

2002 Annual Report

In Compliance with Minnesota Statute 299C.65, subd. 2

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Prepared by:

**Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Information Policy Group**

With the Assistance of the CriMNet Steering Committee

Table of Contents

I.	Executive Summary.....	1
II.	CriMNet Program.....	5
III.	Statewide Criminal Justice Projects	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	A. CriMNet Backbone Project	10
	B. CriMNet Carver County Pilot	11
	C. Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos (MRAP) Expansion/Maintenance	12
	D. Criminal Justice Data Network (CJDN).....	13
	E. Cardholder/LiveScan.....	14
	F. MN Court Information System (MNCIS).....	15
	G. Predatory Offender Registry (POR)	16
	H. Statewide Supervision System (S ³)	18
	I. Suspense.....	20
IV.	Local Criminal Justice Grant Program (§299C.65 subd. 5 to 8).....	22
V.	Other Related Projects.....	30
	A. Automated Pawn System (APS).....	30
	B. Improved Minnesota Drivers License Record System (IMDLIS)....	31
	C. Victim Information and Notification System Everyday (VINE)	32
	D. Web Services (e-Commerce) for Department of Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS).....	33
VI.	Legislative Mandates.....	36
	A. Criminal Justice Technology Infrastructure Improvements (§299C.65 subd. 8a).....	36
	B. Framework for Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems & Data Model (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(1))	37
	C. Responsibilities of Each Entity Concerning the Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Criminal Justice Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(2))	38
	D. Actions Necessary to Ensure that Information is Accurate and Up- to-date (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(3))	39
	E. Development of Systems Containing Gross Misdemeanor-level and Felony-level Juvenile Offenders (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(4)).....	39
	F. Development of Systems Containing Misdemeanor Arrests, Prosecutions, and Convictions (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(5)).....	40
	G. Comprehensive Training Programs to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(6))	41

H.	Continuing Education Requirements for Those Responsible for Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Data (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(7))	42
I.	Periodic Audit Process to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(8))	43
J.	Equipment, Training, and Funding Needs of State and Local Agencies (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(9))	44
K.	Impact of Integrated Criminal Justice Information on Individual Privacy Rights (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(10)).....	45
L.	Impact of Proposed Legislation on Criminal Justice System, Including Fiscal Impact, Need for Training, Changes in Information Systems, and Changes in Processes (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(11))..	46
M.	Collection of Data on Race and Ethnicity (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(12))	47
N.	Development of Tracking System for Domestic Abuse Orders for Protection (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(13))	48
O.	Processes for Expungement, Correction of Inaccurate Records, Destruction of Records, and Other Matters Relating to Privacy Interests of Individuals (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(14))	49
P.	Development of a Database for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Records and Whether Records Should be Public or Private and How Long Retained (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(15))	50
VII.	Final Recommendations	51
A.	Budget Recommendation	51
B.	CriMNet Program Recommendations	51
C.	Continued State & Local Project Efforts.....	52
D.	Other Recommendations & Legislative Changes.....	52

I. Executive Summary

Minnesota Statute 299C.65 requires the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group (“Policy Group”) to submit an annual report to the legislature, explaining progress on criminal justice information system and integration efforts.

CriMNet Program. CriMNet is a program to improve public safety in Minnesota by facilitating higher quality decisions at various points in the criminal justice process through better information and integrated business processes. This will be accomplished through a statewide framework of people, processes, data, standards, and technology focused on providing accurate and comprehensive data to the Minnesota criminal justice community.

The CriMNet Program is comprised of the state projects identified in Section III, the Local Project identified in Section IV, and the key initiatives discussed in Section VI of this Report. Even though the many individual projects and efforts are funded and managed by different agencies, they work together toward common CriMNet Program goals.

CriMNet integration business objectives should be tied to the three fundamental high level program goals and would derive direct benefit to public safety:

1. “Who are they?”
2. “What is their record?”
3. “What is their current status?”

