Criminal Justice Information System State of Connecticut

CISS Information Exchange: Part II: Messages

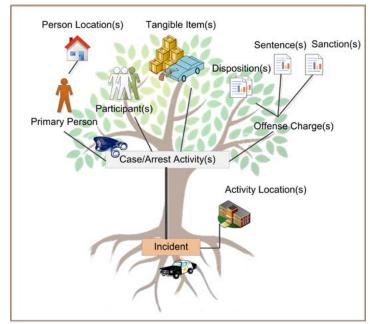
Introduction

ast month's article, Information Exchange: Part I, began with the concept of an ■information exchange; specifically, what it is and the value that it brings to the criminal justice community. We examined the flow of information and the way that data moves from one partner agency to another, using criminal information as an example. To have an effective information exchange, CJIS adopted a standardsbased approach to a common language to ensure that all participants can communicate with one another. This month, we will uncover the underlying composition of messages, including the main activity and its associated elements, and how these messages are packaged for delivery by a CISS Information Exchange.

Criminal Justice Messages

The CISS Information Exchange is made up of document messages using a structure that is based on, and adheres to, a standardized national Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD). A message is made up of components that are related to one another, all stemming from a root activity that has many branches, similar to a tree. For example, a root activity can be a hearing by the Board of Pardons & Paroles (BOPP), an Evaluation conducted by the Department of Correction (DOC), or an Incident. It can be any activity that branches off to include related elements.

An Incident Report is one of the most commonly used criminal justice messages law enforcement. Incident that results in an arrest has a primary person, the individual arrested. The arrest took place at a certain location at a specific time. Other participants involved include the arresting officer, Figure 1. <No data from link> perhaps one or more



victims, witnesses, etc. There could be tangible items like guns, drugs or vehicles. An Incident with an arrest also includes an offense(s), if it goes to court, a disposition(s), and possibly a sentence(s) and/or sanction(s).

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Revolutionary Technology Linking Connecticut's Criminal Justice & Law Enforcement Community June 2014 Vol. 3 No. 6 www.ct.gov/cjis

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Comments, corrections, and inquiries about this newsletter should be directed to: Sean Thakkar, CJIS Executive Director, Sean.Thakkar@ct.gov, or Patty Meglio, Technical Writer, Patricia.Meglio@ct.gov

CJIS Has Moved!



IIS has moved to 55 Farmington Ave., ▶11th Floor, Hartford, CT. All phone numbers will remain the same. For directions and other information, please go to the CIIS Website. ❖



CJIS Academy

▼IIS offers certification classes Uthree times a year for OBTS. The classes will continue to be conducted at 99 East River Drive, 7th floor, East Hartford, CT 06108. ❖ For more information about CIIS Academy, contact Jeanine Allin, CJIS Public Safety Liaison:

Phone: 860-622-2169 Email: jeanine.allin@ct.gov CJIS Support Group: 860-622-2000

CJIS Website: www.cjis.ct.gov

For more information on CJIS and for additional publications, go to www.ct.gov/cjis



OBTS Certification Classes

Training Dates

- June 12, 2014, 9 AM to 12 PM
- October 16, 2014, 9 AM to 12 PM

For more information and to sign up, visit the CIIS Academy Webpage.

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Have a Great Summer!

Information Exchange, continued from Page-1

Figure 1 gives a simple overview on the relationships between people, places, and tangible property, items, offenses and documents in a message. Similar to a tree structure, the Root Activity in this case is an Incident with arrest and the branches are the elements related to the Incident.

Much of agency data is organized into separate areas in their databases. When information is directed to be published, the data is extracted from the databases and organized with elements related to the root into a document instance (message). In this way, it can be published in one transmission.

The Message Structure: Looking Under the Covers

To support information exchanges within the CT Criminal Justice Community, CJIS has adopted a conceptual framework based on con-

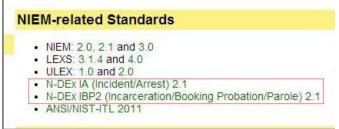


Figure 2. Two schemas to create instances in CISS.

strained versions of national Criminal Justice Reference IEPDs. The IEPDs include Logical Entity Exchange Specification (LEXS), The National Data Exchange (N-DEx) and elements from National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) that contain schemas and other elements. A schema is a cognitive framework that helps organize and interpret information.

LEXS allows interoperability and flexibility by separating documents methodically and providing a structured framework. LEXS helps developers prepare submissions according to standardized specifications.

In the CISS framework, CISS uses N-DEx for the main elements. "N-DEx provides criminal justice agencies with a mechanism for sharing, searching, linking, and analyzing information across jurisdictional boundaries. A national repository of criminal justice records submitted by agencies from around the nation, N-DEx uses those records to 'connect the dots' between data on people, places, and things that may seem unrelated." N-DEx consists of reports that include the details of an incident.

While N-DEx contains the main elements (reports) for the message exchange, LEXS and N-DEx also use NIEM to supply some of the elements for definition. NIEM, a national standard for sharing justice information, was developed as a way of sharing information in the event of a national emergency and in support of daily operations on a national level and now includes other domains.

