Iowa Criminal Justice Inforamtion Systems (CJIS) Briefing Book

A SNAPSHOT OF AUTOMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Prepared for the Iowa Criminal Justice Information Systems Office
by:

URL Integration

January 4, 2012

Iowa CJIS Briefing Book

THE STATE OF IOWA CJIS PROJECT

The Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Project has been in operation since 2007, serves to "enable automated information sharing in a common format between state, local and federal criminal justice agencies," according to its charter[1].

According to the CJIS web site[2]:

Vision Statement
Work collaboratively with the Governor and his designees; the Iowa Supreme Court and staff; policymakers from federal, state, and local governments; and criminal justice agencies and associations, to develop and implement information technology solutions for the purpose of integrating the criminal justice systems from courts, law enforcement, corrections, and other governmental entities.

Mission Statement
While recognizing and preserving the separate mission; priorities; constitutional objectives; and governing laws, rules and regulations of the participating agencies responsible for criminal justice within the State of Iowa, we will:

- o Innovatively and collaboratively work to integrate, to the most reasonable extent possible, the functionality and interoperability of criminal justice information systems.
- o Develop a governance structure that provides for the ongoing planning and oversight of integrated criminal justice information systems in Iowa.
- o Focus on enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of our criminal justice information.
- o Develop information technology architecture for an integrated criminal justice system in
- o Iowa that makes the most appropriate use of the operational systems of participating agencies

THE CJIS ENTERPRISE SERVICE BUS (ESB)

Most of the information exchange that is coordinated by the CJIS Project is facilitated by a piece of technology known as an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB). An ESB is a hardware and software solution that brokers messages between information systems. E.g. After a judge signs a no-contact order; relevant details of the order are entered into the Court's ICIS information system. Entry of a new no-contact order triggers a message sent to the CJIS ESB. The ESB is programmed to automatically send the information to the Department of Public Safety's Iowa Online Warrants and Alerts (IOWA) information system. Law enforcement officers throughout the state can then access that no-contact order within minutes of its issuance by the judge.

The CJIS ESB providesan "insulation layer" between systems that are built on different technologies, and databases that are structured differently. The CJIS ESB is what allows the courts, prosecutors, corrections, law enforcement and other partners to exchange information, without having to completely replace or restructure their existing data systems.

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[1] http://www.cjis.iowa.gov/pdfs/finalCJIS_MOU%202005.pdf
[2] http://www.cjis.iowa.gov/

ESB itself implements an approach to data integration, a strategy, or a set of concepts known as Service-Oriented Architecture, or SOA. SOA solves the problem faced by the criminal justice system, of an assorted milieu of different database applications, utilizing different technologies, built on different platforms and in different phases of their lifecycle across the many state and local agencies that share data. SOA allows a program like CJIS to by providing an intermediate layer between systems.

CJIS has built its ESB following a blueprint of sorts, developed by the US Attorney General's Federal Advisory Committee on Information Sharing. Known as the GLOBAL Information Sharing Initiative, this Committee has promulgated a Global Reference Architecture (GRA). The GRA guides agencies on adapting SOA principles and technologies to the specific needs of the criminal justice and public safety sector.

Iowa CJIS has won several national awards for its accomplishments, in part because it is a leading example of how to put the GRA to practical use in streamlining criminal justice business processes, and improving the value of justice data in improving public safety and the decisions made in the justice process.

Without the CJIS ESB, the information exchanges described on the following pages would have required a much greater investment by each of the participating agencies.

EXCHANGES IN PRODUCTION – ROLLOUT COMPLETE

DPS-ICON QUERIES

This exchange provides law enforcement users with the ability to query the Department of Corrections' ICON data system for offender information, including jail intake photos, a subject's probation/parole status, and their prison admissions and releases through the IOWA system. In addition, DPS extends this search capability to officers internationally – any officer submitting certain person queries to Nlets, the International Justice and Public Safety Network, will be able to access information on subjects in Iowa's DOC databases.

In Production Since:
December 22, 2012

Agencies/Systems Involved:
DPS/IOWA (Iowa Online Warrants and Articles) System
DOC/ICON

Information Exchanged:

- Subject (Offender) Name, Gender, Race, Ethnicity, Hair Color, Eye Color
- Date, City and State of Birth
- Alias(es)
- Offense Committed, Offense Behavior Code
- Residence Address (last-known address)
- Prison Intake Photo (if requested)
- Citizenship Information
- Employer Information
- "Threat Group", i.e., gang or other group membership
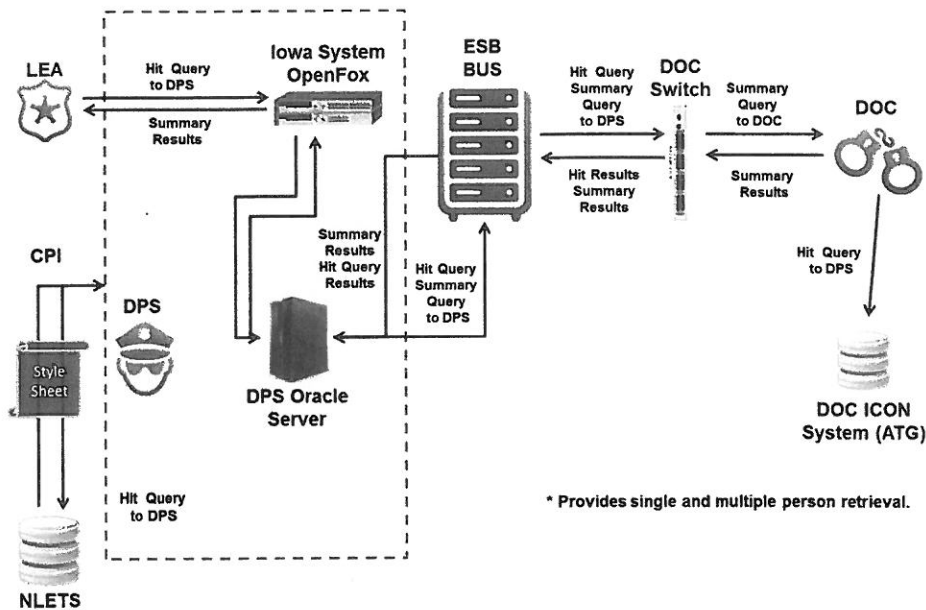
Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

Officers on the street will also be able to better protect the public and themselves by having a better and quicker understanding of the criminal background of subjects they encounter. Extending this query ability through Nlets, we also better protect our community by taking away offenders' ability to evade the law by crossing state boundaries. DPS, local law enforcement agencies and DOC each save thousands of dollars per year by not having to commit personnel to make person-to-person exchanges of this important information.

ORDER FOR PSI

The Order for Pre-Sentencing Investigation (PSI) exchange automates transmission of a judge's Order for PSI to the Department of Corrections (DOC). This exchange automatically transmits the Court's Order for a PSI to the Department of Corrections ICON system. Upon receiving the court's order, DOC assigns the task of creating a PSI Report.

In Production Statewide Since:
7/26/2010.

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Department of Corrections/ICON
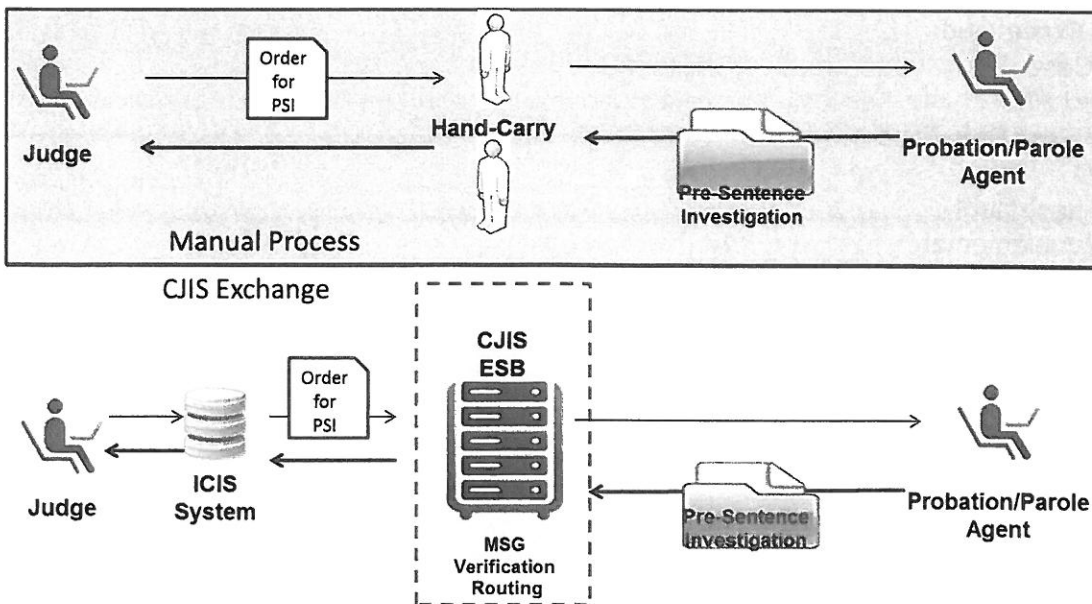
Information Exchanged:
- Subject Name
- Subject Identifiers (Date of Birth, SSN, ICIS PIN)
- ICIS Case ID
- Statute violation(s)
- Plea/Verdict
- Sentence Due Date
- Order Issue Date
- Defense Attorney Name
- Judge Name
- County Attorney Name

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
This exchange will provide immediate notice to the PSI writers when a report is ordered by the court. Each day of waiting for paper to be routed that is saved accelerates the sentencing process, which can reduce jail crowding and help reduce criminal justice backlogs. The Court system and DOC save thousands of dollars per year in not having to mail or otherwise transfer the actual Order for PSI.

