Connecticut Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board

CJIS Blueprint Project

Connecticut Information Sharing System To-Be Business/Logical Model

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MTG Management Consultants, L.L.C.
1111 Third Avenue, Suite 3010
Seattle, Washington 98101-3292
206.442.5010 206.442.5011 *fax*
www.mtgmc.com
Austin **Seattle**

Document Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the future ("to be") business and technical environments of the Connecticut Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) community.

Version	Date	Description/Changes
1.0	4/24/09	Discussion draft.
1.1	4/28/09	Revised Executive Summary.
1.2	5/21/09	Revised after client review.

MTG Management Consultants

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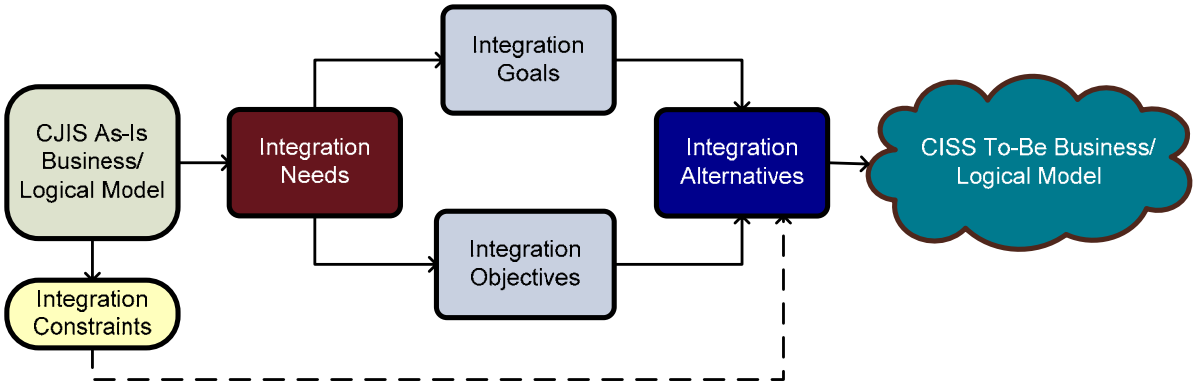
I. Executive Summary

I. Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Blueprint Project seeks to identify, define, and acquire an integrated justice capability for the State of Connecticut. The first major deliverable in this project was an assessment of the current data-sharing and integration capabilities of the Connecticut justice partners. This report is the next step in the Blueprint Project – a description of a concept of operation for the future Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS)[1] environment.

The transition between the two assessments is straightforward. The diagram below depicts the transition from the "as is" model to the "to be" model.



The CJIS As-Is Business/Logical Model report described current business and technology conditions. This CISS To-Be Business/Logical Model report presents a concept of operation for the future CISS. The gap between these two models will be defined in the next report, Gap Analysis, which presents the unmet integration needs, as well as the goals and objectives of the justice agencies.

The remainder of this Executive Summary describes the elements within the to-be logical model.

A. CISS Integration Overview

The advantages of increased information sharing are defined by the information needs of the justice partners and what they hope to achieve by enhancing current capabilities. These considerations are described below.

- *Integration Needs* – The justice agencies have identified a need for more timely and accurate information from their partners, as well as the ability to integrate shared data into their existing applications.

[1] Throughout this report, CISS is used to refer to the future information-sharing environment.

- *Integration Goals* – The justice agencies have identified high-level goals that will improve public safety and agency performance, and enhance police officer safety.
- *Integration Objectives* – The justice agencies have identified measurable objectives related to agency process improvement, system process improvement, and reducing agency workload.

While the needs, goals, and objectives of the justice agencies support the necessity of an integration solution, there are options to achieve increased data sharing and integration. They are discussed below.

1. Options for Increased Data Sharing

These options describe the strategic and tactical choices the justice community must make in order to achieve a desired level of data sharing and integration.

The principal imperative for the CISS is to support data sharing. This can be accomplished in many different ways. Based on MTG Management Consultants, LLC's experience and observation of integrated justice implementations across the country, five primary ways of data sharing exist. They include:

- *Single Database* – Combines all of the agency systems into a single solution.
- *Integration* – Links of all of the justice systems to a central integration solution.
- *Point-to-Point* – Establishes multiple interfaces between individual systems.
- *Connected Query* – Allows individual queries between systems.
- *Global Query* – Provides the capability to search all agency systems from a single query solution.

Comparing the approaches described above to one another provides a view into the choices for the CISS. Each solution is described in more detail later in the report. The following table provides a summary view of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Solution	Flexibility	Integration of Information	Query	Overall Complexity	Cost
Single Database	Limited	Limited	Yes	Low	High
Integration	High	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate
Point-to-Point	Limited	Limited	No	Low	Moderate
Connected Query	Moderate	No	Yes	High	Moderate
Global Query	Moderate	No	Yes	Moderate	Low

Legend:
Green = Best ranking in the area.
Yellow = Average ranking in the area.
No Color = Lowest ranking in the area.

Given the needs, goals, and objectives in the subsections that follow, the comparison above indicates that the integration approach is the optimal choice for CISS.

2. Integration Constraints

During the course of this analysis, several internal and external factors were identified that could constrain the ability of the justice partners to reach their integration goals. While constraining, all of the issues are manageable. Those factors include:

- *Lack of Agency Case Management Systems* – Several justice agencies do not have case management systems to manage their business processes and information needs. They will not be able to participate in an integration environment until this shortcoming is addressed.
- *Adaptability of Agency Case Management Systems* – Due to age and other factors, some existing agency applications are functioning at a limited capacity and their participation in an integration environment would be limited.
- *Application and Infrastructure Support* – The Connecticut Department of Information Technology (DOIT) currently provides application and infrastructure support for all of the justice agencies, excluding the Judicial Branch (JUD). This factor involves determining the most desirable application and infrastructure support option, as well as identifying necessary staff and equipment additions needed for the CISS environment.
- *Complexity* – The CISS initiative is a complex project. Program and project management approaches and staffing will be critical to the success of the project.

- *Funding* – Budget shortfalls in every state, along with competition from other funding priorities, cause funding to be a constraint. Without proper funding, the project cannot move forward.
- *Agency Staff Time Commitments* – If personnel cutbacks are made, it may be difficult for justice agencies to provide staff to carry out CISS implementation tasks in addition to their normal job responsibilities
- *Local Law Enforcement (LAW) Agency Participation* – LAW agency records systems are rich in electronic information that will add significant value to the justice partners. Because of the value that LAW data would add to CISS, the participation of these agencies in the project is critical, but it does add more complexity.
- *CJIS Governing Board Staffing Needs* – The CJIS Governing Board will oversee the implementation of CISS. Therefore, the board requires additional staff to assume responsibility for program management, project management, technical application and infrastructure support, and administrative support. Without such support, this program will not be successful.

Many of these constraints represent strategic issues that must be addressed if the CISS vision is to be realized. These constraints are discussed in more detail later in this report and are further defined as strategic issues in the Alternatives Analysis report.

The remainder of this Executive Summary discusses the proposed CISS logical model and its business and technical environments.

B. CISS Business Environment

The CISS business environment is essentially a virtual organization. While the participating agencies and boards represent separate organizations, they will join together to form a distinct and separate enterprise. Therefore, each individual organization will continue to carry out its unique business processes, while improving on those processes through efficiencies provided by an information-sharing environment. In addition, each agency will carry out the processes of the enterprise – the CISS environment. The roles and responsibilities for each business are different, yet interdependent. Examples are:

- At the agency level, new practices will be required to support the enterprise. Those practices include a focus on internal systems, business process, data quality, and data security. All of these factors will impact the quality and value of agency participation in the integration environment.
- At the enterprise level, agencies will share the responsibility for practices, processes, and consistent methodologies that include development, implementation, and ongoing support of the CISS environment.

To summarize the CISS business environment, the justice agencies require a comprehensive information-sharing solution that:

- Supports business operations of all justice agencies, respectively.
- Supports business operations across agency boundaries.
- Provides the ready access to the criminal justice information each agency requires to support its business needs.

Finally, the criminal justice information is composed of specific data exchanges, including the data exchanges that currently exist and new data exchanges anticipated in the CISS environment.

The critical element in the new CISS is the information exchanges. The new justice agency information exchanges are defined in the to-be logical model discussed below.

C. CISS To-Be Logical Model

The to-be logical model has an excessive number of data exchanges. The as-is logical model identified 514 existing data exchanges, all but 2 of which are valid in the to-be model. Participants in the to-be Justice Information Exchange Model (JIEM) planning session identified 133 new exchanges, resulting in an anticipated total of over 600 exchanges in the CISS environment.

Workshop participants worked to identify more than just two existing processes that could be reengineered, but information movement is the key to the justice environment. Many of these existing exchanges are paper-based and will be conducted electronically in the to-be model. The sheer number of exchanges makes data sharing a necessity. The subsection below describes the technical environment necessary to support integration.

D. CISS Technical Environment

The stated intent of the CJIS Blueprint effort is to conform to the most current version of the Global Justice Reference Architecture (JRA).[2] The choice of the JRA model for the CISS environment is a direct result of the needs, goals, and objectives for the to-be environment. The JRA model directly aligns with the defined business focus for the CJIS Blueprint effort and consists of seven key elements. They are:

- Business applications.

[2] The term "JRA" refers to the Global Justice Reference Architecture, version 1.7, dated November 18, 2008. The JRA is promulgated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

- CISS integration solution.
- CISS data repository.
- CISS inquiry solutions.
- CISS security.
- CISS internal access.
- CISS external access.

This technology model implements an integration and inquiry solution, which is discussed in more detail in Section VI of this report.

To develop the CISS technical environment, a CISS support model needs to be in place. That model includes the development of governance approaches, policies, the CISS program, technical support, infrastructure support, and performance measures. Each of these is discussed in more detail later in this report.

The CISS environment described above implements the JRA. Coupled with the business model it will deliver significant improvements for justice agencies and all justice practitioners.

E. CISS Benefits

The implementation of the CISS program will result in benefits to several constituencies in Connecticut, including:

- *Citizens* – The logical result of increased information sharing is a reduction in crime and increased public safety. New and more information being available to the justice agencies will result in more informed decision making regarding the handling of individuals suspected, arrested, or convicted of criminal actions.
- *Justice Agencies* – The CISS environment will allow justice agencies to streamline internal business processes and reduce data entry workload. Having more and new information will enable more informed decisions regarding justice system events, and it will promote better collaboration and cooperation between the agencies.
- *CJIS Governing Board* – As the policy and implementation arm of the legislature, the Governing Board will provide all of the benefits received by Connecticut citizens, the justice agencies, and LAW agencies. The Governing Board will assist the legislature in achieving its public policy goals.
- *Legislature* – The implementation of the CISS environment will promote and enable sound public policy in regard to the justice system. The legislature will be assured that it is providing all of the tools necessary to make the Connecticut justice system effective in promoting public safety.

- *State* – CISS will allow for a statewide justice information sharing program inclusive of local and state justice agencies. The program will result in the benefits and cost savings provided by regionalization and shared expertise.

F. Conclusion

This report details the integration goals and objectives of the justice agencies and the business and technical environments required to achieve those goals. Together, each of the following sections combine to describe the solution that will allow the State of Connecticut to achieve flexible and responsive justice integration that meets the needs of the justice community.

II. Introduction

II. Introduction

The CJIS Blueprint Project is an initiative to improve information sharing between justice system partners in Connecticut by assessing their business and technological capabilities and developing a plan for improvement. The primary objectives of this planning project are to:

- Review the Department of Information Technology's (DOIT's) current business and technology environment.
- Review the current business and technology environment of the justice agencies.
- Identify functional and technology gaps between the current environment and preferred future environment.
- Document requirements for the CISS.
- Develop the CISS Design and Implementation Request for Proposals (RFP).

This report is the second major deliverable in the project. It provides a description of a future concept of operation for the justice partners, often described as the to-be environment.

A. Document Scope

This document presents the results of the to-be environment assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to define business and technology capabilities that will be necessary in the future CISS environment, along with identifying future data exchanges. The scope of this report includes:

- A description of the CISS integration environment.
- A description of the CISS business environment.
- The development of a to-be JIEM logical model.
- A description of the CISS technology environment.

Together, these concepts of operation will provide a detailed picture of the future integration environment. The findings will be used as a basis of comparison with the baseline as-is environment assessment. The comparison of the as-is and to-be environments will be the basis for the next project deliverable, a gap analysis.

B. Assessment Approach

In order to define the CISS business and technology environments, MTG used a number of techniques to better define the optimum information-sharing environment for the justice

partners. Important components of that future state are the associated business process and technology needs. MTG's approach included interviews, to-be information exchange modeling workshops, on-site observations, and documentation review to gain insight regarding:

- Information needs.
- Business process needs.
- Technology needs.
- Integration goals and objectives.
- Integration constraints.

An analysis of the data was conducted to derive potential solutions for meeting the integration needs of the Connecticut justice agencies and creating the future CISS environment.

C. Document Organization

This remainder of this document is organized in the following sections and appendices:

- Section III – CISS Integration Overview.
- Section IV – CISS Business Environnent.
- Section V – CISS Logical Model.
- Section VI – CISS Technology Environment.
- Appendix A – Glossary of Terms.
- Appendix B – Glossary of Acronyms.
- Appendix C – Information Descriptions and Sources.
- Appendix D – To-Be Information Exchanges.

These sections and appendices provide the relevant information for the to-be environment report.

III. CISS Integration Overview

III. CISS Integration Overview

This section presents the integration considerations of the CISS initiative, including the information-sharing goals and objectives of the Connecticut justice agencies. These goals and objectives must be achieved in order to realize the CISS environment. The goals and objectives define characteristics that the future CISS must satisfy in order to support the business operations within and information sharing between justice agencies.

This assessment captures the following issues:

- *Integration Needs* – These needs define the level of information sharing required in order for the justice agencies to effectively carry out their business processes and relationships with their justice partners.
- *Integration Goals* – These goals define the high-level outcomes that the implementation of CISS will achieve.
- *Integration Objectives* – These objectives define the actions that need to be successfully accomplished in order to achieve the integration goals described here.
- *Options for Increased Data Sharing* – These options describe the strategic and tactical choices the justice community must make in order to achieve a desired level of data sharing and integration.
- *Integration Constraints* – These constraints describe internal and external factors that may limit the justice agencies' ability to reach their integration goals and objectives.

These needs, goals, and issues are discussed in the subsections that follow:

A. Integration Needs

Integration needs describe the data exchange requirements of the justice agencies. Because the business operations of the justice partners are highly interrelated, access to other justice systems is critical for the agencies. The integration needs of the justice agencies are presented in the table below.

Integration Need	Description
Increased Data Exchange Between All Justice Agencies	Existing applications and interfaces have created an environment where a minimal level of information sharing already exists. There is a need to examine the results of the to-be JIEM planning sessions and expand data exchanges where possible. Given the diverse nature of current and planned agency line-of-business applications, new integration technologies will be needed.

Integration Need	Description
Dynamic Configuration of Data Exchanges	As CISS evolves and justice agency applications change, there will be an ongoing need to create new data exchanges and modify existing ones.
True Data Integration	The current CJIS environment does not provide data integration – the capability for data from one user system to populate another system. The new CISS environment should provide that capability. The end result is a "universal adapter" approach that encourages and actively promotes data movement and exchanges.[3]
Maintenance of Existing Functionality During CISS Implementation	As some justice agencies move toward new line-of-business applications, there will be a change in the information-sharing relationships of the justice agencies. There is a need to proactively address these changes as well as to design a plan to address them.
Integration of Law Enforcement Records Management System (RMS) Data With the New Integrated Justice Solution	Although not currently a component of the CJIS environment, a subset of law enforcement RMS data is shared by law enforcement agencies through several data-sharing initiatives throughout the state. There is a need to incorporate law enforcement RMS data into the new integration environment.

Ensuring that the new integrated justice solution meets the integration needs identified above will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of justice and public safety processes throughout Connecticut.

B. Integration Goals

During interviews with justice agency users, interviewees articulated goals that can be achieved through increased data integration and data sharing. The goals are as follows:

- *Enhance the Safety, Security, and Quality of Life in Connecticut* – CISS should improve the quality of life in Connecticut through increased safety and security. Increased justice data sharing and availability to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, and other justice practitioners, as well as policy makers, should provide for such improvements as:
  - » Reduction in crime, particularly recidivism.
  - » Increased ability to solve crimes more quickly and get criminals off the street.

[3] The universal adapter idea is to create a series of interfaces that move all of the information possible to the middleware where business rules then apply how much of that information is moved and where it is shared. This frees the application to perform the work it was purchased to do, instead of managing data exchanges with other systems.

- Increased ability to identify dangerous arrestees and make informed release decisions.

These improvements should have a significant effect on the overall quality of life in Connecticut.

- *Increase Officer and Public Safety* – Similarly, implementation of a justice integration environment should improve officer and public safety through the increased availability of current, accurate information to those who need it. The new environment should provide for a single logical access point to justice information, which means that justice practitioners can access all information that any local or state system has on a particular individual. A law enforcement officer on the street can then make an informed decision regarding any individual contacted. Similarly, increased access to information should contribute to increased public safety by assisting investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other justice practitioners in making informed decisions.

- *Deliver a Complete View of Justice System Information* – Pieces of justice information on individuals and cases are resident in multiple justice agency systems. Currently, justice practitioners must attempt to gain access to and compile such information through multiple, time-consuming means. The Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS) currently provides access to multiple data sets, but a true integration environment will build on that capability. CISS should provide the ability to access and integrate justice information from multiple agency systems through a single, automated action.

- *Protect Privacy and Confidentiality of Information* – CISS should ensure that appropriate security safeguards are in place to ensure that system users are provided access only to justice information for which they are authorized.

- *Promote Common, Standards-Based Information Sharing* – Exchange of data between information systems is greatly facilitated by recently developed technologies and justice information-sharing standards such as the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) and National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). CISS should take advantage of these standards and, thereby, encourage the adoption of established standards by vendors of agency applications.

- *Invest in a Long-Term Solution That Is Flexible and Expandable* – CISS should provide Connecticut with a system that can accommodate additional and different services, technologies, and user agencies over time. It should allow for the replacement of component applications and services without significantly affecting the remainder of the overall integrated justice environment. In so doing, it should ensure that wholesale system replacement will not be necessary in the future.

These goals provide both the purpose and justification for implementing the integration environment.

C. Integration Objectives

Integration objectives describe efforts that, if accomplished, will provide measurable outcomes. The objectives are prerequisites for goal attainment, and they are described below.

- *Increase the Accuracy, Timeliness, and Availability of Justice Information* – CISS should ensure that accurate justice data is available to authorized users that need it, when they need it. Specifically, CISS should increase:
  - » Data accuracy by ensuring that data is entered by the source agency and is shared with justice partner agencies, thus eliminating or reducing the need for duplicate data entry.
  - » Timeliness by ensuring that data is available to all interested parties as soon as it is entered in a participating justice agency's data system.
  - » Availability of justice information through automated exchange of data between justice systems and query access to justice data.
- *Improve the Effectiveness of Justice Programs* – By providing the ability to access aggregated data sets from agency systems, CISS will allow for analysis of the effectiveness of justice programs and identification of potential improvements. For example, the effects of using alternatives to incarceration on reducing recidivism may be analyzed and appropriate changes identified.
- *Improve the Efficiency of Justice Operations* – There are numerous points within the current justice processing environment in which staff productivity could be increased through information sharing. CISS should increase staff productivity by:
  - » Limiting duplicate data entry.
  - » Reducing time spent copying paper documents.
  - » Reducing dependence on individuals within other stakeholder organizations.
  - » Reducing wasted time locating information.

  CISS should reduce the amount of time it takes to process arrests, bookings, and court cases. Electronic transfer of information should reduce delays in the flow of information between agencies, resulting in streamlined business processes.

The goals and objectives discussed above are the foundation for the CISS initiative, and provide a convincing business case for its implementation.

D. Options for Increased Data Sharing

The principal imperative for the CISS is to support data sharing. This can be accomplished in many different ways, including a data repository as was implemented with OBTS. This

subsection discusses five primary ways data sharing can be increased based on MTG's experience and observation of integrated justice implementations across the country. These ways are:

- Single database.
- Integration.
- Point-to-point.
- Connected query.
- Global query.

Each is briefly explained below.

Single Database

This approach is depicted in EXHIBIT III-1 and combines all of the agency systems into a single solution or within a single environment that shares a common data repository. The approach provides:

- Unified user environments.
- Availability of data from a single system.
- Alignment of business with technological design.
- Complexity of changes or upgrades.
- Technological limitation of interface.

This approach is often applied when common control is possible over all of the agencies involved in the solution and where a single technical environment is feasible. This approach tends to be fairly expensive and normally builds the information exchange logic directly into the application design.

Integration

This approach is depicted in EXHIBIT III-2 and links all of the agency system to a central integration solution. The solution is often supported with a modified data repository to allow advance search features and rich subscription and notification capabilities. The approach provides:

- Multiple autonomous environments.
- Integration solution handles data, queries, and business logic.

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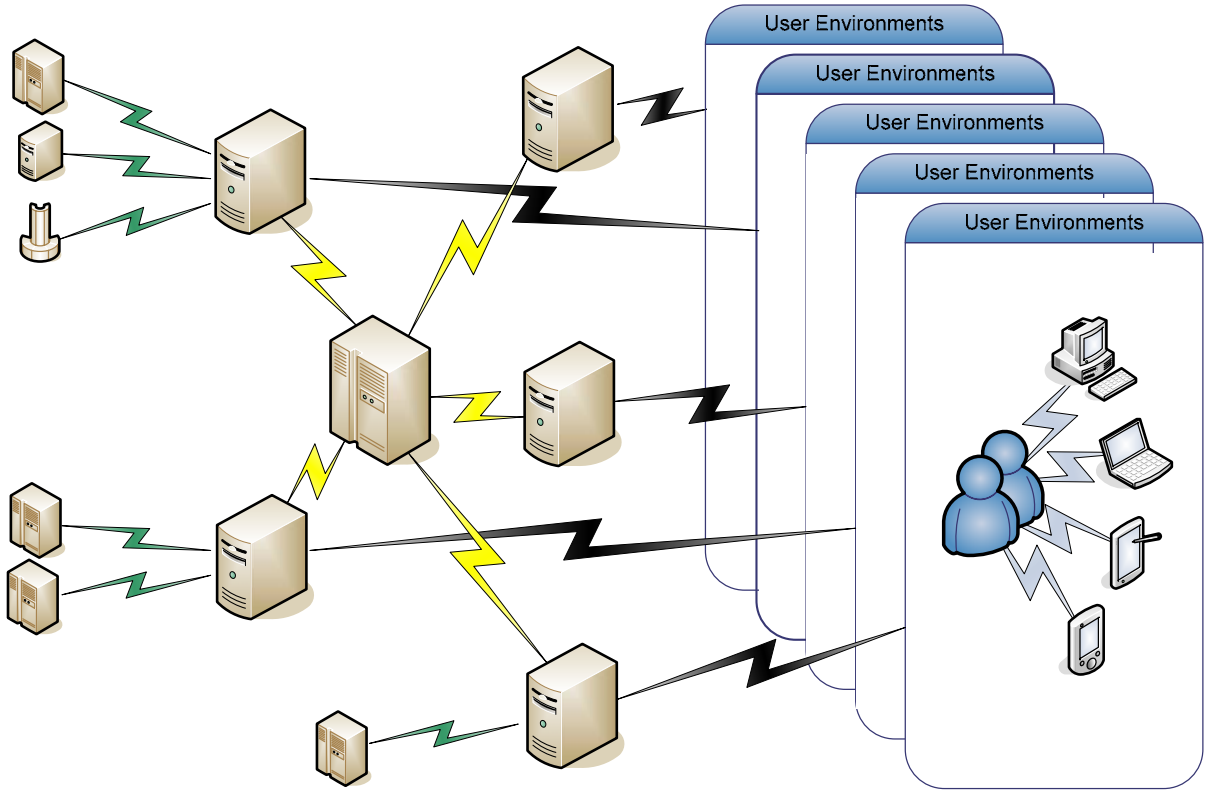
SINGLE DATABASE

- Unified user environments.
- Data is available from a single system.
- Business has to align to technological design.
- Complex to change.
- Interface may be limited by technology.