Using IEPDs, CJIS builds instances (message types) for CISS Information Exchanges. Two IEPDS that CJIS is using

1. N-DEx: Law Enforcement National Data Exchange. FBI. http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/n-dex/ndex_overview.

Continued on Page-4

CJIS Records Management



0n May 8, 2014, members of the Connecticut Office of Public Records gave a presentation on Records Management to CJIS team members at the CJIS office in East Hartford. The presentation, led by LeAnn Power, CRM, Public Records Administrator, and accompanied by Lizette Pelletier and Sara Cheeseman, Public Records Archivists, touched on statutory requirements, duties and responsibili-

ties, record management concepts, records retention, best practices, and records disposition. Using the guidelines presented by the Office of Public Records, CJIS is formulating a plan that includes formal practices and procedures for managing project records when a project requires the retention of stakeholder data and for the proper retention and disposition of business activities and transactions. ❖

necticut's needs.

the Connecticut

Offense Codes

schema is added

to the N-DEx

schema to ensure

that the offender

status sent in the

message is valid.

In the example

of an Incident

Report instance

(Figure 3), the

schema consists

of the LEXS

example,

For

Information Exchange, continued from Page-3

to create instances for data exchanges in CISS are N-DEx IA (Incident/Arrest) 2.1, and N-DEx IBP2 (Incarceration/Booking Probation/Parole) 2.1 (see Figure 2). Both can be found on the Schema Central Website. Schema Central is an interactive repository that is used to search XML schemas. CJIS is also extending existing schemas that meet Con-

Headers
Entities:
Persons
Activities
Items
Locations
Offences
Associations

N-Dex
Incident Report
Supervised Release Report
Booking Report
Court Disposition Report

Attachments

Figure 3. Incident Report instance structure.

Header, which is the information on the content of the submission, the Entities, including persons, activities, physical items, location and offenses of the incident and Attachments, which include additional documentation, photos, etc. For example, the item can be a vehicle or a weapon, the person can be a victim or perpetrator, a location can be a house, an activity can be a disturbance, and an offense can be a burglary. The N-DEx part of the schema includes all of the reports related to the incident.

Summary

Information exchanges are made up of messages that have a root activity and many related components. We gave the example of an Incident, which has related elements such as people, locations, tangible items, and offenses, and showed how these elements are united in a document instance.

To support information exchanges within the CT Criminal Justice Community and to provide a standardized language and format, CJIS has adopted a conceptual framework based on National Criminal Justice Reference models. The result is a document instance (message) that adheres to the agreement made between agency participants.

Next month, CISS Information Exchange: Part III will demonstrate the construction of an Incident Report Information Exchange using the data from a Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) form and other attachments. It will also include the an example of the way that messages are processed for delivery and receipt.

For a complete copy of this series on Information Exchange, go to the <u>CJIS Publications</u> page on the CJIS Website.

RMS Certification and Network

The CJIS Business team and the RMS working group completed the internal review and updates to proposed RMS business requirements documents. CJIS will forward the proposed requirements to the pilot vendors for their comments, after which they will be presented to the CJIS community.

The CJIS Technical team also completed the development of application programming interfaces (APIs) that will help vendors and developers to quickly prepare Information Exchange (IE) messages.

The use of APIs helps to simplify the coding for the vendor's custom software.

CJIS installed CISS network connections in three additional towns in May, bringing the total to thirty-five towns so far. CJIS will continue working with DAS-BEST to schedule and install network connections as the towns become available.

In June, the CJIS Business and Technology teams will be Continued on Page-7

CISS Project Management Updates

Search Releases

User search of criminal justice agency data systems

In May, CJIS was busy with replication, identifying Global Federated Identity & Privilege Management (GFIPM) claims, and working on business requirements for Search Releases 1 and 2.

The CJIS Technical team completed replication of the Department of Correction (DOC) Visitor Log data. More than 6.2 million records are available for searches, and more are added each day. CIIS is also working with representa-

tives from Judicial (JUD) to identify GFIPM claim components.

For Search Release 2, the CJIS Business team completed requirements for Alerts and Notifications and System Administration. JUD also approved the Criminal and Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) business requirements.

Next month, the CJIS Business team

will complete the requirements for the Offender Based Information System (OBIS), PRAWN, and the Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS), and the CJIS Technical team will develop mock prototypes to show users. The Business team will also draft requirements for the Learning Management System.

