAN network made up of local area networks in each DA office connected to the county network and the State's wide area network (WAN).

LAN Design. The LAN/WAN architecture designed by BJIS and CCAP, with the assistance of consultants, differs from those in other organizations such as CCAP or SPD for several reasons.



Figure 1 shows what each county receives with DA LAN. Figure 3 is the technical design of the system showing the local and wide area network connections.

Factors making DA LAN unusually complex include:

1. Diverse county environments-Unlike the SPD system, the DA LAN must connect with whatever county LAN may exist. Each county has its own approach to technology. State networks such as CCAP and DA Net attempt to standardize their LANs to reduce maintenance costs, improve information sharing and reduce complexity; there is no similar standardization among counties.
2. Combination of State and County Equipment-Unlike CCAP and other state programs, the end users within DA offices do not all receive BJIS equipment and software. The fact that DA Net and DA LAN funding was authorized only for the legal, state attorney staff but not their county support staff creates a very complex untested technical environment.

BJIS resolved this issue in 1998 by adopting a model that places both state and county equipment on a single LAN in the DA office and links that LAN to the county network.

3. Multiple organizations supporting DA automation-During most of 1998, three state organizations--BJIS, CCAP, DOJ—and various contractors were involved in supporting DA Net and DA LAN. These three groups work with both DA and County IT staff in the offices. Thus, at a minimum, five (5) different organizations must coordinate efforts to work on any one county office. CCAP, BJIS and their contractors must work with 71 different county level teams.

1998 Installations:

Sixteen counties (16) received DA LANs in 1998, starting with the three (3) pilot counties—Washington, Fond du Lac and Manitowoc. The pilot counties tested the LAN/WAN design and provided feedback on problems with training, LAN functions, e-mail and other aspects of the network. Once problems with the pilot installations were resolved, installations were scheduled in counties that had purchased staff equipment and software, had MOU's in place with DOA, and had staff trained to use the new equipment and software.

DA LAN Milestones:

Feb 1997	• WDA and BJIS agree to LAN Design and installation plan.
Oct. 1997	• Biennial budget with LAN funds enacted.



Jan. 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAN pilot test completed.
Feb.-Dec. 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 LAN counties installed; 133 users. • 33 site visits completed. • 133 users trained. • Document production application created and distributed. • DA Support Center created. • 8 contract and 1 LTE staff hired for Support Center. • Support Center policies and procedures established and documented. • DOJ Brief Bank agreement finalized • Y2K test plan developed. • BadgerNet migration planned with Justice Router Sharing Team—CCAP, DOJ, BJIS
Jan.-June 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install DA CMS/PROTECT pilot on DA LAN and test. • Move DA server suite from CCAP/Tenney to BJIS/Cantwell. • Up to 11 additional LANs will be installed, including Milwaukee Children's Court with 60 users. • MOU's with '99-00 counties will be established. • Pilot migration to BadgerNet in up to 9 counties. • DOJ/BJIS Brief Bank connection will become active. • Conduct special "northern county" training; coordinate Brief Bank training with DOJ. • IT training at summer SPET conference will be provided. • Continue to periodically upgrade software and hardware on standard replacement cycle. • Installation plan consistent with budget will be established. • Y2K Preparedness Plan will be executed.
Jul.-1999-Jul. 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate adding up to 45 additional LANs. • Complete BadgerNet migration in LAN counties. • Increase Support Center resources to keep pace with LAN installations. • Transition to on-going maintenance and support with regularly schedules upgrades, equipment/software replacements and updated functionality.