Business objectives should be of two general categories:

- Those that facilitate making systems person-based resulting from a *biometric identification* (program goal #1); and,
- Those that provide for *defendant status checks at justice decision points* (program goal #2).

CriMNet program deliverables for 2004-2005 include:

- Complete the remaining tasks on the CriMNet Backbone
 - Specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons. Biometric person identity is the foundation of CriMNet.
 - Specific individual defendant status-checks at the critical justice decision points (detention release, arraignment/bail setting, etc.)
 - Statewide detention data on adults and juveniles
 - Out of home placement data repository jointly with Department of Human Services, (DHS)
 - Automation of Probation File Supervision transfer process
 - Continue statewide Implementation of Minnesota Courts Information System, (MNCIS).
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- Continued reduction of records going into suspense to meet legislative targets.
- Expand collection and use of digital mug shots for investigation and identification
- Expand coverage for electronic fingerprint capture and identification.
- Design for “lights out” real time identification to the booking location.
- Other project deliverables as set out in Sections III and IV of this report.

Statewide Criminal Justice Projects. Minnesota Executive Branch Agencies, Judicial Branch, Legislative Branch and Local Government have worked together on state criminal justice technology projects for many years. These efforts have resulted in significant improvements in the overall criminal justice system. Even though much has been accomplished over the past several years, more remains to be done. This Report includes a detailed explanation of statewide criminal justice projects and how they benefit Minnesota. It also includes recommendations for continuing and finishing such projects. The following projects are discussed in detail and recommendations from the Policy Group are included.

The following state project efforts should be continued through the 2004-2005 biennium, under existing agency base budgets:

- Complete the remaining tasks on the CriMNet Backbone, including the search capabilities, document exchange functions, and the specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons, and the specific individual defendant status-checks at criminal justice decision points.
 - Proceed with the implementation of the Carver County Pilot, as defined.
 - Complete the statewide implementation of the new MNCIS court information system.
 - Continue the implementation of the Statewide Supervision System (S3) into detention and juvenile facilities.
 - Enhance and maintain the biometric identification systems of LiveScan and mug shot Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos, (MRAP) photo image.
 - Begin the redesign of the integrated criminal history process including biometric identification..
 - Continue work on other project recommendations in Sections III, as appropriate for the next biennium.
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Local Criminal Justice Projects. Local Minnesota criminal justice agencies have also worked together with Executive Branch Agencies and Courts to improve Minnesota justice. To this end, the Legislature has appropriated grant funds for local criminal justice improvement projects that follow and implement the statewide criminal justice enterprise model. This Report includes a detailed description of the current grant projects under this program. The Policy Group recommends the continuation of the local implementation grant projects in the five pilot counties.

- Anoka County CAD/RMS System Integration
- Anoka County Detention System
- Anoka County/Dakota County Joint Attorney Case Management
- Dakota County Criminal Justice Information Integration Network (CJIIN)
- St. Louis County Criminal Justice Integration Project
- Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative (MCCC)

Key Areas of Focus. The Minnesota Legislature requires the Policy Group to review and report on a number of key areas that are important to Minnesota criminal justice integration. This Report includes a discussion of the progress that has been made in these key areas over the past several years.

- Criminal Justice Technology Infrastructure Improvements
 - Framework for Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems & Data Model
 - Responsibilities of Each Entity Concerning the Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Criminal Justice Information
 - Actions Necessary to Ensure that Information is Accurate and Up-to-date
 - Development of Systems Containing Gross Misdemeanor-level and Felony-level Juvenile Offenders
 - Development of Systems Containing Misdemeanor Arrests, Prosecutions, and Convictions
 - Comprehensive Training Programs to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information
 - Continuing Education Requirements for Those Responsible for Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Data
 - Periodic Audit Process to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information
 - Equipment, Training, and Funding Needs of State and Local Agencies
 - Impact of Integrated Criminal Justice Information on Individual Privacy Rights
 - Impact of Proposed Legislation on Criminal Justice System, Including Fiscal
 - Impact, Need for Training, Changes in Information Systems, and Changes in Processes
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Key Areas of Focus - Continued