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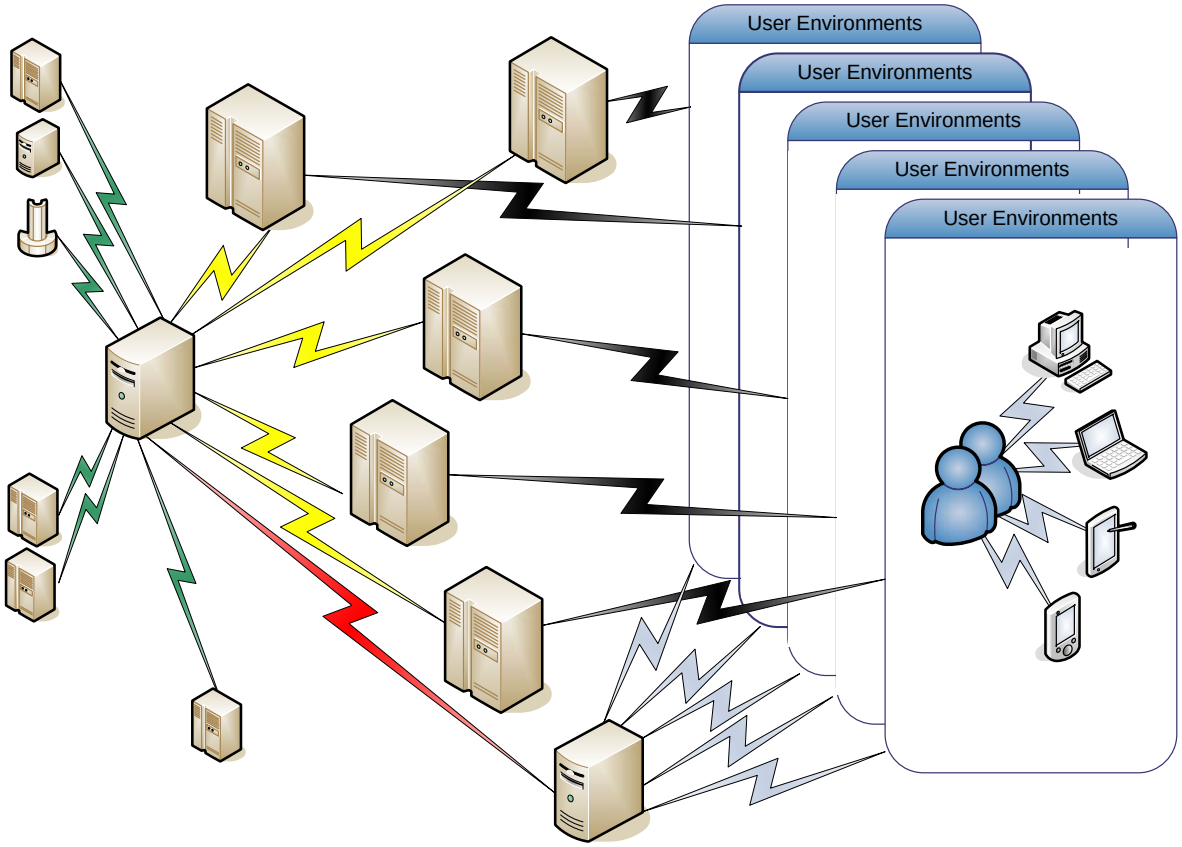
INTEGRATION

- Multiple autonomous environments.
- Integration solution handles data, queries, and business logic.
- Two primary user environments.
- Business processes must be understood.
- Training is required for two environments.



- Two primary user environments.
- Business processes must be understood.
- Training is required for two environments.

This approach is often applied when common control is not possible or is not desirable. The approach relies on building information exchanges outside of the application design and managing the business of moving information as a unique requirement. The integration solution may consist of various technologies such as an integration hub, service-oriented architecture (SOA), or enterprise service bus (ESB). The integration approach creates an environment where agency users are able to work from their internal solution as well as an enterprise solution.

Point-to-Point

This approach is depicted on EXHIBIT III-3 and tends to result from implementations that occur over time with only limited coordination between agencies. Also, solutions are deployed within agencies, and connections to partner systems are identified, created, and implemented. The approach provides:

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Availability of data from a single system.
- Many interfaces.
- Management complexity.
- Solution-specific training.

Also one of the less expensive solutions to implement, this approach ultimately proves to be both unmanageable and more expensive over the long term as each change has to be updated in all related systems, interfaces have to be modified, and updates must be tested and verified. This approach often faces budget constraints and dependencies on other agencies' interface budgets to complete enhancements.

Connected Query

This approach is depicted in EXHIBIT III-4 and is similar to the point-to-point approach in its expectation that costs are more manageable due to the use of queries between systems instead of modifications to interfaces. The approach provides:

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Availability of data from a source system.

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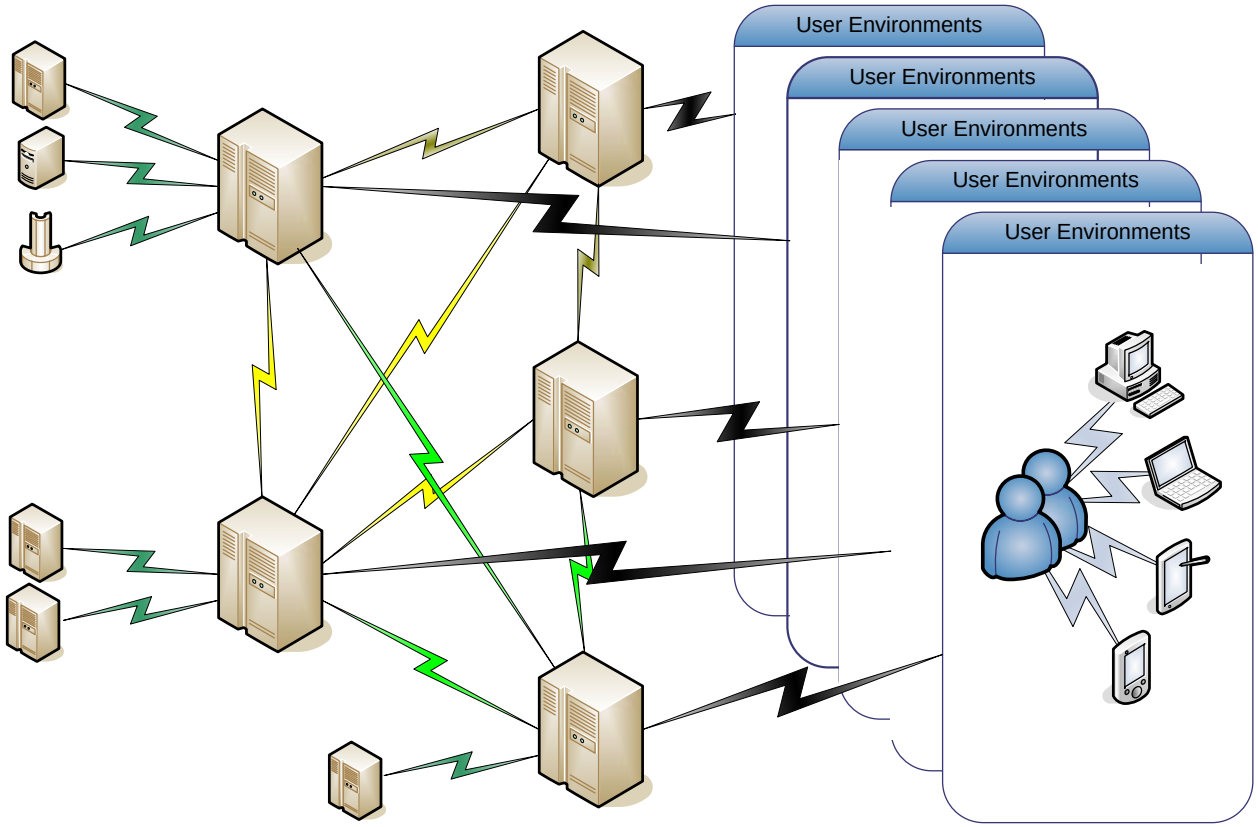
POINT-TO-POINT

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Data is available from a single system.
- Many interfaces.
- Complex to manage.
- Training is specific to each solution.



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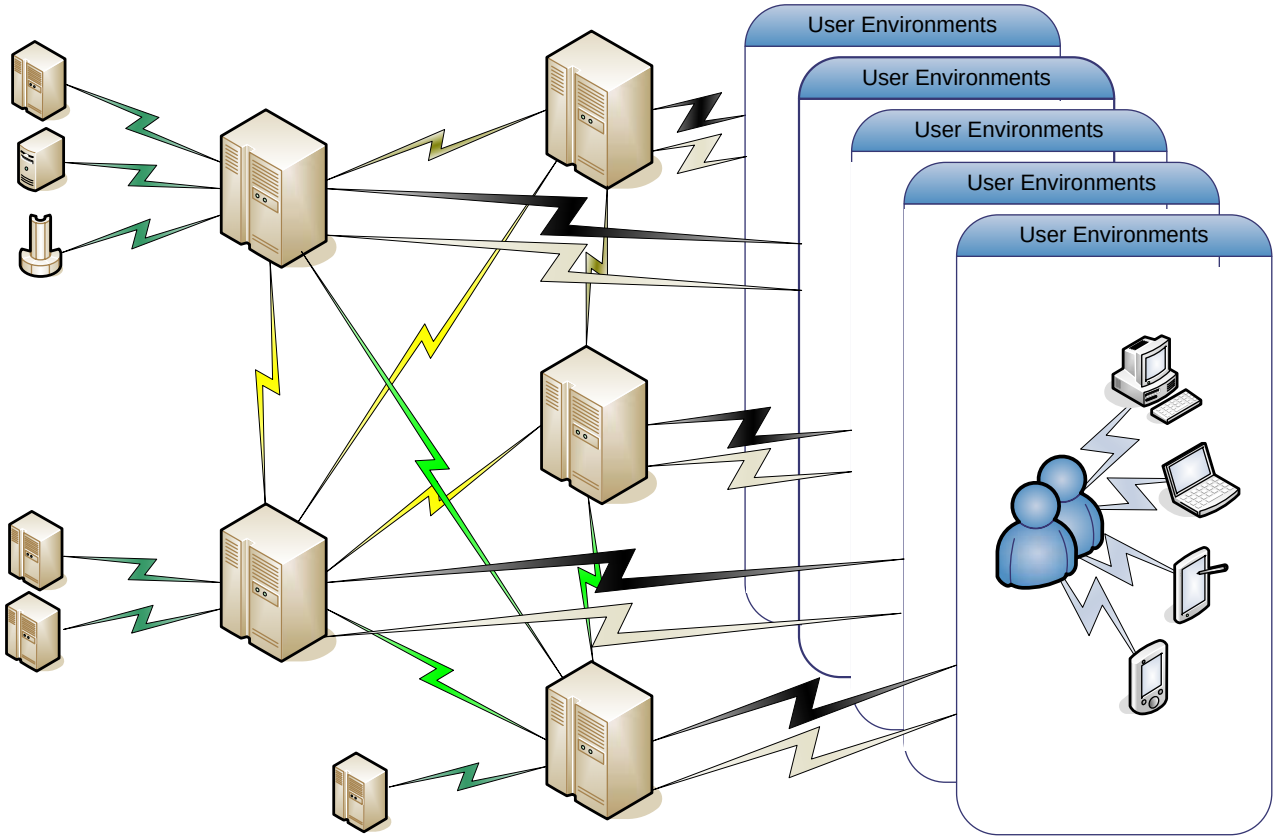
CONNECTED QUERY

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Data is available from a source system.
- Relies on interfaces.
- Very complex to manage.
- Only addresses information query.



- Reliance on interfaces.
- Management complexity.
- Sole focus on information query.

This approach is often created on top of a point-to-point environment when that environment is no longer meeting the business needs and costs prohibit extensive interface modification. When this approach is used, users work from within their agency systems to see all of the justice information but must manually enter the information into their agency solution. Partial connected query solutions are fairly common.

Global Query

This approach is depicted on EXHIBIT III-5 and implements a capability to search all agency systems from a single query solution that is normally separate from the agency solutions. This provides a flexible view into the criminal justice enterprise data, but it does not normally address integrating the data into each agencies systems. The approach provides:

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Availability of data from a separate single system.
- Query-only interfaces.
- Complexity in managing and supporting the queries.
- Sole focus on information query.

The global query approach is often implemented to meet critical needs to search all systems regardless of the necessity to integrate information between systems. This approach is supported by many commercial solutions and can be accomplished with a reasonable funding level. The approach does not move information from one system to another.

Summary

Comparing the approaches described above to one another provides a view into the choices for the CISS. The following table compares the points made above:

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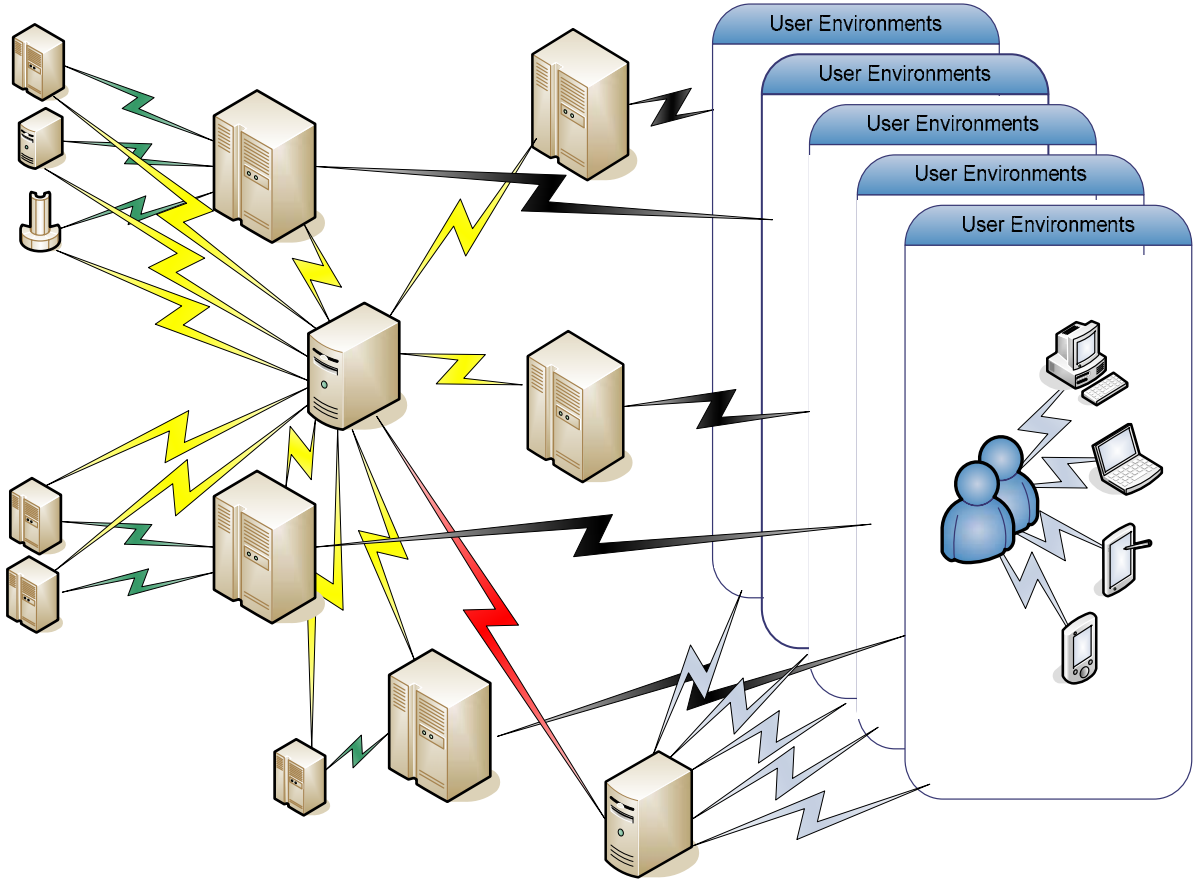
GLOBAL QUERY

- Multiple autonomous user environments.
- Data is available from a separate single system.
- Query-only interfaces.
- Complex to manage queries.
- Only addresses information query.



Solution	Flexibility	Integration of Information	Query	Overall Complexity	Cost
Single Database	Limited	Limited	Yes	Low	High
Integration	High	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Moderate
Point-to-Point	Limited	Limited	No	Low	Moderate
Connected Query	Moderate	No	Yes	High	Moderate
Global Query	Moderate	No	Yes	Moderate	Low

Legend:
Green = Best ranking in the area.
Yellow = Average ranking in the area.
No Color = Lowest ranking in the area.

Given the needs, goals, and objectives in the previous subsections, the comparison above indicates that the integration approach is the optimal choice for CISS. The constraints that impact the ability to implement the integration approach are discussed next.

E. Integration Constraints

The as-is and to-be environments present several challenges to the successful attainment of a comprehensive integration environment. While these challenges may constrain some aspects of the initiative, all are manageable issues. The constraints are described below.

1. Lack of Agency Case Management Systems

In order to participate in a modern, comprehensive integration environment, each justice agency must be able to electronically manage internal processes with an enterprise application and application platform that can accommodate data exchange and integration. The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), the Division of Public Defender Services (DPD), and the Office of Victim Assistance (OVA) do not have case management systems in place. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and the Department of Corrections (DOC) are in the process of replacing aging systems. To address this constraint, early project efforts should be focused on providing these internal solutions. MTG recommends that these agencies begin evaluating commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) applications that will meet their business needs. Simultaneously, a projection of timeline and sequencing for these initiatives, including DMV and DOC, needs to be formulated so that budget and development needs can be addressed.

2. Adaptability of Agency Case Management Systems

The assessment of current agency applications found that most continued to function at reduced capability. In order to achieve true integration, these applications will have to interface with the integration solution and will require application modification to create the ability to receive and integrate data from the integration environment. The associated cost and timing issues need to be factored into the CISS program.

3. Application and Infrastructure Support

The Connecticut DOIT provides these services to state agencies. The CISS environment and integration solution should reside within the DOIT environment. The CISS location should be a defined "rack" of servers that is accessed and maintained by the application and infrastructure support teams discussed later in this document. The idea of a CJIS program-managed environment will be critical to the success of the program. The specific composition of the support teams must meet the needs of the CJIS community.

4. Complexity

The CISS initiative is a complex project. A successful implementation will require a sophisticated acquisition process and dedicated project management for several initiatives over a long period of time. The timing and sequencing of acquisition and implementation of the various projects will be critical. The project will require a high degree of commitment and perseverance on the part of all of the justice partners.

5. Funding

Like many states, Connecticut has significant budget constraints. Stakeholders have expressed concern that funding will not be available to move this project forward, and that even if the project is funded, there will not be adequate staff to work on implementation.

Implementing a true integration environment within the scope of the CISS vision will be costly. Part of MTG's role in the Blueprint Project is to explore opportunities for receiving federal funds. Whatever the source, funding needs to be a priority issue.

6. Agency Staff Time Commitments

Justice agency staff members are already committed full-time to their regular duties. In order to implement CISS, the individual justice agencies will need to dedicate a substantial amount of additional staff time to the project. Along with modifying existing applications and assisting in the implementation of the integration environment, those individuals serving on the various committees of the Governing Board will spend significant time on policy, funding, and data exchange issues.

7. LAW Agency Participation

The RMS and computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems of LAW are rich in valuable justice system information. For the most part, the information has not been leveraged in Connecticut. Law enforcement agencies are the gateway to the justice system, and conceptually, the data they gather on the street will feed the remainder of the justice system.

The constraint is created by the proliferation of RMS and CAD systems throughout the state. The as-is report identified 99 LAW agencies using 30 different systems serving 8,250 officers. There are some localized data-sharing initiatives taking place; however, they are small in scale and have limited flexibility. The challenge to achieving an integration environment including LAW agencies is the cost and feasibility of writing interfaces to 30 different applications and providing connectivity to 99 law enforcement agencies. This approach would not be desirable solution.

The Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (CPCA) has proposed the statewide adoption of one RMS system to be used by all state law enforcement agencies. CPCA's expectation is that the state would fund the entire program. Drawbacks to this approach are as follows:

- *Scope* – This would be a large and complicated project, bordering on the magnitude of the remainder of the CISS initiative.
- *Participation* – Even if state-funded, some law enforcement agencies would not participate because of a financial or business process commitment to their current application.
- *State Police Participation* – The state police oppose this approach and are committed to their NexGen Technologies, Inc.'s RMS.
- *Cost* – The cost of this endeavor would be substantial.
- *Dedicated Project Management* – This project, as well as the implementation of the integration environment, would need full-time project management support over an extended period of time.

Given these constraints, there are several important advantages. They are:

- *One Interface* – Only one interface between the integration environment and the RMS application would have to be written.
- *Application Compatibility* – Requirements for the application can be written so that the application will be fully compatible with the integration environment and incorporate integration functionality.
- *Connectivity* – Depending upon the design of system infrastructure, it is possible that connectivity to the CISS solution could be limited to one central server.

With all of the limitations, this is the optimum approach for the state. The ability to integrate law enforcement data with the applications of other justice agencies has unlimited potential for process and public safety improvements. This approach would not be possible in most states, but due to the size of Connecticut, it is feasible.

It is important that these constraints, along with others that may be identified, be addressed as soon as possible. The funding issue should receive the top priority, as the project will lose momentum in several months if the funding is not in place.

* * * * * *

The CISS environment must provide a means for each justice agency in the state to conduct efficient business operations via the use of core business applications. The separate applications require a solution that communicates between them to move data for use in business processing. In addition, the justice agencies need a means for sharing information or publishing it for view and research by their justice partners. Combining information across the justice agencies' applications requires a solution with access to all applications and the ability to make the information available to the users that need it.

IV. CISS Business Environment

IV. CISS Business Environment

Technology solutions alone will not allow the justice partners to meet the defined goals and objectives. How the business of information management, governance, and technology management within and between the justice agencies is conducted is an important component of the CISS environment. In order for integration to be successful, the current business environment needs to incrementally evolve to the models described below.

The CISS to-be business environment will consist of numerous individual organizations collaborating to achieve and maintain an information-sharing environment. They include:

- *The CJIS Governing Board* – Provides governance and oversight.
- *DOIT or Other Organization*[4] – Provides application and infrastructure support.
- *Justice Agencies* – Consumes and provides information to the integration environment, while also providing governance through representation on the CJIS Governing Board.

To attain the vision and fulfill the mission of the CISS business environment, a new business model will be defined, with each organizational entity conducting certain business practices. Some of the business practices currently exist, while some are new practices required to support the collective endeavor. The remainder of this section will discuss the following:

- *CISS Business Model* – The organization and structure of the collaborative CISS initiative.
- *CISS Business Functions* – The oversight, coordination, and governance to be provided to the overall CISS program.
- *Justice Agency Business Functions* – The practices that are defined by the business needs of the justice agencies and required to support the CISS initiative.

Adopting the proposed model and functions allows CISS to conform to the JRA.

A. CISS Business Model

The majority of the specific components of the CISS business model are already in place; however, the implementation of CISS will require an expansion of the business model and

[4] It is recommended that the CJIS Governing Board enter into a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the selected infrastructure and application support provider. The SLA records a common understanding about services, priorities, responsibilities, guarantees, and warranties. Each area of service scope should have the level of service defined. The SLA may specify the levels of availability, serviceability, performance, operation, or other attributes.

additional business and support functions. The business model consists of the following two components:

- *Governance and Policy* – Providing oversight, governance, policy, and support to the CISS initiative.
- *Technical Support* – Providing the technology and resources to support the CISS environment.

These components are briefly discussed in the following subsections:

1. Governance and Policy

Overall governance in the to-be environment will continue to be provided by the CJIS Governing Board and its executive director. The board is composed of representatives from all justice and stakeholder agencies, including representation from the State of Connecticut Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Branches. Municipal law enforcement is also represented. Board policies will be developed with the assistance of three committees. They include the:

- *Administrative Committee* – Responsible for business case development, policy development, financial issues, legislative matters, and the prioritization and scheduling of new initiatives.
- *Technology Committee* – Responsible for technology standards, architecture standards, positive identification standards, and the introduction of Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM).
- *Implementation Committee* – Responsible for implementation issue resolution, JIEM changes and annual approval, and user group coordination.

The committees will carry out many of the business functions and tasks described below. The activities of all committees will address critical issues during the CISS initiative and in the to-be environment.

2. Technical Support

Technical support is a critical component of the CISS business model. There are two primary support elements: infrastructure (operational) and application support. It is a business imperative to provide these services, and these two elements provide the technical assistance necessary to ensure that CISS meets the business needs of the justice community. These support functions are described in detail in Section VI of this report.

B. CISS Business Functions

In the to-be environment, the business functions of the CISS organization are made up of the policies, initiatives, and activities of the Governing Board and the justice partners. They are functions that are necessary in order to support and maintain the CISS. The table below describes those business functions.