Figure 3- DA Net LAN Configuration

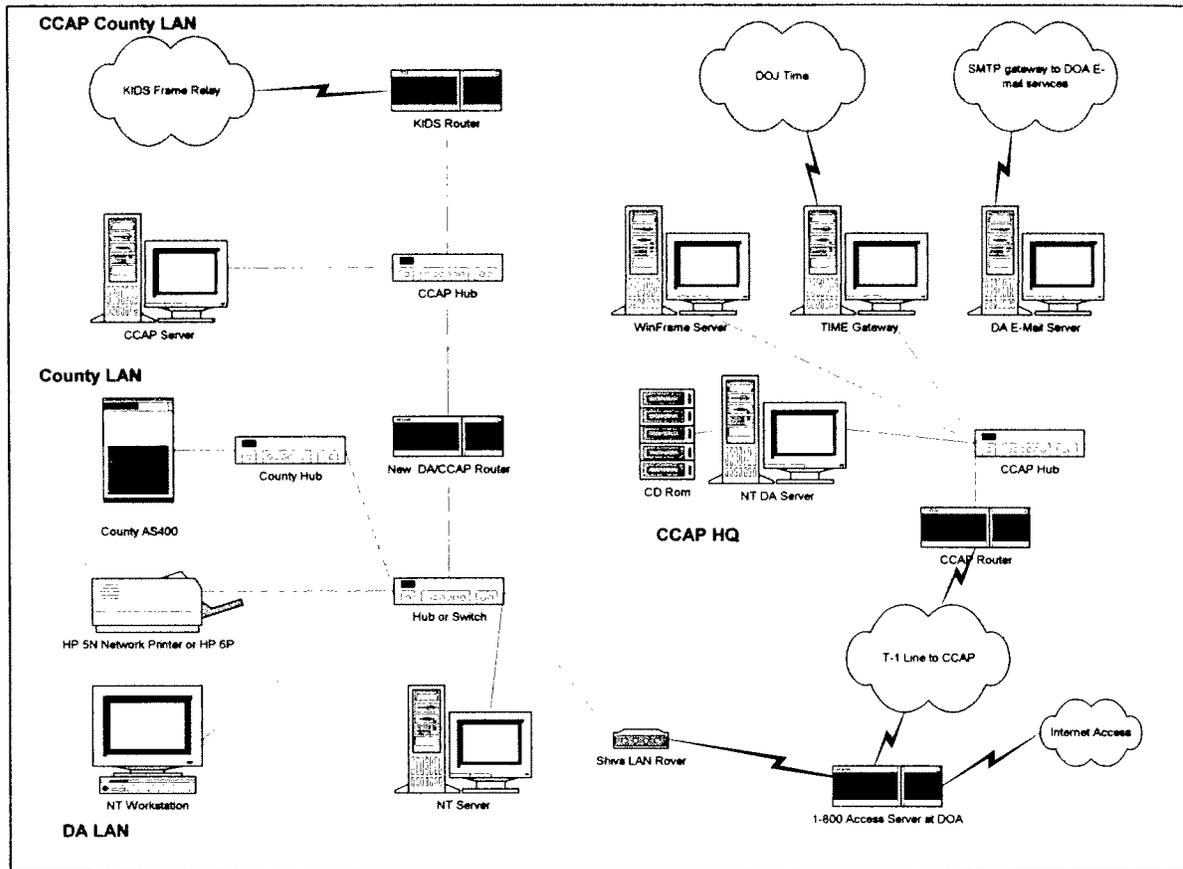




Figure 4- DA Net PC Configuration

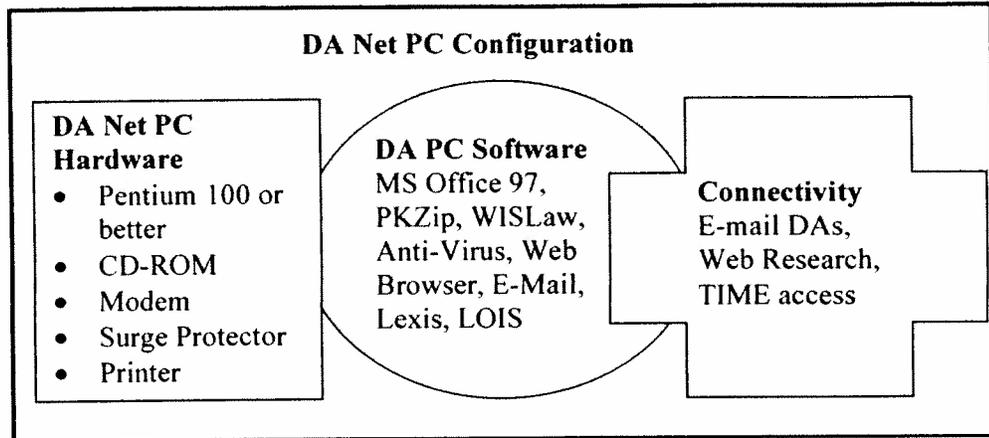
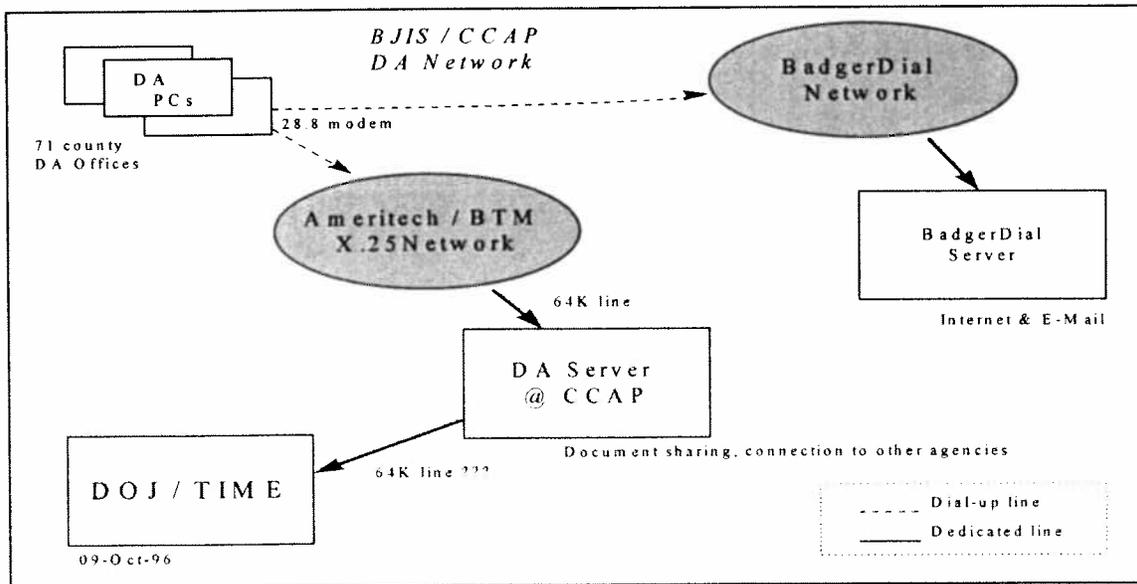