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

The Pre-Sentencing Investigation (PSI) exchange automates transmission of the PSI report electronically from the Department of Corrections (DOC) ICON system to the Courts' ICIS system. All other districts are sending a paper PSI Report via fax or mail.

In Production Statewide Since:
7/26/2010.

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Department of Corrections/ICON
Judicial Branch/ICIS

Information Exchanged:
- ICIS Case ID
- Subject PIN
- ICON Sent Date Time
- PSI ID
- PSI Attachment
- PSI Supplemental

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

This exchange reduces the amount of data entry and scanning that were necessary when the PSI reports were faxed or mailed to the court. More timely delivery of PSIs from Corrections to the Court can reduce sentencing delays and case backlogs. Thousands of dollars are saved each year by the DOC and the Court by the electronic transmission of PSIs.

OWI DISPOSITION

The OWI Disposition exchange automates transmission of OWI disposition information from the Courts to the Department of Transportation (DOT). When the Courts convict a driver of an Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offense the disposition information is sent to the DOT's driver license system. The DOT will take the appropriate steps to carry out the court ordered penalty.

In Production Statewide Since:
July 2011
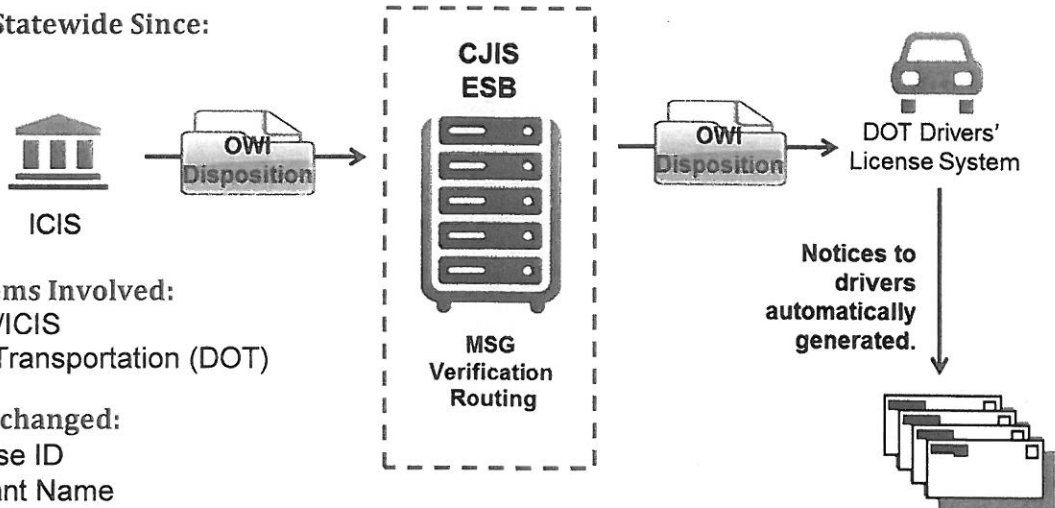
Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Department of Transportation (DOT)

Information Exchanged:
- ICIS Case ID
- Defendant Name
- Address
- Drivers License (Number, Expiration Date, Restriction Text, Class Code, Issuing State)
- Physical Descriptors (Sex, Race, Weight, DOB)
- Complaint (Citation Number, Bail Amount, Date and Time, Type)
- Charge (321j.2, 321j.2(A), 321j.2(B), 321j.2(C))
- Adjudication Type (Guilty or Deferred)
- Traffic Violation Details (Ordinance code, Posted Speed, Property Damage Text, Serious Personal Injury Code)
- Adjudication Code & Date
- Defendant Plea
- Vehicle Registration (License Plate Number, Registered State)
- Conviction offense
- Disposition Details (Type, Date, Court Recommendation, Hearing Date, Term Duration)
- Financial Obligation

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

The OWI Disposition exchange provides immediate and complete disposition details about a defendant's adjudicated traffic violation. Automatic updates to the drivers' files reduce paper processing by Court and DOT staff, and ensure that the appropriate actions relating to driving privileges are enforced —accurately and immediately. The Courts and DOT each save thousands of dollars each year by not having to process "hard copy" disposition data.

NATIONAL INSTANT CHECK SYSTEM (NICS)

Following the 2007 fatal shootings at Virginia Tech by an assailant who had a history of mental health orders, Congress expanded the National Instant Check System (NICS). The purpose of the NICS exchange is for the judicial branch to electronically extract mental health commitment case data and send it to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS will then transfer the data to its National Instant Check System (NICS) registry for review of handgun permit applications. In addition to entry of new records, submissions to NICS will include supplements, modifications and cancellation of a denied person record in the NICS Index.

The primary purpose of the NICS is to provide Federal Firearm Licensees (FFLs) (i.e., gun dealers) with a decision made by a federal or state authorized law enforcement agency as to whether the transfer of a firearm to an individual would violate Section 922 (g) or (n) of Title 18, United States Law, or state law. The NICS/FBI Element provides the information needed to determine whether to proceed with or to deny a firearm transfer in accordance with federal law. Authorized law enforcement officials from the FBI, or state and local law enforcement agencies make the actual determination. More information about NICS is available at http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics.

In Production Statewide Since:
9/30/2011. All relevant historic data have been uploaded to NICS.

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Department of Public Safety/NICS

Information Exchanged:
- Subject Name
- Subject Date of Birth
- State of Residence
- Denying Agency
- Disposition
- Court Order
- SSN
- Alias(es)
- Physical Descriptors (Race, Sex, SMT, eye color, hair color, height, weight)

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

The NICS exchange ensures that any persons deemed to be mentally incompetent will be on the NICS database, which will prevent them from purchasing a firearm or obtaining a permit to carry.. All applicable information is sent to NICS any time there is an update or supplement to the defendant's record. If the defendant is later found to be competent the record will automatically be canceled from NICS.

Exchanging this data electronically improves the Department of Public Safety's ability to help protect the public from preventable firearm violence incidents. It also saves thousands of dollars in time spent by state and local law enforcement agencies who otherwise would have to check individual court records.

urlIntegration

PROTECTIVE ORDER

The Protective Order Exchange transmits protective order information between the Judicial Branch and the Department of Public Safety for dissemination to local law enforcement via the IOWA System. Any one of the following court actions initiates the exchange:

- Adding an Order of Protection (e.g., issuance of a new Order)
- Modifying an Order of Protection
- Lifting (expiring) an Order of Protection
- Reinstating an Order of Protection

This exchange also returns the date the Protective Order was served (Date of Service) from DPS to the court.

In Production Statewide Since:
5/29/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Department of Public Safety/IOWA system/VINE (victim notification system)

Information Exchanged:
Protective Order Details
- Order Sealed Indicator
- Issue Date & Time
- Firearm Warning Indicator
- Date of Service
- Caution and Medical Conditions
- Expiration Date
- No Bond Indicator
- Bail Issue Date, Amount & Conditions
- County ID
- Date of Service returned to the Court

Subject Information
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Contact Information (Address, Phones(s))

- Juvenile Indicator
- Person Identifiers (Date of birth, SSN, AKA)
- Physical Descriptors (Race, Sex, SMT, eye color, hair color, height, weight)

Protected Person Information
- Name
- SSN
- Date of Birth
- Contact Information (Address, Phone(s))

Information Returned to Court from DPS
- Case ID
- Date of Service (Date & Time the Protective Order was Served

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

Information relating to Orders for Protection is now available to law enforcement agencies anywhere from 12 to 36 hours sooner than it was with paper transmission. Since the first 24 hours following a domestic incident are the most dangerous, immediate information helps officers protect victims from further violence. **The Court, and state and local law enforcement agencies save thousands of dollars every year by not having persons involved in the transmission of paper copies of these orders and information.**

When a protective order is served, either in court or by law enforcement, the information is sent to VINE, enabling victims to have immediate access to that information.

PROTECTIVE ORDER SERVED

The Protective Order Served exchange sends information from the Courts and DPS to the VINE system (Victim Information and Notification Everyday). When a protective order is served, either in court or by law enforcement, the information is sent to VINE for the purpose of providing victims with quick access to that information.