- Collection of Data on Race and Ethnicity
- Development of Tracking System for Domestic Abuse Orders for Protection
- Processes for Expungement, Correction of Inaccurate Records, Destruction of Records, and Other Matters Relating to Privacy Interests of Individuals
- Development of a Database for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Records and Whether Records Should be Public or Private and How Long Retained

Budget Recommendation. The Policy Group is committed to continuing to make improvements to the Minnesota criminal justice system and work toward better integration of systems. However, it is also cognizant of the estimated State budget shortfall. Its budget recommendation for the 2004-2005 biennium reflects both of these. The Policy Group recommends that criminal justice integration efforts continue under existing agency base budgets.

Other Recommendations.

- The Legislature should consider the attached report, *Criminal & Juvenile Justice Proposed Language for Recommended Statute Changes*, which addresses data policy changes for CriMNet.
 - The Legislature establish a centralized authority to develop, and maintain a statewide statute table database. The Statute Table is a centralized database, for use by all criminal justice agencies, which contains descriptive data about all criminal charging provisions. Therefore it must be carefully managed and maintained. The Revisor of Statutes is in a good position to assist with this task, as new criminal statutes are enacted.
 - Expand the statutory membership of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group should be expanded to include four voting members from local criminal justice agencies.
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II. CriMNet Program

CriMNet is a program to improve public safety in Minnesota by facilitating higher quality decisions at various points in the criminal justice process through better information and integrated business processes. This will be accomplished through a statewide framework of people, processes, data, standards, and technology focused on providing accurate and comprehensive data to the Minnesota criminal justice community.

The CriMNet Program is comprised of the state projects identified in Section III, the Local Project identified in Section IV, and the key initiatives discussed in Section VI of this Report. Even though the many individual projects and efforts are funded and managed by different agencies, they work together toward common CriMNet Program goals.

The CriMNet Steering Committee was recently established by the Policy Group to monitor and review the CriMNet Program, and provide tactical oversight. The Steering Committee is comprised of assistant commissioners and state and local criminal justice and information technology managers.

The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force also assists the Policy Group and the Steering Committee to set direction and propose policy.

Together, these bodies have recently defined CriMNet integration objectives, technical approach, deliverables, and benefits, as included herein.

Integration Objectives. CriMNet integration business objectives should be tied to the three fundamental high level program goals and would derive direct benefit to public safety:

1. “Who are they?” (Offenders use alias names and dates of birth – a biometric is the only foolproof method of identifying people.) **This is the fundamental building block to all integration.**
2. “At this decision point, what do we know about their record?” (e.g., what is their arrest and conviction record, are they a registered predatory offender, etc,?)
3. “At this decision point, what is their current status in the justice system statewide?” (e.g., are they wanted for another offense, are they on pretrial release status somewhere else, is this activity a probation violation?)

CriMNet business objectives should be of two general categories:

- Those that facilitate making systems person-based resulting from a *biometric identification* (program goal #1); and,
 - Those that provide for *defendant status checks at justice decision points* (program goal #2).
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Possible **integrations**¹ are:

*Biometric Identification*¹

1. Warrants linked to biometrics.
2. Probation/detention/release records tied to biometrics.
3. Court records tied to biometrics.
4. Disposition linked to arrest biometrically (no “suspense” records).
5. Arrest record linked to mug shots biometrically.
6. Predatory offender records linked to criminal history data biometrically.
7. Court notice linked to the predatory offender database biometrically.

*Status Checks at Decision Points*²

1. At law enforcement contact check contacts/history/warrant/probation/release/predatory offender status and photos.
2. At booking intake automatically check warrant/probation/release status including photos.
3. At detention release automatically check warrant/probation/release status including photos.
4. At charging automatically check history and warrant/probation/release status including photos.
5. At arraignment/bail setting automatically check warrant/probation/release status including photos.
6. At sentencing automatically check record and warrant/probation/release status including photos.
7. At post conviction custodial release automatically check warrant/probation/release status including photos.
8. At end of probation supervision automatically check warrant/probation/release status including photos.