Figure 5- Time Access Connectivity Diagram



PROTECT: DA Case Management System –Prototyping of a “made in Wisconsin” case management system for Wisconsin DA’s, which will interface with other justice computer systems and close several information gaps, was completed in November 1998 and



programming of the WDAA approved prototype is well underway. Pilot testing of the new system is scheduled for April 1999.

Background: State policymakers—Governor’s Office, Legislature, State Budget Office—acknowledged the need for consistent, standard statewide data on cases flowing through DA offices when, in the 1997-99 budget, BJIS was given funding to develop such a system. BJIS has taken an approach of including DA’s and their staff in developing the business requirements, features and format of the new system.

A second impetus for developing a statewide case management system for DA’s is the state and national requirement to improve criminal record databases. DOJ maintains Wisconsin’s criminal history repository, and DA’s are required to submit information about their disposition of arrests to DOJ. Many DA’s are unable to do that without computers so the solution proposed several years ago was to develop a statewide case management system so DOJ would receive timely, accurate DA disposition data electronically.

Project Vision: The PROTECT/CMS vision reflects the big picture goal of sharing information electronically among justice agencies:

“The vision of the DA CMS project is to develop and implement a state-of-the-art case management system for District Attorneys which meets and exceeds all core requirements as identified in the BJIS DA CMS Needs Assessment, interfaces with other state and local systems, allows District Attorneys and DA staff to more efficiently and effectively execute the functions of their office and exceeds user expectations.”

PROTECT Design: The PROTECT (Prosecutor Technology for Case Tracking) CMS has been designed with the assistance of attorney and support staff from across the state. The client/server system will operate on DA LANs and provide a standard software application that can be tailored to meet individual county needs. Data definitions are standard for all counties so statewide statistics can be gathered but, as with Microsoft Outlook or other office products, certain features can be adapted to local use.

PROTECT will be developed in phases with top DA priority functionality included in Release 1.0 to the extent possible. Top priority features for Release 1.0 are:

- *Information about:*
 - people (offenders, victims, witnesses, attorneys, judges)
 - relationships (parents, siblings, guardians)
 - events (intake, charging, decision, hearings)
- *Standard documents, standard charging language and standard and ad hoc reports*
 - complaints



- victim notification letters
- motions and orders
- others
- *Interfaces to:*
 - CCAP for electronic receipt of court information, including calendaring
 - CIB for transmission of “no prosecution” decisions and obtaining criminal identification and history
- *Basic workload information:*
 - number and type of cases.

The system will integrate desktop office tools (Microsoft Office) and will meet top priority user needs within existing budget constraints. At the DA CMS and User Committees’ request, Release 1.0 focuses primarily on adult felony and misdemeanor cases.

See Figures 6 and 7 (pgs. 22-23) for additional detail on PROTECT design and technical features.