In Production Since: 6/29/2010
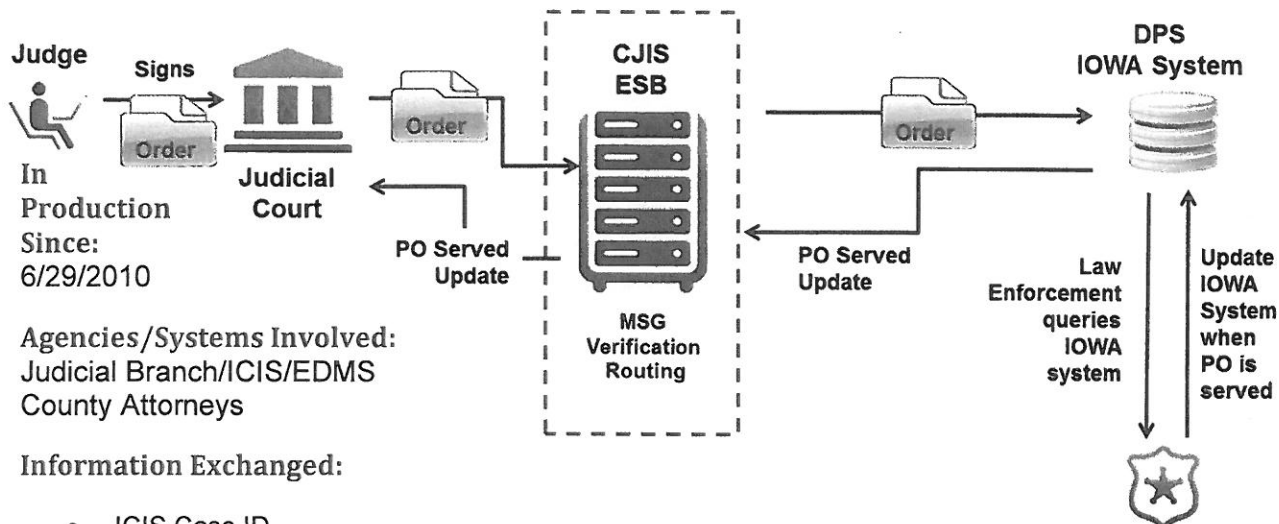
Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS/EDMS
County Attorneys

Information Exchanged:

- ICIS Case ID
- Charge (Class, Charge Code, Section Text)
- Person Identifiers (DCI number, FBI number, DOB, SSN, ICIS Pin)
- Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)
- Person Address & Phone Numbers
- County Attorney (Name, Attorney Number)
- Trial information Attachments

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
When a protective order is served, either in court or by law enforcement, the information is sent to VINE. The VINE system provides automated notification to all registered victims on a case, immediately notifying them when a protective order is served. Armed with this information, victims are better able to protect themselves, and can communicate more effectively with law enforcement. The exchange also helps County Attorneys and the Attorney General's Office more cost-effectively server crime victims, by reducing the costs of keeping them notified.

SEX OFFENDER ADDRESS UPDATES

Two separate exchanges help Law Enforcement Officers and Community Corrections Agents in the Department of Corrections keep better tabs on the State's population of Registered Sex Offenders.

When the Department of Corrections updates the documented address of a sex offender, it triggers the "DOC to DCI" exchange which is used to update the DPS-Division of Criminal Investigation's (DCI's) Sex Offender Registry, keeping this important public resource on sex offender tracking as current as possible.

Likewise, the DCI may learn of an updated address of a registered offender through law enforcement investigations or from other sources. When DCI updates a sex offender's address it triggers the "DCI to DOC" exchange, which pushes the new information to Corrections. Staff at DOC will check that address against existing addresses before updating their case files.

In Production Since:
May 2011

Agencies/Systems Involved:
DCI/Sex Offender Registry[3]
DOC/ICON

Information Exchanged:

- Initial Registration Date
- Offender (Name, Address, Phone)
- Person Identifiers (Sex, DOB, SSN, ICON #, FBI #, DCI #)
- Offender Supervision Status (Tier, Subject to 2000 Residency Restrictions, Subject to Prohibited Employment, Subject to Exclusionary Zone, Registry Expiration Date)
- Offender (Employment Information, Education Information)
- Victim (Sex of Victim, Age of Victim)
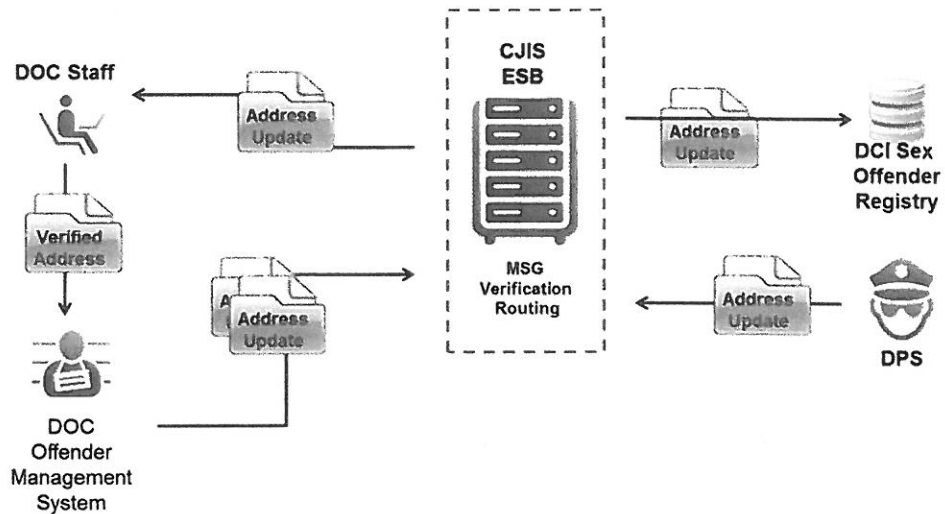
Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

Few public safety threats are as concerning to the public as child predators and repeat sex offenders. The CJIS Board chose these exchanges as priorities to ensure that these offenders do not slip through the cracks. Few electronic data exchanges have the same impact on safety, and on the public's confidence in public safety professionals' ability to protect them. The Departments of Corrections and Public safety also save thousands of dollars every year by not having employees involved in the transmission of paper copies of this information.

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[3] Public version available at www.iowasexoffender.com

COURT DISPOSITION & PAYMENTS

The Court Disposition & Payments exchange automates transmission of case disposition and financial obligation information from the Polk County Court to Polk County's Information Technology Division.   The data will advise the Polk County Sheriff and the Polk County Attorney that a court case involving an inmate who has accrued recoverable fees has resulted in a criminal conviction. The confirmation of criminal conviction allows the agencies to pursue collection actions.

In Production Polk County Since:
01/06/2012

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Polk County IT

Information Exchanged:

- Case ID
- Arresting Agency (Name, ORI)
- Defendant Name
- Defendant Identifiers (DOB, Marital Status, SSN, Driver License Number, ICIS Pin)
- Physical Descriptors (Sex, Race)
- Defendant Contact Phone
- Defendant Address (Type, Full Address, Start Date, End Date)
- Defendant Education (School Name, Grade)
- Defendant Employer Name

Case Disposition

- Adjudication (Type, Date & Time, Comments)
- Sentence (Type, Sentence Facility)
- Batterer Indicator
- Sentence Length (Years, Months, Days, Hours)
- Fine Amount
- Charge (Class, Code, Text)

Collection Information

- Defendant Obligation (Amount owed, Payee Name, Payor Name, Financial Code)
- Payment Receipt (Amount, Financial Code, payment date, Account Number, Payee, Payor)
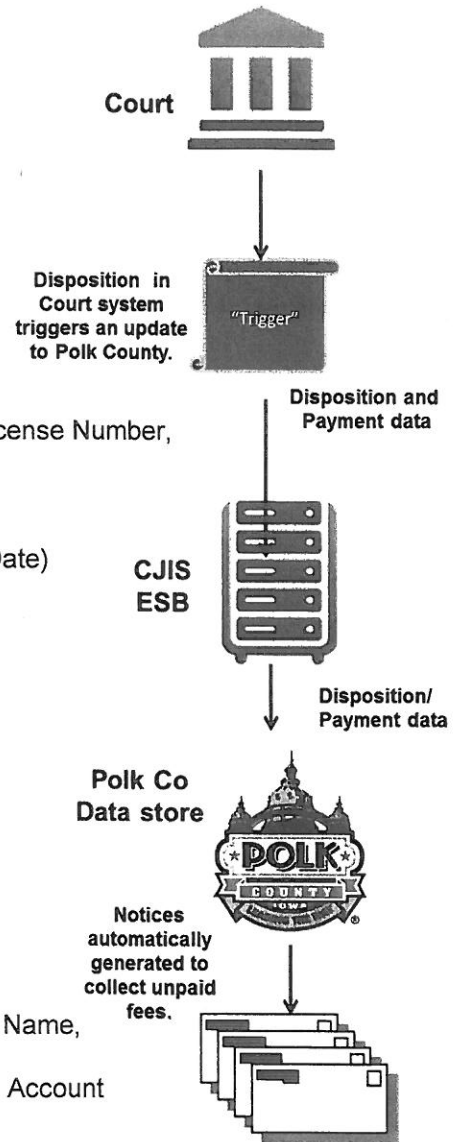
Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
This exchange will accelerate the County's collections of unpaid administrative fees that accumulate at jail booking, and are due upon conviction. Currently, these claims for reimbursement are hampered by a paper process, resulting in a significant backlog.   It is also expected that this exchange could benefit other counties, particularly the larger-population counties.. Polk County expects to collect an additional $2 million per year as a result of this exchange.

Court

Disposition in Court system triggers an update to Polk County.

"Trigger"

Disposition and Payment data

CJIS ESB

Disposition/ Payment data

Polk Co Data store

Notices automatically generated to collect unpaid fees.

ADULT AND JUVENILE COURT SERVICES – DATA WAREHOUSE

These two separate exchanges update CJJP's Adult and Juvenile Data Warehouses (ADW and JDW, respectively) on a daily basis. A web portal and a set of queries and reports enable CJJP to retrieve summary and statistical information on court cases and dispositions for selected jurisdictions, case types and time periods.

The Adult Court Services Exchange provides adult crime and court processing information from the Judicial Branch to the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse within the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.

The Juvenile Court Services Exchange provides juvenile information on juvenile petitions and adjudications from the Judicial Branch to the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse within the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning has been implemented.

Development Complete:
5/3/2010

In Production Since:
8/4/2008

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Adult/Juvenile Data Warehouses/CJJP

Information Exchanged:
Court case

Current Development:

Planned Enhancements:

EXCHANGES IN PRODUCTION – ROLLOUT IN PROGRESS

ELECTRONIC CITATIONS (ECCO)

The ECCO exchange automates the transmission of traffic citations from law enforcement agencies (TraCS) to the clerks of court.