Technical Approach. The data standards and representation would be based concretely on the business needs analysis and a set of common principles, allowing the integration exchanges and XML data representations to be developed over time. The technical infrastructure and development processes should be designed to leverage existing state resources and agencies, augmenting them with critical skills and technologies as needed. Opportunities to develop and electronically publish common code standards (e.g., statewide statute table) would be examined and factored into the development effort.

The integrations will be based on discrete services (e.g., biometric search, warrant status lookup, etc) that will be accessible by state and local applications. The brokers and services will be compatible allowing for the combination of services in response to specific business needs (e.g., a single SID search request could return a criminal history, a mug shot, and Predator Offender Registry [POR] history).

¹ These are objectives based on information available at this date. Further analysis could lead to somewhat modified integration initiatives.

Deliverables

- Criminal Justice Integration Backbone
 - Specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons. Biometric person identity is the foundation of CriMNet.
 - Specific individual defendant status-checks at the critical justice decision points (detention release, arraignment/bail setting, etc.)
 - Statewide detention data on adults and juveniles
 - Out of home placement data repository jointly with DHS
 - Automation of Probation File Supervision transfer process
 - Statewide MNCIS implementation for improved warrant, release, no contact and disposition/sentencing data (for example, level of conviction to support Brady weapon prohibition).
 - Continued reduction of records going into suspense to meet legislative targets.
 - Statewide collection and use of digital mug shots for investigation and identification
 - Expanded statewide coverage for electronic fingerprint capture and identification.
 - Design for “lights out” real time identification to the booking location, and ubiquitous implementation of less expensive 2-print or slap-print identity verification technology (squad cars, courtrooms, etc.).
 - Other project deliverables as set out in Sections III and IV of this report.
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Benefits

- Automated transfer of probation supervision between agencies/counties increasing the ability of supervision agencies in holding offenders more accountable. Expedites the transfer of probation cases thus reducing the time that an offender goes untracked, thereby increasing public safety.
 - Accurate timely and complete warrant, release, no contact and disposition/sentence data.
 - Statewide person-based court data.
 - Person-based records based on certain identification (fingerprints). No reliance on defendant to provide true name and date of birth.
 - Statewide mug-shots (linked to fingerprints) to support identification and investigation
 - Real-time identification and defendant status while defendant is at the booking location (design).
 - Statewide probation and detention information at all offense levels. Law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals access to who is under supervision, what special conditions they are required to adhere to as well as who to contact for further information (probation officers, jail staff, etc.) 24 hours a day/7days a week.
 - Out of home placement data repository to support monitoring statewide to track numbers and cost of out of home placement of juveniles (joint effort with the Department of Human Services).
 - Justice agency decisions based on defendant status and history and linked to biometrics.
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III. Statewide Criminal Justice Projects

State agencies have been working on projects over the past ten years to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and availability of criminal justice information. With over 1100 criminal justice agencies in Minnesota, it is a significant challenge to identify statewide solutions and coordinate cross-agency efforts.

Minnesota state agencies, including the Departments of Public Safety, Corrections, Administration, and Finance, along with the Courts, have taken the lead by developing enterprise architecture to address problems and gaps in criminal justice systems and business practices. These entities have also collaborated with local agencies over the past several years to ensure that CriMNet integration end-goals and solutions will significantly improve public safety in Minnesota.

This section provides a summary of major state criminal justice initiatives. Each project summary includes a description of the overall effort, what has been done (status), benefits to Minnesota, what is left to do, and a recommendation.

A. CriMNet Backbone Project

Project Description

The CriMNet Backbone is one mechanism to accomplish business integration across Minnesota criminal justice agencies. It will leverage the data from different agencies to improve the quality of information at various decision points in the criminal justice process.