PROTECT CMS Milestones

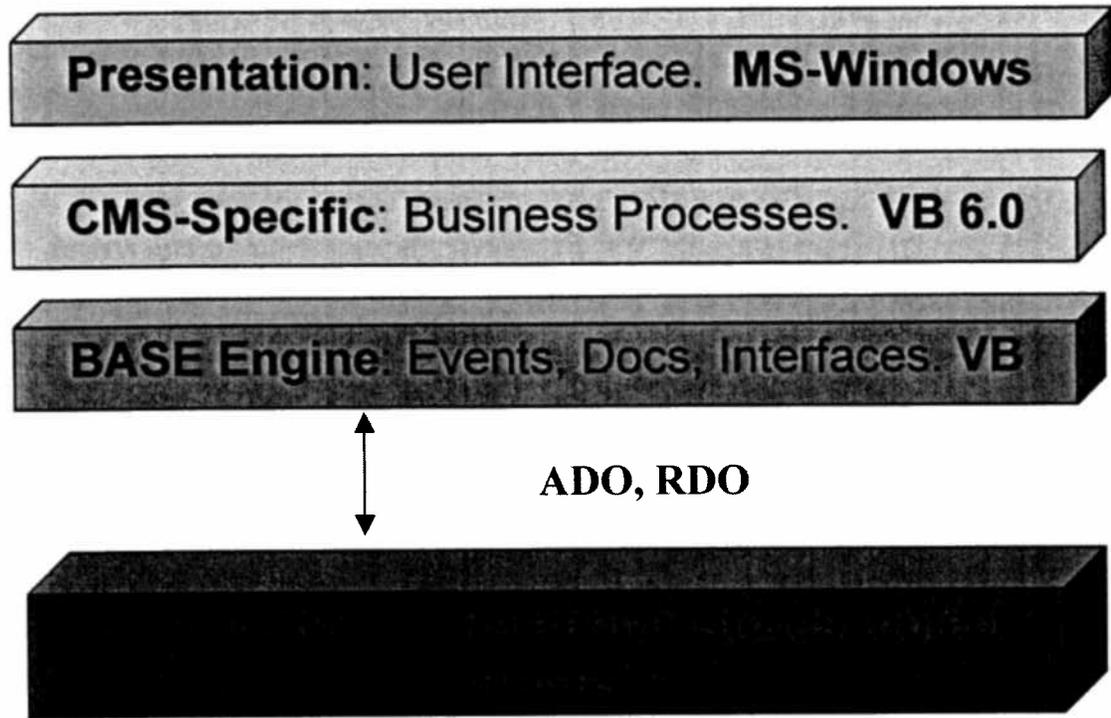
Summer 1997	WDAA CMS Team formed under leadership of Marquette County DA Dick Dufour.
Sept. 1997	DA Needs Assessment completed.
Oct.-Dec. 1997	Evaluation of existing DA case management system, including LYNX from Pierce County, WA completed; decision to buy LYNX and jump start in-house development of Wisconsin specific system made.
Jan.-Aug. 1998	Subject area user groups—attorneys, victim/witness, support staff, others—formed and assist with in-depth design of system specifications.
Aug. 1998	Development team formed including 8 contractors, 1 BJIS data specialist and an ADA (Tom White, Rock County) as well as a project leader and DA liaison. Development of a prototype begins through a repetitive process of identifying user needs, preparing an electronic mock up, obtaining user feedback and modifications and revising the prototype. BJIS and CCAP agree on loan of programmer to develop a CCAP interface for Release 1.0. Prototype Version One of PROTECT Release 1.0 demonstrated.
Nov. 1998	First of several demonstrations of Version Two of PROTECT



	<p>Release 1.0 prototype to groups including users, management, DA committees, SBO and LFB staff and others, occurred.</p> <p>WDAA Case Management and IT Committees approve prototype for development.</p>
Nov. 1998-Jan. 1999	Development Team begins intensive development effort.
Jan. 1999	<p>First review of programming efforts; plans for pilot testing started.</p> <p>Criteria for selecting pilot counties developed and approved by WDAA IT Committee.</p>
April 1999	First pilot of PROTECT scheduled.
May-July 1999	Complete pilots in 1-3 counties.
July 1999	Begin roll-out of PROTECT to counties on DA LAN



