

PUBLICATION OF REDACTED VERSION
OF THE OEIG FOR THE AGENCIES UNDER THE GOVERNOR
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Case Number: 22-03146

Subject(s): Brigitte Broadway

Below is the redacted version of an investigative summary report issued by the Executive Inspector General for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor. Pursuant to section 20-50 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act (Act) (5 ILCS 430/20-50), a summary report of an investigation is required to be issued by an executive inspector general when, and only when, at the conclusion of investigation, the executive inspector general determines reasonable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred. If a complaint is not to be filed with the Executive Ethics Commission (Commission) for adjudication of the alleged violation, the Act further requires the executive inspector general to deliver to the Commission a statement setting forth the basis for the decision not to file a complaint and a copy of the summary report of the investigation and of the response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority or agency head regarding the summary report. 5 ILCS 430/20-50(c-5). The Act requires that some summary reports be made available to the public and authorizes the Commission to make others available. 5 ILCS 430/20-52. Before making them available, however, the Commission is to redact from them information that may reveal the identity of witnesses, complainants, or informants and may redact “any other information it believes should not be made public.” 5 ILCS 430/20-52(b).

Some summary reports delivered to the Commission may contain a mix of information relating to allegations with respect to which the executive inspector general did and did not determine reasonable cause existed to believe a violation occurred. In those situations, the Commission may redact information relating to those allegations with respect to which the existence of reasonable cause was not determined.

The Commission exercises its publication responsibility with great caution and seeks to balance the sometimes-competing interests of transparency and fairness to the accused and others uninvolved. To balance these interests, the Commission has redacted certain information contained in this report and identified where said redactions have taken place and inserted clarifying edits as marked. Publication of a summary report of an investigation, whether redacted or not, is made

with the understanding that the subject or subjects of the investigation may not have had the opportunity to rebut the report's factual allegations or legal conclusions before issuance of the report. Moreover, there has not been, nor will there be, an opportunity for the subject to contest or adjudicate them before the Commission. The subject merely has the opportunity to submit a response for publication with the report.

The Commission received this report and a response from the ultimate jurisdictional authority and/or agency in this matter from the Agencies of the Illinois Governor Office of Executive Inspector General ("OEIG"). The Commission, pursuant to 5 ILCS 430/20-52, redacted the OEIG's final report and responses and mailed copies of the redacted version and responses to the Attorney General, the Executive Inspector General for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor, and each subject.

The Commission reviewed all suggestions received and makes this document available pursuant to 5 ILCS 430/20-52. By publishing the below redacted summary report, the Commission neither makes nor adopts any determination of fact or conclusions of law for or against any individual or entity referenced therein.

– THE REDACTED VERSION OF THE EIG'S SUMMARY REPORT
BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE –

Office of Executive Inspector General for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor

Investigation Case No. 22-03146



I. INTRODUCTION

Based on finding evidence of a State employee fraudulently obtaining a federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan, the OEIG conducted a larger review to determine whether State employees properly obtained PPP loans and provided notice of secondary employment. Based on the large volume of PPP loans obtained by State employees, the OEIG narrowed its review based on certain factors including those State employees who received approximately \$20,000 or more in PPP loan funds.¹

The OEIG self-initiated this investigation regarding a \$20,207 PPP loan obtained by Brigitte Broadway while employed at the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). During her interview with the OEIG, Ms. Broadway acknowledged she applied for, received, spent, and received forgiveness for a PPP loan for a business that was not yet operational and admitted the information used to apply for the loan, including the gross income amount, was inaccurate. She also admitted to engaging in unreported secondary employment.

II. BACKGROUND

Ms. Broadway began working for the State in October 1994. She currently holds the position of Child Protection Specialist.