Benefits to Minnesota

The backbone approach is the most efficient way to accomplish business integration without triggering major changes to existing operational systems. Its design provides for a middle-point connection, to which each existing system connects. It guarantees delivery of integration even though operational systems may be down from time-to-time.

What Has Been Done (Status)

Search capabilities have been designed and will be completed in January 2003 for three systems: MNCIS, the Statewide Supervision System, and MJNO.

Document exchange functions have been designed and will be built by the end of January 2003. These include the exchange of a complaint form from the MCAP system to the backbone and then to MNCIS; and the warrant notification and court disposition from MNCIS to the backbone.

What Is Left to Do

Remaining tasks on the CriMNet Backbone include bringing the Carver County Proof of Concept into testing, running it as Proof of Concept test site, testing the search capabilities on the three systems (MNCIS, SSS, and MJNO), testing the limited document exchange function, and evaluating the results.

In addition:

- Specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons. (Biometric person identity is the foundation of CriMNet.)
- Specific individual defendant status-checks at the critical justice decision points (detention release, arraignment/bail setting, etc.)

Recommendation

During 2004-2005, complete the remaining tasks on the CriMNet Backbone, including the search capabilities, document exchange functions, the seven specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons, and the seven specific individual defendant status-checks at criminal justice decision points.

B. CriMNet Carver County Pilot

Project Description

The Carver County Project is a pilot version of the CriMNet Backbone in a production environment that will be used to appropriately size the system, evaluate and test concepts, determine & test security requirements and measure transaction load and usage. It allows the MNCIS POC to fully test the new MNCIS application's enhanced functionality.

Benefits to Minnesota

The benefit of the Carver County Pilot is to test the CriMNet Backbone in controlled environment with minimal impact to the systems participating in the pilot.

What Has Been Done (Status)

The Backbone Pilot hardware is in place, security requirements have been identified, adapters to the MNCIS, Statewide Supervision System and MJNO have been completed and are in test, user interfaces have been designed and are being reviewed, and the criminal complaint workflow process and procedures are being established.

What Is Left to Do

Remaining tasks on the Carver County Pilot include testing workflow in the adapter for MNCIS, establishing the required connections to run the pilot, finalizing the user interfaces, training users, establishing a help desk, and develop testing criteria and user acceptance criteria.

Recommendation

Proceed with the implementation of the Carver County Pilot, as defined.

C. Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos (MRAP) Expansion/Maintenance

Project Description

This project consisted of two major components:

- The first was to develop a statewide repository for arrest photos. This provides for a central repository of arrest photos and the capabilities to search on numerous characteristics, create photo lineups, create mug shot books and provide for facial recognition.
- The second was to make available a booking system for those counties that didn't currently have one. Thirty-two counties took advantage of this opportunity.

Benefits to Minnesota

- Provides a central database of arrest and booking photos submitted by Minnesota law enforcement agencies that can be queried by any criminal justice agency wanting to participate in the system.
- Provides criminal justice agencies the opportunity to search arrest and booking photos from a variety of law enforcement agencies, to create lineups and witness viewing sessions from those photos and to enroll unidentified persons into the facial recognition component in an attempt to obtain an identity.

What Has Been Done (Status)

- Installation of computerized booking systems with digital image capabilities for participating agencies.
- Financial assistance for the implementation of interfaces with agencies having existing computerized booking systems with digital image capabilities.
- 65 agencies (53 of which are county booking/jail facilities) are actively pursuing submission to the database and 56 are successfully submitting at this time.
- 1272 users representing 96 agencies currently have access to the system.

What Is Left to Do

- This project as funded is complete except for bringing on additional users as they sign their joint powers agreements.

Recommendation

- Identify funding to pay for the annual maintenance of the system.
 - Identify funding to support additional installations of computerized booking systems with digital image capabilities and/or interfaces to existing computerized booking systems with digital image capabilities for the remaining 34 MN county booking/jail facilities.
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- Identify funding to support the integration of computerized booking systems with livescan, records management, jail management systems, and computerized criminal history.
- Identify funding to support the development of processes which establish biometric links between systems, including: Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos (MRAP) / Automated Fingerprint Identification System, (AFIS) / Computerized Criminal History, (CCH).