Business Function	Description
Enhance Statewide Electronic Data-Sharing Capabilities	Provide the infrastructure and support to enhance electronic data-sharing capabilities.
Clarify System Boundaries	Define the boundaries of CISS initiative. There are a number of ongoing initiatives in the state and several existing applications that may overlap in user base and functionality. It is crucial to minimize the overlap in the various systems and enable users to better understand where and how to locate the information they need as quickly as possible.
Procure Funding for the CISS Initiative	Seek state and federal funds to carry out the CISS initiative.
Establish Data-Sharing Policies.	Develop policies regarding the sharing of information between agencies, including evaluating agency requests for new data exchanges.
Maintain the JIEM	Provide ongoing support and management of the dynamic JIEM.
Establish Business Rules for Data Sharing and Integration.	Develop detailed rules that will be electronically implemented to manage data exchanges.[5]
Establish System Standards	Develop architecture; infrastructure; and application, data-exchange, and security standards.
Establish CISS Development Priorities	Develop a program to manage the timing and sequencing of various CISS initiatives.
Mediate Agency Disputes	Develop a mechanism to receive and address agency complaints regarding policies, initiative prioritization, or data exchange rulings.
Assure Needed Staffing	Define staffing needs for the program and implementation, as well as arranging for needed agency staff support.
Contract for Services	Procure services outside of the CISS environment, including project management, infrastructure, and application support.

[5] Several justice agencies have expressed concern over how data would be evaluated in an integration environment to ensure that it is recent and accurate. Global and agency-level business rules will be required to define when system data will be allowed to populate and/or override data in a user system.

Business Function	Description
Maintain Cost-Effectiveness	Develop procurement processes that require the integrated justice solution to be modular and consist of current technology components that can be managed, updated, and replaced without requiring wholesale replacement.
Oversee Adherence to the System Design Methodology	Provide oversight to the design of new applications assuring adherence to state requirements for new development, where applicable.
Oversee Application Development	Provide project management and Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) services for CISS and agency application development projects.
Oversee Infrastructure Development	Provide project management and IV&V services for CISS infrastructure development projects.
Improve Processes	Provide justice agencies with the ability to improve internal processes through the development of an integration environment.
Provide Justice Partner Coordination	Coordinate individual agency IT initiatives. This is critical to ensure that the new integrated justice solution benefits all stakeholders, not just a select few.
Provide Data Security	Provide for an environment that ensures data security and the protection of confidential information of each justice agency.
Evaluate Programs and Projects	Conduct ongoing evaluations of CISS programs, projects, and system performance measures.

While the business functions described above are required at a system level, individual justice agencies will need to carry out new business functions to support the CISS initiative. These business functions are described in the following section.

C. Justice Agency Business Functions

In the to-be environment, business practices of the justice agencies should change to facilitate the new integration environment. Changes in business function will occur in several ways, including:

- Streamlining and improving internal practices through the adoption of a statewide integration environment.
- Implementing internal practices required to support a statewide information-sharing environment.
- Implementing external practices required to support a statewide information-sharing environment.

- As necessary, defining internal processes that do not currently exist, in order to complete the CISS initiative.

Each justice agency has different internal business capabilities for supporting the new CISS environment. The table below describes an aggregate view of to-be justice agency business functions.

To-Be Business Practice	Description
Maintain Complete Records/Case Management Solutions	Each justice agency needs a comprehensive records/case management solution. These stand-alone systems must meet the specific business needs of the respective agencies and provide the ability to be integrated with other justice partner systems.
Maintain Complete, Accurate, and Timely Information	The integrated justice solution will provide an environment that improves the accuracy and completeness of the information records and enables the timely availability of that information to the system users. To do so, individual agency data must be accurate.
Systematic and Uniform Data Entry and Retrieval	Agency systems require edit checks and enhanced business processes to achieve uniform data entry and retrieval.
Onetime Data Entry of Shared Information	Duplicate data entry will be reduced through automatic system data exchanges and improved processes so that resource efforts can be better focused on business needs.
Work Flow Improvements	Individual justice agencies need improved work flow inside their organizations to reduce the burden currently placed on resources. In addition, the work flows need to better support business needs and leverage technology assets.
Cost-Effectiveness	Agency systems should be modular and consist of current technology components that can be managed, updated, and replaced without requiring wholesale replacement.
Process Improvement Efforts	The adoption of the new integrated justice solution will be coupled with improvements in the business partnerships of the justice agencies. Although some data exchange already occurs, those exchanges will be dynamically evaluated to determine the underlying information-sharing needs that are to be supported by the new integrated justice solution.
Improved Justice Partner Coordination	The justice agencies will coordinate individual agency technology initiatives with the needs of the CISS initiative. This is critical to ensure that the new integrated justice solution benefits all stakeholders, not just a select few.

To-Be Business Practice	Description
Management of Data Exchanges	Data exchanges will be regularly evaluated and managed, with exchange decisions based on policy and agency information needs.
New Information-Sharing Policies	Each justice agency will have promulgated information-sharing and security policies, and coordinated them with other agencies in the CISS environment.
Continued Data Security	Each agency must have processes in place to ensure data security. While the integration solution will have an appropriate level of information security in place, it can only be effective if proper security practices are maintained at the agency level.
Paper- Based Business Process Reduction	Justice agencies will reduce their reliance on paper-based information processing and transactions. Agency applications, combined with system integration, will eliminate some of the paper needs.

Adherence to these business practices will ensure that the justice agencies can support and participate in an integration environment.

* * * * * *

The CISS business environment is essentially a virtual organization. While the participating agencies and boards represent separate organizations, they will join together to form a distinct and separate enterprise. It is essential that the individual agencies carry out business processes that are supportive of CISS. It will also be critical for the agencies to carry out the business process unique to the CISS enterprise.

V. CISS Logical Model

V. CISS Logical Model

The justice agencies involved in this project exchange a significant amount of information. Through a series of meetings with subject matter experts (SMEs) from these agencies and by utilizing the JIEM tool, 514 current justice information exchanges were modeled. After modeling the current exchanges, the SMEs met again to outline data exchanges that are necessary, but are not part of the current CJIS environment. A total of 133 additional exchanges were then modeled using the JIEM tool, resulting in a total of over 600 information exchanges. Because of the high volume of current and future exchanges, the SMEs examined the potential to reengineer some existing exchanges. The effort only eliminated two exchanges, although several exchanges will become electronic instead of paper-based. Due to the high number of exchanges, integration is an imperative; it will also yield significant benefit to the justice community.

The remainder of this section describes the future CISS logical model, including new exchanges and improvements to current processes.

A. Exchange Principles

The direction of the CJIS Governing Board is to share as much information as possible electronically, with the understanding that it will require changing business processes. The principles below are used for prioritizing the development and implementation of future CISS exchanges. The criteria are all important, and the implementation prioritization of exchanges should balance the satisfaction of these principles.

- *Criticality* – Focus on exchanges that have the highest benefits or cost savings. For example:
  - » Automation of exchanges will streamline processes, improve efficiency, and reduce data quality risks.
  - » Decreasing the amount of redundant data entry will reduce costs and data quality risks.
- *Following the Process* – Begin with exchanges that provide for the initial collection of data that is then reused in later exchanges. For example, a number of law enforcement exchanges pass information to the prosecutor that is reused in exchanges from the prosecutor to the court and other parties.
- *Simplicity/Visibility* – Find relatively easy, visible "wins" to build momentum with minimal impact on the critical path. For example, exchanges with the OVA are not yet automated and are independent of most other exchanges.
- *Foundational Exchanges* – Focus on exchanges that build infrastructure and drive interoperability and reusability. For instance, the population of a data warehouse provides a repository that can enable a wide variety of query exchanges.

The principles above should be continually used to evaluate and improve information exchanges.

B. Processes Improvements

Through an analysis of the 413 current exchanges in the as-is model, the following key opportunities for reengineering and improving business processes have been identified:

1. Arrest Reporting

The delivery of arrest reports from law enforcement to the prosecutor is currently a paper process with the following two variations:

- In the first and most common model, law enforcement delivers an arrest packet to the court that includes the arrest report and other documents required by the court. The court then forwards the arrest report to the prosecutor.
- In the second model, law enforcement delivers the arrest report directly to the prosecutor and separately delivers the other documents required by the court directly to the court.

There is consensus among the justice community that the filing of the arrest report and filing by the prosecutor need to remain paper processes because of the need to support manual processes and the fact that certain documents must be administered under oath. However, the CISS will consider standardizing the model so that law enforcement submits the arrest report directly to the prosecutor. The advantages of this model include reduced time spent by Court Operations to go through the paperwork, a decreased amount of redundant information entry, and avoidance of any potential of the court releasing the arrest report publicly. The main disadvantage of this model is that the court needs the arrest information as soon as possible to prepare for the initial appearance.

2. Sex Offender Registration

After an offender is convicted, it is sometimes unclear whether the offender is required to register as a sex offender. This creates inefficiencies in the registration process as the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and other agencies attempt to determine whether sex offender registration is required. This situation can lead to incomplete or missing registrations. The addition of a checkbox on the Judgment Mittimus form to indicate that the subject is required to register as a sex offender would improve the efficiency of the registration process.

C. New Exchanges

The CJIS to-be logical model will include the exchanges modeled in the CJIS as-is logical model (413), with the addition of new information exchanges (113) based on the business requirements defined in the previous section. The new exchanges are grouped into processes that pertain to specific aspects of the justice cycle or case processing (e.g., search warrants). For each significant justice process, the future information exchanges are presented in the following two ways:

- Exchanges are presented in a table that displays several dimensions for each information exchange. These dimensions are:
  - *Exchange ID* – A unique identifying number for the exchange.
  - *Document* – The document or piece of information that is exchanged.
  - *Sending Agency* – The agency that sends the document.
  - *Receiving Agency* – The agency that receives the document.
  - *Triggering Event* – A decision or action that causes the exchange of information.
  - *Condition(s)* – The condition(s) that must be true for the exchange to occur.
- Exchanges are depicted in conversation diagrams. These diagrams show the movement of documents or other information as it passes between the three types of agencies for common events in the justice process.

APPENDIX D provides a complete listing of the future information exchanges. This listing includes additional information (dimensions) on each exchange. The additional exchange dimensions presented in the appendix are as follows:

- *Prevailing Process* – A group of logically related events during which the triggering event occurs.
- *Subsequent Event* – A decision or action that results from the exchange of information.
- *Subsequent Process* – A group of logically related events during which the subsequent event occurs.

As mentioned earlier in this document, all of the exchanges presented in APPENDIX D have been entered into the JIEM tool.

The remainder of this section describes and depicts each of the new data exchanges.

1. Incident Information

Electronic access to LAW incident reports, arrest history, and incident history are critical to the business processes of most justice agencies. Electronic access to these reports results in two key improvements:

- Significantly reduces justice agency workload and data entry errors that are the result of a paper-based system.
- Reduces the lag time in processing critical justice system events.

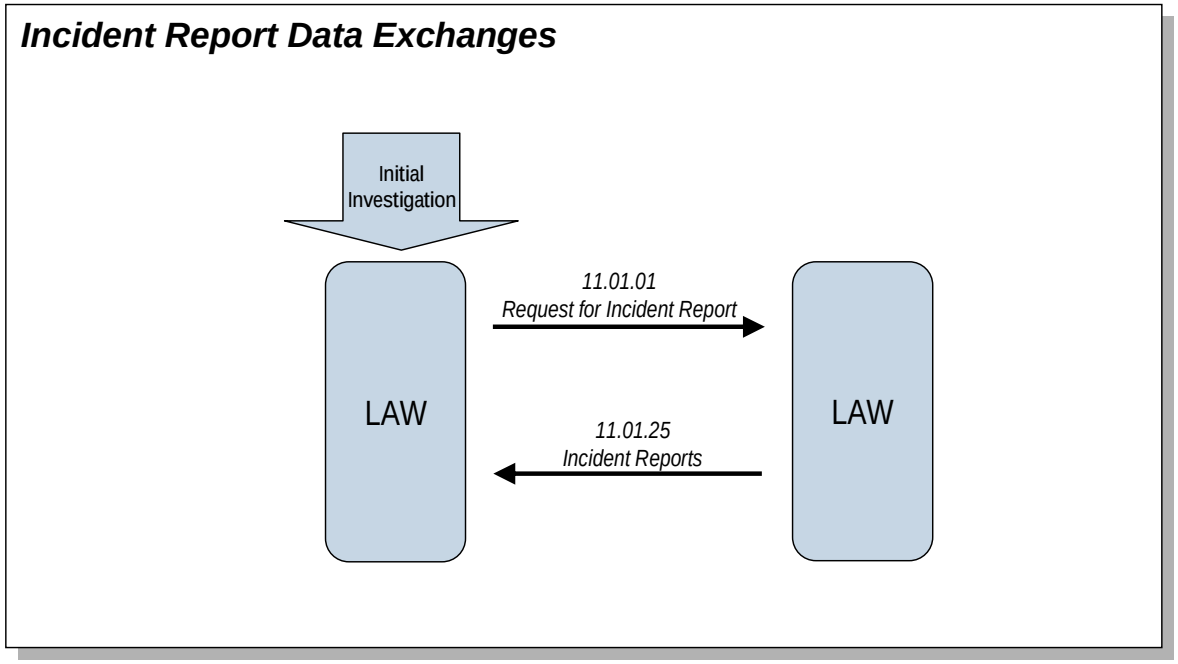
The data exchanges are described below.

Incident Reports

Law enforcement agencies will have access to incident reports from other law enforcement agencies. These exchanges are currently accomplished through manual processes including fax, mail, or hand delivery. The table below describes the dimensions of the new incident report data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.01.01	Request for Incident Report	LAW	LAW	Initial Investigation	
11.01.25	Incident Reports	LAW	LAW	Records Query	

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the incident report data exchanges.



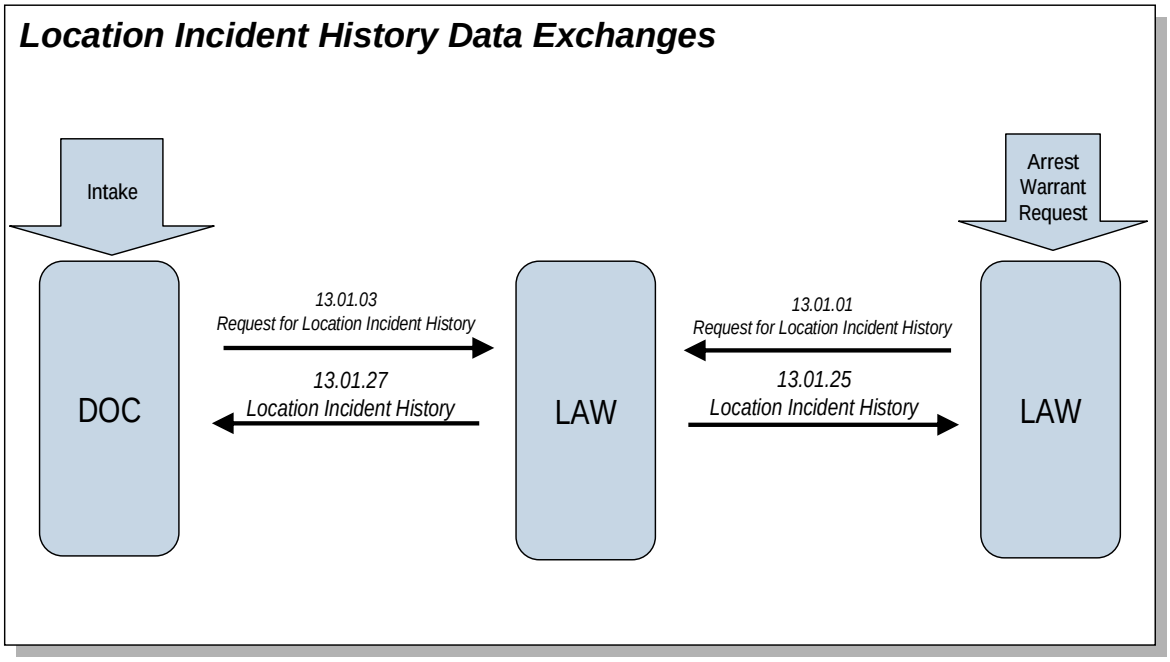
The automation of incident report data exchanges will improve efficiency by reducing the number of paper exchanges.

Location Incident History

Law enforcement agencies and the DOC will have access to incident reports associated with a particular location from other law enforcement agencies. The table below outlines the dimensions for the new location incident history data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
13.01.01	Request for Location Incident History	LAW	LAW	Arrest Warrant Request	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant.
13.01.03	Request for Location Incident History	DOC	LAW	Intake	
13.01.25	Location Incident History	LAW	LAW	Query Response	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant.
13.01.27	Location Incident History	LAW	DOC	Query Response	

The figure below illustrates the location incident history data exchanges.



Providing location incident history will provide law enforcement with pertinent information for the investigative process.

2. Arrest Reports

As with law enforcement incident reports, arrest reports are critical to the functioning of justice system, and they are needed by all justice agencies to support their business processes. Electronic access to these reports will significantly reduce the justice agency workload, as well as data entry errors that are the result of a paper-based system. Electronic exchange will also reduce the lag time in processing critical justice system events.

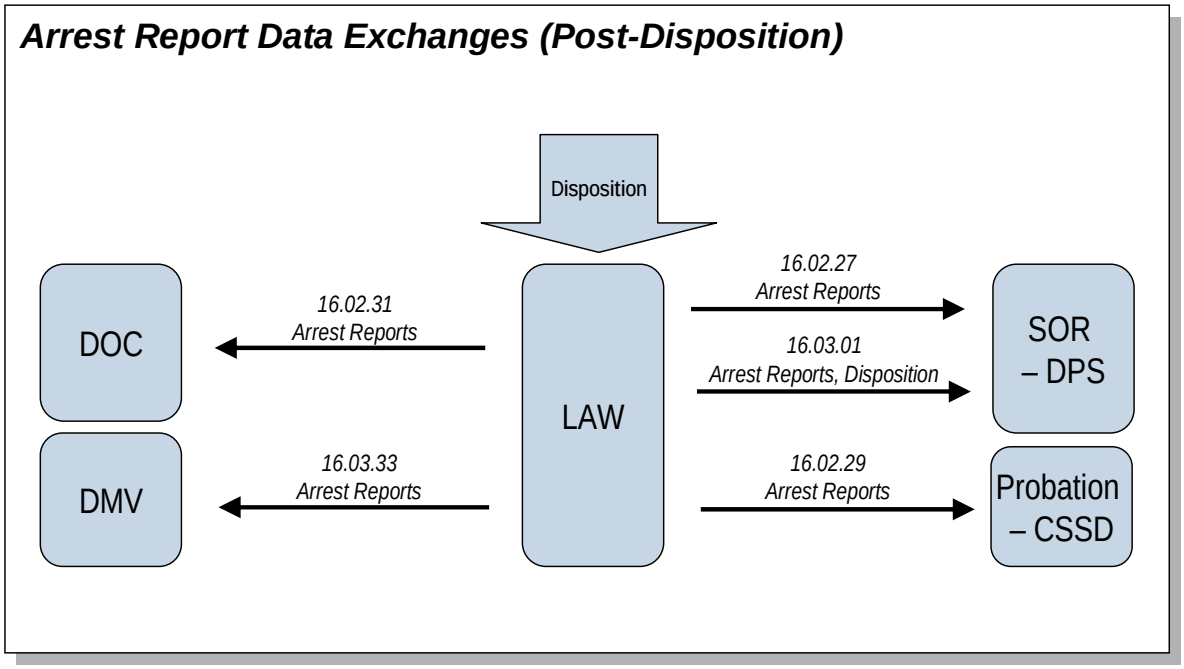
As examples of current use, LAW will send arrest reports to other agencies based on certain events and conditions. For instance, if a subject is found guilty of a sex offense, the arresting agency will send the arrest report to the Sex Offender Repository (SOR). In the event that law enforcement arrests a subject without a warrant, copies of the arrest reports are given to both the prosecutor and the public defender. The table below summarizes the dimensions of the future arrest report data exchanges.

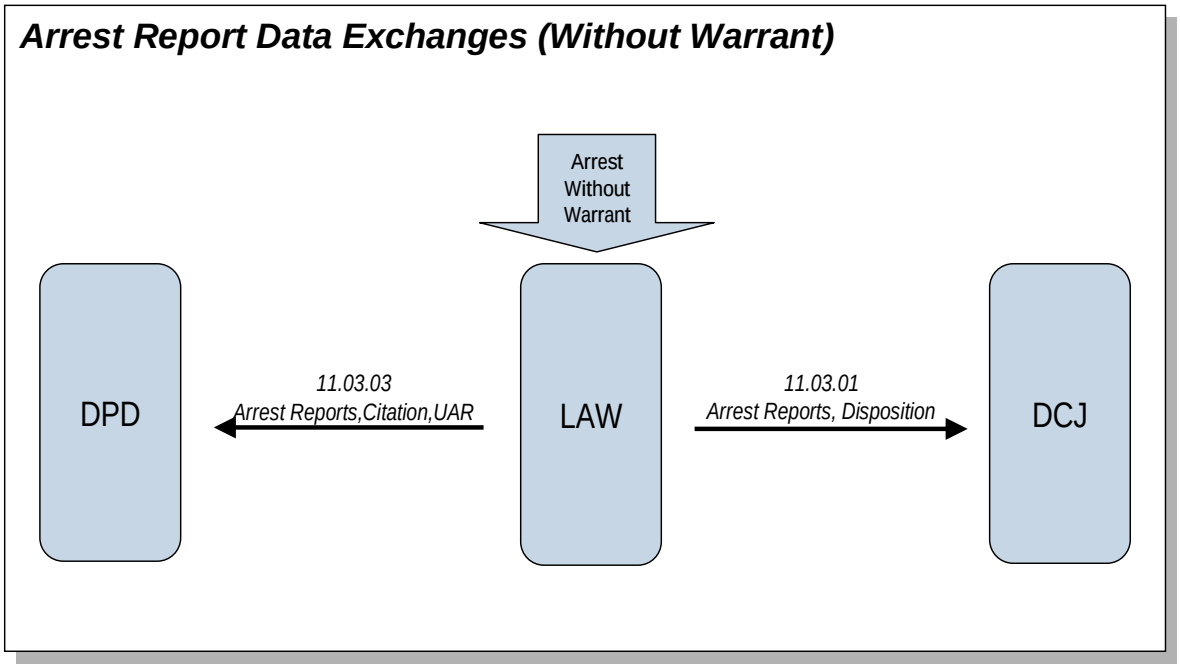
Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.02.27	Arrest Reports	LAW	SOR – DPS	Disposition	If court finds subject guilty of a sex offense.
16.02.29	Arrest Reports	LAW	Probation – Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	Disposition	If court sentences subject to probation.
16.02.31	Arrest Reports	LAW	DOC	Disposition	If court sentences subject to prison.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.02.33	Arrest Reports	LAW	DMV	Disposition	If subject has public passenger endorsement on driver's license.
16.03.01	• Arrest Reports. • Disposition.	LAW	SOR – DPS	Disposition	If court modifies the disposition of a sex offense.
11.03.01	• Arrest Reports. • Citation. • Uniform Arrest Report (UAR).	LAW	DCJ	Arrest Without Warrant	• If law enforcement takes subject into custody. • If law enforcement issues a citation. • If subject posts bond.
11.03.03	• Arrest Reports. • Citation. • UAR.	LAW	DPD	Arrest Without Warrant	• If law enforcement takes subject into custody. • If law enforcement issues a citation. • If subject posts bond.

The figures below provide graphical representations of the arrest report data exchanges.