The PPP was created by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA) to provide relief to small businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. PPP loans were made to eligible businesses, which included sole proprietorships and self-employed individuals, for qualifying payroll costs and business operating expenses such as insurance, rent, and utilities.² To apply for the loan, a sole proprietor or self-employed individual needed to submit certain tax filings or other payroll documentation to an SBA-approved lender, establishing their eligibility and demonstrating the qualifying payroll amount, which as of March 2021 could be based on “gross income” reported on an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C.³ PPP loans were eligible for forgiveness by the SBA if used on qualifying expenses and if at least 60% was used for payroll costs.⁴

III. INVESTIGATION

A. PPP Records For Brigitte Broadway

The OEIG located public records from the SBA showing that Ms. Broadway received a \$20,207 PPP loan in May 2021 as an independent contractor. The OEIG subpoenaed loan documents from the lender, which included a loan application for “Schedule C Filers,” signed in

¹ From the OEIG’s review, in order to be eligible for at least \$20,000 in loan proceeds, the small business typically had approximately \$100,000 or more in yearly net profit or gross income. The OEIG will be referring to the Ultimate Jurisdictional Authority those State employees who obtained PPP loans in smaller amounts or were not investigated for other logistical reasons.

² 15 U.S.C. § 636(a)(36); SBA Interim Final Rule, 85 FR 20811 (Apr. 15, 2020).

³ SBA Interim Final Rule, 86 FR 13149 (Mar. 8, 2021) (expanded definition of “payroll costs” for sole proprietors).

⁴ *See id.*; 15 U.S.C. § 636(m).

Ms. Broadway's name and dated April 26, 2021. The "independent contractor" box was checked, the Business Legal Name was "Brigitte Broadway" with an establishment year of 2017, and the business was categorized under a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for "Home Health Care Services." Ms. Broadway was identified as the sole employee. Under "Purpose of the loan," boxes were checked for payroll costs, rent/mortgage interest, utilities, covered operations expenditures, covered supplier costs, and other (with no further explanation). The form contained various certifications, all reflecting the initials "BB," which included a statement that the applicant "was in operation on February 15, 2020...and was either an eligible self-employed individual, independent contractor, or sole proprietorship with no employees..."; a statement that the funds would be used as authorized by PPP rules; and a statement that information provided in the application and supporting documentation was "true and accurate in all material respects." On the application, the gross income from tax year 2020 from the "IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, line 7" was identified as \$97,000. That figure was used to calculate the loan amount of \$20,207 (intended to cover a period up to 2.5 months).

An IRS Form 1040, Schedule C form for tax year 2020 was also submitted, which identified Ms. Broadway as the proprietor at her home address, the principal business or profession as "Home Health, Hospices (sic), Home Care, Caregiver," and a NAICS code for "Home Health Care Services." The gross income was listed as \$97,000; expenses were listed totaling \$92,000, including \$5,000 for advertising, \$20,000 for car and truck expenses, \$45,000 for commissions and fees, \$10,000 for contract labor, \$5,000 for legal and professional services, \$2,000 for office expenses, \$2,000 for repairs and maintenance, \$1,000 for supplies, \$500 for deductible meals, and \$1,500 for utilities; and the net profit claimed was \$5,000. Other documents submitted related to the loan included a copy of Ms. Broadway's Illinois driver's license and a self-portrait photograph of Ms. Broadway.

A "Note" was dated May 14, 2021 and contained an electronic signature in Ms. Broadway's name for a loan in the amount of \$20,207, and an Additional and Correction Documents Agreement contained an electronic signature in Ms. Broadway's name for the same date. A PPP loan forgiveness application was dated October 27, 2021, and contained an electronic signature in Ms. Broadway's name, indicating the amount spent on payroll costs was \$15,000 with three employees, and requesting forgiveness of the full amount of \$20,207. The application listed a total of three employees. The application included certifications that the borrower had complied with all requirements, including those related to eligible use of PPP loan proceeds, and that the information provided in the application was "true and correct in all material respects." An SBA document, included with the lender documents and dated November 9, 2021, stated that the loan and \$98.23 in interest had been forgiven in full.