First Deployment to Production:
5/29/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
Department of Transportation (DOT)
Law Enforcement: to date 65 jurisdictions are submitting citations via ECCO:

Municipal Police Departments and University Public Safety Agencies (42)

Altoona	Clive	Iowa State	Perry	University
Atlantic	Coralville	University	Pleasant Hill	Heights
Ames	Council Bluffs	DPS	Polk City	University of
Bettendorf	Davenport	Johnston	Pottawattamie	Iowa DPS
Burlington	Des Moines	Le Mars	Sioux City	Urbandale
Carter Lake	Dubuque	Marion	Storm Lake	Waukee
Cherokee	Ft Dodge	Marshalltown	Waterloo	Windsor Heights
Cedar Falls	Grinnell	Mason City	West Burlington	
Cedar Rapids	Indianola	Newton	West Des Moines	
Clinton	Iowa City	Oskaloosa		

County Sheriffs' Departments (20)

Buena Vista	Clinton	Harrison	Monona	Poweshiek
Cass	Dallas	Jasper	Plymouth	Scott
Cherokee	Des Moines	Johnson	Polk	Sioux
Clayton	Dubuque	Marshall	Pottawattamie	Woodbury

State Agencies   (3)

Iowa DNR	Iowa DOT Motor Vehicle Enforcement	Iowa State Patrol (DPS)

Information Exchanged:
Currently, the CJIS network is transmitting approximately 5,000 citations per week. This represents over 60 percent of all traffic citations written. The goal of the CJIS Program Office and the TraCS program is to roll out the ECCO exchange to additional agencies that, together with the existing agencies, comprise 80 percent of the citations written in the State of Iowa.

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
ECCO saves a significant amount of time for both law enforcement and the clerks of court. The estimated 350,000 tickets created annually in this manner do not need to be hand written by law enforcement or hand entered into the ICIS system by the clerks of court.

STATEWIDE CHARGE CODE TABLE

The Statewide Charge Code Table exchange will send information from a centralized charge table to the Department of Public Safety, the Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections, the County Attorneys (ProLaw and Judicial Dialog) and Local Law Enforcement.
This exchange has several parts:

Charge Table

> Multiple agencies contributed to creating the table, ensuring that it includes all data elements needed to effectively exchange charging information. This statewide charge table resides on the CJIS ESB and contains the statewide codes as well as all of the county ordinances.

Charge Code Web Page

> The web page will be used to add and modify codes. Staff at the Iowa Judicial Branch use a new Charge Table web application to add new statutes and updates as enacted by the legislature. Court Clerks also have the option of using the same web application to add county and municipal ordinances to the state charge table. The page will trigger the exchange to the agencies.

Charge Load

> The secure method for loading the new table onto an agency's systems.

Charge code exchange

> When a charge code is added or changed through the web page, a message will be sent to all of the end points.

Information Exchanged:

The Charge Table includes the following fields for each criminal and municipal statute (to date, there are over 65,000 entries in the table, over 60,000 of which are local ordinances):

- Statute Number
- Charge Name/Description
- Crime Severity (Felony/Misdemeanor Class)
- Enacted and Repealed Dates
- Flags: Forcible Felony; Mandatory Minimum; Enhancer Offense
- Crime Type, Sub Type and NCIC (FBI) Code
- Full-text description; Notes field
- Court costs and surcharge fields
- County Code (set to 00 for State Statutes)

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

As a result of the current decentralization of statute codes, the specific descriptions and charging levels are not consistent from one agency to another. This introduces ambiguity, and even inaccuracies into electronic data exchanges.

This exchange will ensure that all of the participating agencies are using the same information and that the charge information remains current and consistent.

VICTIM INFORMATION TRANSFER

The Victim Transfer exchange is the transfer of registered victim information, and is initiated by the County Attorney upon conviction of a defendant. The contact information for each registered victim on a case is sent electronically to the Department of Corrections ICON system. Upon receipt, the DOC verifies custody of the offender and determines what information will be imported into their ICON system.

The Victim Transfer exchange and Offender Release exchange are installed simultaneously at a given county.
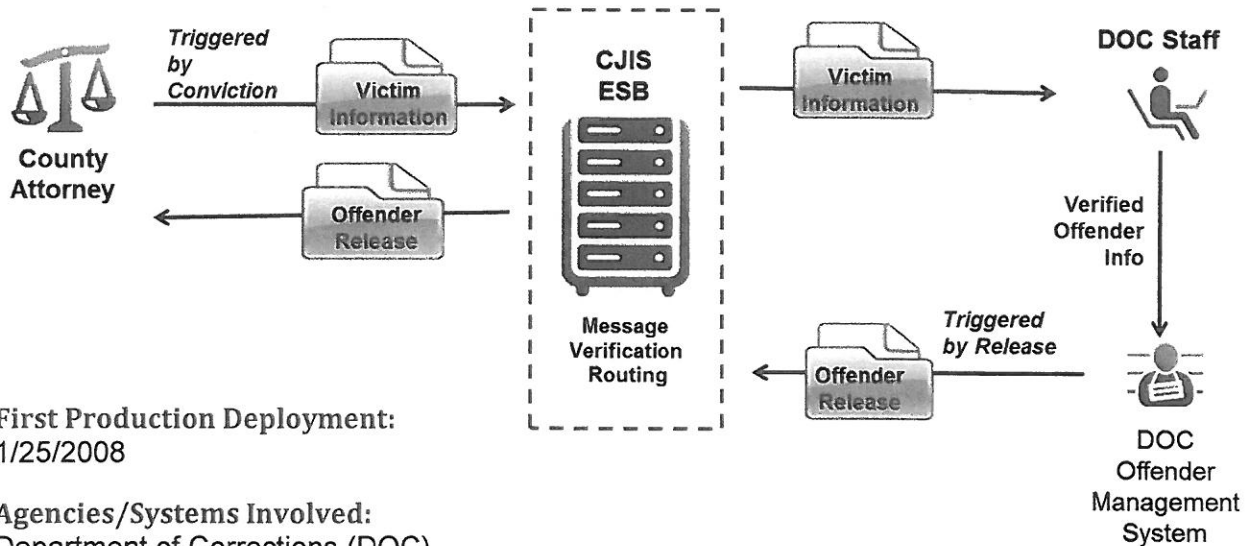
First Production Deployment:
1/25/2008

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Department of Corrections (DOC)
County Attorney's Offices (28)

Counties in Production
Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buena Vista, Butler, Carroll, Cherokee, Clinton, Dallas, Des Moines, Dubuque, Hancock, Henry, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Linn, Madison, Muscatine, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sioux, Tama, Warren, Winneshiek, Woodbury

Information Exchanged:

- Victim Name (Adult or Juvenile or Company)
- Juvenile Guardian Name
- Victim Contact Info
- Defendant Name
- Defendant's Sentence Date
- Defendant's Charge Information

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

The Victim Transfer exchange provides the DOC with information on an inmate's victims. This information is used in the housing, transfer and visitation lists for the inmate.

OFFENDER RELEASE

The Offender Release exchange occurs when the offender is scheduled to be released from the DOC. The release event triggers an exchange of offender information including a "released to address" which is sent to the County Attorney. Offender Release is a companion to the Victim Information Transfer exchange.

In Production Since:
2/25/2008

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Department of Corrections/ICON
County Attorneys (28)/ProLaw & Judicial/Dialog

Counties in Production:
Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buena Vista, Butler, Carroll, Cherokee, Clinton, Dallas, Des Moines, Dubuque, Hancock, Henry, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Linn, Madison, Muscatine, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sioux, Tama, Warren, Winneshiek, Woodbury

Information Exchanged:

- Offender Name
- ICON #
- Type of Release (Appeal Bond, Court Order Discharge, Escape or Death, Escorted Visits, Expiration of Sentence, Furlough, Parole, Shock Probation, Work Release)
- Release-To Location
- Release Date

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

County attorneys have a statutory obligation to provide notice to registered victims when an offender has been released from custody. The Offender Release exchange expedites the process of alerting the CA when an inmate is due to be released from a facility and moved back into the community. With this information, the CA can provide more up-to-date, accurate and reliable notification to victims and witnesses of the offender's release date and address.

REGISTERED VICTIM NOTIFICATION

The Registered Victim Notification exchange automates transmission of Victim contact information from the County Attorney to the Attorney General's office. This exchange will support the Attorney General's victim notification responsibilities, so when the County Attorney receives a Notice of Appeal it will trigger the Victim exchange to transfer the Victim data to the Attorney General's office. With this exchange, the County Attorney's office will be able to submit all current victim information electronically from the County Attorneys CMS to the Attorney Generals CMS.

In Production Since:
7/6/2010

Agencies/Systems Involved:
County Attorney
Attorney General

Counties in Production
Linn

Information Exchanged:

- Court Case #
- Victim (Name, Address, Phone, Preferred method of contact)
- Person Identifiers (DOB, SSN)
- Offender Victim Relationship
- Juvenile (Guardian Name, Address, Phone, Release to Guardian?)

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

Attorney General will have the Victim information as soon as a case is appealed

HEARING ORDER

The Hearing Order exchange automates the transmission of hearing order event schedules from the Judicial Branch to the County Attorney's office. When the court issues an order for a hearing, the court clerk schedules the Hearing in the court scheduler. Entering this schedule/event triggers an automatic transmission of the schedule/event data to the County Attorney's office.

In the counties that are using ProLaw as their case management system, URL inserts the new event or modifies an existing event in ProLaw.