Arrest Report Data Exchanges (Post-Disposition)





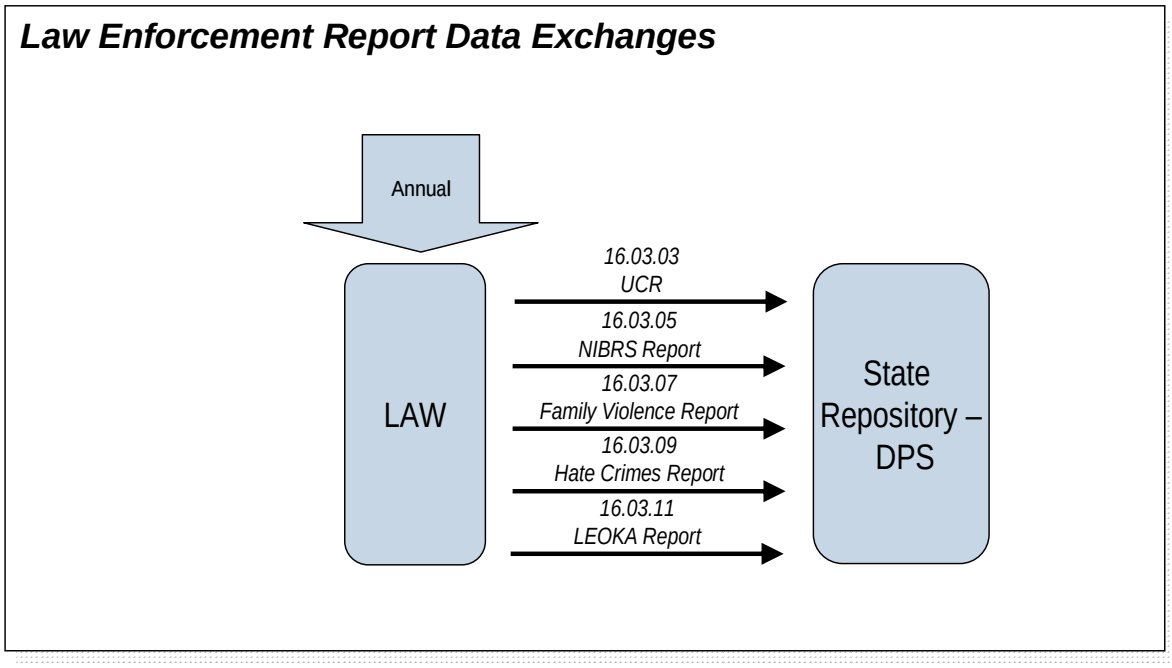
The automation of arrest report exchanges will improve efficiency by reducing the number of paper exchanges.

3. Law Enforcement Reports

Law enforcement agencies are required to periodically submit certain reports, including Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) reports. Agencies will submit this information electronically to DPS, reducing the workload and data entry errors. The table below explains the dimensions for the new law enforcement report data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.03.03	UCR	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Annually	
16.03.05	NIBRS Report	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Annually	
16.03.07	Family Violence Report	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Annually	
16.03.09	Hate Crimes Report	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Annually	
16.03.11	Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) Report	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Annually	

The following figure illustrates the law enforcement report data exchanges:



The automation of law enforcement report exchanges will reduce the amount of time spent providing these statistical reports.

4. Criminal Histories

Electronic access to criminal history reports will significantly reduce the justice agency workload and data entry errors that are the result of a paper-based system. There are several examples:

- Both DCJ and DPD need access to criminal and offender histories in order to aid in the preparation of their cases.
- LAW requires the information for investigative purposes.
- CSSD requires criminal histories for presentence investigation, and the Judicial Branch needs the arrest history for sentencing.
- On a case-by-case basis, OVA will require an arrest history to evaluate a case it is processing.

Electronic exchange will also reduce the lag time in processing critical justice system events. The data exchanges are described below. There are two primary areas for new exchanges: queries and changes.

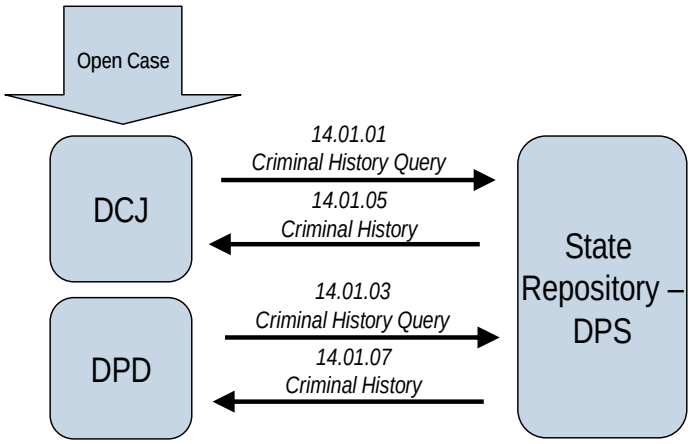
Criminal History Queries

Justice agencies obtain the histories via request from the state repository. The exchange of criminal histories for youthful offenders may require changes to state statutes. The table below describes the dimensions of the future criminal and offender history query exchanges.

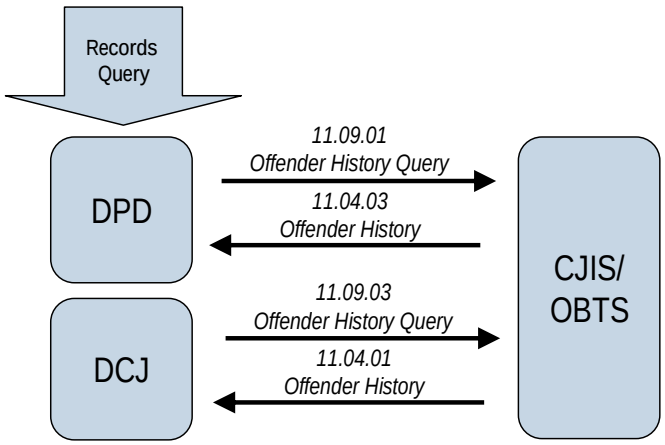
Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.01.01	Criminal History Query	DCJ	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	• If subject is an adult. • If subject is a youthful offender.
14.01.03	Criminal History Query	DPD	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	• If subject is an adult. • If subject is a youthful offender.
14.01.05	Criminal History	State Repository – DPS	DCJ	Records Query	• If subject is an adult. • If subject is a youthful offender.
14.01.07	Criminal History	State Repository – DPS	DPD	Records Query	• If subject is an adult. • If subject is a youthful offender.
11.09.01	Offender History Query	DPD	CJIS/OBTS	Records Query	• If agency desires a copy of subject's offender history.
11.09.03	Offender History Query	DCJ	CJIS/OBTS	Records Query	• If agency desires a copy of subject's offender history.
11.04.01	Offender History	CJIS/ OBTS	DCJ	Query Response	• If agency requests a copy of subject's offender history. • If subject is a youthful offender.
11.04.03	Offender History	CJIS/ OBTS	DPD	Query Response	• If agency requests a copy of subject's offender history. • If subject is a youthful offender.

The following figures provide graphical representations of the criminal and offender history data exchanges:

Criminal History Data Exchanges



Offender History Data Exchanges



The automation of criminal and offender history data exchanges will improve efficiency by reducing the number of paper exchanges.

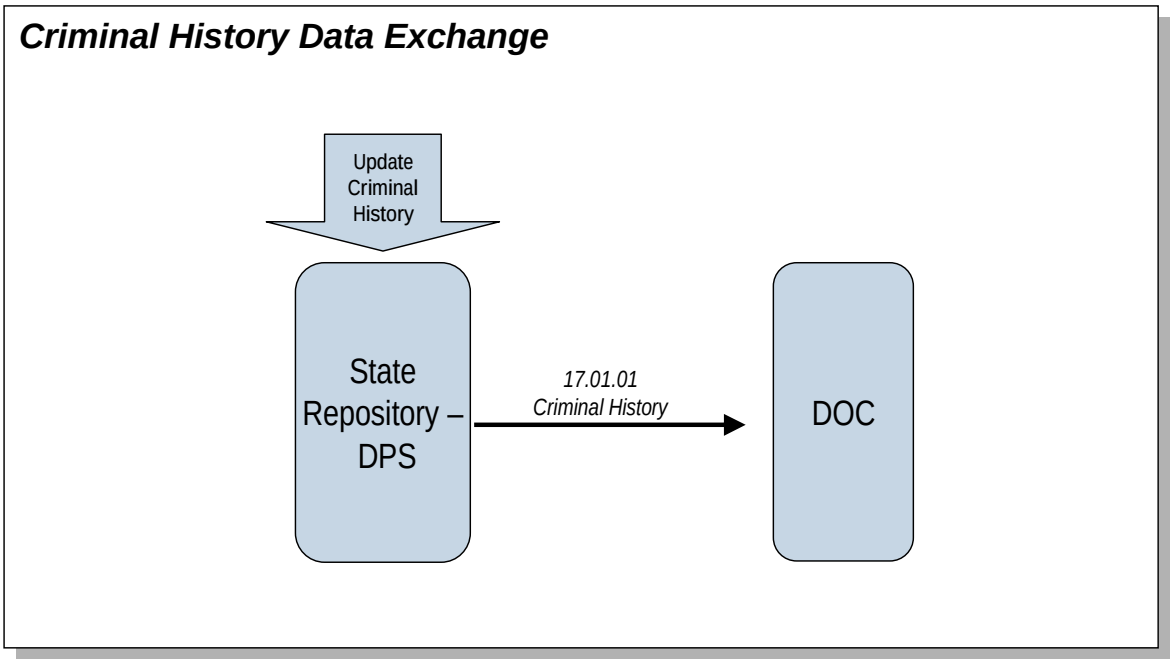
Criminal History Changes

The DOC needs to be notified by DPS of changes to an inmate's criminal history, if the inmate is in custody. Since the updates are needed only for inmates that are currently

incarcerated, a subscription service may be utilized to provide this information. The following table describes the dimensions of data exchanges for criminal history changes:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
17.01.01	Criminal History	State Repository – DPS	DOC	Update Criminal History	If subject is in custody.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the criminal history data exchange.



The criminal history data exchange will provide more accurate information to the DOC regarding the current status of the inmates.

5. Court Calendars

Court dockets and justice agency notifications are components of this category. All justice agencies may need to view court dockets. In addition, some agencies require notification of hearings on specific cases. The addition of subscription and notification to court docket information will also improve system efficiency, reduce the manual automated checking of the docket, and assure notification of interested parties about critical cases. The docket and notification exchanges are described below.

Docket

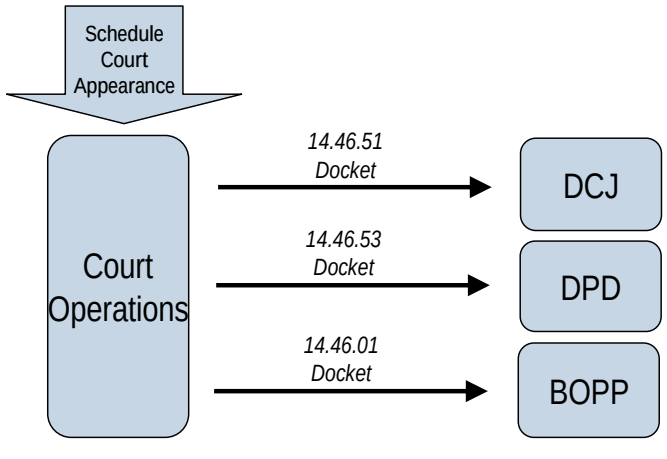
Agencies that are involved in the court process, such as DCJ, DPD, and DOC need access to the court docket, which is prepared by Court Operations. In addition, the Board of

Pardons and Paroles (BOPP) needs to receive the same daily court calendar update that Court Operations currently sends to CSSD. The table below describes the dimensions of the future court docket data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.46.51	Docket	Court Operations	DCJ	Schedule Court Appearance	If court schedules subsequent appearance.
14.46.53	Docket	Court Operations	DPD	Schedule Court Appearance	• If defense represents subject. • If court schedules subsequent appearance.
14.46.01	Docket	Court Operations	BOPP	Schedule Court Appearance	• If court schedules first appearance. • If subject is on parole.

The following figure provides a graphical representation of the court docket data exchanges:

Court Docket Data Exchanges



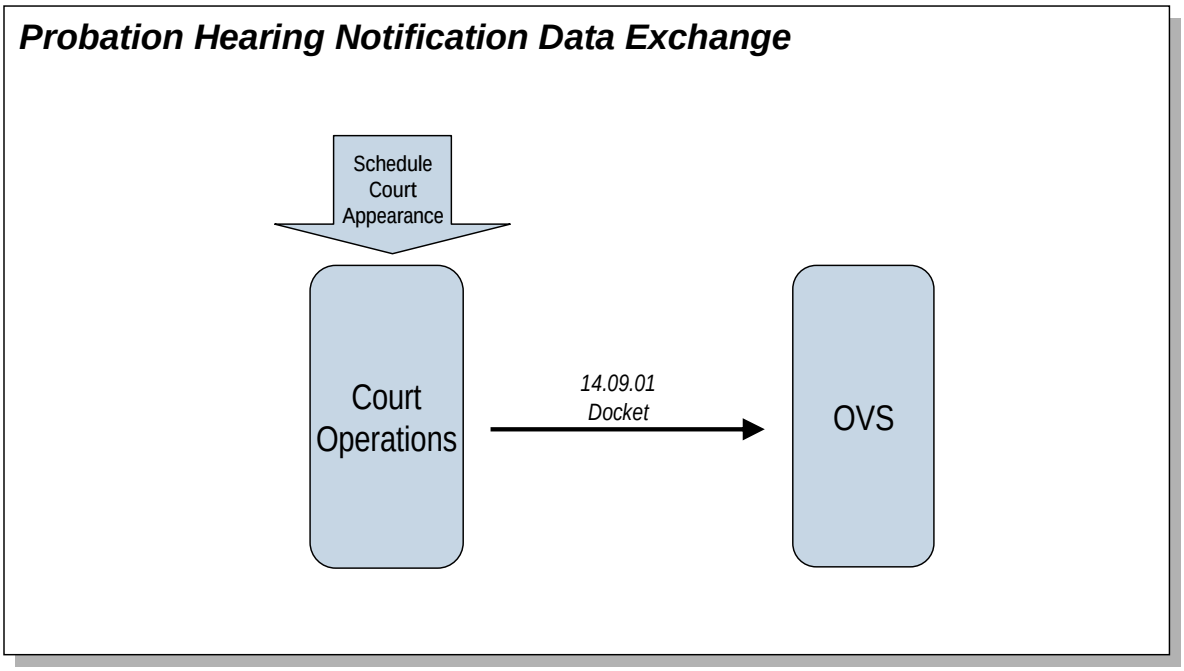
The automation of court docket exchanges will improve efficiency by reducing the number of paper exchanges.

Office of Victim Services Notification of Probation Hearings

The Office of Victim Services (OVS) needs to be notified of any activity that may cause the subject to be released from custody, so that the victim may be notified of a pending release. An example of this type of event is a probation hearing. The table below outlines the dimensions of the future probation hearing notification data exchange.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.09.01	Docket	Court Operations	OVS	Schedule Court Appearance	If court schedules a probation hearing.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the probation hearing notification data exchange.



Notifying the OVS of probation hearings will improve its ability to provide accurate information to the victim, which could aid the safety of the victim.

6. Court Orders

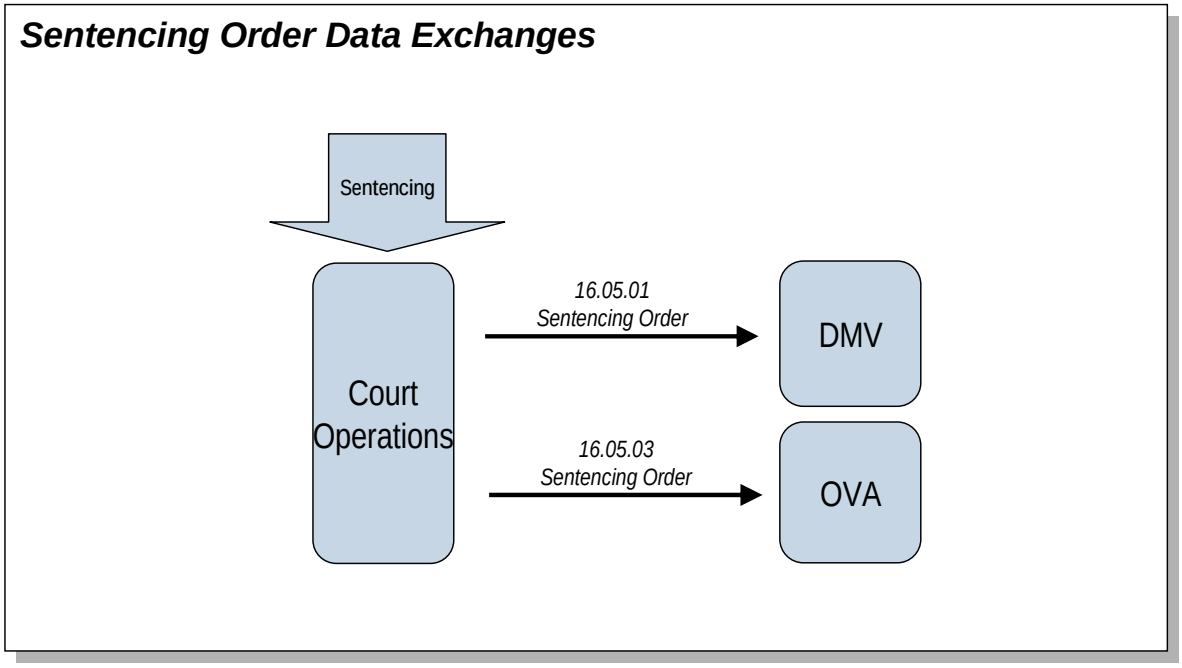
The category of court orders describes several different data exchanges. All of the exchanges deal with the communication of various orders from the courts, which are critical to all justice agencies. The electronic exchange of this information will reduce processing time, reduce data entry errors, and speed up the processing of court orders. The specific exchanges are listed below.

Probation Ordered/Conditions (Sentencing Order)

Under certain conditions, the sentencing order may need to be sent to agencies that would not typically receive this document. For instance, certain charges may need to be reported to the DMV. In certain other cases, the OVA may request to receive notification of the sentencing order. The table below summarizes the dimensions of the new sentencing order data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.05.01	Sentencing Order	Court Operations	DMV	Sentencing	If charge is reportable to motor vehicles.
16.05.03	Sentencing Order	Court Operations	OVA	Sentencing	If victim advocate requests notification.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the sentencing order data exchanges.



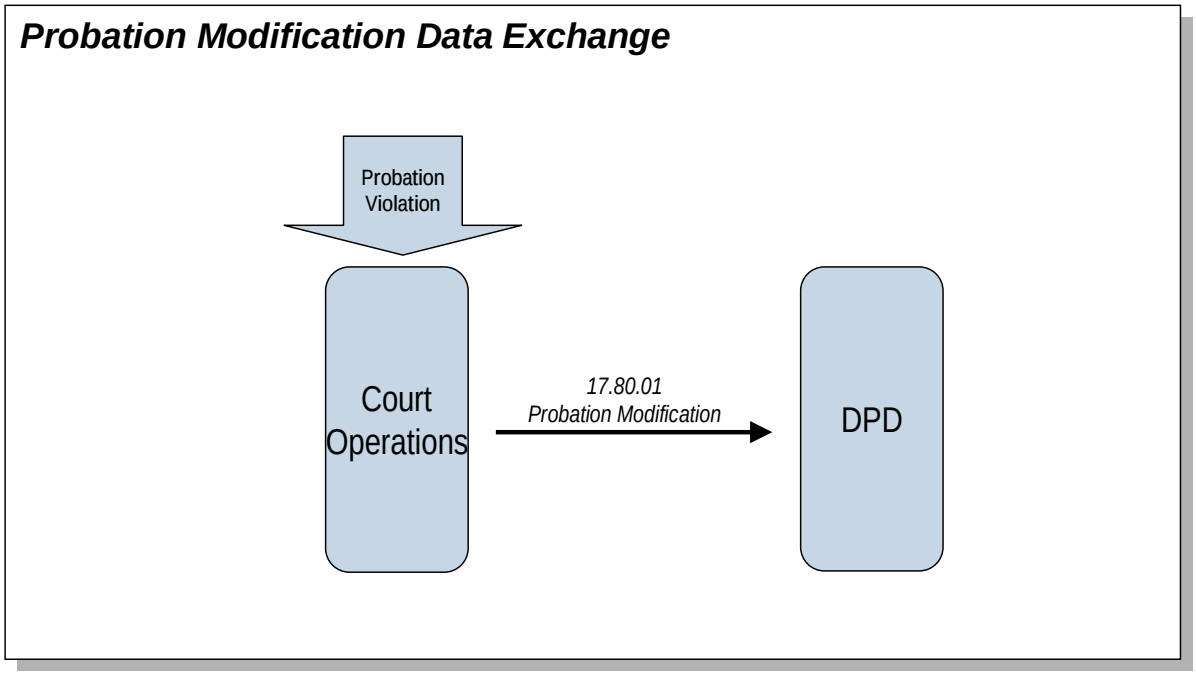
Automating the sentencing order data exchanges will provide accurate information to the correct agencies for the appropriate cases.

Probation Modification

The DPD needs to be notified if one of its clients commits a probation violation and the court decides to modify or revoke the offender's probation status. The following table describes the dimensions of the new probation modification data exchange:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
17.80.01	Probation Modification	Court Operations	DPD	Probation Violation	If court modifies or revokes probation.

The following figure portrays a graphical representation of the probation modification data exchange:



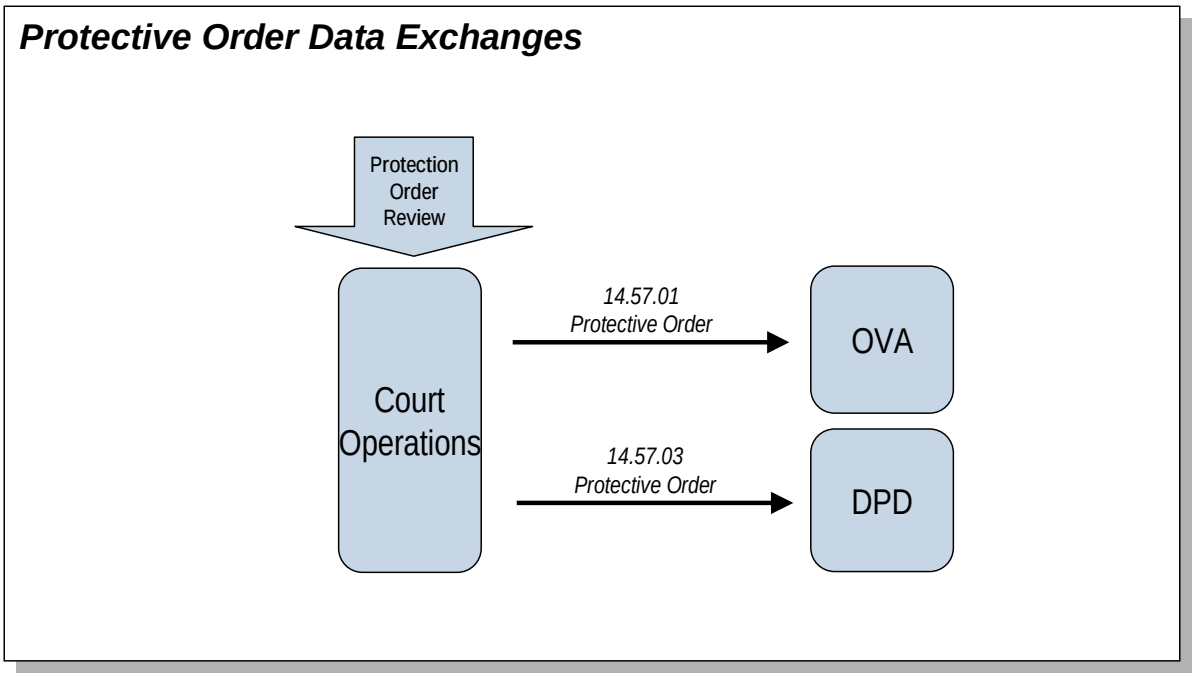
The probation modification data exchange will provide needed information to the DPD.

Restraining/Protection Orders (Protective Order)

When a restraining or protection order is issued, the public defender assigned to the subject of the order needs to be notified. In addition, the OVA may also request to be notified of the order. The table below summarizes the dimensions of the future protective order data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.57.01	Protective Order	Court Operations	OVA	Protection Order Review	• If protective order is filed. • If victim advocate requests notification.
14.57.03	Protective Order	Court Operations	DPD	Protection Order Review	If protective order is filed.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the protective order data exchanges.