B. DCFS Secondary Employment Information And Statements Of Economic Interest

DCFS' rules of employee ethics and conflicts of interest (DCFS secondary employment policy) require that any DCFS employee who engages in secondary employment must notify his or her supervisor, in writing, of his or her secondary employment to determine whether there is a potential conflict of interest.⁵ Among other things, the OEIG requested from DCFS any documents

⁵ 89 Ill. Admin. Code § 437.40(c)(2).

related to Ms. Broadway's secondary employment. DCFS did not provide any secondary employment documents in response to this request.

During its investigation, the OEIG also learned that Ms. Broadway had previously completed annual Illinois Secretary of State Statement of Economic Interest (SEI) forms pursuant to the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.⁶ The OEIG obtained SEIs filed in Ms. Broadway's name that covered calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020, wherein she did not disclose any additional sources of income. Ms. Broadway did not file an SEI covering calendar years 2021 or 2022.

C. Brigitte Broadway's OEIG Interview

On March 1, 2023, the OEIG interviewed Ms. Broadway. When asked if she had secondary employment while working DCFS, Ms. Broadway described her ongoing job as a Crisis Worker (CW) at Loretto Hospital, where she performs psychological mental health assessments. She stated she began her employment as a Crisis Worker in either 2019 or 2020 and that she is paid an hourly rate of \$22.50. She said she verbally notified a supervisor about working a second job, adding that that supervisor has now retired. She stated she was not aware that she was supposed to notify anyone in writing about her secondary employment. She said she believed she may have filled out an SEI form in the past, though she could not recall if she had ever disclosed her secondary employment on the form.

Ms. Broadway stated she was not operating a home healthcare services business, but she has a limited liability company called the Perfect Home for Seniors (PHS). Ms. Broadway claimed that the nature of the business was to provide seniors with the proper care they needed. Ms. Broadway said she started trying to establish PHS out of her home in either 2018 or 2019, but she acknowledged that PHS is not "up and running" and that it has never been up and running. Ms. Broadway stated that she did not have a physical location for PHS but was preparing to get a location. She further confirmed that she did not have any clients, and that she did not earn any business income from PHS. She also acknowledged that she did not advertise or have a business website for PHS, but that she has established a business bank account with her as the only signatory.

Ms. Broadway confirmed she applied for a PPP loan to get her business up and running, clarifying that she did not complete the loan application herself. She stated her friend, Individual A, told her about a consultant, Individual B, who could help her obtain the PPP loan to start her business. She stated she provided her social security number, bank statement, home address, email address, cell phone number, and a copy of her driver's license to Individual B via email. She stated she did not pay Individual A or Individual B to help her obtain the PPP loan.⁷

When shown the PPP loan application, Ms. Broadway stated that she did not initial or electronically sign the documents and that she assumed that Individual B did so on her behalf. She

⁶ See 5 ILCS 420/4A-101(f). State employees submit SEI forms the year following the calendar year the economic interests occurred. The report's referenced to the years of certain SEI forms are referring to the years in which the economic interests are reported to have occurred, not the year in which the forms were filed.

⁷ Ms. Broadway provided the OEIG with the first and last names of both Individual A and Individual B. According to the public Illinois Comptroller's employee salary database, neither Individual A nor B appear to be State employees.

again confirmed that the business was not “up and running” at the time of the loan application and that the gross income amount of \$97,000 listed on the application was incorrect. Ms. Broadway maintained that she did not provide the amount to Individual B, and that she would not have agreed with listing that amount, knowing that she would not be able to produce documentation to support it. She also stated, under the “Purpose of the loan,” she did not tell Individual B to select the boxes checked. Ms. Broadway confirmed that Individual B called and said the loan application was submitted, and told her to look out for emails from the SBA. Ms. Broadway recalled receiving emails but said she was unsure from whom. Ms. Broadway also confirmed that she did not request to see the loan application from Individual B before it was submitted.

When directed to the Schedule C and the expenses listed therein, Ms. Broadway confirmed that the amounts listed were inaccurate. Ms. Broadway stated that she did not provide these amounts to Individual B, was not aware the Schedule C form was submitted with the loan application, and had never seen it before. Similarly, after seeing a copy of the Note that was produced by the lender, Ms. Broadway claimed that it was her first time seeing a copy of it, but noted that she may have received it in an email for her to sign. Ms. Broadway further explained that she electronically signed the Note but did not recall seeing or reading any of the terms of the Note before signing it.