Figure 6: PROTECT Architecture

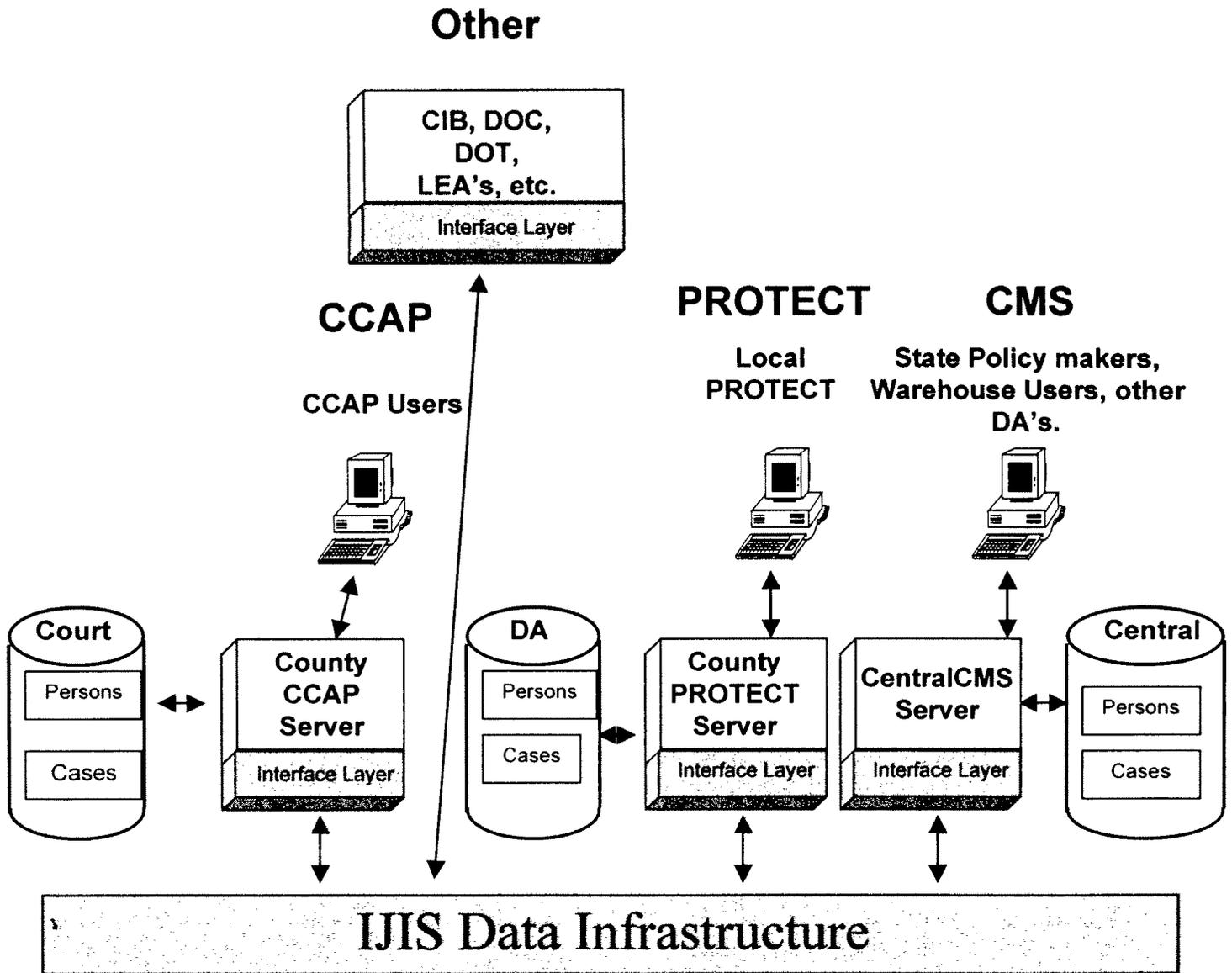


Narrative: The PROTECT system is implemented in a multi-layer, object-oriented architecture. The foundation is Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 which has a traditional relational table structure as well as object stores. Some stored procedures are used for processing.

The heart of the system is the BASE engine, a set of objects that provide services such as object management, data storage and retrieval, relationship management, event management, and user interface management, to the CMS application. BASE is written in Visual Basic 6.0 using COM and DCOM.



Figure 7: PROTECT Architecture- Full Implementation



Narrative: Over time, the PROTECT system will leverage state IJIS interface and data architecture standards and services to allow interfaces to the courts through CCAP, DOJ, DOT, and selected law enforcement agencies. In addition the PROTECT system will have a Central CMS server will aggregate data from all PROTECT counties. The CMS Server will allow any county to share and view important information with other counties in the state. For example, a query of the CMS server could show any other cases in the state in which a defendant was involved. The CMS server will also allow statewide reporting and statistical analysis.



Year 2000 Preparedness (Y2K)

BJIS Y2K activities in 1998 took place at three levels:

- Statewide—Y2K Public Safety Functional Team
- Department/Bureau—Address own operational Y2K needs
- DA Program—Ensure DA LAN/CMS compliance and assist with non-DA IT counties' planning for Y2K.

Background

Governor Thompson's Executive Order 341, issued in July 1998, made Year 2000 preparedness the top technology priority for state agencies and assigned responsibility for coordinating the State's Y2K efforts to the Department of Administration, particularly the Division of Technology Management (DTM). As a part of DTM, BJIS was assigned to lead the Public Safety Functional Team—representatives from a number of state level justice and public safety agencies. Agencies and organizations on the PS Team are:

- BJIS
- DA's
- Courts
- Justice
- Corrections
- Transportation--State Patrol
- Military Affairs—Division of Emergency Management
- State Public Defender
- Office of Justice Assistance

Functional Team Responsibilities

With regard to Y2K, state agencies are required to:

- Inventory business functions, computer systems, embedded chips, and
- Identify "fatal" and "critical" business functions and computer systems
- Report information about the identification, assessment, testing, remediation and status of these systems with regard to Y2K readiness;
- Work internally and externally with business partners to develop contingency plans;
- Coordinate facilities, utilities, telecommunications, employee and other issues with DOA, DER and other appropriate agencies.
- Report to various parties including the Governor, the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission, the State Agency Oversight Committee, legislative committees and



others to ensure that Y2K issues are addressed and everyone is aware of the status of critical systems.