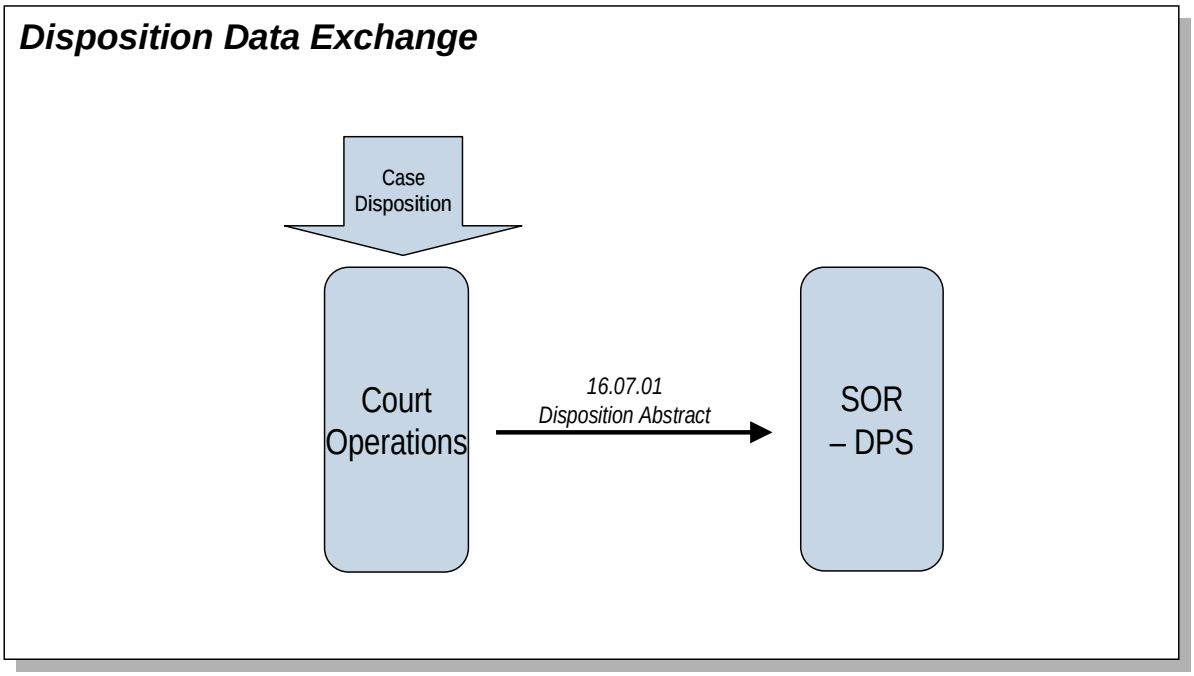
The automation of protective order data exchanges will improve the safety of the victims.

Disposition Abstract

When a case involving a sex offense has been disposed, the SOR needs to receive the disposition abstract. In addition, it was requested that the disposition abstract form include an area to add a brief description of the sex offense. The following table describes the dimensions of the new disposition abstract data exchange:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.07.01	Disposition Abstract	Court Operations	SOR – DPS	Case Disposition	If court finds subject guilty of a sex offense.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the disposition data exchange.



The automated disposition abstract exchange will improve quality by sending pertinent information to the correct agency.

7. Custody Information

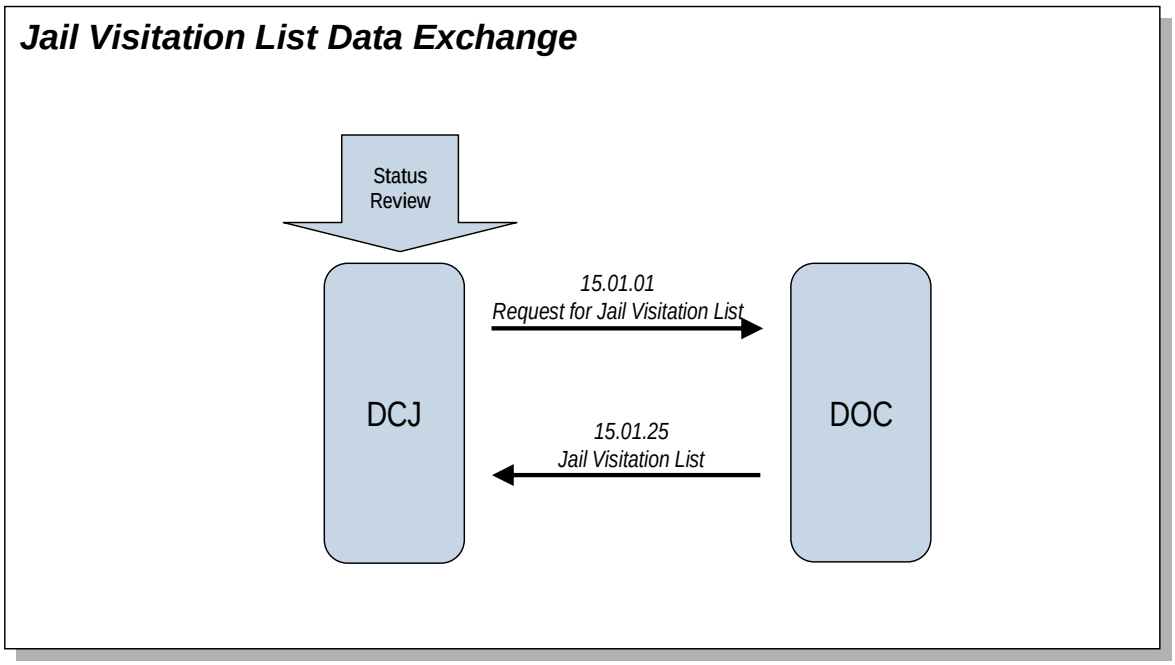
Custody information includes jail visitation logs and bond release information. Many justice agencies require custody information for investigative purposes, while others require it for release notifications. The electronic exchange of this information will reduce data entry errors, assure proper notifications upon release, and provide valuable investigative information to DCJ and other justice agencies. The custody exchanges are described below.

Jail Visitation Lists

DCJ and other justice agencies need to receive jail visitation lists from DOC upon request. The table below describes the dimensions of the future jail visitation list exchange.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
15.01.01	Request for Jail Visitation List	DCJ	DOC	Status Review	
15.01.25	Jail Visitation List	DOC	DCJ	Query Response	

The figure below illustrates the jail visitation list data exchange.



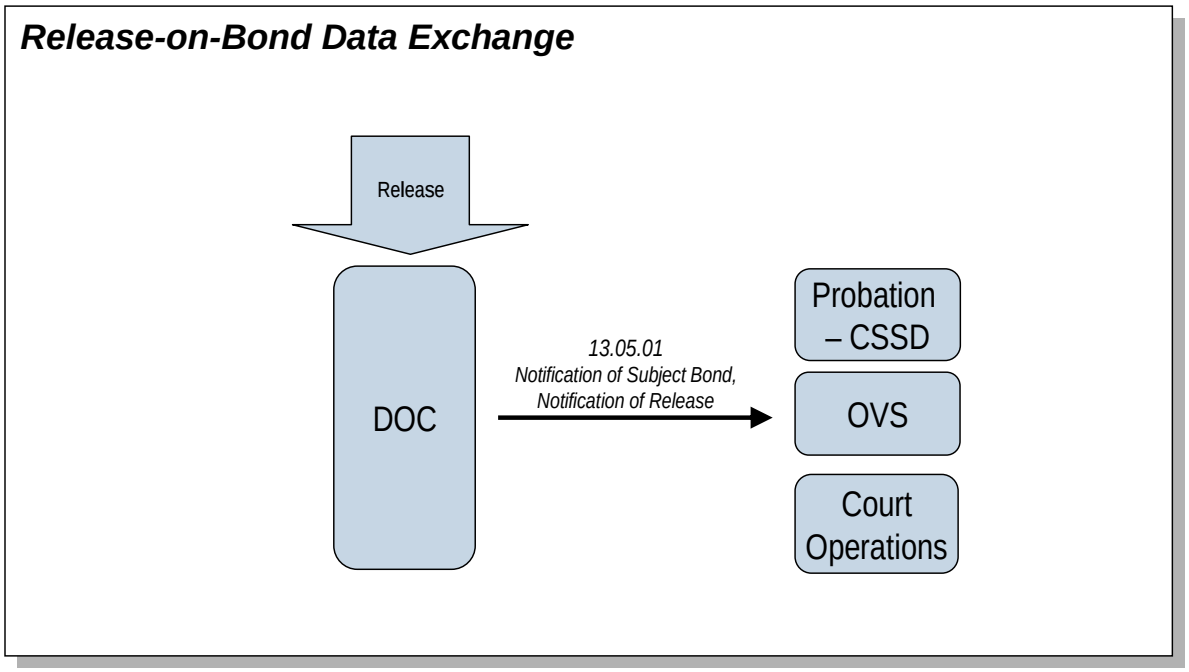
The jail visitation list information exchange will provide prosecutors with information about inmate visitors that could be pertinent to their case.

Release on Bond

When a subject posts bond and is released from detention, Probation, OVS, and Court Operations need to be notified. The following table illustrates the dimensions of the future data exchanges regarding a release on bond:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
13.05.01	• Notification of Subject Bond. • Notification of Release.	DOC	• Probation – CSSD. • OVS. • Court Operations.	Release	If subject posts bond.

The following figure provides a graphical representation of the release-on-bond data exchange:



The automation of subject release data exchanges will improve efficiency by getting pertinent information to the affected agencies in a timely manner.

8. DMV Updates

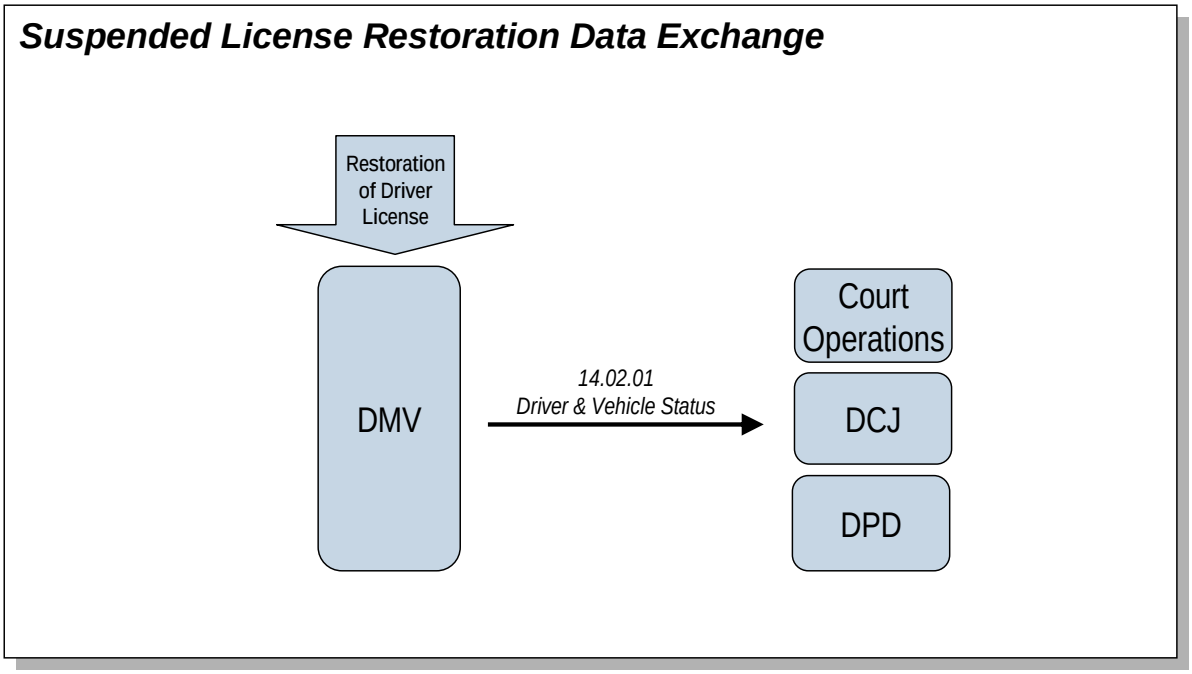
Data exchanges related to DMV updates include the restoration of suspended licenses and driver's license address changes. The electronic exchange of DMV information will reduce data entry errors, reduce clerical workload, and speed up related business process. The exchanges are described below.

Restoration of Suspended License

If the subject is a defendant in an active criminal case, Court Operations, DCJ, and DPD need to be notified when the DMV restores the subject's driver's license. The table below describes the dimensions of the new data exchanges when a suspended license is restored.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.02.01	Driver & Vehicle Status	DMV	• Court Operations. • DCJ. • DPD.	Restoration of Driver's License	If subject is a defendant in an active criminal case.

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the suspended license restoration data exchange.



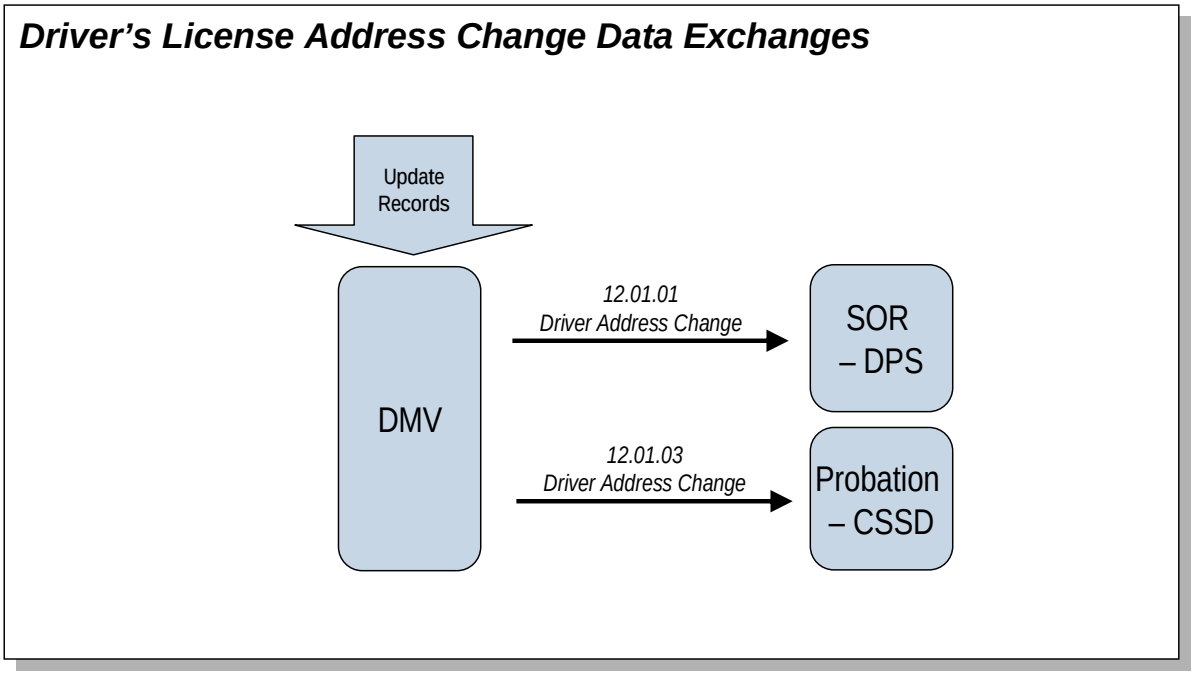
The automation of suspended license restoration data exchanges will improve efficiency by getting pertinent information to the affected agencies in a timely manner.

Driver's License Address Change

Probation and the SOR need to track offenders who do not always inform the agencies when they move to a new location. When an offender on probation changes his/her address through the DMV, Probation needs to be notified of the change. If the offender is a registered sex offender, the SOR needs to receive notification of the address change. The table below describes the dimensions of the future driver's license address change data exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
12.01.01	Driver Address Change	DMV	SOR – DPS	Update Records	• If subject is a sex offender. • If subject changes address.
12.01.03	Driver Address Change	DMV	Probation – CSSD	Update Records	• If subject changes address. • If subject is on probation.

The following figure shows a graphical representation of the driver's license address change data exchanges:



Providing driver's license address changes will provide law enforcement with pertinent information for the investigative process.

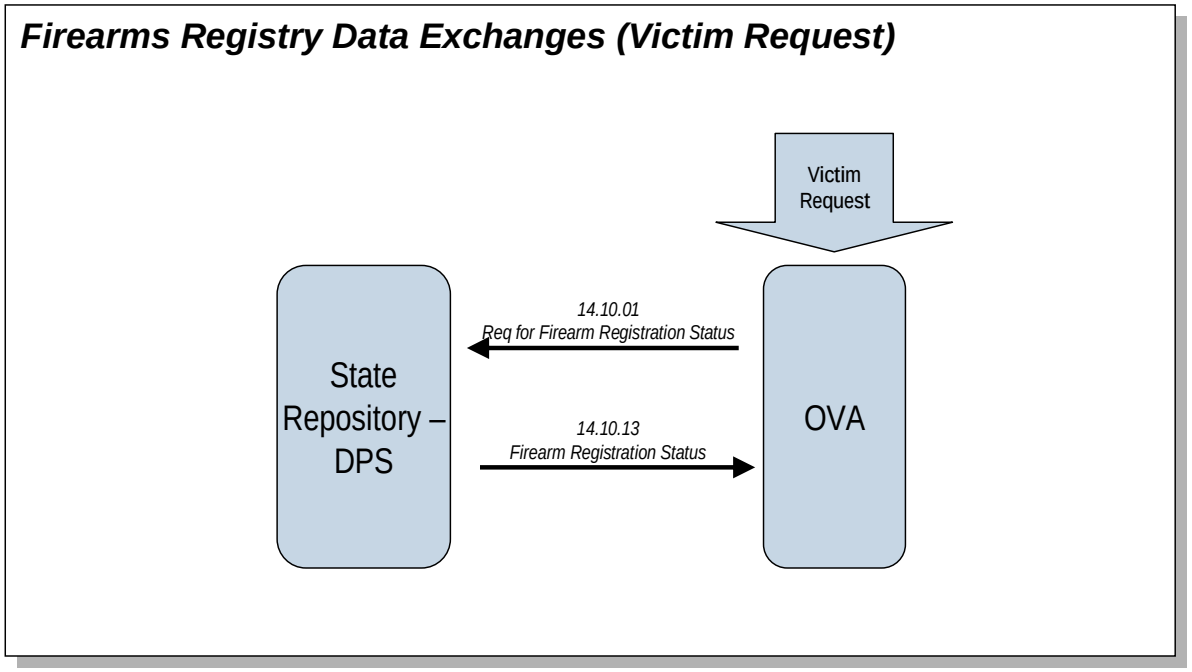
9. Firearms Registry

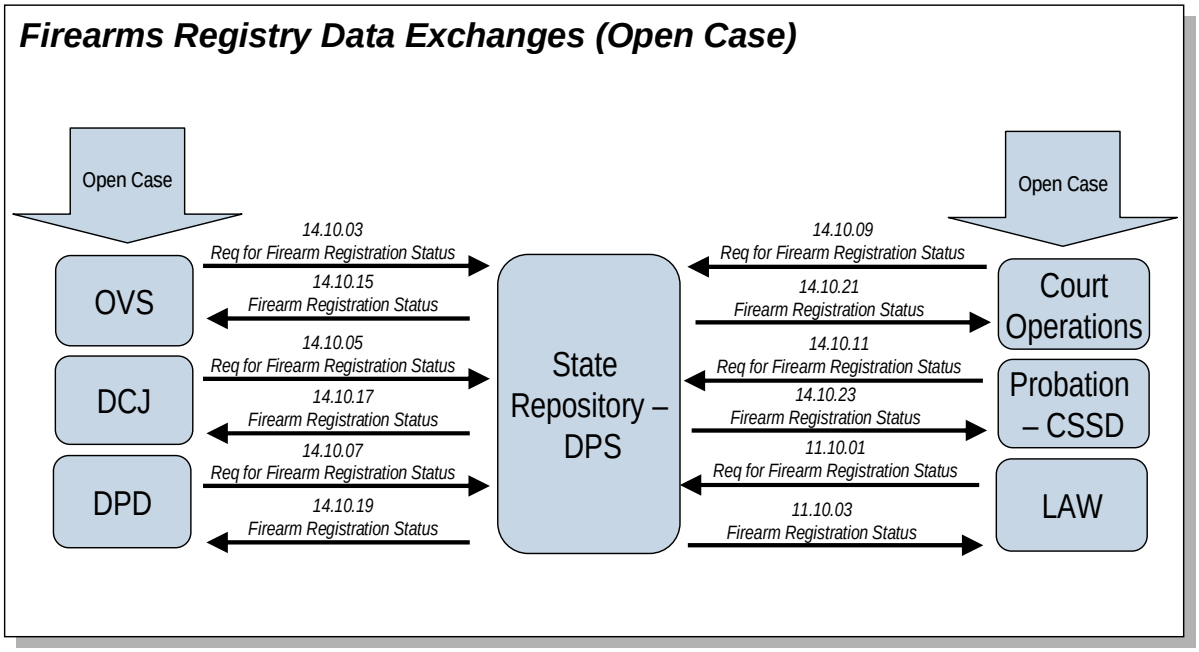
Most justice agencies will obtain valuable investigative and case processing information by accessing the firearms registration status of a subject. These agencies include LAW, OVA, OVS, DCJ, DPD, Court Operations, and Probation. There is currently a Web-based firearms registry, but state statute allows only arresting agencies to check the registry. This exchange may require changes to state statutes. Electronic access to these reports will reduce the lag time in processing critical justice system events. The following table describes the dimensions of the future firearms registry data exchanges:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.10.01	Request for Firearm Registration Status	OVA	State Repository – DPS	Victim Request	
14.10.03	Request for Firearm Registration Status	OVS	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
14.10.05	Request for Firearm Registration Status	DCJ	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	
14.10.07	Request for Firearm Registration Status	DPD	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	
14.10.09	Request for Firearm Registration Status	Court Operations	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	
14.10.11	Request for Firearm Registration Status	Probation – CSSD	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	
11.10.01	Request for Firearm Registration Status	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Open Case	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant.
14.10.13	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	OVA	Query Response	
14.10.15	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	OVS	Query Response	
14.10.17	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	DCJ	Query Response	
14.10.19	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	DPD	Query Response	
14.10.21	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Court Operations	Query Response	
14.10.23	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Probation – CSSD	Query Response	
11.10.03	Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	LAW	Query Response	

The firearms registry data exchanges are illustrated in the following figures:





Firearm registration status data exchanges will improve safety for civilians, officers, and victims.

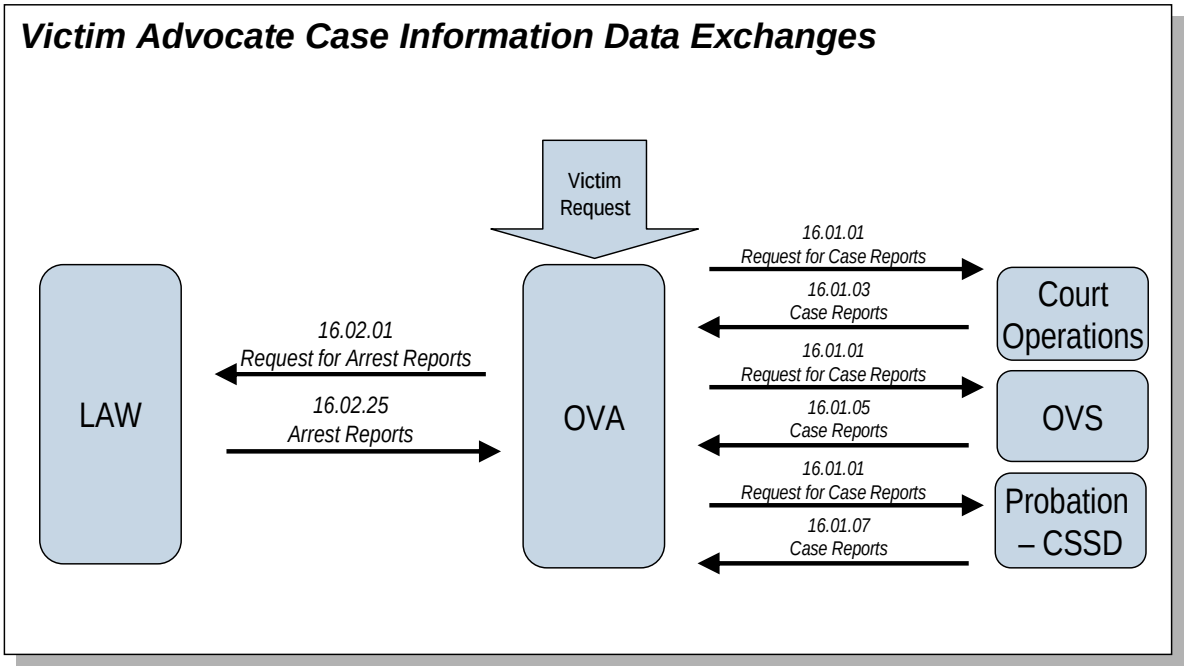
10. Victim Information

If a victim claims that his/her rights have been violated and requests help from OVA, the victim advocate needs to receive case information from a number of agencies. The victim advocate may request case reports from Court Operations, OVS, and Probation, as well as arrest reports from law enforcement. The electronic exchange of victim information will

reduce data entry errors, improve the processing of cases, and provide needed services to victims in a timely manner. The following table outlines the dimensions of the new victim advocate case information data exchanges:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
16.01.01	Request for Case Reports	OVA	• Court Operations. • OVS. • Probation – CSSD.	Victim Request	
16.01.03	Case Reports	Court Operations	OVA	Records Query	
16.01.05	Case Reports	OVS	OVA	Records Query	
16.01.07	Case Reports	Probation – CSSD	OVA	Records Query	
16.02.01	Request for Arrest Reports	OVA	LAW	Victim Request	
16.02.25	Arrest Reports	LAW	OVA	Records Query	

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the victim advocate case information data exchanges.