Ms. Broadway confirmed that she received a PPP loan in the amount of \$20,207, which was directly deposited into her business bank account, separate from her personal bank account. She acknowledged she did not spend the loan funds as indicated on the loan application, and rather she spent approximately \$2,500 to buy supplies and equipment for PHS, including two televisions, speakers, artificial flowers, some “Knick-knacks,” and a couple of other things. She stated she believes she currently has less than \$10,000 of the funds in her business account. Ms. Broadway claimed that she did not use the loan money for personal use, although she could not recall what she used the remaining loan proceeds funds for.

With respect to the PPP loan forgiveness application, Ms. Broadway stated that she was familiar with it, that she went online and completed the form, and that she reviewed the form before submitting it online. When asked about the \$15,000 listed as the amount of loan spent on payroll costs and the three employees listed on the loan forgiveness application, Ms. Broadway claimed this information was already filled in when she received the application. Ms. Broadway stated that she did not read any of the terms listed on the loan forgiveness application, assuming all the information filled in was correct, and that she only initialed and signed it. She further claimed that she would not have initialed and signed the forgiveness application if she had read the terms. Ms. Broadway confirmed that the PPP loan was forgiven.

Ms. Broadway concluded by saying that she should have read the documents and that she trusted Individuals A and B in “good faith” that they were doing the right thing. Ms. Broadway further stated that she feels she is being “penalized” for something she did not know and that she has not done anything wrong.

IV. ANALYSIS

The DCFS Employee Handbook provides that employees are expected to refrain from conduct which could affect adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Department. That provision explicitly encompasses “off-duty conduct,” which “may subject the employee to discipline up to and including discharge when the conduct raises reasonable doubt concerning the employee’s suitability for continued state employment in the present assignment or position, or which adversely affects the confidence of the public in the integrity of [DCFS].”⁸ In addition, the State of Illinois Code of Personal Conduct provides that “A State Employee will conduct himself or herself...with integrity and in a manner that reflects favorably upon the State.”⁹ Moreover, the DCFS secondary employment policy requires employees engaged in any secondary employment, including self-employment, to “notify his or her supervisor, in writing, of his or her secondary employment.”¹⁰

Ms. Broadway acknowledged that she obtained a PPP loan in 2021, that she used the proceeds, and that the loan was forgiven in full by the SBA. The information in Ms. Broadway’s loan documentation, however, was false. Ms. Broadway’s loan application listed 2020 gross income as an “independent contractor” in an amount of approximately \$97,000. Ms. Broadway acknowledged that this gross income was incorrect, and confirmed that the business was not operational at the time of the application, nor was it operational in February 2020, as required by another certification in the application. Likewise, the information on her loan forgiveness application, signed and completed by Ms. Broadway, that she had three employees and spent \$15,000 on payroll costs was inaccurate.

Ms. Broadway’s statements that she did not complete, initial, or sign the PPP loan application do not absolve her of responsibility. Ms. Broadway acknowledged she provided personal information, like her Social Security number, bank statement, and a copy of her driver’s license, to Individual B in order to secure a loan for a business that did not even exist. She also acknowledged that she may have received the Note, and that she electronically signed the Note but did not review it. Ms. Broadway’s choice to not review any of the loan documents, if true, does change the fact that Ms. Broadway agreed to the submission of the loan in her name. Ms. Broadway also readily used the proceeds of the PPP loan, although she did not use the money she received for payroll costs or other items as listed in the loan application. Rather, she stated she used some of the money to buy supplies and equipment for her still non-existent business, like two televisions, speakers, artificial flowers, some “Knick-knacks,” and a couple of other things. Further, Ms. Broadway admitted that she personally completed, signed, and submitted the forgiveness application, which also contained false information, and that her loan was forgiven. Ms. Broadway facilitated the submission of a PPP loan application with false information, received and spent the loan proceeds in violation of PPP rules, and personally applied for and accepted forgiveness in full by the federal government. Ms. Broadway also failed to report her secondary employment to DCFS in writing.¹¹ Based on the evidence, there is reasonable cause to believe that Brigitte

⁸ DCFS Employee Handbook § 3.1 A (DCFS Professional Conduct.).