Y2K Public Safety Team agencies comply with these requirements, and one of BJIS's responsibilities is to encourage and monitor agency progress along these lines. Team leaders identify problem areas among team agencies and report them to DOA's Y2K management team.

The Public Safety Team identified two specific goals for itself:

1. *Interdependencies*-Identify interdependencies among business and computer systems represented on the team and create projects to remedy interdependency problems. An example of an interdependency is the reliance of many agencies such as DA's, DOT and DOC on DOJ's TIME system for criminal record, driver's license and vehicle and other criminal justice/public safety information.
2. *Communication*-Make recommendations to the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on communications about Y2K and discuss ways each agency can communicate with its own employees, customers and business partners.

As part of its Public Safety responsibility, BJIS initiated a number of separate but related activities including:

- Surveying DA offices on Y2K awareness and readiness.
- Conducting several Y2K educational sessions with state justice groups such as the Jail Administrators Association and the Wisconsin Correctional Association.
- Coordinating information exchanges with Milwaukee and Dane County Y2K officials and promoting the State's proactive efforts to work with counties on Y2K.
- Distributing Y2K information to a variety of local groups through newsletters, mailings of the Y2K Handbook for Municipal Government.

DA IT Y2K Preparedness

At the same time, BJIS provided agency-required information on DA LAN and DA CMS to meet state reporting requirements and followed the functional team requirements on behalf of DA offices with BJIS provided equipment, primarily DA LAN counties.

DA LAN staff researched equipment and software in DA LAN counties to identify non-Y2K compliant tools and has plans to replace non-compliant software and equipment early in 1999.

DA CMS identified a single Y2K problem, since remedied, and is developing PROTECT to be a Y2K-ready system.



BJIS is currently working on a plan to assist DA offices with contingency planning and has distributed information to DA offices in a variety of ways to encourage awareness and action on Y2K. Examples of efforts include:

- A joint WDAA/BJIS letter to all DA's stressing the responsibility of DA's to make their offices Y2K ready and distributing the Y2K Local Government Handbook;
- Addressing the WDAA Executive Committee and the SPET Winter WDAA Conference on Y2K issues;
- Articles on Y2K in monthly DA IT Updates and quarterly the BJIS Update.

BJIS Y2K Milestones

Aug. 1998	BJIS assigned Public Safety Team responsibility. Y2K contract staff hired.
Sept. 1998	Y2K presentation to Wisconsin Correctional Association
Oct. 1998	Public Safety monthly team meetings started. Meetings with Milwaukee and Dane County Y2K officials. DA status entered into state database Y2K discussion with WDAA Executive Committee
Nov. 1998	Y2K presentation to Annual Jail Administrators Conference
Dec. 1998	Met with Director of State Courts re: court system Y2K efforts. Public Safety Team report to Executive Oversight Committee
Jan. 1999	Public Safety Team report to the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Y2K Preparedness. Public Safety Team agencies identify key interdependencies for own agency. Y2K presentation to WDAA Winter Conference. DA LAN staff develop
1999	Public Safety Team analyzes interdependencies of TIME System. of Wisconsin specific system made.



Challenges Ahead

Greater commitment to data sharing is a critical issue. State justice organizations increasingly recognize the benefits to be derived from electronically sharing information. This recognition is not always accompanied by the commitment to dedicate the necessary resources and give up traditional claims to ownership of data that is required if electronic data sharing is to become the standard for Wisconsin.

Justice organizations need to move beyond verbalizing agreement with the goals of IJIS and begin to:

- Identify IJIS projects specifically in their business and IT plans;
- Commit resources—staff and money—to working cooperatively with related agencies to set standards, develop technology strategies, develop common tools such as interface standards and data models, and think creatively about using technology to better serve the interests of the justice community and the public.
- Change their thinking about themselves from independent, standalone organizations to integrated, inter-related elements of a system—the justice system.

Better State/County communication and coordination is essential. Criminal justice and public safety activities generally occur in communities—police arrest individuals, attorneys prosecute and defend suspects, judges impose sentences and correctional officers supervise offenders at the local level. The state needs to take the lead in providing the forum for discussing IJIS proposals and making IJIS a reality in Wisconsin. While BJIS plays a role in facilitating and coordinating this activity, resources and the buy-in of criminal justice professionals are required to make this communication and coordination a reality.

Legislation may be needed in the future. Wisconsin's IJIS efforts to date have resulted from specific individuals in justice agencies making cooperative a higher priority. Although progress has been made through this voluntary approach, as we reach the point of needing to ensure that agencies will exchange data, it may be necessary to enact legislation indicating the agencies and data that must be exchanged. In the 1997-99 budget, the Legislature mandated that interfaces be created to permit electronic background checks among specific agencies. Wisconsin has not yet taken that approach to IJIS on a broader scale but other states have.