Case information data exchanges will improve the ability of OVA to provide services for crime victims.

11. Photos

The use of photos from various sources has become more prevalent in the justice process. Access to these photos is requested by more and more agencies as part of justice information exchanges. The photos that are exchanged include mug shots, custody photos, missing person photos, and property photos.

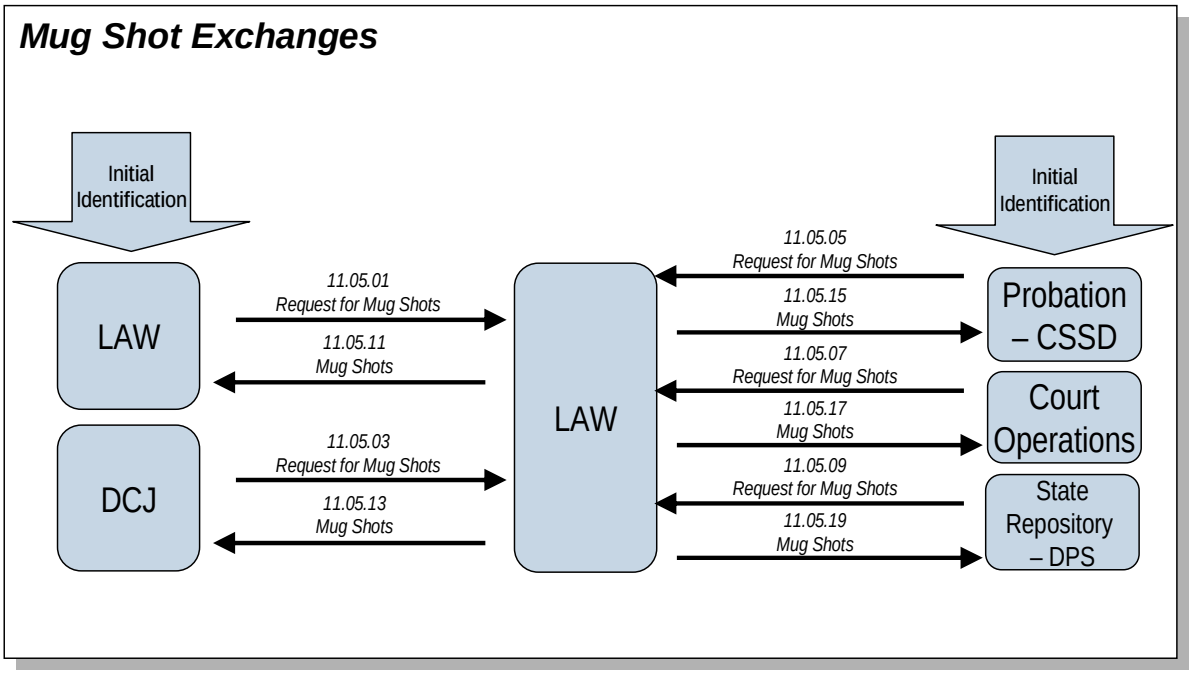
Ready access to photos will provide timely investigative data, while improving the investigative and criminal case management process. The photo exchanges are listed below.

Mug Shot Photos

A variety of agencies need to receive a mug shot, or booking photo, from law enforcement agencies, upon request. These agencies include other law enforcement, DCJ, Court Operations, and the state repository. The table below describes the dimensions of the future mug shot exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.05.01	Request for Mug Shots	LAW	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.05.03	Request for Mug Shots	DCJ	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.05.05	Request for Mug Shots	Probation – CSSD	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.05.07	Request for Mug Shots	Court Operations	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.05.09	Request for Mug Shots	State Repository – DPS	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.05.11	Mug Shots	LAW	LAW	Query Response	
11.05.13	Mug Shots	LAW	DCJ	Query Response	
11.05.15	Mug Shots	LAW	Probation – CSSD	Query Response	
11.05.17	Mug Shots	LAW	Court Operations	Query Response	
11.05.19	Mug Shots	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Query Response	

The figure below provides a graphical representation of the mug shot exchanges.



Mug shot exchanges will provide many agencies with pertinent information for the identification process.

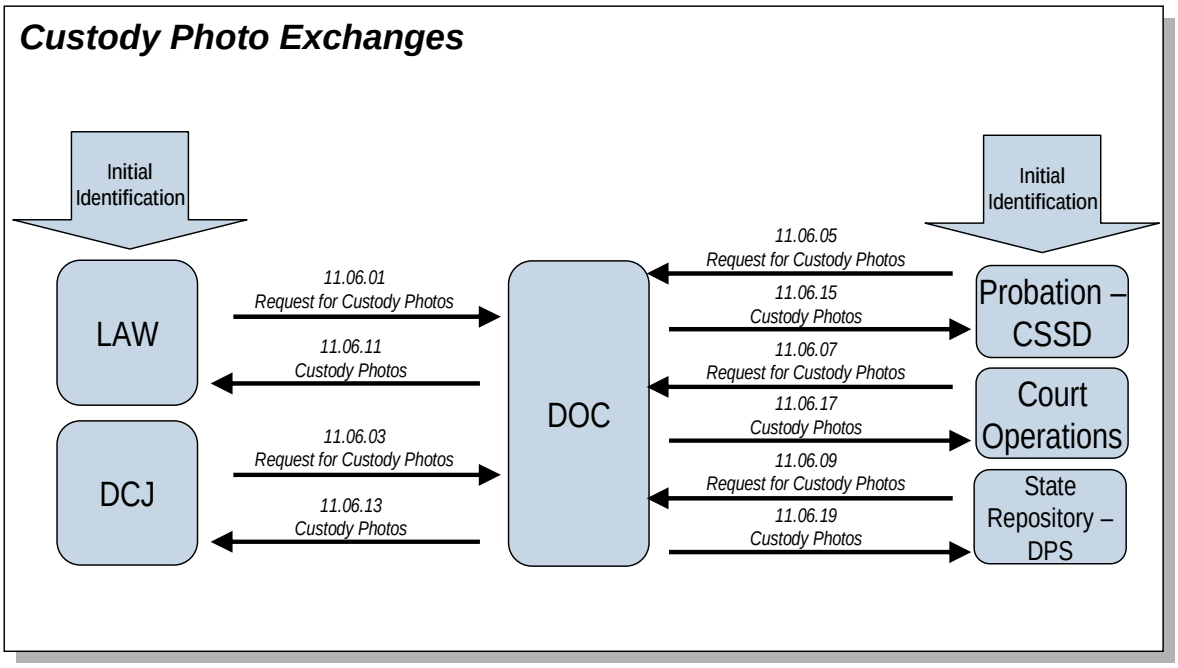
Custody Photos

The same agencies that need to receive mug shots upon request also need to receive custody photos from the DOC. The following table outlines the dimensions of the future custody photo exchanges:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.06.01	Request for Custody Photos	LAW	DOC	Initial Identification	
11.06.03	Request for Custody Photos	DCJ	DOC	Initial Identification	
11.06.05	Request for Custody Photos	Probation – CSSD	DOC	Initial Identification	
11.06.07	Request for Custody Photos	Court Operations	DOC	Initial Identification	
11.06.09	Request for Custody Photos	State Repository – DPS	DOC	Initial Identification	

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.06.11	Custody Photos	DOC	LAW	Query Response	
11.06.13	Custody Photos	DOC	DCJ	Query Response	
11.06.15	Custody Photos	DOC	Probation – CSSD	Query Response	
11.06.17	Custody Photos	DOC	Court Operations	Query Response	
11.06.19	Custody Photos	DOC	State Repository – DPS	Query Response	

The following figure provides a graphical representation of the custody photo exchanges:



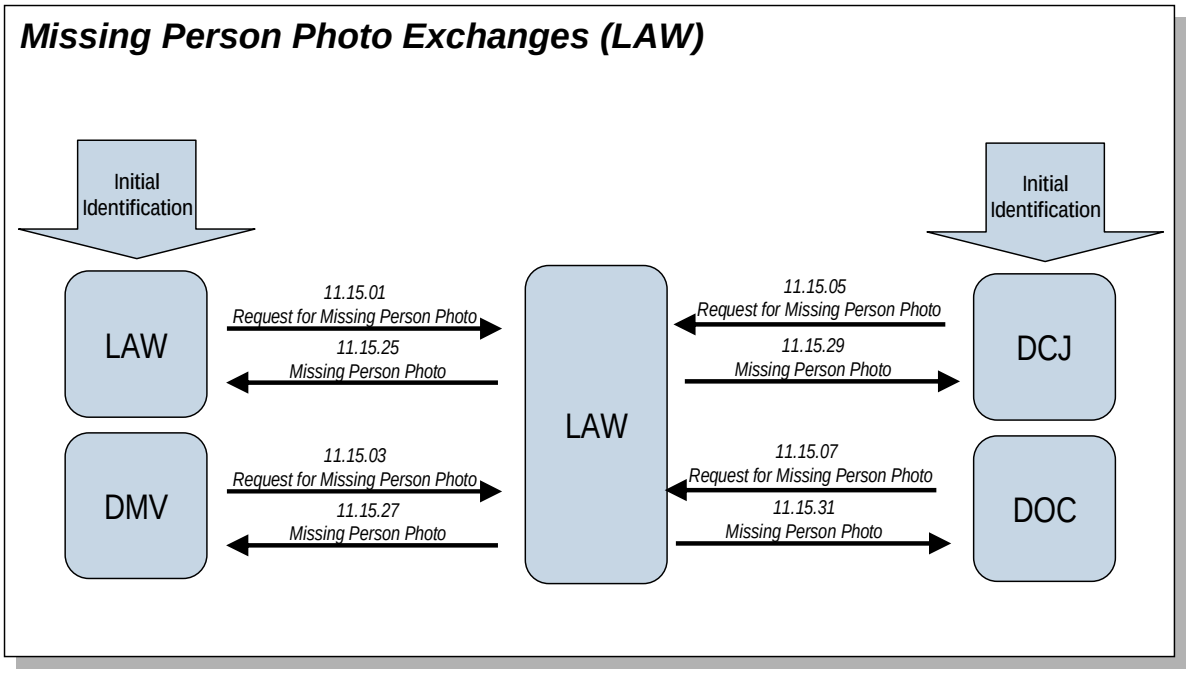
Custody photo exchanges will provide many agencies with pertinent information for the identification process.

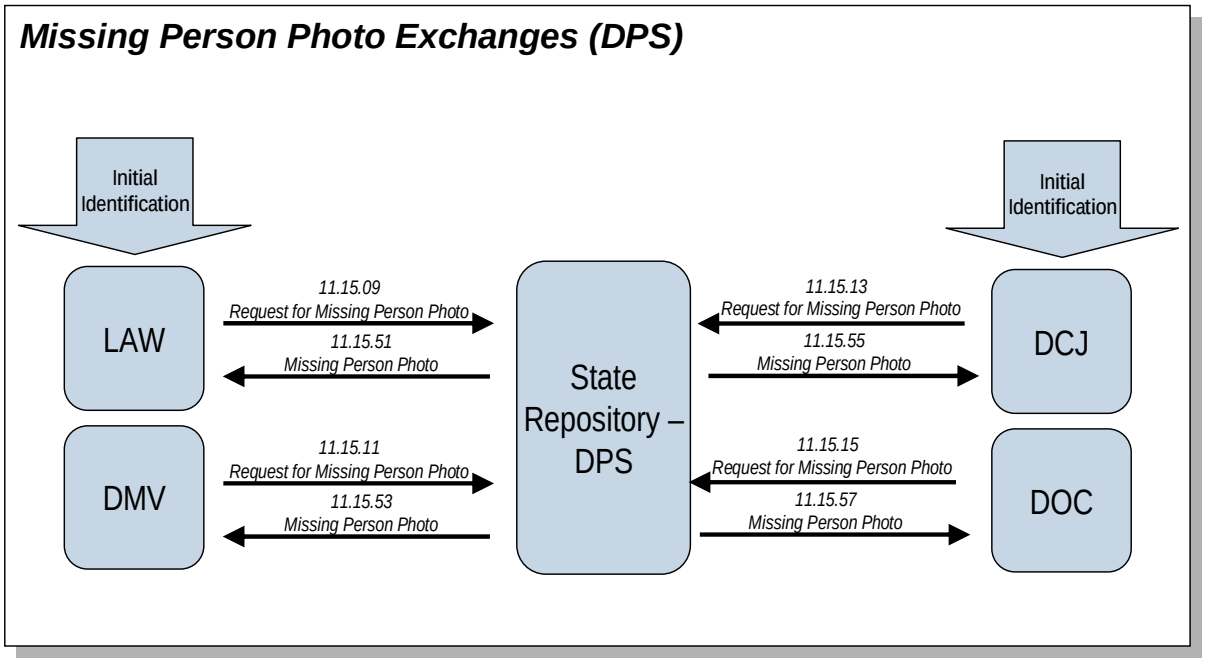
Missing Person Photos

When a person is reported missing, a number of agencies need to receive the missing person photos upon request. In some cases, the photos are sent from law enforcement agencies, and in other cases, such as an America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alert, they are sent by the state repository. The table below describes the dimensions of the future missing person photo exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.15.01	Request for Missing Person Photo	LAW	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.15.03	Request for Missing Person Photo	DMV	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.15.05	Request for Missing Person Photo	DCJ	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.15.07	Request for Missing Person Photo	DOC	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.15.09	Request for Missing Person Photo	LAW	State Repository – DPS	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.11	Request for Missing Person Photo	DMV	State Repository – DPS	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.13	Request for Missing Person Photo	DCJ	State Repository – DPS	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.15	Request for Missing Person Photo	DOC	State Repository – DPS	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.25	Missing Person Photo	LAW	LAW	Query Response	
11.15.27	Missing Person Photo	LAW	DMV	Query Response	
11.15.29	Missing Person Photo	LAW	DCJ	Query Response	
11.15.31	Missing Person Photo	LAW	DOC	Query Response	
11.15.51	Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	LAW	Query Response	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.53	Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	DMV	Query Response	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.55	Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	DCJ	Query Response	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.
11.15.57	Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	DOC	Query Response	If subject is part of an AMBER Alert.

The figures below present a graphical representation of the missing person photo exchanges.





Missing person photo exchanges will provide many agencies with pertinent information to assist the identification process.

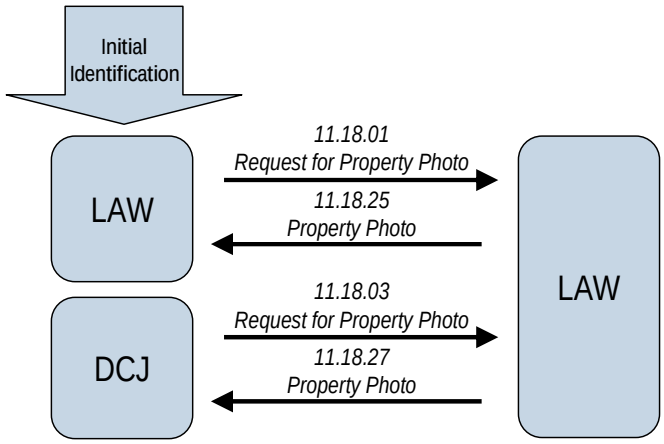
Property Photos

Law enforcement agencies or DCJ sometimes need to obtain property photos from other law enforcement agencies. The following table outlines the dimensions of the new property photo exchanges:

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.18.01	Request for Property Photo	LAW	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.18.03	Request for Property Photo	DCJ	LAW	Initial Identification	
11.18.25	Property Photo	LAW	LAW	Query Response	
11.18.27	Property Photo	LAW	DCJ	Query Response	

The figure below presents a graphical representation of the property photo data exchanges.

Property Photo Data Exchanges



Property photo exchanges will provide information to agencies for the identification process.

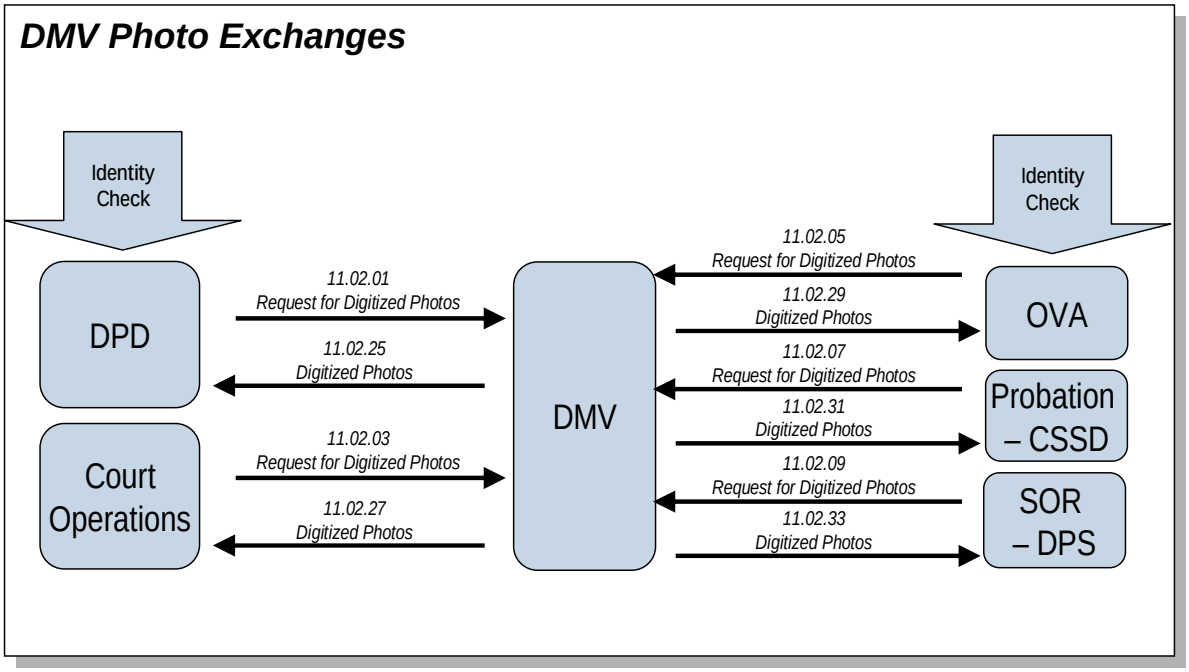
DMV Photos

Some agencies currently receive driver's license or state ID photos from the DMV.[6] In addition to the agencies that currently receive DMV photos, DPD, Court Operations, OVA, Probation, and the SOR need to receive these photos. These exchanges may require a change in the information-sharing policies of the DMV. The table below describes the dimensions of the future DMV photo exchanges.

Exchange Number	Documents	Sending Agency	Receiving Agencies	Triggering Event	Conditions
11.02.01	Request for Digitized Photos	DPD	DMV	Identity Check	
11.02.03	Request for Digitized Photos	Court Operations	DMV	Identity Check	
11.02.05	Request for Digitized Photos	OVA	DMV	Identity Check	
11.02.07	Request for Digitized Photos	Probation – CSSD	DMV	Identity Check	
11.02.09	Request for Digitized Photos	SOR – DPS	DMV	Identity Check	
11.02.25	Digitized Photos	DMV	DPD	Query Response	
11.02.27	Digitized Photos	DMV	Court Operations	Query Response	
11.02.29	Digitized Photos	DMV	OVA	Query Response	
11.02.31	Digitized Photos	DMV	Probation – CSSD	Query Response	
11.02.33	Digitized Photos	DMV	SOR – DPS	Query Response	

The following figure provides a graphical representation of the DMV photo exchanges:

[6] When the agreement with the DMV photo vendor was developed, provisions were made to export to non-DMV users. The external use is to be pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding under the terms made by the DMV commissioner.



DMV photo exchanges will provide many agencies with pertinent information for the identification process.

D. Additional Electronic Exchanges

In the as-is environment assessment, MTG evaluated the business processes and business needs of the justice agencies, and, based on that evaluation, identified additional justice system information that would assist the justice agencies in carrying out their business processes. In most cases, the electronic availability of this information does not exist today, and would only be possible in a comprehensive integration environment.

The "new" electronic justice system information would come from different sources, with much of it coming from LAW agencies. Some examples of the utility and importance of this information are as follows:

- LAW maintains "master name" indexes on their RMS. Most of those indexes define people's roles in a law enforcement event. In an integration environment, if DCJ were to do a search on a person while preparing a case or vetting a jury list, it would not only learn of arrests, but also cases where the subject was a victim, witness, or complainant, or was acting suspiciously in a field interview situation.[7] The goal of an integration environment would be to keep justice agencies apprised of the nature of any justice system contact.[8]

[7] A wide range of information from other justice agencies would also be available in an integration environment.

[8] Access would be limited by policy, statutory protection, and other governing regulations.

- LAW maintains a history of all events at a particular address. OVA, while working with a victim of domestic abuse, can query a record of all events occurring at the victim's residence to verify the victim's statements or identify incidents that require follow-up.
- DOC maintains detailed information on prisoner classification, housing, visitors, gang affiliation, and the like. With a modern Jail Management System (JMS) and integration environment in place, other justice agencies could conduct real-time queries for investigative or informational purposes.

The items above represent some of the limitless possibilities that are available in an integration environment. Based on MTG's assessment, the table below provides a description of the possible information needs of the justice agencies. A complete description of the available information and the agencies maintaining that information is provided in APPENDIX C of this report.

Information Needs	DPS	JUD	DCJ	DPD	DOC	BOPP	DMV	OVA	DEMHS	LAW
Person Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biometric/DNA Identifiers	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Booking Photos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Warrant Status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal History	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	v	✓
Person Contact Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex Offender Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Police Reports – Arrest Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evidence/Property Information	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
Police Reports – Other	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Vehicle Information	✓		✓				✓			✓
Traffic Arrest Information	✓						✓			✓
Traffic Accident Information	✓						✓			✓
Address Incident History	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prosecution Charging Decisions	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓
Court Data	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Discovery Information				✓						
Restraining/Protective Orders	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Court Dispositions	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓

Information Needs	DPS	JUD	DCJ	DPD	DOC	BOPP	DMV	OVA	DEMHS	LAW
Presentence Reports		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Incarceration Status	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Detailed DOC Custody Information			✓	✓						✓
DOC Photos	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation Status/Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Parole Status/Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Firearms Registry	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
National Crime Information Center (NCIC)/Nlets Information	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Out-of-State Offender Information					✓					
Offender Information and History From Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE)					✓					

This information and the potential data exchanges that would result are not included in the to-be JIEM for the following two reasons:

- The justice partners have not had the opportunity to review the information and verify their need for the information in an integration environment.
- The nature of the data exchanges will be fundamentally different than those exchanges in the as-is and to-be environments. An example of a traditional data exchange would be the transmission of a "document" from DCJ to JUD. There is a direct exchange between two agencies that is trigged by a defined event, with the exchange creating a specific result.

In an integration environment, where most justice data is available to others, the exchange is not as clearly defined. As an example, a query on person information by DCJ will trigger a search of all justice partner systems or a master index. The exchange could be with all agencies or the system. The triggering event is the search and not a justice system event.

Newly available information in an integration environment requires review by the justice agencies from two perspectives. First, individual agencies need to evaluate the information to determine whether it would assist them in carrying out their business processes. Second, these potential data exchanges need to be evaluated from a policy and permissible use perspective.

Once the evaluations are complete, the resulting data exchanges will be included in the to-be JIEM.