Each County Attorney's office has the option of selecting which event types they want to consume. There are 42 different hearing event types to select from, including Initial Appearance, Arraignment, Pretrial Conference, Jury Trial, Plea & Sentencing, Delinquency Review, CINA Review and Probation Revocation Hearing.

First Production Implementation:
2/10/2010

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
County Attorney (ProLaw & Judicial Dialog)

Counties in Production
Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buena Vista, Butler, Cherokee, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Henry, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Madison, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sac, Sioux, Tama, Warren, Winneshiek, Woodbury.

Information Exchanged:
- Case ID
- Hearing Type
- Date & Time of Hearing
- Bond Amount & Type
- Hearing Event Status (Ready, Completed, Dismissed, Continued, Guilty Plea, Sentenced, etc.)

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

The Hearing Order exchange saves county attorneys' staff many hours of data entry. New scheduled hearings and modifications to current hearings are automatically entered into their case management system. The prosecuting attorneys also benefit from having more timely information, allowing them to more effectively prepare for cases and schedule their workload.

OWI COMPLAINT

The Operating While Impaired (OWI) Complaint exchange automates transmission of the OWI Complaint document from law enforcement's Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) system to the County Attorneys' Case Management Systems. Upon acceptance of the OWI Complaint data, the County Attorney's office will have the complaint document, and will be able to immediately use the data accepted into their CMS. In a subsequent phase of this exchange, the County Attorney will also be able to electronically submit the OWI Complaint data to the court.

In Production Since:
9/21/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Law Enforcement/TRACS
County Attorney/ProLaw

Counties in Production
Plymouth

Information Exchanged:
Offender Information

- Offender Name
- Offender Residential Address & Phone Numbers
- Person Identifiers (DCI number, FBI number, DOB, SSN, Digital Image)
- Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)

Complaint Information

- TraCS Case Number
- Citation Number
- Arrest Type
- Arrest Date & Time
- BAC Level
- BAC Refusal
- Offense Date & Time
- Charge (Class, Charge Code, Section Text)
- Violation Location
- Law Enforcement Agency
- Law Enforcement Officer Name, Signature & Date
- Notary Name, Signature & Date

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
The OWI Complaint exchange inserts the OWI complaint information directly into the County Attorney's case management system. A new case is automatically created in their CMS system with the exchange data. This provides immediate access to the complaint as well as saving many key strokes and eliminates data entry errors.

OWI REPORT

The Operating While Impaired (OWI) Report exchange automates transmission of the report to the County Attorney, from Law Enforcement as a PDF attachment.

In Production Since:
9/21/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Law Enforcement/TRACS
County Attorney/ProLaw

Counties in Production
Plymouth

Information Exchanged:

- Law Enforcement Case Number
- Attachment Identifiers
- Report Attachment

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
With this exchange, the County Attorney's office will be able to view, store, and print the report associated with an OWI Complaint directly from the Law Enforcement CMS. This data could also be submitted as a part of discovery and/or for entry as evidence in an OWI case.

MOWI

The Mobile Operating While Impaired (MOWI) exchange is an electronic transmission of the implied consent form which is generated as part of the OWI Complaint process. This exchange automates transmission of the MOWI as both a PDF attachment and data from law enforcements TraCS system to the County Attorney's office.

In Production Since:
9/21/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Law Enforcement/TRACS
County Attorney/ProLaw

Counties in Production
Plymouth

Information Exchanged:

Offender Information

Offender Name
Offender Residential Address
Offender Contact Phone Numbers
Person Identifiers (DCI number, FBI number, DOB, SSN, Digital Image)

Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)
Drivers License (Number, Issuing State, Class Code, Restriction Text)

Complaint Information

TraCS Case Number
Citation Number
Arrest Type
Arrest Date & Time
BAC Level
BAC Refusal
Offense Date & Time
Charge (Class, Code, Section Text)

Violation Location
Law Enforcement Agency
Law Enforcement Officer Name, Signature & Date
Notary Name, Signature & Date
Juvenile Released to Guardian
Juvenile Guardian (Name and Contact information)

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
The County Attorney's office will be able to process the data received more efficiently, to speed the processing and investigation of the circumstances depicted by OWI Complaint data. As with other OWI exchanges, this information exchange can be used to aid in making charge decisions more efficiently, and could eventually be submitted as a part of discovery and/or for entry into evidence in an OWI case.

NOTICE OF BOND POSTING

The Notice of Bond Posting Exchange provides the electronic sharing of bond posting information between the Judicial Branch and the county jail facility that processed the arrestee – typically a Sheriff's Offices. The court clerk dockets the Notice of Posting Bond upon receipt and approval of the bond. It is pertinent the Sheriff receives notice when an offender has posted bond, and can be released from custody.

In Production Since:
4/21/2009

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Jail facility/Jail Management System (JMS)
Judicial Branch

Counties in Production
Plymouth

Information Exchanged:

- Defendant Name
- Bond Posted Date & Time
- Bonding Agency Details
- Bond Type
- Bond Amount
- Charge Code
- Charge Code section
- Case ID

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:

The Bond Posting exchange alerts the Sheriff's office immediately when a bond is posted for an inmate in their custody.

EXCHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT/TESTING

ARREST WARRANT

The Arrest Warrant exchange will send warrant information from the Court to the IOWA system. The warrant will then be accessible by every law enforcement agency throughout the state.

Scheduled Production Date:
1st Quarter, 2012

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
DPS (IOWA System)
Law Enforcement (RMS or IOWA interface vendors)

Information Exchanged:

- Offender Name
- Offender Residential Address (Full Address, Start Date)
- Offender Contact Phone Numbers
- Person Identifiers (DCI number, FBI number, DOB, SSN, Medical Condition Cautions)
- Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)
- Drivers License (Number, Issuing State)
- Offender Alias Names
- Warrant (Issue Date, Miscellaneous Text, Originating Agency)
- Bail (Amount, Type, Condition)
- Court Case ID
- Charge (Class, Code, Section, Offense Date)
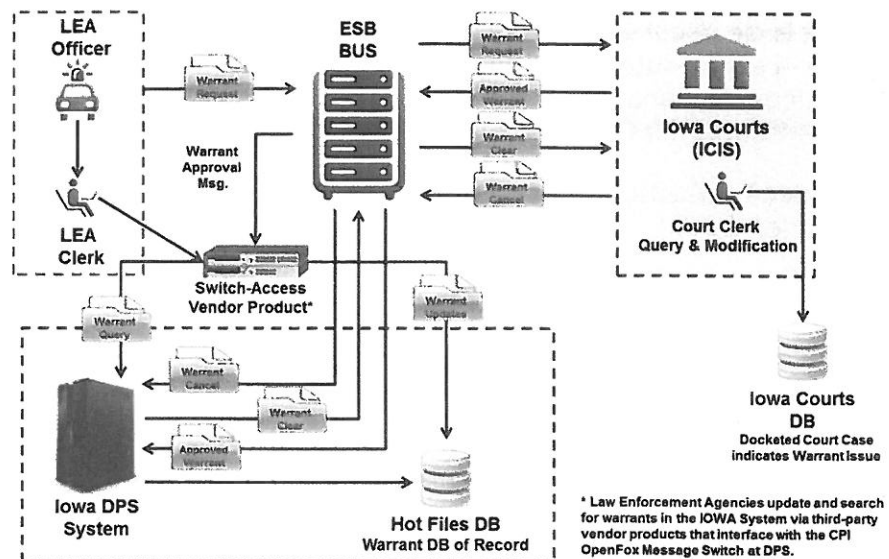
Current Developments:
DPS is beginning the training of law enforcement agencies necessary to bring this exchange on-line. Roll-out will begin on a county-by-county basis, and accelerate as training materials are developed.

Planned Enhancements:
The Warrant Clear and Warrant Cancel exchanges will complete the automation of warrant workflow.

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
Prior to this automated exchange, judges sign a paper warrant, which is hand-delivered to the Sheriff's Office or other serving agency. Staff at the Sheriff's Office then had to re-enter all of the information from the paper to the IOWA system.

This exchange eliminates the delays involved in paper delivery. It also reduces the data-entry required at the Sheriff's Offices. The end result is more accurate warrant information, available for law enforcement to act upon in a much shorter time.

WARRANT CLEAR

The warrant clear exchange sends information from DPS (IOWA system) to the Courts. When a warrant is cleared it signifies that the warrant was successfully executed by a law enforcement agency —i.e., the subject has been apprehended. The DPS system is updated with the warrant clear information and the exchange is sent to ICIS system. This exchange must also communicate to the Courts cases where a cleared warrant is subsequently re-issued.

Scheduled Production Date:
2nd Quarter, 2012

Agencies/Systems Involved:
DPS
Judicial Branch/ICIS

Information Exchanged:

- Iowa DPS SIN # (System Identification Number)
- Date Served
- LEA Identification
- Serving Officer Badge Identifier

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
With the Warrant Clear exchange, the court will know immediately when a warrant has been cleared on a case or a number of cases. Warrants carry a unique system identification number (SIN) that is used to find the Court Case(s) on which to docket the Clear event.

WARRANT CANCEL

The warrant cancel exchange sends information from the Courts to DPS (IOWA system). Warrants on a defendant, in the IOWA system, are identified by a unique SIN per LEA agency. When a county has numerous LEA agencies, a defendant may have more than one warrant per county.   When a defendant appears in county court on a case, the court can recall all the outstanding warrants on the defendant within that court. The defendant may have warrants in other courts/jurisdictions, these will remain.