D. Criminal Justice Data Network (CJDN)

Project Description

The CJDN network project consisted of three major components:

- The replacement of the existing dedicated SNA network with a new higher speed TCP/IP based network.
- The rollout of a client based software product for accessing the state message switch.
- A standard for interfacing other computer based applications to the message switch.

Benefits to Minnesota

- Provides the network backbone for APS, POR, MRAP, MJNO, SSS and LiveScan to name a few of the systems that utilize this backbone for data transmission.
- Provides high speed network connection for over 570 agencies, 8,000 devices and 15,000 users.
- This connection provides criminal justice agencies access to Minnesota Hot Files (Impounded Vehicles, Automated Attempt to Locate files, Warrants, Orders for Protection, MN Gang files, Limited Predatory Offender data, vehicle registration, driver's license information, and criminal justice reporting data), FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), (National Warrants, Missing Persons, Stolen Property, Violent Gang and Terrorist Files, and many others) the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) (which provides access to many of the same files in all the other states and Canada) and access to the Computerized Criminal History.

What Has Been Done (Status)

- This rollout was completed in 2001.

What Is Left to Do

- We continue to rollout network connectivity to new agencies as it is requested.

Recommendation

- Explore the use of the CJDN to provide a means of satellite and wireless access to criminal justice agencies.
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E. Cardholder/LiveScan

Project Description

The Cardhandler/LiveScan project, funded under Katie's Law, automates the collection of fingerprints at local law enforcement agencies.

- It allowed the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to provide LiveScan technology for electronic fingerprint capture to all sheriff offices, larger police departments, select correction facilities and selected courts.
- It provided for the workflow from capture of fingerprints during the booking process through the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) identity verification and Computerized Criminal History (CCH) updating at the BCA.
- Fingerprints and arrest information is automatically forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the national AFIS database.
- Prints are also searched against the BCA's Latent database of fingerprints left at crime scenes.

Benefits to Minnesota

- Criminal History information is updated within hours rather than weeks for paper fingerprint cards. This allows law enforcement agencies to confirm the identity of subjects arrested.
- Fingerprints are electronically forwarded to the FBI where they are checked for identification and National wants/warrants. Ninety percent are checked in less than 2 hours.

What Has Been Done (Status)

- The Card Handler has been implemented and 126 LiveScans have been deployed by the BCA to every sheriff's office and many larger courts, corrections facilities, and local police departments.

What Is Left to Do

- This project as funded is complete.

Recommendation

- Implement Card Handler Phase 1A to speed up and improve accuracy of identification through AFIS. Examples are viewing slap prints and fingers simultaneously and presenting candidate matches in order of highest probability of match. The contract for Phase 1A has been signed.
 - Implement Card Handler Phase 2 to automate the workflow from AFIS sites including Hennepin County. Funding has been identified for this effort.
 - Identify funding to pay for the annual maintenance of the Livescans.
 - Roll out more LiveScans to additional large volume local police departments, court facilities, and corrections facilities.
 - Develop replacement strategy for LiveScans as they reach their end-of-life and need replacement.
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F. MN Court Information System (MNCIS)

Project Description

MNCIS is a multi year project to re-design the Court's business processes and implement a new statewide court Case Management System that is fully integrated with CriMNet. Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS) will replace the existing case management system in 87 counties, including supporting technologies where appropriate. It will include integration with the Court's criminal justice partners via CriMNet

Benefits to Minnesota

- Improve overall quality of justice and public safety
- Enhance judicial decision making and public safety by providing adequate & timely info
- Improve effectiveness and efficiency of case flow management
- Improve efficiency, convenience, certainty and service to those impacted by court's case management
- Improve management and administration of the courts (i.e. records mgmt, appropriate access to documents & reduce time searching for documents)
- Satisfy public's legitimate information needs about matters under the jurisdiction of the court system.
- Improve ease of use & support of the court's operational & information system (i.e. improve ease of information entry, update and query)

What Has Been Done (Status)

During the past year, a contract with Tyler Technologies was completed and signed. Since then, the project team and Tyler have been working to complete development and enhancements to the Odyssey/MNCIS system that will provide Minnesota-specific functionality. Some of the areas that have been covered include dispositions and sentencing for criminal and juvenile cases, citation processing, financial, and civil judgments and writs. In addition, work that will support integration with the courts' business partners has been done, including individual meetings with agencies to position both the courts and the agencies for success via CriMNet or a direct integration where necessary.