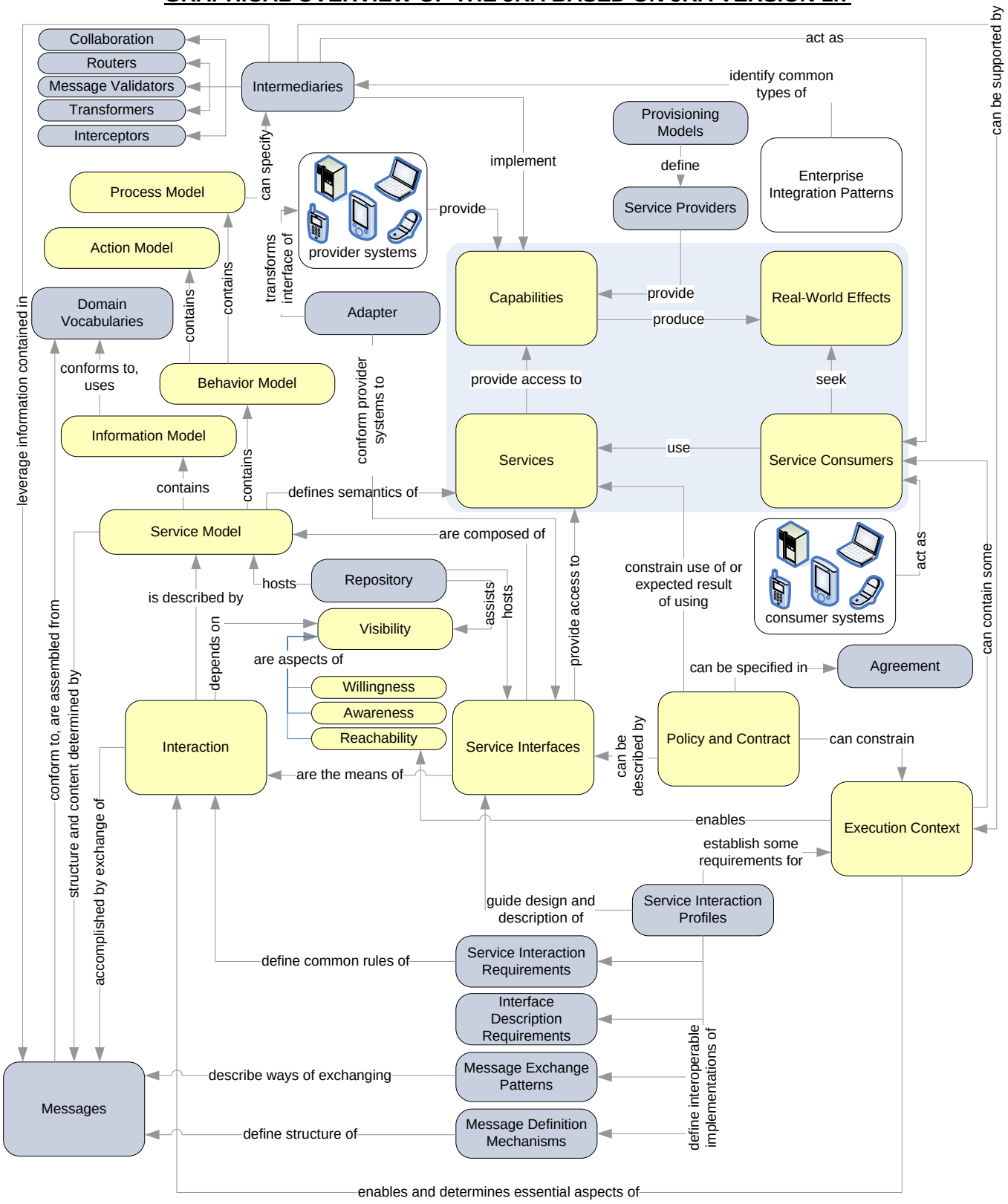
* * * * * *

To fully automate and integrate the existing and new data exchanges, a new technology environment is needed. The next section of this report describes the proposed CISS technology environment.

VI. CISS Technology Environment

CONNECTICUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM GOVERNING BOARD
CJIS BLUEPRINT PROJECT

GRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE JRA BASED ON JRA VERSION 1.7



Global JRAConcept Map

May 1, 2007

Legend

Concepts from OASIS SOA-RM.

Concepts particular to the JRA.

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- *Service Model*[10] – The behavioral and information model that defines the semantic interaction of the service.
- *Message* – The entire "package" of information sent between a service consumer and a service.[11]
- *Service Interface* – The means for interacting with a service. It includes the specific protocols, commands, and information exchange by which actions are initiated on the service. The JRA considers the service interface to be the physical manifestation of the service models. Many service interaction profiles use the term "end point" or "end point interface" to refer to the physical point that receives a message sent by a consumer. There is a one-to-one correspondence between a service interface and an end point interface, and the JRA considers the two terms to be synonymous.[12]
  - *Service Interaction Requirements* – Define common rules of service interaction. Typically, these requirements are not directly related to the capability used by the service consumer, nor are they related to the real-world effect resulting from use of that capability. Rather, the requirements enforce (or support the enforcement of) policies or contracts or otherwise protect the interests of particular business partners or the business organization overall.[13]
  - *Interface Description Requirements* – Establish common characteristics of service interface descriptions. These requirements address areas such as required interface contents, naming rules, documentation rules, and specification of a standard structure and format for descriptions.[14]
  - *Message Exchange Patterns* – Identify common sequences of message transmission between service consumers and services. They provide a label to a series of message transmissions that have some logical interrelationship.[15]
  - *Message Definition Mechanisms* – Are closely related to interface description requirements described above. Unlike interface description requirements, message definition mechanisms establish a standard way of defining the structure and contents of a message. Note that since a message includes the concept of an "attachment," the message definition mechanism must identify how different sections of a message (for example, the main section

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10 JRA, p. 18.

11 JRA, p. 18.

12 JRA, p. 20.

13 JRA, p. 21.

14 JRA, p. 21.

15 JRA, p. 21.

and any attachment sections) are separated and identified and how attachment sections are structured and formatted.[16]

The service represents a lot of detail within the model; however, it is the essential element to implementation for any of the information exchanges defined in the business model.

Service Consumers

*A partner that uses a service to gain access to another partner's capability is called a **service consumer**. However, since the purpose of the JRA is to describe an approach to information systems interoperability, the JRA narrows the SOA-RM definition of service consumer to information systems that interact with services directly through an interface that conforms to a service interaction profile.[17] The JRA calls such systems **consumer systems**.[18]*

The CISS consumer systems are the components of the CISS and all of the justice partner systems that interact with one another and with the CISS.

Capabilities

*The JRA begins from the premise that a group of justice partners have **capabilities** that they provide to one another. These capabilities "solve or support a solution for the problems [businesses] face in the course of their business." That is, capabilities are the things organizations have to solve problems and therefore add value, directly or indirectly, to their stakeholders.[19]*

Although this seems like a fairly abstract concept, it is essential in understanding how the CISS will actually implement information exchanges and features for users. Each capability allows the CISS to access more information or provide it in a new way.

Real-World Effects

*Each capability produces one or more **real-world effects**, each of which is an outcome of the business value sought by one of the partners. A real-world effect can be either the obtaining of information, the changing of something of business relevance to the participating partners, or both. Real-world effects in the JRA are essentially the information made*

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16 JRA, p. 21.

17 The service interaction profile is defined in the JRA on page 22.

18 JRA, p. 15.

19 JRA, p. 15.

available by provider systems or the outcomes resulting from business processes and workflows automated by provider systems, or both.[20]

This last concept is the resulting business need (i.e., information) that is made available by the CISS. The chain of concepts is fairly simple: services that provide information to service consumers, which in turn create capabilities that yield real-world effects. The implementation of the CISS initiative, conforming to JRA standards, is described next.

2. CISS Implementation

The CISS follows the JRA by implementing separate capabilities to implement and manage services within the defined framework recommended in the JRA. The logical to-be technology model in EXHIBIT VI-2 depicts the implemented solution conforming to JRA that will result from the CJIS Blueprint. Elements of this model are:

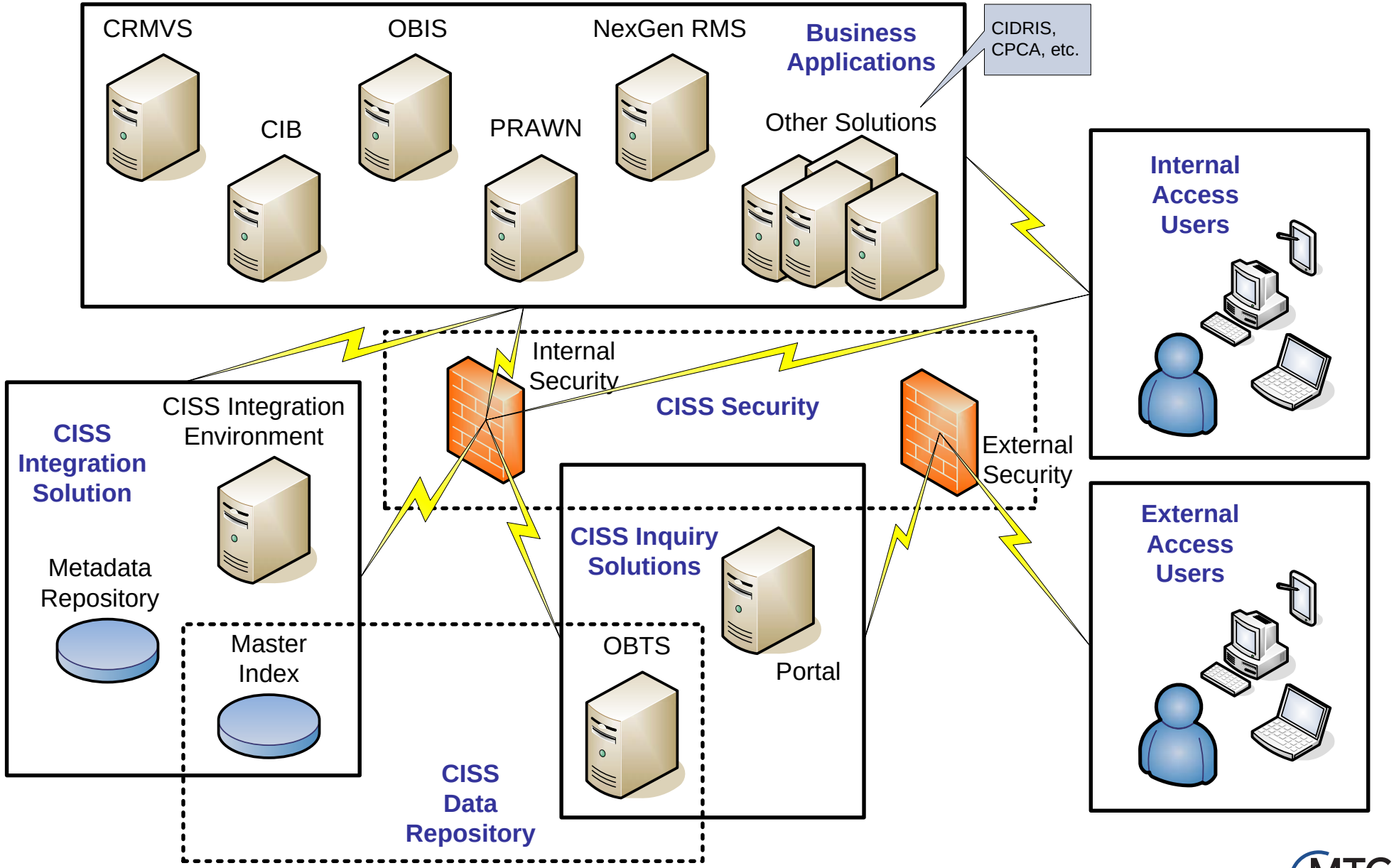
- *Internal Access Users* – This represents users that connect to the CISS environment through trusted internal networks.
- *External Access Users* – This represents users that connect to the CISS environment though semi-trusted or untrusted networks.
- *Business Applications* – This represents the user agency applications that provided day-to-day entry, update, and delete capabilities for agency users to maintain agency data.
- *CISS Security* – The security for the CISS environment follows GFIPM standards and logically applies both access privileges for users and data restrictions to information. The security environment is used by the CISS to manage access and information delivery. CISS security is logically layered into two major security levels:
  - » *Internal Security* – A GFIPM-compliant security environment that allows systems and justice agency's internal users to use the services and capabilities in the CISS environment.
  - » *External Security* – A GFIPM-compliant security environment that allows systems and external users to use the services and capabilities in the CISS environment.
- *CISS Integration Solution* – This is the foundation of the CISS environment. A JRA-conformant metadata repository documents the design and implementation of the CISS integration environment and master index that are explained below:
  - » *CISS Integration Environment* – The integration environment provides the capabilities that implement services and orchestrate them so that the business model's information exchanges can be easily implemented and man-

[20] JRA, p. 15.

EXHIBIT VI-2

CONNECTICUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM GOVERNING BOARD
CJIS BLUEPRINT PROJECT

LOGICAL TO-BE TECHNOLOGY MODEL



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aged. Further, the integration environment works with the security layers to ensure a seamless operation of the various capabilities in the environment. Finally, the environment implements the SOA for CISS. The most important aspect of the model is a highly graphical management environment that allows both ease of design and implementation but also visible management of capabilities, services, and interactions once implemented.

» *Master Index* – This element of the CISS integration solution presents four major indexes: Person, Event, Identification, and Property. The indexes support the integration and inquiry environments. These indexes are major components of justice information.

– *Person* – This is a name index that links names to agency system information, identifiers, events, and property. In addition, it generally contains demographic information associated with each person entry. It is also important to note that this is not a Master Name Index (MNI), as is maintained by other organizations. This index may contain a flag to allow master name business logic to be applied; however, the index should not reconcile names. MNI functionality is a capability that is built through a service or services in the business layer of the CISS environment or specific agency solutions if desired.

– *Event* – Each event in the justice process should be indexed to allow relation and correlation. Events occur throughout the justice process (and have associated dates or documents): Incident (Incident ID), Arrest (Arrest Report), Booking (Booking ID), Charging (Charging Document), Filing (Court Case), Trial (Disposition), Sentencing (Sentence Conditions), and Release (Condition of Release) are some major examples. Each of these events would be recorded in the Event index and related to Person, Identification, or Property indexes as well as source agency systems.

– *Identification* – This index tracks any identification number that is assigned to information in the justice process. It contains three major types of identification: license and card numbers, biometric identification (including fingerprint, DNA, and retina information if captured), and system identifiers. This index is normally searched by users, but the CISS will use this index heavily to cross-link information and provide technical means to identify related agency-level information.

– *Property* – Any type of vehicle or property should be added to this index. By maintaining a master index of property, the CISS can rapidly provide capabilities to help link information that might otherwise seem unrelated. In addition, inquiries from ongoing investigations often rely on pieces of property information that may be instrumental in connecting other aspects of justice information.

- *Metadata Repository* – One of the critical aspects of the JRA is creating and maintaining the metadata for services and other capabilities in the CISS environment. This repository supports the organization and maintenance of the CISS environment.

- *CISS Inquiry Solutions* – There are two primary inquiry solutions in the future: a CJIS portal that allows enterprise-wide search capabilities and a quasi-data warehouse that provides data capabilities to the CISS environment that are not otherwise available for inquiry.

  - *Portal* – The portal allows query capabilities that are primarily used to search for information in the justice community. Most queries will be a search of the index, but the CISS environment will also provide two-staged queries that obtain information (as authorized) from agency solutions.[21]

  - *Data Warehouse (Currently OBTS)* – In almost all integrated justice solutions there are rich information sets that are not always available from agency solutions for a variety of reasons. The CISS environment expects this to be the case and therefore will have a data capability to provide information that may not be available, by design or capability gap, from agency systems. In the current environment, OBTS fulfills this need. It is expected that OBTS will become the CISS data warehouse and will then transform as other capabilities in the CISS environment replace OBTS functions.

- *CISS Data Repository* – The data within CISS exists in both the inquiry and integration solution layers, but it should be considered a secondary level of logical grouping. The secondary grouping is necessary because the physical implementation may actually apply the information in the master indexes and data warehouse (currently OBTS) in a single data store.[22]

The CISS environment described above implements the JRA. Coupled with the business model it will deliver significant improvements for justice agencies and all justice practitioners. It is important to note that implementation of the CISS environment should include a detailed performance measurement effort to assess the performance of the implementation, as well as integral measures that assess performance of CISS itself.

B. CISS Support Model

The most important step in implementation of the CISS environment is to establish how the CISS will be supported before the implementation begins. This subsection briefly discusses the significant aspects of the CISS support model.

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[21] Queries from agency systems are handled as services within the CISS integration environment.

[22] Combined indexes and warehouses are somewhat common in integrated justice designs.

1. Governance

Public Act 08-1 established the high-level governance for the CJIS program and will remain in place for the CISS program. In addition, the program should have key staff to accomplish both the implementation and long-term support of CISS. Beyond the outlined tenets of Public Act 08-1, the CISS program will be addressed in the state's budget process. Given the involvement of the Executive Branch and JUD in the CISS solution, only this level of budgeting will ensure the success of the program.

More detailed agency-level service agreements are internal to success and are outlined in the JRA. Experiences in many jurisdictions contributed to the JRA recommendations that should be implemented with the new CISS.

2. Policies

It is recommended that a number of policies be collaboratively developed (by the partner agencies) for the CISS environment to provide support and guidance to the operation and interactions between the partner agencies. Minimally, these policies should include, but not be limited to, issues of integration and services including:

- Partner agency participation and data accessibility.
- Implementation of integration tools in all applications/systems.
- Access, use, and dissemination of information.
- Maintenance agreements and service thresholds.

These policies will provide a foundation for understanding, operation, and administration of the future CISS environment among all of the partner agencies.

3. CISS Program

The implementation of the CISS initiative will be complex. There are multiple projects that are components of the overall initiative and involve different justice agencies, multiple vendors, and multiple project managers. To be successful, there needs to be project oversight and coordination, and projects need to be executed in the proper sequence. The necessary program components and their roles are listed below.

- *Program Management Office (PMO)* – Overseeing the implementation of the entire CISS program, including coordinating and sequencing CISS and agency initiatives.
- *Vendor Project Managers* – Coordinating vendor work on the project.
- *CISS Project Managers* – Managing the CISS implementation.

- *Agency Project Managers* – Coordinating justice agency involvement during the CISS implementation with CISS and vendor project managers.
- *Vendor Technical Support* – Supporting the implementation of vendors' products.
- *CISS Technical Support* – Supporting the technical implementation of the CISS program. Specific technical support positions are described in more detail in the next section of this report.
- *Agency Technical Support* – Coordinating justice agency technical issues during the CISS implementation with CISS project managers.
- *IV&V* – Providing external monitoring of both the PMO and the vendors' efforts. IV&V is used to ensure an unbiased opinion, and can mean financial, managerial, and/or technical assessment.

For the CISS program to be successful, all of these program components need to be in place and coordinated closely.

4. Infrastructure and Application Support

The CISS should have two primary support elements: Infrastructure (Operational) and Application Support. These two support elements provide the technical assistance necessary to ensure the CISS meets the business needs of the justice community. The context, purpose, and implementation of both of these elements are discussed below in order to understand the roles needed in the "to-be" view of the CISS.

Infrastructure Support Team

The infrastructure support team (IST) should be a support organization with the skills and experience necessary to install, patch, diagnose, and monitor the hardware, operating systems, and machine-level software applications running CISS.

- Specific duties:
  - » Install, monitor, patch, and troubleshoot all CISS hardware, including network and monitoring hardware.
  - » Install, monitor, patch, and troubleshoot network connections.
  - » Install, monitor, patch, and troubleshoot operating system software.
  - » Install, monitor, patch, and troubleshoot machine level software, such as Microsoft (MS) Internet Information Services (IIS) or Apache monitoring software.
  - » Track and report support activity.
  - » Periodically scan the environment for potential issues.

- Install, monitor, patch, and troubleshoot authentication tools.

- Responsiveness:
  - Issues with the CISS infrastructure should generally be given top-priority support since the CISS will provide real-time information exchanges between justice systems and support for users in the field.
  - Trouble tickets may be created at any time (24/7) and diagnosis should be started immediately.
  - Resolution should be within 30 minutes of ticket creation, or escalation should occur to on-call or on-duty staff responsible for supporting that infrastructure element.
  - Issues requiring longer than 60 minutes should be published through defined notification channels with an estimated resolution time.
- Implementation:
  - The IST should be formed with a clear plan to meet the technical skills and support requirements with the minimal staffing possible.
  - The IST should have clearly defined service levels that will be provided to the CJIS program for CISS.
  - Service levels will be monitored and routinely reported to the CJIS director.
  - All issues and support activities will be tracked and reported through a defined support channel in the CJIS communication model.
  - Staff assigned to the IST full-time will solely support CISS infrastructure.
  - Specialized skills not needed full-time will be treated as staff augmentation to the IST and will be tracked by hours used and work tickets assigned.
  - The IST should follow best practice guidance for service design, delivery, and support, including the Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL), version 3.0.

The IST should provide support for the core of the CISS environment and solution.

Application Support Team

The application support team (AST) should be a support organization with the skills and experience necessary to install, develop, configure, patch, diagnose, and monitor the software applications that implement the business needs running within the CISS environment.

- Specific duties:
  - » Install, develop, configure, patch, diagnose, and troubleshoot all CISS applications, including database and messaging software.
  - » Install, develop, configure, patch, diagnose, and troubleshoot messaging traffic and information exchanges.
  - » Install, develop, configure, patch, diagnose, and troubleshoot all supporting applications for the CISS business environment, such as notification, subscription, portal, and other business solutions within CISS.
  - » Configure and diagnose machine-level software where it interacts with business applications. These activities will normally require coordination with the IST.
  - » Track and report development and assigned support activity.
  - » Periodically scan the CISS application environment for potential issues.
  - » Configure and diagnose authentication tools and connections with applications and justice partner solutions.
- Responsiveness:
  - » AST efforts will be planned activities that are managed and appropriately scheduled, including maintenance activities.
  - » Within assignments and areas of focus that may exist, AST members should have a sense of urgency when responding to users' queries, activities, or communications.
  - » The AST focuses on the business layer within CISS. AST members should proactively address any previously unidentified issue or problem noted in CISS through appropriate procedures.
- Implementation:
  - » The AST should be formed with a clear plan to meet the technical skills and application development/support requirements with the minimal staffing possible.
  - » The AST should have clearly defined service levels and development workload capacities that will be provided to the CJIS program for CISS.
  - » Service levels will be monitored and routinely reported to the CJIS director.
  - » All issues, as well as development and support activities, will be tracked and reported through a defined management channel in the CJIS communication model.
  - » Staff assigned full-time to the AST will solely support CJIS applications.

- Specialized skills not needed full-time will be treated as staff augmentation to the AST and will be tracked by hours used and work tickets assigned.
- All development efforts will be organized and managed within defined CJIS program standards.
- The AST should follow best-practice guidance for service design, delivery, and support, including version 3.0 of the ITIL.

The AST is responsible for effectively implementing the business logic layer and business applications in the CISS environment.

CISS Support Coordination

Both the IST and AST should operate within a set of clearly defined performance measures that seek to quantify the effectiveness and results of the support and development efforts. The entire CJIS program should have a clearly defined performance measurement program that is complemented by the CISS support performance measures.

A complete infrastructure and AST for the CJIS program should include the following key positions:

- *Business Analyst* – A dedicated business analyst who understands the CISS software elements, information exchanges, messaging, and business needs. The business analyst will help support teams resolve complex issues where some business knowledge is needed and will coordinate user involvement in any support activity.
- *CISS Technology Architect* – A dedicated technology architect who understands the design elements, Global JRA and other standards implemented within the CISS, software configurations, and specific implementation choices made through the CISS environment. The architect will be a technical decision maker for CISS.
- *Project Managers* – Two full-time project managers should be available to manage implementation and support operations for CISS. These individuals will be required even after the major implementation is completed, as this environment will continue to grow and change, and this evolution should be formally managed. Implementation will require additional project management capability; however, that capability should be filled with contract or temporary staff.
- *Staff Developers* – Two full-time developers should be available to implement and troubleshoot CISS. As with the project managers, these individuals will continue to support CISS after implementation. Implementation will require additional development capability; however, that capability should be filled with contract or temporary staff.

- *Help Desk* – The CJIS program should operate a CJIS help desk that assists agency users with training, finding information, using CISS capabilities, and routine help desk activities. In most justice environment, this is a 24/7 operation and should be staffed appropriately. It is important to note that this capability goes beyond normal help desk support by providing business-level data understanding and assistance. This support feature is critical when providing cross-agency information across the justice community.

These positions, along with the two support teams, will allow CISS to meet the business needs of the justice agencies. The business model is designed to carry out certain functions that are critical to the success of the CISS initiative. All of these individuals should be under the direct control of the CISS program.

5. Measurement

Another of the recommended keys to the ongoing success of the CISS program will depend on the ability to measure and understand the performance and the new environment and system. There are at least three levels to performance measurement in the CISS environment, including:

- The number of program transactions/exchanges enabled by the CISS environment.
- The impact of the exchanged information on the business model.
- The statistics needed by the partner agencies to manage their daily operations.