⁹ Illinois Code of Personal Conduct, Conduct Unbecoming of a State Employee (2017 & March 17, 2021).

¹⁰ 89 Ill. Admin. Code § 437.40(c)(2).

¹¹ [Redacted].

Broadway violated DCFS and State of Illinois policies on employee conduct and secondary employment.

V. [REDACTED] AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evidence detailed above, the OEIG has determined **THERE IS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THE FOLLOWING:**

- [REDACTED] – Brigitte Broadway obtained a federal PPP loan based on falsified information in violation of DCFS and State of Illinois policies on employee conduct.
- [REDACTED] – Brigitte Broadway failed to report secondary employment in violation of DCFS policy.

Regardless of the ease of procuring these PPP funds, this was not free money for the taking. These loans, as with any other, required truthful information as a basis for approval. State employees are expected, at minimum, to maintain the public's trust and confidence. Misappropriating such funds is far from being ethical, professional, acting with integrity, or conducting oneself in a manner that reflects favorably upon the State. Moreover, the DCFS Employee Handbook section governing employees' off-duty conduct specifically includes "acts of fraud" on its list of conduct "which raise reasonable doubt concerning the employee's suitability for continued state employment."¹² Accordingly, the OEIG recommends that DCFS terminate Brigitte Broadway.

The OEIG also recommends that DCFS consider implementing secondary employment procedures that require employees to annually report on a standardized form whether they have secondary employment (including reporting that they do not have secondary employment). If the employee starts new secondary employment within in the reporting year, the employee should be required to submit a new form (within a reasonable time period) setting that forth. In order for such reporting to be effective, the OEIG recommends, at minimum, the following areas should be part of this process: 1) the employee must date and sign the form; 2) the employee should be required to explain on the form when this outside work will be conducted; 3) the supervisor (or designee) should review the form and follow-up with the employee for any potential conflict of interest issues with the secondary employment; 3) the supervisor (or designee) should sign, providing approval, after such review; 4) the form should remind employees that no secondary work can be done on State time or using State resources; and 5) the form should remain on file with Human Resources. Without a written form, it is difficult to determine whether an employee actually gave notice of secondary employment and whether there was any review or approval provided for the secondary employment. The form will also provide another means for the agency to remind their employees of the obligations and restrictions regarding secondary employment.

¹² DCFS Employee Handbook § 3.1 (July 2016).

No further investigative action is necessary, and this matter is considered closed.

Date: May 19, 2023

Office of Executive Inspector General
for the Agencies of the Illinois Governor
69 West Washington Street, Ste. 3400
Chicago, IL 60602

By: **Christina Brow #162**
Assistant Inspector General

Kerrian Lindsay #116
Investigator

CONFIDENTIAL

June 8, 2023

VIA EMAIL

██████████@illinois.gov

Re: OEIG Case Nos. ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, 22-03146, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████, ██████████ – Initial Response to Final Summary Report

Dear Deputy Inspector General Opperman:

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (“DCFS”) is in receipt of the 20 Final Summary Reports of the above listed cases.

We have begun the process of reviewing these Final Reports and formulating a comprehensive response to the OEIG’s findings and recommendations. The OEIG transmittal letter identifies June 8, 2023 as our agency response date. Although we have initiated our review process, a full and complete response requires participation from executive leadership, who are currently unavailable for collaboration on this response. To that end, we respectfully request an extension of the response deadline until June 30, 2023 to allow us time to further review and develop our response.

We appreciate your consideration of this request and look forward to providing the OEIG with our complete response on or before June 30, 2023.

Please feel free to contact me directly with any questions or concerns.