In Production Since:

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS
DPS (IOWA System)

Information Exchanged:

- Iowa DPS SIN # (System Identification Number)
- Date cleared
- Court ORI#

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
Finding all related outstanding warrants, and ensuring an exact match between a defendant in court and the related warrants can be cumbersome, error-prone processes. This exchange, relying on a warrant's unique SIN #, ensures that the IOWA system will properly process the recall request, in a timely manner.

Throughout the life of a warrant, the above three warrant exchanges track the SIN #, and keeps it associated with the appropriate Court Case number, ensuring an appropriate match when warrant information is updated by either DPS or a Court.

CJJP WEB QUERIES

The CJJP Web Queries project will allow the public to submit a set of predefined quires to the CJJP data ware house through the CJJP public Web site.

INTEGRATED COURT BUNDLE: END-TO-END EXCHANGES ON COURT CASE PROCESSING

There is a series of exchanges currently in development and roll-out that, taken together, comprise the information exchanges between parties in criminal court cases.
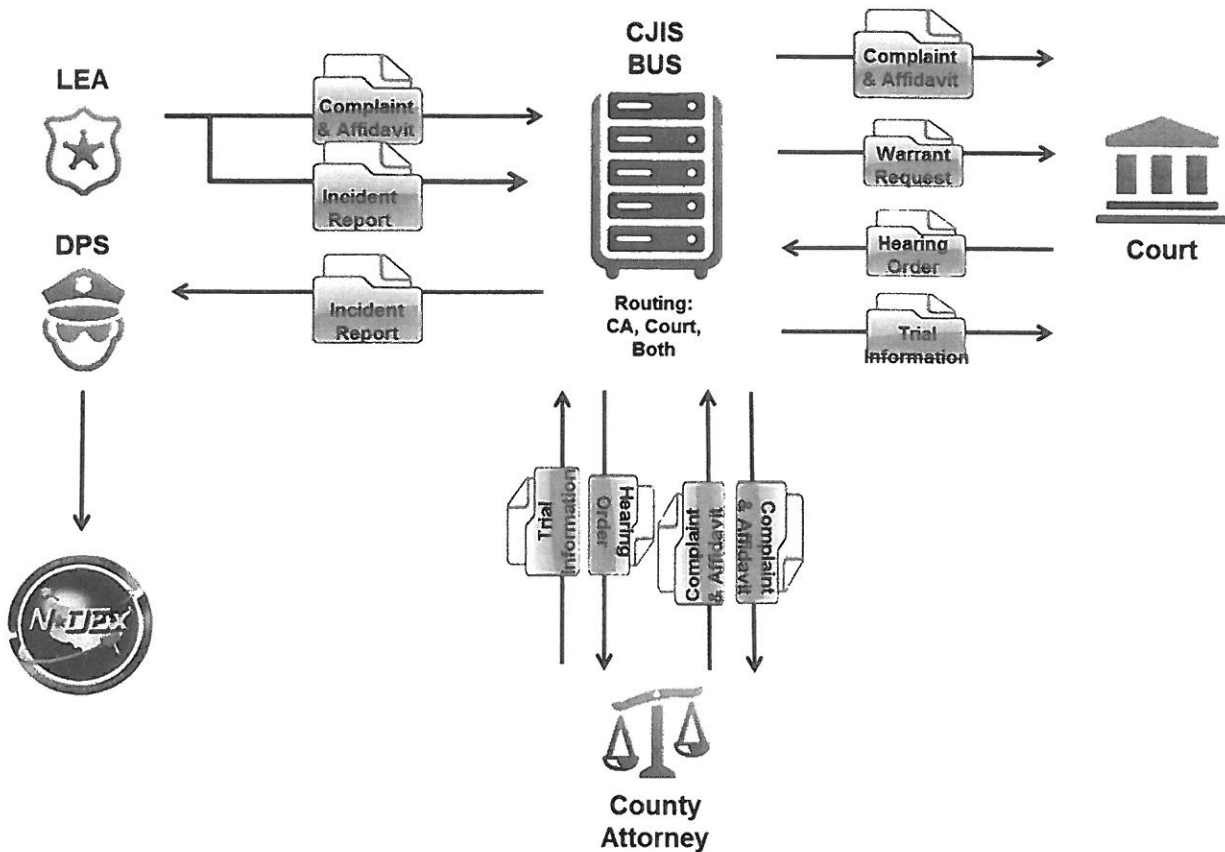
1. Law enforcement files Complaint & Affidavit
   - Complaint may indicate request for a warrant.
   - Court issues warrant, which is routed to IOWA system at DPS.
2. (optional) CA reviews, and files with courts.
3. Court creates Case, publishes Court Notice.
4. Court schedules events, triggering Hearing Orders.
5. CA files Trial Information.
6. Court publishes additional Hearing Order messages, as new events are scheduled.

Completion of this "bundle" of exchanges in any county will be coordinated with the implementation of the Courts' EDMS (electronic document management system). The following pages describe each of these exchanges in more detail.

INCIDENT REPORT

The Incident Report exchange will send information from local law enforcement to the County Attorney and on to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and their N-DEx (National Data Exchange) initiative.

The FBI's N-DEx system brings together data from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, including incident and case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole/probation information. N-DEx detects relationships between people, vehicles, property, locations, and/or crime characteristics. It "connects the dots" between data that is not seemingly related. The N-DEx system is accessed by participating law enforcement agencies throughout the nation.

- NIEM-Compliant format.
- Only submit incidents which a complaint has been filed.
- DPS is responsible for processing reports to N-DEX.

County Attorney systems may function as either a recipient of complaints for review from law enforcement, or as a submitter of complaints to the courts – or both.
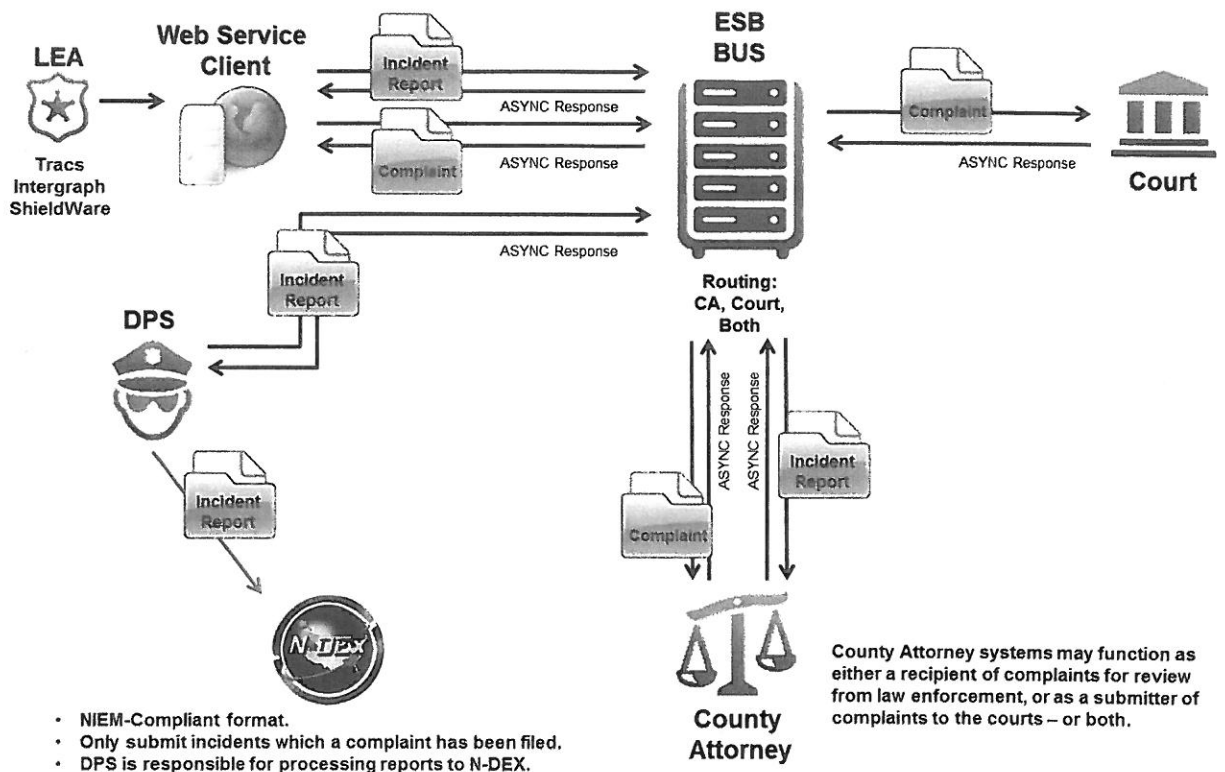
COMPLAINT

The purpose Complaint exchange is to automate delivery of the Complaint from law enforcement via Iowa's Traffic and Criminal Software ("TraCS") system, to the courts ICIS system with a copy to County Attorney or directly to County Attorney, for review and further processing.

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Law Enforcement
Judicial Branch/EMSS
County Attorney

Information Exchanged:

- Offender (Name, Address, Phone)
- Person Identifiers (DOB, SSN, Drivers License # and Issuing State)
- Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)
- Warrant (Issue Date, Miscellaneous Text, Originating Agency)
- Bail (Amount, Type, Condition)
- Charge (Class, Code, Section)
- Incident (Number, Location, Date)
- Juvenile (Guardian Name, Address, Phone, Release to Guardian?)
- Warrant Request
- No Contact Request
- Victim (Name, Address, Phone)
- Officer and Notary signatures
- Complaint PDF

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
The complaint exchange gives the court and county attorney immediate access to the complaint. This is especially important when the defendant is held in jail and will appear in court the next day.