Continued gubernatorial and legislative support for justice technology is the key. Since 1995, the Governor and Legislature have demonstrated an increasing commitment to ensuring Wisconsin's justice professionals have adequate technology. Examples include automating DA's, replacing the SPD's old network, funding Corrections automation of paper files, providing permanent positions and funding for CCAP, adding funds for DOJ systems such as AFIS and



TIME. These projects are underway but not complete. Continued support and expansion of resources needed to make sure these systems are maintained and updated with current technology is critical to protect past investments and ensure justice professionals have the same technology tools as other agencies and, more importantly, the criminals who increasingly are using technology to commit crimes.



Appendix A

Acknowledgements

The Bureau of Justice Information Systems is indebted to a large number of individuals, many of them experts in their professions, who contributed to this Model. Our charge was to put together a team that could participate in an intense short-term project to very quickly develop a credible business case and plan for sharing justice information electronically in Wisconsin. The team and others who assisted at various points in the process have made invaluable contributions to the Model and, ultimately, to the justice system and residents of the State.

IJIS Model Development Group

Arnold, Wayne	State Public Defender
Fiore, Tony	Department of Administration
Fokakis, Cynthia	Dane County Clerk of Courts, Retired
Franks, Barb	Dane County District Attorney's Office
Gilfoy, Steve	Madison Police Department, Retired
Godfrey, Rick	Circuit Court Automation Program
Hayes, Brian	Department of Administration
Herman, Peter	Department of Administration
Hinman, Lynne	Department of Administration
McDonell, Scott	Department of Administration
Mixdorf, Wayne	Department of Corrections
Morse, Stuart	State Prosecutors Office
Nelson, Pete	AE Business Solutions
Perez, José	State Public Defender
Poe, Alison	Department of Administration
Remeschatis, Linda	Dane County District Attorney's Office
Vaughn, Don	Department of Administration

Experts

Anderson, Marilyn	Department of Corrections
Benisch, Shirley	Dane County Sheriff's Department
Cayan, Mary	State Public Defender



Christ, Sherry
Christensen, Pat
Christensen, Kathy
Coleman, Gerry
Connors, Tanya
Findley, Brian
Gemrich, Alex
Godfrey, Rick
Karl, Elmer
Landgraf, Bruce
Lazar, Diane
Luhman, Gary
Meider, Pam
Meurer, Todd
Powers, Mari
Roberts, Bob
Smith, Deb
Thieme, Dick
Craig Vander Molen
Werner, Penny

Department of Corrections
Eau Claire County Sheriff's Department
State Public Defender
Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau
Wisconsin State Patrol
State Public Defender
Circuit Court Automation Program
Circuit Court Automation Program
Department of Corrections
Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office
Department of Corrections
Green County District Attorney
State Public Defender
Dane County Court Commissioner
Circuit Court Automation Program
Wauwaukee Police Department
State Public Defender
Dodge County Clerk of Court
Dane County Sheriff's Department
Fond du Lac District Attorney's Office

Reviewers

Coleman, Gerry
Fokakis, Cynthia
Gemrich, Alex
Gilfoy, Steve
Godfrey, Rick
Madson, Steve
Meurer, Todd
Mixdorf, Wayne
Molvig, Dianne
Remeschatis, Linda

DOJ, Crime Information Bureau
Dane County Clerk of Courts, Retired
Circuit Court Automation Program
Madison Police Department, Retired
Circuit Court Automation Program
Brown District Attorney's Office
Dane County Court Commissioner
Department of Corrections
Technical Writer
Dane County District Attorney's Office



Appendix B

WDAA INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Paul Bucher (Chair), Waukesha County DA
Steve Madson (Vice Chair), Brown County ADA
Judy Schwaemle Dane County DDA
Diane Nicks, Dane County DA
Timothy Scobie, Chippewa County DA
Patricia Barrett, Sauk County DA
Richard Dufour, Marquette County DA
Elma Anderson, Kewaunee County ADA
Doug Jones, Manitowoc County ADA
Loralee Clark, La Crosse County DDA
Bruce Landgraf, Milwaukee County ADA
Ruth Kressel, Bayfield County DA
Robert Flancher, Racine County DA
James Babler, Barron County DA
Gary Luhman, Green County DA
Thomas White, Rock County ADA
Adam Gerol, Ozaukee County ADA
David McQuillen, St. Croix County ADA
Erik Peterson, Iowa County DA
David Resheske, Washington County DA
Scott Moller, Langlade County DA Office

Support Staff:

Lynne Hinman, DOA, Bur. of Justice Info Systems

Executive & Policy Committee

Paul Bucher (Chair), Waukesha County DA
Richard Dufour, Marquette County DA
Timothy Scobie, Chippewa County DA
Thomas White, Rock County ADA
Bruce Landgraf, Milwaukee County ADA