Very Truly Yours,

Joanna G. Sharp
Acting Ethics Officer



June 30, 2023

Via E-Mail to Sherry Bult on behalf of:
Susan M. Haling
Executive Inspector General
Office of Executive Inspector General
69 West Washington, Suite 3400
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Re: OEIG Case Nos. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], 22-03146, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] – Initial Response to Final Summary Report

Dear Executive Inspector General Haling:

Thank you for providing the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) with the Final Summary Reports for the above listed 20 cases. This letter serves as our initial response to all 20 investigations, and we intend to provide periodic updates as we fully implement the OEIG's recommendations.

First, the Department accepts the OEIG's recommendations for termination of the 20 employees identified in the OEIG Final Summary Report. Of the 20 employees identified, 3 employees¹ resigned, leaving 17 employees for whom the Department will seek termination (one employee is on a leave of absence² and termination proceedings will begin upon their return). All 17 of these employees have grievance rights. The Division of Labor Relations has begun the termination process for the 16 active employees, and we will provide a single monthly update detailing the status of each employee.

Second, the OEIG recommended that DCFS "consider implementing secondary employment procedures that require employees to annually report on a standardized form whether they have secondary employment (including reporting that they do not have secondary employment)." The Department recognizes the importance of a standardized method for employees to report secondary employment. DCFS employees are already required by DCFS Rule 437.40(c) to report secondary employment to their supervisor and are required by Section 3.9 of the Employee Handbook to report secondary employment to their administrators (by division and region) and to the Conflict of Interest Committee. The Conflict of Interest Committee, which consists of 7 DCFS employees including the DCFS Ethics Officer, uses a standardized questionnaire to gather details about secondary employment and may require additional information based on the responses

¹ The subjects of OEIG Case Nos. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] resigned from DCFS.

² The subject of OEIG Case No. [REDACTED] is on a leave of absence.



to the questionnaire. After gathering pertinent information, the Committee considers and responds in writing to every inquiry submitted. All responses are sent to the employee, the employees' supervisor, and to DCFS's Office of Employee Services (to be included in the employee's file). Each secondary employment response includes a clear determination of whether a conflict does or does not exist, and any specific restrictions applicable to that employee's secondary employment, including citations to DCFS Rule and the Employee Handbook.

In response to the OEIG's recommendation and in an effort to further strengthen our secondary employment reporting process, we intend to initiate the following actions:

- 1) Establish a "Secondary Employment" tab under the Ethics Officer section of the Department's intranet website where we will:
 - a. Publish the standardized secondary employment questionnaire, with directions, so that employees can easily complete the form and submit it for consideration to the Conflict of Interest Committee.
 - b. Post the secondary employment reporting requirements (DCFS Rules 437.40(c) and the Employee Handbook, Section 3.9) so employees can easily refer to the requirements.
- 2) Issue an "Announcement" on the Department's intranet website restating the Department's secondary employment reporting requirements with current contact information for the DCFS Conflict of Interest Committee.

We continue to assess our processes and policies on secondary employment including the OEIG's recommendation to require annual reporting about secondary employment on a standardized form.

Respectfully,

Marc D. Smith, Director
Department of Children and Family Services

Cc: Brian Dougherty, DCFS General Counsel
Jassen Strokosch, DCFS Chief of Staff

September 14, 2023

Via E-Mail to Sherry Bult on behalf of:
Susan M. Haling
Executive Inspector General
Office of Executive Inspector General
69 West Washington, Suite 3400
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Re: OEIG Case Nos. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] 0, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], 22-03146, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

Dear Executive Inspector General Haling:

Since receipt of the above listed OEIG Final Reports, the Department of Children and Family Services has worked diligently in response to the discharge recommendations. Below please find a status update for each employee identified in this set of investigations.

OEIG Case #	Name	Employee Status
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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22-03146	Bridgette Broadway	Retired - 6/30/23
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Please let me know if you require any additional information at this time.

Respectfully,

Joanna G. Sharp
Ethics Officer, TA
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Cc: Brian Dougherty, DCFS General Counsel
Jassen Strokosch, DCFS Chief of Staff