CJIS will begin discussions with JUD on the replication of CRMVS.❖

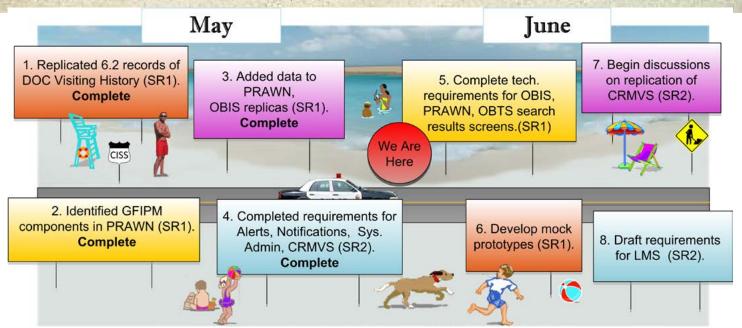
PM Updates, continued on Page-6

Accomplishments

- Replicated the DOC Visitor Log data (Greater than 6.2 Million records stored!) (SR1)
- 2. Worked with PRAWN business and technical owners to identify GFIPM claim components (SR1).
- 3. Added data to the PRAWN and the OBIS replicas (SR1).
- 4. Completed requirements for SR2 for Alerts and Notifications, System Administration, and CRMVS (SR2).

Next Month

- 5. Complete the technical requirements for OBIS, PRAWN and OBTS Search Results screens (SR1)
- 6. Develop mock prototypes to show users (SR1)
- 7. Begin discussion of replication process for the CRMVS application(SR2).
- 8. Draft requirements for the Learning Management System (LMS) (SR2).



CISS Project Management Updates, continued from Page 5

Waves 1-3

Automatic electronic Information Exchanges

The CJIS Business team continued to collect integration requirements for supporting the Wave 1 Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) and Wave 2 (Misdemeanor Summons) Information Exchanges. These requirements include key data elements necessary to assist information consumption by Judicial (JUD) and Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) case management systems.

The team also confirmed the highlevel business requirements to support infractions workflow needs. This includes the submission of Centralized Infraction Bureau (CIB) infractions data notification and paperwork to CISS. Work to develop criteria to transmit arrest paperwork to Court Support Services Division (CSSD) and to query DMV driver history for use by Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) was also conducted.

The team also confirmed the highlevel business requirements to support infractions workflow needs, including the submission of CIB infractions data notification and paperwork to CISS. Additionally, the team completed the selection criteria to query DMV driver history for use by DCJ.

For June, the CJIS Technology team will continue their review of the UAR and Misdemeanor Summons workflow business requirements in preparation for creating detailed requirements documentation with agency stakeholders. The resulting documents will assist CJIS stakeholders with planning the construction of CISS interfaces.

The CJIS business and technology teams will develop planning exercises and begin requirements gathering for the agency interface and the CISS agency portal build-out activities.

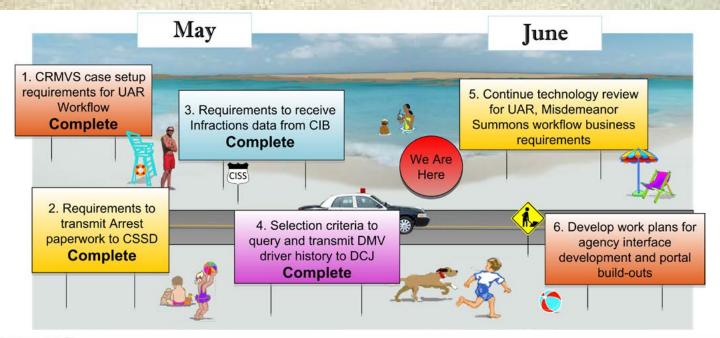
Accomplishments

- 1. Completed CRMVS case setup requirements for UAR Workflow
- Completed requirements to transmit Arrest paperwork to CSSD
- 3. Completed requirements to

- receive Infractions data from CIB
- 4. Completed selection criteria to query and transmit DMV driver history to DCJ

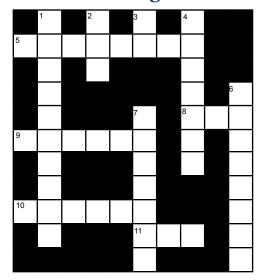
Next Month

- 5. Continue technology review
- of the UAR and Misdemeanor Summons workflow business requirements.
- 6. Develop work plans for agency interface development and portal build-outs



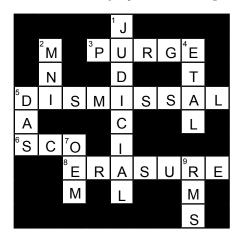
CJIS Crossword Puzzle

Test Your Knowledge and Skill on Criminal Justice Vocabulary!



Answers will appear in the July issue of CJIS Roadmap.

Answers to the May CJIS crossword puzzle.



RMS, continued from Page-4

completing planning exercises and begin requirements gathering for the RMS interface and for the CISS portal build-out activities for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

Across

- 5. Event requiring police interaction.
- 8. FBI report on crime in the US.
- A cognitive framework that helps organize and interpret information.
- 10. A list of cases in court for trial.
- 11. Acronym for agency that enforces federal laws concerning alcohol, tobacco products, firearms, explosives and arson.

Down

- 1. Petty offense that is punishable by small fines only.
- 2. Acronym for the agency that process criminal and civil fingerprint transactions to determine positive identification, past criminal history and warrant information.
- 3. Abbreviation for sending messages from one criminal justice agency to another.
- 4. An act of a legislature that declares, proscribes, or commands something.
- 6. Of, involving, or having the nature of unlawful activity.
- 7. Type of punishment whereby a person is put to death by the state.