COURT NOTICE

The Court Notice exchange automates transmission of the Court Notice information from the Court to the County Attorney offices. With this exchange, the Court will be able to electronically send the notice data and documents from the ICIS system to the County Attorney's CMS.

TRIAL INFORMATION

The Trial Information exchange automates filing of the initial Trial Information document from the County Attorney to the Court.

Once a felony case is filed in an Iowa Clerk of Court, the County Attorney has 45 days to file trial information with the clerk. This includes a detailed accounting of all charges to filed against a defendant, on a given case. Once the County Attorney has completed the necessary documents that are pertinent to the case, the exchange will automatically send data to populate the case in the ICIS system, as well as a PDF version of each document for storage in the Courts' EDMS system.

The Trial Information exchange relies on the Court Notice exchange, as a precursor, to establish the proper Court Case ID number, and ensure that it can be reconciled to the appropriate case in the Courts' ICIS system.

Planned Deployment:
Implementation will follow the implementation by the Courts of the EDMS system in each county.

Agencies/Systems Involved:
Judicial Branch/ICIS and EDMS
County Attorneys

Information Exchanged:

- ICIS Case ID
- Charge (Class, Charge Code, Section Text)
- Person Identifiers (DCI number, FBI number, DOB, SSN, ICIS Pin)
- Physical Descriptors (Ethnicity, Race, Sex, Height, Weight, Eye Color)
- Person Address & Phone Numbers
- County Attorney (Name, Attorney Number)
- Trial information Attachments

Cost Savings and Public-Safety Benefits:
This exchange streamlines the workflow for what is often a cumbersome manual process, requiring the cross-referencing paper documents with a court case number in the ICIS system. With this exchange, the County Attorney's office will be capable of filing Trial Information electronically directly from the County Attorneys CMS. The transmitted information may be accepted into the Courts ICIS system after review by the clerk. Upon acceptance of the transmitted data, the court will send back an acknowledgement along with a case number. This workflow automation will reduce errors in case-matching and data re-entry. It will also eliminate time delays in the initial processing of criminal cases, ultimately helping to reduce case backlogs, reduce prison stays of defendants awaiting trial, and improve the quality of information available to attorneys, judges and juries in felony cases.

FUTURE EXCHANGES

APPLICATION FOR NO CONTACT ORDER

The Application for No Contact Order exchange automates transmission of the County Attorneys Application for No Contact Order to the Court. This exchange will allow the County Attorney's office to submit the applications from the CMS to the Courts ICIS system electronically. With this exchange, upon acceptance by the Court all information required for issuance of a Temporary No Contact Order will immediately be available for review. This will allow the Court to review the request for protection, thereby increasing the ability for the judiciary to more immediately respond to the County Attorneys request.

FINAL DISPOSITION REPORT (GREEN SHEET)

The Final Disposition Report ("Green sheet") exchange automates transmission of Final Disposition data from the County Attorney or the Courts to the Department of Public Safety. This exchange will increase the number of incidents that have Court or County Attorney dispositions associated with the incident.

With this exchange, the County Attorney's office will submit Final Disposition Reports electronically from the CMS to the Iowa system, and the courts will also be able to immediately submit Final Disposition Reports from ICIS to the Iowa system. Another advantage to immediately sharing disposition data, in contrast to the current batch processing of this information, is the ability to reconcile the data being transmitted in real-time, leading to more efficient reconciliation of miss-matched records.

PROBATION REPORT OF VIOLATION

The Probation Report of Violation exchange automates transmission of Department of Corrections probation violation report information to the County Attorney. With this exchange, the Department of Corrections office will submit probation violation reports electronically from the DOCs ICON system to the CMS. This information will provide the County Attorney with data needed to initiate probation revocation proceedings, or to initiate targeted follow-up investigations of possible additional charges when necessary.

NOTICE FOLLOWING INITIAL APPEARANCE

The Notification of Initial Appearance exchange automates transmission of Notification of Initial Appearance data from the Court to the County Attorney. With this exchange, the Court will be able to submit all notifications electronically from the ICIS system to the CMS

ORDER TO TRANSPORT

The Order to Transport exchange automates transmission from the Court to the Department of Corrections. With this exchange, the Department of Corrections office will be able to receive all transport orders electronically into the ICON system from the ICIS system.

ICON/CCH OFFENDER MOVEMENT

The ICON/CCH Offender Movement exchange automates transmission of offender custody statuses from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Criminal Investigation IDENT

section. Custody statuses are descriptions of the subject's movements through the Department of Corrections system such as; "County Jail Hold", "Probation Discharge", "Escape Warrant Requested", etc.

LEA/DPS FUSION CENTER

The LEA/DPS Fusion Center exchange automates transmission of LEA complaint type data to the DPS Fusion Center. Fusion Centers are concerned with collecting and analyzing Suspicious Activity Reports.

DOC DATA TO N-DEX

The FBI's N-DEx program also accepts information on probation, parole and incarceration. The program has promulgated a standard for the exchange of this information, the Incarceration, Booking, Probation and Parole Information Exchange Package Documentation, or IBP2 IEPD.

This exchange would follow the pattern established by the CJIS Incident Report project, submitting selected Corrections data through the CJIS ESB, to the Department of Public Safety. DPS would then use the same connection established for Incident Report submission to publish those Corrections data to N-DEx.

This exchange would be supported by the FBI's N-DEx program. Specific requirements need to be established, with DOC taking the lead on identifying the information is would be willing and able to share with the national program, with Iowa's Statutory environment, and DOC's own operational policies and procedures.

DPS/DOC LIVE SCAN BOOKING

The DPS/DOC Live Scan Booking exchange automates transmission of finger print data from DPS to the Department of Corrections.

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Sharing, a program housed within the Iowa Department of Human Rights- Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division	www.cjis.iowa.gov
CJJP	The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division of the Iowa Department of Human Rights	
ESB	Enterprise Service Bus	
GRA	The Global Reference Architecture	www.it.ojp.gov/gra
NIEM	The National Information Exchange Model	www.niem.gov
SIN	System Identification number – a unique identifier that makes it possible to automatically update records in one system, triggered by events in another.	
ORI		
N-DEx	The FBI's National Data Exchange Program	http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/n-dex

Infrastructure Report (2012)

<u>CJIS Status Report</u>

December 29, 2011

Project Name and Description – (Enter criminal justice data <u>once</u>, share automatically with other criminal justice agencies)

<u>Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Integration Project</u> – Using a centralized computer system that meets or exceeds all federal and state security requirements, this initiative has developed a seamless, real-time, electronic information sharing system for members of the criminal justice community in Iowa. Historically, criminal justice information systems have been developed in isolation, resulting in independent systems that may share many common data concepts without being able to effectively communicate. The CJIS system is designed to enable the timely, efficient, and automated sharing of information within and between criminal justice entities at the state, local, and national levels.

Progress of Work –

A significant amount of progress has been made on this project since its inception in 2007, and specifically during the last year. The electronic exchange of real-time justice information is in process in more than 100 jurisdictions around the state (detailed information provided below). The CJIS Program Office, pursuant to CJIS Advisory Board directives, has plans for implementing several more information exchanges during the current fiscal year. Jurisdictions that participate in CJIS are using the information they receive daily as part of their current business process and workflow. On average, it takes approximately three seconds to perform a round trip, electronic transmission of CJIS information for any given information exchange. <u>This includes real-time information relayed to law enforcement officers that has resulted in increased officer safety and fewer victims of crime</u>.

The benefits of CJIS also include the elimination of information errors and redundant data entry, which provides more complete, current, and real-time data to criminal justice practitioners. This allows for improved and more immediate decision-making, operational efficiency, and an enhanced ability to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of local, as well as state-wide, justice related programs and laws. The CJIS Project collaborates with several criminal justice information system initiatives throughout the State of Iowa:

- Appriss (VINE system which provides notices to victims and others)
- The Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) system, which is administered by the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) and used by approximately 100 law enforcement agencies including the Iowa State Patrol and IDOT Motor Vehicle Enforcement.

- The Iowa Online Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System, which is administered by the Department of Public Safety and is accessed by all of law enforcement and numerous criminal justice agencies in the state.
- The Department of Corrections (DOC), Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON).
- Two systems maintained by the Judicial Branch: The Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) is the case management system used by all judges and court clerks, and Electronic Document Management System (EDMS), which the Judicial Branch is currently implementing on a county-by-county basis.
- The County Attorneys' ProLaw Case Management System
- The County Attorneys' Judicial/Dialog Case Management System
- The Sleuth Jail Management System
- Intergraph, the Records Management System (RMS) vendor for Des Moines PD and Cedar Rapids PD. These agencies host RMS services for Polk and Linn County Sheriffs, respectively, as well as several of the suburban agencies
- ShieldWare, the RMS vendor for Waterloo PD, Black Hawk County Sheriff, and approximately 40 smaller jurisdictions

Examples of the benefits that accrue to agencies participating in CJIS exchanges include:

- As soon as a judge approves a protective order, the information is transmitted to the Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System. That information is now available to law enforcement responders anywhere from 12 to 36 hours sooner than it was with paper transmission. Since the first 24 hours following a domestic incident are the most dangerous, immediate information helps officers protect victims from further violence.

- When the DOC documents a change in the address of a sex offender, that information is immediately sent to the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) which allows for faster updating of the State's sex offender registry and website. As a result, the public is made safer by the publishing of more timely information, and law enforcement officers save time in documenting and verifying addresses of sex offenders.