The CISS program will need to develop a robust, comprehensive, and flexible set of measures (and have the tools to mine this information) to serve as a barometer of operations and service to the partner agencies, and to provide guidance and justification for continued and future initiatives. Partner agencies require statistics and other measures to manage their daily operations (e.g., adjusting caseloads, tracking activities) and evaluate performance.

C. Criminal Justice Agency Technology Model

A critical principle in the JRA is the *Independence of Information-Sharing Partners.*[23] This is consistent with the desire of the justice agencies to retain autonomy of their information systems. The CISS to-be logical model supports this concept by using the integration capability of the CISS to orchestrate information use and realize business needs.

Criminal justice agencies will have diverse models within their agencies; however, each agency must support:

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[23] JRA Page 6.

- JRA concepts, including defining agency service models, interactions, visibility, and specific service interfaces.
- User authentication provisioning consistent with GFIPM so that agency users can interact with the CISS.
- Alignment with the domain vocabulary.
- Consistent implementation of agency adapters that connect with the CISS.
- Usage of agreed-upon CISS message exchange patterns.
- Compliance with established CISS service agreements (in JRA terms, service contracts and service policies).[24]

Supporting these aspects of the CISS will enhance internal agency capabilities and will allow the state to realize some of the reusability promise of the JRA and its service-based approach to integration.

D. WAN Backbone Capacity Model

A WAN backbone with the necessary bandwidth, network access points, and scalability is important in supporting the CISS applications and infrastructure. The existing Connecticut DOIT wide area network (WAN) infrastructure and capacity are adequate and will support the data needs of the CISS environment as it stands today. However, the future CISS environment will bring with it additional capacity and capability needs that would be best served with advanced planning and apportioning of the current Public Safety Data Services Network (PSDSN) initiative. Specifically, the CJIS program should minimally seek five strands of the current PSDSN fiber, to be apportioned as follows:

- Two strands of PSDSN fiber for added/future CJIS data.
- Two strands of PSDSN fiber for pictures, voice, and video.
- One strand of PSDSN fiber for business continuity/disaster recovery capacity.

Action on these recommendations early in the implementation process will ensure sufficient network capacity well into the near future of CISS's environment and partners.

* * * * * *

The to-be business/logical model described in the preceding sections represents the planned CISS environment. The vision of the CISS environment is driven by the integration needs, goals, and objectives of the justice partners, while conforming to the JRA. The business and technical environments support that vision and when implemented will realize

[24] JRA, p. 24.

significant benefit to every user within the justice community. This model will create an environment that is flexible and meets the ever-changing demands of the justice community.

In order to move toward the CISS vision, the next steps in the CJIS Blueprint project are the completion of the gap analysis and CISS requirements. The gap analysis will compare the current CJIS environment with the proposed CISS environment to identify the actions, effort, and resources required to complete the CISS initiative. The requirements will detail both functional and technical capabilities of an integration solution in preparation for the development of the CISS RFP.

Appendix A
Glossary of Terms

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

The terms below will be used in all CJIS Blueprint Project deliverables. They are described in the context of the existing and future environments.

A. Existing Environment

- *Criminal Justice Community* – Agencies conducting or supporting activities in the criminal justice process and other interested parties. This term will be used in the current and future environment discussions.
- *Current Technology Environment* – The technologies that support the criminal justice community. This term will only be used in the current environment discussion.
- *CJIS* – The business program for integrated justice in the State of Connecticut. This will be used in the current and future environment discussions.

B. Future Environment

- *CISS* – The umbrella term for the new system. It includes the following components:
  - *Integration Environment* – The integration tools that will support both the JIEM exchanges and business process/work flow automation.
  - *CJIS Solution* – All of the technologies that support Connecticut CJIS and the integration environment.
  - *CJIS Environment* – The complete technology environment that supports both the CJIS solution and the criminal justice community. This term will replace the CJIS technology environment.

Appendix B
Glossary of Acronyms

Appendix B – Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAA	American Automobile Association
AAMVA	American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AMBER	America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASP	Application Service Provider
AST	Application Support Team
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
BICE	Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
BOPP	Board of Pardons and Paroles
CAD	Computer-Aided Dispatch
CAPTAIN	Capital Region Total Access Information Network
CCH	Computerized Criminal History
CIB	Centralized Infractions Bureau
CICS	Customer Information Control System
CIDRIS	Connecticut Impaired Driving Records Information System
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CISS	Connecticut Information Sharing System
CIVLS	Connecticut Integrated Vehicle and Licensing System
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
CJPPD	Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division
CMIS	Case Management Information System
COLLECT	Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing
COMPSTAT	Computer Statistics
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CPCA	Connecticut Police Chiefs Association
CRMVS	Criminal Motor Vehicle System
CSSD	Court Support Services Division
CWDM	Course Wavelength Division Multiplexing

Acronym	Definition
DCJ	Division of Criminal Justice
DEC	Digital Equipment Corporation
DEMHS	Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DOC	Department of Correction
DOIT	Department of Information Technology
DPD	Division of Public Defender Services
DPS	Department of Public Safety
E-911	Enhanced 911
EBTS	Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESB	Enterprise Service Bus
EWTA	Enterprise-Wide Technical Architecture
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FY	Fiscal Year
Gb	Gigabit
GFIPM	Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJXDM	Global Justice XML Data Model
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning
IAR	Intake, Assessment, and Referral
III	Interstate Identification Index
IIS	Internet Information Services
IST	Infrastructure Support Team
IT	Information Technology
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation
JIEM	Justice Information Exchange Model
JMS	Jail Management System
JRA	Justice Reference Architecture

Acronym	Definition
JUD	Judicial Branch
LAN	Local Area Network
LAW	Local Law Enforcement
LEOKA	Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted
LOB	Line of Business
MA-JEB	Municipal Access Judicial Electronic Bridge
MBM	Meets Business Needs
MDC	Mobile Data Computer
MNI	Master Name Index
MS	Microsoft
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NIC	Network Interface Card
NIEM	National Information Exchange Model
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
Nlets	International Justice & Public Safety Information Sharing Network
OASIS	Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards
OBIS	Offender Based Information System
OBTS	Offender Based Tracking System
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OPM	Office of Policy and Management
OSET	Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications
OUI	Operating Under the Influence
OVA	Office of Victim Advocate
OVS	Office of Victim Services
PD	Police Department
PERU	Passenger Endorsement Review Unit
PMO	Program Management Office
POR	Protective Order Registry
PRAWN	Paperless Re-Arrest Warrant Network

Acronym	Definition
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSDSN	Public Safety Data Services Network
PSRB	Psychiatric Security Review Board
R-911	Regional 911
RFP	Request for Proposals
RMS	Records Management System
ROBIR	Regional Offender Biography and Image Repository
SAVIN	Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification
SDM	System Development Methodology
SEARCH	The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOA	Service-Oriented Architecture
SOR	Sex Offender Registry
SSA	Serial Storage Architecture
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TE	Transformation Engine
UAR	Uniform Arrest Report
UCR	Uniform Crime Report
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VAX	Virtual Address Extension
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VMS	Virtual Memory System
VOP	Violation of Probation
VSAM	Virtual Storage Access Method
WAN	Wide Area Network
XSD	XML Schema Definition

Appendix C
Information Descriptions and Sources

Appendix C – Information Descriptions and Sources

Information	Information Source
Person Information – Includes name, date of birth, address, physical descriptors, Social Security number, driver's license information, and any other identifying data that is captured.	• All CJIS agencies.
Biometric/DNA identifiers – Includes fingerprint and DNA information.	• LAW. • DPS/State Police. • DOC.
Booking Photos – Includes photos taken at the time of arrest or upon the initiation of custody.	• LAW. • DPS/State Police. • DOC.
Warrant Status – Describes whether a warrant is active.	• JUD. • National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
Criminal History – A record of a person's arrests and convictions.	• DPS. • NCIC. • JUD.
Person Contact Information – Non-arrest justice system contacts. Such information could include field interviews, victimization, and many other types of contacts.	• All CJIS agencies.
Sex Offender Information – Sex offender registration information.	• SOR.
Police Reports – Arrest Information – All investigative and person data contained in a police report, including booking information.	• LAW. • DPS/State Police.
Evidence/Property Information – Property or evidence that is in the custody of a CJIS agency or connected to a criminal incident.	• LAW. • DPS/State Police.
Police Reports – Other – Law enforcement investigative reports for incidents not involving a crime or arrest.	• LAW. • DPS/State Police.
Vehicle Information – Vehicle data, including year, make, model, color, registration, and Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).	• DMV. • LAW. • DPS/State Police. • Nlets – the International Justice & Public Safety Information Sharing Network.

Information	Information Source
Traffic Arrest Information – Person information, vehicle information, and details surrounding the traffic offense.	• DPS/State Police. • LAW. • DMV.
Traffic Accident Information – Person information, vehicle information, and accident details.	• DPS/State Police. • LAW.
Address Incident History – A compilation of all law enforcement calls and contacts at a particular location.	• DPS/State Police. • LAW.
Prosecution Charging Decisions – Charging decisions made by prosecutors in a particular case, along with the rationale and a description of any further investigation required.	• DCJ.
Court Data – All data produced in processing a court case. This would include, but is not limited to, court calendars, notices of appearance, and court clerk case notes.	• JUD.
Discovery Information – All information pertaining to a criminal case that the prosecution is required to release to the defense. The information could include police reports, evidence information, crime lab reports, witness statements, audio and video recordings, and other information.	• DCJ.
Restraining/Protective Orders – Details, conditions, and identifiers pertaining to a specific order.	• JUD.
Court Dispositions – The final disposition of a specific court case.	• JUD.
Presentence Reports – The narrative findings of a presentence investigator with regard to a particular subject.	• JUD.
Incarceration Status – The data related to an incarcerated person, including sentence, classification, housing location, and other relevant information.	• DOC.
DOC Photos – Custody photos taken by DOC.	• DOC.
Probation Status/Information – Current status of a probationer, along with restrictions and conditions.	• JUD.
Parole Status/Information – Current status of a parolee, along with restrictions and conditions.	• BOPP.
Firearms Registry – Information available in the firearms registry, including ownership and weapons description.	• DPS.

Information	Information Source
NCIC/Nlets Information: Out-of-state and national information regarding warrants, property, missing persons, vehicles, and other data.	• FBI. • Out-of-state DMVs. • Out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

Appendix D
To-Be Information Exchanges

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
16.01.01	OVA requests court documents from Court Operations, Probation and Victim Services	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Victim Request		Request for Case Report	Court Operations Victim Services Probation – CSSD	Post-disposition Court	Records Query
16.01.03	Court Operations sends requested case documents to OVA	Court Operations	Post-disposition Court	Records Query		Case Report	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Update Case File
16.01.05	Victim Services sends requested case documents to OVA	Victim Services	Post-disposition Court	Records Query		Case Report	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Update Case File
16.01.07	Probation sends requested case documents to OVA	Probation – CSSD	Post-disposition Court	Records Query		Case Report	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Update Case File
16.02.01	OVA requests arrest report from Law	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Victim Request	If no condition specified	Request for Arrest Report	Law	Post-disposition Court	Records Query
16.02.25	Law sends requested arrest report to OVA	Law	Post-disposition Court	Records Query		Arrest Reports	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.01.01	DCJ requests criminal history from DPS	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If subject is an adult If subject is a youthful offender	Criminal History Query	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.01.03	DPD requests criminal history from DPS	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If subject is an adult If subject is a youthful offender	Criminal History Query	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.01.05	State repository sends criminal history to DCJ	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query	If subject is an adult If subject is a youthful offender	Criminal History	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.01.07	State repository sends criminal history to DCJ	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query	If subject is an adult If subject is a youthful offender	Criminal History	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.02.01	DMV notifies Court, DCJ and DPD of a restored driver license	Department of Motor Vehicles	Pre-disposition Court	Restoration of Driver License	If subject is a defendant in an active criminal case	Driver & Vehicle Status	Court Operations Division of Criminal Justice Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
11.09.01	DPD queries OBTS for an offender history	Division of Public Defender Services	Investigation	Records Query	If agency desires a copy of subject's offender history	Offender History Query	CJIS / OBTS	Investigation	Query Response
11.04.01	CJIS sends a copy of youthful offender's history to the prosecutor	CJIS / OBTS	Investigation	Query Response	If agency requests a copy of subject's offender history	Offender History	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Update Records
11.04.03	CJIS sends a copy of youthful offender's history to DPD	CJIS / OBTS	Investigation	Query Response	If agency requests a copy of subject's offender history If subject is a youthful offender	Offender History	Division of Public Defender Services	Investigation	Update Records
14.10.01	OVA requests firearm status from DPS	Office of Victim Advocate	Pre-disposition Court	Victim Request	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
14.10.03	Victim services requests firearm status from DPS	Victim Services	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.10.05	Prosecutor requests firearm status from DPS	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.10.07	DPD requests firearm status from DPS	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.10.09	Court requests firearm status from DPS	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
14.10.11	Probation requests firearm status from DPS	Probation – CSSD	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case	If no condition specified	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Records Query
11.10.01	Law requests firearm status from DPS	Law	At Large	Open Case	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant	Request for Firearm Registration Status	State Repository – DPS	At Large	Records Query
14.10.13	DPS sends firearm status to OVA	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Office of Victim Advocate	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.10.15	DPS sends firearm status to victim services	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Victim Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.10.17	DPS sends firearm status to prosecutor	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.10.19	DPS sends firearm status to DPD	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.10.21	DPS sends firearm status to Court	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.10.23	DPS sends firearm status to probation	State Repository – DPS	Pre-disposition Court	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Probation – CSSD	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
11.10.03	DPS sends firearm status to law	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Firearm Registration Status	Law	Investigation	Update Records
11.05.01	Law requests mug shots from law	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.05.03	Prosecutor requests mug shots from law	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.05.05	Probation requests mug shots from law	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.05.07	Court requests mug shots from law	Court Operations	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.05.09	DPS requests mug shots from law	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Records Query

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
11.06.01	Law requests custody photos from corrections	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Custody Photos	Department of Correction	Investigation	Records Query
11.06.03	Prosecutor requests custody photos from corrections	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Custody Photos	Department of Correction	Investigation	Records Query
11.06.05	Probation requests custody photos from corrections	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Custody Photos	Department of Correction	Investigation	Records Query
11.06.07	Court requests custody photos from corrections	Court Operations	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Custody Photos	Department of Correction	Investigation	Records Query
11.06.09	DPS requests custody photos from corrections	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Custody Photos	Department of Correction	Investigation	Records Query
11.05.11	Law sends mug shots to law	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Mug Shots	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.05.13	Law sends mug shots to prosecutor	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Mug Shots	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.05.15	Law sends mug shots to probation	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Mug Shots	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.05.17	Law sends mug shots to court	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Mug Shots	Court Operations	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.05.19	Law sends mug shots to DPS	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Mug Shots	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.06.11	DOC sends custody photos to law	Department of Correction	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Custody Photos	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.06.13	DOC sends custody photos to prosecutor	Department of Correction	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Custody Photos	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.06.15	DOC sends custody photos to probation	Department of Correction	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Custody Photos	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.06.17	DOC sends custody photos to court	Department of Correction	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Custody Photos	Court Operations	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.06.19	DOC sends custody photos to DPS	Department of Correction	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Custody Photos	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.01	Law sends request for missing person photo to law	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
11.15.03	DMV sends request for missing person photo to law	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.05	Prosecutor sends request for missing person photo to law	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.07	Corrections sends request for missing person photo to law	Department of Correction	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.09	Law sends request for missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to DPS	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an amber alert	Request for Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.11	DMV sends request for missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to DPS	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an amber alert	Request for Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.13	Prosecutor sends request for missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to DPS	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an amber alert	Request for Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.15	Corrections sends request for missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to DPS	Department of Correction	Investigation	Initial Identification	If subject is part of an amber alert	Request for Missing Person Photo	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Records Query
11.15.25	Law sends missing person photo to law	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.27	Law sends missing person photo to DMV	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Missing Person Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.29	Law sends missing person photo to prosecutor	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Missing Person Photo	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.31	Law sends missing person photo to corrections	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Missing Person Photo	Department of Correction	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.51	DPS sends missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to law	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Query Response	If subject is part of an amber alert	Missing Person Photo	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.53	DPS sends missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to DMV	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Query Response	If subject is part of an amber alert	Missing Person Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.55	DPS sends missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to prosecutor	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Query Response	If subject is part of an amber alert	Missing Person Photo	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.15.57	DPS sends missing person photo in an AMBER Alert to corrections	State Repository – DPS	Investigation	Query Response	If subject is part of an amber alert	Missing Person Photo	Department of Correction	Investigation	Initial Identification
11.18.01	Law requests property photo from law	Law	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Property Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.18.03	Prosecutor requests property photo from law	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Initial Identification	If no condition specified	Request for Property Photo	Law	Investigation	Records Query
11.18.25	Law sends property photo to law	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Property Photo	Law	Investigation	Update Records

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
11.18.27	Law sends property photo to prosecutor	Law	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Property Photo	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Update Records
16.02.27	Law sends arrest report to SOR	Law	Post-disposition Court	Disposition	If court finds subject guilty of a sex offense	Arrest Reports	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.02.29	Law sends arrest report to probation	Law	Post-disposition Court	Disposition	If court sentences subject to probation	Arrest Reports	Probation – CSSD	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.02.31	Law sends arrest report to corrections	Law	Post-disposition Court	Disposition	If court sentences subject to prison	Arrest Reports	Department of Correction	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.02.33	Law sends arrest report to DMV	Law	Post-disposition Court	Disposition	If subject has public passenger endorsement on driver license	Arrest Reports	Department of Motor Vehicles	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
11.03.01	Law enforcement sends arrest reports to prosecutor	Law	Investigation	Arrest without Warrant	If law enforcement takes subject into custody	Arrest Reports	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case
					If law enforcement issues a citation	Citation			
					If subject posts bond	Uniform Arrest Report			
11.03.03	Law enforcement sends arrest reports to prosecutor	Law	Investigation	Arrest without Warrant	If law enforcement takes subject into custody	Arrest Reports	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Open Case
					If law enforcement issues a citation	Citation			
					If subject posts bond	Uniform Arrest Report			
16.05.01	Court sends sentencing order to DMV	Court Operations	Post-disposition Court	Sentencing	If charge is reportable to motor vehicles	Sentencing Order	Department of Motor Vehicles	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.05.03	Court sends sentencing order to OVA	Court Operations	Post-disposition Court	Sentencing	If victim advocate requests notification	Sentencing Order	Office of Victim Advocate	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
17.80.01	Court notifies DPD of modification of probation	Court Operations	Post-disposition Supervision	Probation Violation	If court modifies or revokes probation	Probation Modification	Division of Public Defender Services	Post-disposition Supervision	Update Case File
14.57.01	Court sends protection order to victim advocate	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Protection Order Review	If protective order is filed	Protective Order	Office of Victim Advocate	Pre-disposition Court	Update Records
					If victim advocate requests notification				
14.57.03	Court sends protection order to DPD	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Protection Order Review	If protective order is filed	Protective Order	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Records
16.03.01	Law sends arrest report to SOR on a modified disposition	Law	Post-disposition Court	Disposition	If court modifies the disposition of a sex offense	Arrest Reports	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
						Disposition			
16.03.03	Law submits UCR to DPS	Law	Post-disposition Court	Annually	If no condition specified	UCR report	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.03.05	Law submits NIBRS report to DPS	Law	Post-disposition Court	Annually	If no condition specified	NIBRS report	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
16.03.07	Law submits family violence report to DPS	Law	Post-disposition Court	Annually	If no condition specified	Family violence report	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.03.09	Law submits hate crimes report to DPS	Law	Post-disposition Court	Annually	If no condition specified	Hate crimes report	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
16.03.11	Law submits LEOKA report to DPS	Law	Post-disposition Court	Annually	If no condition specified	LEOKA report	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Update Records
12.01.01	DMV sends driver address change to SOR	Department of Motor Vehicles	At Large	Update Records	If subject is a sex offender If subject changes address	Driver address change	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	At Large	Update Records
12.01.03	DMV sends driver address change to probation	Department of Motor Vehicles	At Large	Update Records	If subject changes address If subject is on probation	Driver address change	Probation – CSSD	At Large	Update Records
13.01.01	Law requests location incident history from law	Law	At Large	Arrest Warrant Request	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant	Request for location incident history	Law	At Large	Records Query
13.01.03	Corrections requests location incident history from law	Department of Correction	Detention	Intake	If no condition specified	Request for location incident history	Law	Detention	Records Query
13.01.25	Law sends requested location incident history to law	Law	At Large	Query Response	If law enforcement is preparing to serve a warrant	Location incident history	Law	At Large	Warrant Service
13.01.27	Law sends requested location incident history to DOC	Law	Detention	Query Response	If no condition specified	Location incident history	Department of Correction	Detention	Intake
14.46.51	Court notifies prosecutor of docket on subsequent appearance	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Schedule Court Appearance	If court schedules subsequent appearance	Docket	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
14.46.53	Court notifies defense of docket on subsequent appearance	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Schedule Court Appearance	If defense represents subject If court schedules subsequent appearance	Docket	Division of Public Defender Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
16.07.01	Court sends disposition abstract to SOR	Court Operations	Post-disposition Court	Case Disposition	If court finds subject guilty of a sex offense	Disposition Abstract	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	Post-disposition Court	Disposition Reporting
15.01.01	Prosecutor requests jail visitation list from DOC	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Supervision	Status Review	If no condition specified	Request for Jail Visitation List	Department of Correction	Pre-disposition Supervision	Records Query
15.01.25	DOC sends requested jail visitation list to prosecutor	Department of Correction	Pre-disposition Supervision	Query Response	If no condition specified	Jail Visitation List	Division of Criminal Justice	Pre-disposition Supervision	Update Records
13.05.01	Corrections notifies probation, victim services and court that subject posted bond	Department of Correction	Detention	Release	If subject posts bond	Notification of Subject Bond Notification of Release	Probation – CSSD Victim Services Court Operations	At Large	Update Records
11.02.01	DPD requests digitized photo from DMV	Division of Public Defender Services	Investigation	Identity Check	If no condition specified	Request for Digitized Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Records Query

TO-BE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Exchange Number	Exchange Label	Sending Agency	Prevailing Process	Triggering Event	Conditions	Documents	Receiving Agencies	Subsequent Process	Subsequent Event
11.02.03	Court requests digitized photo from DMV	Court Operations	Investigation	Identity Check	If no condition specified	Request for Digitized Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Records Query
11.02.05	Victim advocate requests digitized photo from DMV	Office of Victim Advocate	Investigation	Identity Check	If no condition specified	Request for Digitized Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Records Query
11.02.07	Probation requests digitized photo from DMV	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Identity Check	If no condition specified	Request for Digitized Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Records Query
11.02.09	SOR requests digitized photo from DMV	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	Investigation	Identity Check	If no condition specified	Request for Digitized Photo	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Records Query
11.02.25	DMV returns digitized photo to DPD	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Digitized Photograph	Division of Public Defender Services	Investigation	Identity Verification
11.02.27	DMV returns digitized photo to court	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Digitized Photograph	Court Operations	Investigation	Identity Verification
11.02.29	DMV returns digitized photo to victim advocate	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Digitized Photograph	Office of Victim Advocate	Investigation	Identity Verification
11.02.31	DMV returns digitized photo to probation	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Digitized Photograph	Probation – CSSD	Investigation	Identity Verification
11.02.33	DMV returns digitized photo to SOR	Department of Motor Vehicles	Investigation	Query Response	If no condition specified	Digitized Photograph	Sex Offender Registry – DPS	Investigation	Identity Verification
17.01.01	State repository notifies corrections of changes to criminal history	State Repository – DPS	Post-disposition Supervision	Update Criminal History	If subject is in custody	Criminal History	Department of Correction	Post-disposition Supervision	Update Records
14.46.01	Court notifies parole of docket	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Schedule Court Appearance	If court schedules first appearance If subject is on parole	Docket	Board of Pardons and Parole	Post-disposition Supervision	Status Review
11.01.01	Law enforcement requests incident report from law	Law	Investigation	Initial Investigation	If no condition specified	Request for Incident Report	Law	Investigation	Update Case File
11.01.25	Law enforcement sends requested incident report to law	Law	Investigation	Records Query	If no condition specified	Incident Report	Law	Investigation	Update Case File
14.09.01	Court notifies victim services of probation hearing	Court Operations	Pre-disposition Court	Schedule Court Appearance	If court schedules a probation hearing	Docket	Victim Services	Pre-disposition Court	Update Case File
11.09.03	Prosecutor queries OBTS for an offender history	Division of Criminal Justice	Investigation	Records Query	If agency desires a copy of subject's offender history	Offender History Query	CJIS / OBTS	Investigation	Query Response