Users Group Subcommittee

Steve Madson (Chair), Brown County ADA
Elma Anderson (Vice Chair), Kewaunee ADA
Doug Jones, Manitowoc County ADA
Gary Luhman, Green County DA
Judy Schwaemle, Dane County DDA
Bruce Landgraf, Milwaukee County ADA
David Resheske, Washington County DA
Adam Gerol, Ozaukee County ADA

Case Management Subcommittee

Richard Dufour Chair), Marquette County ADA
Bruce Landgraf, Milwaukee County ADA
Thomas White, Rock County ADA
Loralee Clark, LaCrosse County DDA
Timothy Scobie, Chippewa County DA
David McQuillen, St. Croix County ADA
Judy Schwaemle, Dane County DDA

Technology Subcommittee

James Babler (Chair), Barron County DA
Ruth Kressel (Vice Chair), Bayfield County DA
Patricia Barrett, Sauk County DA
Adam Gerol, Ozaukee County ADA
Erik Peterson, Richland County ADA
Thomas White, Rock County ADA



Appendix C

Y2K Public Safety Team Roster

Name	Agency
Frank Ace	Department of Justice
Mike Roberts	Department of Justice
Joell Schigur	Department of Justice
John Vick	Department of Corrections
Elmer Karl	Department of Corrections
Mickey Thompson	Department of Corrections
Richard Godfrey	DOA, DA IT Consultant
Joyce Gelderman	Department of Transportation
Dave Hewitt	Department of Transportation
Rob Cramer	Department of Administration
Tom VandenBoom	Department of Corrections
Alison Poe	Department of Administration
Amy Ochsner	Director of State Courts
Lynne Hinman	Department of Administration
Stuart Morse	DOA, State Prosecutors Office
Jose Perez	State Public Defender
Ken Stofflet	Department of Military Affairs
Steve Grohman	Office of Justice Assistance
Elma Anderson	Kewaunee County DA Office
Jevon Jaconi	Kewaunee County DA Office
Bruce Landgraf	Milwaukee County DA Office
Adam Gerol	Ozaukee County DA Office
Christine Bacon	WI Emergency Management
Norbert Anderson	Department of Administration
Steve Semman	Director of State Courts
John Hanson	Department of Corrections
Bill Singletary	Department of Transportation
Georgia Mulcahy	Public Safety Committee
Dale Seidel	Emergency Management



Delaporte, Robert

From: Delaporte, Robert
Sent: Monday, July 12, 1999 5:35 PM
To: *Legislative All Assembly; *Legislative All Senate; *Assembly Chief Clerk's Office; Andrew Wiesner; Andy Janssen; Lois Kunicki; Michael Huebsch; Rep.Colon; Rep.Grothman; Rep.Gundrum; Rep.Hebl; Rep.Sherman; Rep.Staskunas; Rep.Suder; Rep.Walker
Subject: Judiciary and Personal Privacy Committee Public Hearing 7/20/99

A HARD COPY WILL BE SENT TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Assembly

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Committee on Judiciary and Personal Privacy

The committee will hold a public hearing on the following items at the time specified below:

Tuesday, July 20, 1999
10:00am
225NW

Assembly Bill 341

Relating to: use of caller identification blocking services by telephone solicitors.

By Representatives Schneider, Black, Miller, Cullen, Owens, Turner, Musser, Gronemus, Sykora, Goetsch, Gunderson and Powers; cosponsored by Senators Erpenbach, Schultz, Darling, Roessler, Plache and Clausing.

Assembly Bill 357

Relating to: the proper chemical name of the controlled substance gamma-butyrolactone (suggested as remedial legislation by the department of justice).

Law Revision Committee.

Assembly Bill 358

Relating to: informal administration of estates and summary procedures for settling estates.

By Representatives Sherman, Bock, Musser, Reynolds, Turner, Richards, Boyle, Huber, Powers, Sykora, J. Lehman and Hasenohrl; cosponsored by Senator Plache.

Assembly Bill 381

Relating to: jury trials in municipal court.

By Representatives Vrakas, Klusman, Ladwig, Turner, Brandemuehl, Townsend, Hahn, Grothman, Owens, Albers and Powers; cosponsored by Senators Drzewiecki and Darling.

Assembly Bill 380

Relating to: powers, responsibilities and appointment of court commissioners.

By Representative Huebsch; cosponsored by Senator George, by request of the Director of State Courts

Assembly Bill 386

Relating to: the impression on the seal or imprint of the rubber stamp of a notary public (suggested as remedial legislation by the secretary of state).

Law Revision Committee.

Assembly Bill 391

Relating to: disposable earning exempt from garnishment.

By Representatives Gunderson, Musser, Townsend, Turner, Sykora, Hahn, Petrowski, Hundertmark, Spillner, Gronemus, Kelso, Albers and Powers; cosponsored by Senator Darling.

Representative Mike Huebsch
Chair