Currently, the CJIS Program Office has a number of exchanges in various stages of implementation. A fully implemented exchange means that: 1) the exchange is "in production" as the CJIS centralized computer system has been fully programmed to automatically receive and automatically transmit the information to be exchanged; and 2) that all possible state, local (and in some cases, federal) agencies are actively sharing the information through the CJIS system. Where exchanges are "in production" but not fully implemented, CJIS is ready and able to fully implement whenever individual agencies have completed necessary programming on their computer systems.

Here is the status of each exchange:

<u>**Exchanges in Production: 100% implemented**</u>

- **Adult Court Services.** The ICIS system sends information on all case filings and dispositions in adult criminal court to the Iowa Adult Data Warehouse (ADW) within the office of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP).

- **Juvenile Court Services.** Exchanges juvenile case petitions and adjudications from ICIS to the Iowa Juvenile Data Warehouse (JDW) within the office of CJJP.

- **Protective Order.** Exchanges information relating to the issuance of protective orders from the Judicial Branch to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and to local law enforcement through the IOWA System.

- **Protective Order Served.** The Protective Order Served exchange sends information from the courts or DPS to the VINE system (Victim Information and Notification Everyday). When a protective order is served, either in court or by law enforcement, the information is sent to VINE, enabling victims to have immediate access to that information.

- **Order for Pre-Sentence Investigation.** The Order for Pre-Sentence Investigation Exchange, which is the order issued by the Judicial Branch to the DOC requesting the completion of a pre-sentence investigation (PSI), has been implemented in all judicial districts. This exchange may be expanded to also provide a copy of the Order to the relevant County Attorney's system.

- **Pre-Sentence Investigation.** The completed PSI report is transmitted from DOC's ICON system to the Court's ICIS system.

- **ICIS to NICS.** Following the 2007 fatal shootings at Virginia Tech by an assailant who had a history of mental health orders, Congress expanded the National Instant Check System (NICS). This exchange automatically populates the NICS database maintained by the FBI with mental-health-related court orders, and judgments of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity.

- **OWI Disposition.** This exchange sends information from the Courts to the Department of Transportation. When a defendant is found guilty of an OWI offense the disposition is sent to the DOT's driver license system. Automatic updates at DOT ensure that the appropriate actions relating to driving privileges are enforced immediately.

- **Sex Offender Address (DOC to DCI).** A change in the documented address of sex offender triggers an exchange to update the DPS-Division of Criminal Investigation's (DCI's) Sex Offender Registry (www.iowasexoffender.com), keeping this important

public resource on sex offender tracking as current as possible. Updates to offenders' addresses are also passed from DCI to DOC's ICON system.

- **DPS/ICON.** Query from DPS to DOC for offender information, including photo identification. Officers are able to query DOC through the IOWA system to access data on any person that has been incarcerated, or is under community supervision. This capability has been extended to Nlets, the International Justice and Public Safety Network, providing information to investigators in other states, further leveraging Iowa's investigative resources.

Exchanges in Production/Exchanges less than 100% Implemented

- **Electronic Citations (ECCO).** The ECCO exchange automatically transmits traffic citations from law enforcement agencies to the clerks of court. To date, it has been implemented in 65 jurisdictions, including:

City / University Agencies (42)

Altoona PD	Le Mars PD
Atlantic PD	Marion PD
Ames PD	Marshalltown PD
Bettendorf PD	Mason City PD
Burlington PD	Newton PD
Carter Lake PD	Oskaloosa PD
Cherokee PD	Perry PD
Cedar Falls PD	Pleasant Hill PD
Cedar Rapids PD	Polk City PD
Clinton PD	Pottawattamie PD
Clive PD	Sioux City PD
Coralville PD	Storm Lake PD
Council Bluffs PD	Waterloo PD
Davenport PD	West Burlington PD
Des Moines PD	West Des Moines PD
Dubuque PD	University Heights PD
Ft Dodge PD	University of Iowa DPS
Grinnell PD	Urbandale PD
Indianola PD	Waukee PD
Iowa City PD	Windsor Heights PD
Iowa State University DPS	
Johnston PD	

County Sheriffs (20)

Buena Vista County SO   Johnson County SO
Cass County SO   Marshall County SO
Cherokee County SO   Monona County SO
Clayton County SO   Plymouth County SO
Clinton County SO   Polk County SO
Dallas County SO   Pottawattamie County SO
Des Moines County SO   Poweshiek County SO
Dubuque County SO   Scott County SO
Harrison County SO   Sioux County SO
Jasper County SO   Woodbury County SO

State Agencies   (3)

Iowa DNR
Iowa DOT Motor Vehicle Enforcement
Iowa State Patrol (DPS)

Currently, the CJIS network is transmitting approximately 7,000 citations per week. This represents over 60 percent of all traffic citations written. The goal of the CJIS Program Office and the TraCS program is to roll out the ECCO exchange to additional agencies that, together with the existing agencies, comprise 80 percent of the citations written in the State of Iowa.

This exchange saves a significant amount of time for both law enforcement and the clerks of court. The estimated 350,000 tickets created annually in this manner do not need to be hand written by law enforcement or hand entered into the ICIS system by the clerks of court, allowing for more accurate transfer of information.

- **Victim Transfer.** The Victim Transfer Exchange. Upon conviction, victim contact information is transferred to the DOC, to enable notifications via Offender Release and the VINE network. This has been implemented in the DOC and 18 county attorneys' offices.

- **Offender Release.** The Offender Release Exchange, which provides offender release information to county attorneys so that they can uphold their statutory obligation to provide notice to victims about the offender's release, has been implemented in the DOC and 18 county attorneys' offices.

- **OWI Complaint.** The OWI Complaint Exchange, which provides complaint information related to OWI offenses between local law enforcement and county attorneys, has been implemented in nine jurisdictions. The Judicial Branch will be added as a receiver of the information once their EDMS is implemented.

- **Application for No Contact Order.** The Application for No Contact Order exchange automates transmission of the County Attorneys Application for No Contact Order to the Court. This exchange will allow the County Attorney's office to submit the applications from the CMS to the Courts ICIS system electronically. With this exchange, upon acceptance by the Court, all information required for issuance of a Temporary No Contact Order will immediately be available for review. This will allow the Court to review the request for protection, thereby increasing the ability for the judiciary to more immediately respond to the County Attorneys request.

- **Final Disposition Report (Green sheet)**
  The Final Disposition Report ("Green sheet") exchange automates transmission of Final Disposition data from the County Attorney or the Courts to DPS. This exchange will increase the number of incidents that have Court or County Attorney dispositions associate with the incident.

  With this exchange, the County Attorney's office will submit Final Disposition Reports electronically from the CMS to the Iowa system, and the courts will also be able to immediately submit Final Disposition Reports from ICIS to the IOWA System. Another advantage to immediately sharing disposition data, in contrast to the current batch processing of this information, is the ability to reconcile the data being transmitted in real-time, leading to more efficient reconciliation of miss-matched records.

Exchanges Requested, Not Yet in Development

- **Probation Report of Violation**
  The Probation Report of Violation exchange would automate transmission of information from a DOC probation violation report to the County Attorney. This information will provide the County Attorney with data needed to initiate probation revocation proceedings, or, when necessary, to initiate targeted follow-up investigations of possible additional charges.

- **Notice following Initial Appearance**
  The Notification of Initial Appearance exchange would automate transmission of Notification of Initial Appearance data from the Court to the County Attorney. With this exchange, the Court will be able to submit all notifications electronically from the ICIS system to the County Attorney Case Management System (CMS).

- **Order to Transport.** The Order to Transport exchange would automate transmission of transport orders from the Court ICIS system into the DOC's ICON system..

- **LEA/DPS Fusion Center**
  The LEA/DPS Fusion Center exchange would automate transmission of local Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) complaint type data to the DPS Fusion Center. Fusion Centers are concerned with collecting and analyzing Suspicious Activity Reports. This

exchange would likely comply with National Information Exchange (NIEM) specifications.

- **DPS/DOC Live Scan Booking**
  The DPS/DOC Live Scan Booking exchange would notify the DOC whenever an individual is booked so that the ICON system could notify an offender's supervisor that their charge has had contact with law enforcement.

Total Estimated Cost of the Project

Project planning began in 2001, and the total estimated cost of project development (from all sources of funds) is expected to be $10,000,000 - $12,000,000.

List of All Revenue Sources Used for the Project

State appropriation; National Governor's Association (NGA) Grants; Byrne Grants; Justice Assistance Grants (JAG); National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Grants; Return on Investment (ROI) Funds; Homeland Security Funds; Local Government Innovation Funds; Agency Operating Funds; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funds.

Financial Summary - Of the yearly appropriations made by the General Assembly, actual CJIS expenditures have totaled between $1.02 million and $1.77 million dollars. Year to date and estimated FY 2012 expenditures are expected to be approximately $1.69 million. The 2012 expenditures will include purchases of replacement servers and software licenses.

ITEM	Actual FY2009	Actual FY2010	Actual FY2011	Estimated FY2012
Printing	0	1,717	0	
ITD Reimbursements	0	0	44,148.59	
IT Outside Services	986,425	1,543,431	1,667,333.60	
IT Equipment and Software	35,375	36,805	40,347.15	
Total	1,021,800	1,581,953	1,760,829.34	1,689,307

Date of Project Completion or Estimated Completion

June 30, 2014. It is expected that additional exchanges will need to be developed past this date to comply with federal regulations, changes in state laws, and needs of the Judicial Branch, Executive Branch, and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, CJIS has a state contract for SOA (Service Oriented Architecture) with DAS. Finally, there will remain a need to update hardware and maintain and, when cost-effective, update software licenses as long as exchanges continue to be made between agencies. In Iowa, when an exchange of criminal justice information is necessary, CJIS is explored as the first and most cost-effective option.