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GALVIN L. RAMPTON
GOVERNOR

NCJRS
STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

JUL 19 1975

ACQUISITIONS
October 22, 1975

Dear Citizens:

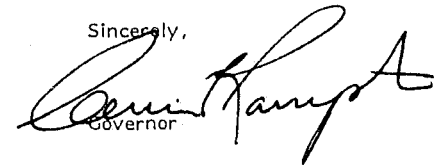
This pamphlet is one of a series of reports of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration. The Council's five Task Forces: Police, Corrections, Judicial Systems, Community Crime Prevention, and Information Systems, were appointed on October 16, 1973 to formulate standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the state and local levels. Membership in the Task Forces was drawn from state and local government, industry, citizen groups, and the criminal justice profession.

The recommendations and standards contained in these reports are based largely on the work of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals established on October 20, 1971 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Task Forces have sought to expand their work and build upon it to develop a unique methodology to reduce crime in Utah.

With the completion of the Council's work and the submission of its reports, it is hoped that the standards and recommendations will influence the shape of our state's criminal justice system for many years to come. Although these standards are not mandatory upon anyone, they are recommendations for reshaping the criminal justice system.

I would like to extend sincere gratitude to the Task Force members, staff, and advisors who contributed something unknown before--a comprehensive, inter-related, long-range set of operating standards and recommendations for all aspects of criminal justice in Utah.

Sincerely,


Governor

EVALUATION STRATEGY

This report was published by the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration with the aid of Law Enforcement Assistance Funds.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS TASK FORCE

Marion Hazleton, Chairman	Art Christean Deputy Utah Court Administrator
Regnal Garff, Judge Second District Juvenile Court	Mrs. James B. Lee Citizen Representative
Robert Mullins, Reporter Deseret News	Mike Riordan, Director Planning and Research Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
Ivard Rogers, Director Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification	Donald Spradling, Director Office of Emergency Services
David Young, Director Statewide Association of Prosecutors	

Task Force Staff

Mike Stewart

Arthur Hadachko

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Standard 9.1 Preimplementation Monitoring	2
Standard 9.2 Implementation Monitoring	2
Standard 9.3 Impact Evaluation	3

EVALUATION STRATEGY

The actual impact of criminal justice information and statistics systems needs to be determined in order to have a comprehensive understanding of the full value and deficiencies contained within the systems.

Preimplementation monitoring, implementation monitoring, and impact evaluation are effective tools utilized in measuring the impact of systems.

The monitoring phase assesses the internal operations, while evaluation ascertains the external impact of the system.

Standards require monitoring consisting of a continuous review, analysis, and assessment of the system, as well as measuring accomplishment of design objectives. Impact evaluation determines the positive and negative impact of systems and the relationships between the features of the system and the benefits to the user.

STANDARD 9.1: PREIMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

STANDARD

Preimplementation monitoring should consist of a continuous review, analysis, and assessment of available documentation and milestone achievement covering system analysis, design, development, and initial steps leading toward actual implementation. The system should be monitored relative to costs (both dollars and man-hours); milestone accomplishment (time); and quality (response time, scope, sophistication, and accuracy). Both intra- and interagency considerations should be included, particularly with respect to consistency with other planned or operational information and statistical systems.

Data elements identified in the preimplementation monitoring stage should be used only as they apply to the system under development.

UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

Currently, the systems under development in the Utah Criminal Justice Information System maintain documentation standards as outlined in the Utah Criminal Justice Information System development plan. These documentation standards relate to all items covered in Standard 9.1 as they are applicable. Most systems under development would not require response to all items in Standard 9.1.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

This standard has been identified for implementation through administrative policy.

STANDARD 9.2: IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

STANDARD

A key consideration in implementing systems is providing maximum assurance that the eventual operating system meets the design objectives.

Implementation monitoring should employ a specific series of quantifiable measuring instruments that report on the cost and performance of component parts and the total system. The cost/performance monitoring of an operating or recently developed system should focus on: man-machine interaction, software (computer and/or manual processes), and hardware (computer and/or non-automated equipment).

UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

For the systems currently in operation under the Utah Criminal Justice Information System, data elements which relate to the monitoring of the system are integrated into management reports to user agencies charged with the operation of the system. This practice will be continued with the implementation of all activities under development.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

This standard has been identified for implementation through administrative policy.

STANDARD 9.3: IMPACT EVALUATION

STANDARD

Impact evaluation should begin with an investigation of system outputs at the component level. Once individual components have been assessed as to their capability for supporting users, impact analysis should be conducted for larger aggregations made up first of multiple and then total components. This process permits criminal justice agencies to draw conclusions about the immediate and long-range effects of various inputs.

In general, an impact evaluation should determine: (1) what information, communication and decision processes in a criminal justice agency exhibit the greatest positive and negative impact due to the information and statistic system; and (2) what relationships exist between specific features of the system and the benefits to the user.

UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

Currently, it is the practice of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System to review the impact of the systems after they have been fully implemented. This evaluation has been performed only on those systems mature enough in their implementation to provide accurate tracking data. All components of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System will be evaluated in this manner as each stage of implementation will permit.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

This standard has been identified for implementation through administrative policy.

Raymond A. Jackson
Chairman

Robert B. Andersen
Director

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION (MEMBERSHIP)

D. Gilbert Athay
Attorney at Law

Gerald Bonser
Moab City Councilman

Melvin J. Burke, Commissioner
Uintah County Commission

Mrs. Barbara Burnett
Citizen Representative

George Buzianis, Commissioner
Tooele County Commission

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Third District Court

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Department of Employment Security

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Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office

Marion Hazleton
Citizen Representative

Rex Huntsman
Sevier County Sheriff

Chief Joseph Hutchings
St. George Police Department

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Department of Public Safety

S. Mark Johnson, Judge
Bountiful City Court

Paul C. Keller, Judge
Juvenile Court, District Five

Reverend Jerald H. Merrill
Citizen Representative

J. Duffy Palmer
Davis County Attorney

Dr. Sterling R. Provost
Utah State System of Higher Educ.

Paul S. Rose, Executive Director
Department of Social Services

Walter D. Talbot, Superintendent
of Public Instruction

Robert B. Hansen
Deputy Attorney General

Ernest D. Wright, Director
Division of Corrections

James F. Yardley, Commissioner
Garfield County Commission

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

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Carfield County Commission

WHAT IS THE UTAH
COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION (UCCJA)?

In 1968 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was passed resulting in the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The act required the establishment of a planning mechanism for block grants for the reduction of crime and delinquency.

This precipitated the establishment of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council (ULEPC). The council was created by Executive Order of Governor Calvin Rampton in 1968. On October 1, 1975, the council was expanded in size and redesignated the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

The principle behind the council is based on the premise that comprehensive planning, focused on state and local evaluation of law-enforcement and criminal-justice problems, can result in preventing and controlling crime, increasing public safety, and effectively using federal and local funds.

The 27-member council directs the planning and funding activities of the LEAA program in Utah. Members are appointed by the governor to represent all interests and geographical areas of the state. The four major duties of the council are:

1. To develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of justice . . .
2. To coordinate programs and projects for state and local governments for improvement in law enforcement.
3. To apply for and accept grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration . . . and other government or private agencies, and to approve expenditure . . . of such funds . . . consistent with . . . the statewide comprehensive plan.
4. To establish goals and standards for Utah's criminal-justice system, and to relate these standards to a timetable for implementation.

7/26/75/12/21

END