The project, its sponsors' and the MNCIS Steering Committee have also agreed and worked on planning for the initial rollout of Odyssey/MNCIS as a proof of concept in Carver County. As a result, the system functionality and business practices have been limited to what is needed for that initial rollout.

What Is Left to Do

The system will be deployed to Carver County beginning February 3, 2003. During the proof of concept period, additional development will be done that will position the courts to implement Odyssey/MNCIS across the rest of the state. We believe that by June 2003, 90% or more of the necessary functionality will be completed.

The proof of concept will include joint development with CriMNet of workflow around the processing of the criminal complaint, integrations around dispositions and warrant notification, and notification to the BCA/CCH that will support fewer records going into suspense.

Finally, joint planning with Hennepin County has started and will allow a smoother implementation in Hennepin, which is scheduled to be the second implementation once Carver is deemed to be stable and complete.

Recommendation

Deploy the Carver County proof of concept. Continue development to position the courts to implement the system across the rest of the state. Continue the joint development and testing of the CriMNet workflows around the criminal complaint, warrant notification, and dispositions. Conduct joint planning with Hennepin County for MNCIS implementation.

G. Predatory Offender Registry (POR)

Project Description

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) has been Minnesota's central repository for Predatory Offender Registration (POR) data since 1991. During the last 11 years numerous pieces of legislation have been passed; the legislation has had a direct impact on the amount and type of information the BCA is required to maintain for each offender. It was increasingly difficult to modify the old database to keep up with the legislative changes. Additionally, information maintained in the old system was accessible to law enforcement agencies only via telephone or facsimile. In January of 2001, the BCA contracted with a vendor to design and build a new POR system.

- One of the goals of the project was to provide a Windows based application that allows law enforcement officials to access the Predatory Offender (POR) database over the Internet and through a Law Enforcement Message Switch/National Crime Information Center (LEMS/NCIC) interface.
- Another goal was to allow the POR unit to effectively monitor and manage the registrants.
- Additionally, the new system includes automated faxing capabilities and the ability to capture all information mandated by the legislature.

Benefits to Minnesota

- The new POR database is extremely beneficial to law enforcement and corrections agencies across the state. The system allows access to POR information twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The database also provides a powerful investigative tool that allows investigators to search for offenders based on demographic areas, physical characteristics, vehicle descriptions or similar offenses.
 - The database has also streamlined the flow of information into and out of the POR Unit. The ability to send automated fax notifications to law
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enforcement agencies has greatly improved the efficiency of the POR staff and has led to faster processing of information.

What Has Been Done (Status)

- From January 1, 2001, through June 30, 2001, the MACRO Group designed and implemented the programming for the POR database. On July 1, 2001, information from the old VAX database was converted to the new system and the staff in the POR Unit began using the new database.
- From September 1, 2001, through December 1, 2001, six test sites began accessing the POR database via a secure Internet connection. On December 1, 2001, the BCA officially rolled out the database to law enforcement and corrections agencies across the state.
- As of December 17, 2002, 225 agencies and 2,035 users have been granted access to the system. Feedback from these users has been used to modify and upgrade the existing system.

What Is Left to Do

The development project is completed. During the course of the next 6-12 months the POR Unit hopes to complete the roll-out to all applicable users. By June of 2003, every sheriff's office in the state should have access to the POR database.

Recommendation

- In the future the POR Unit intends to complete an interface with the Courts, which will allow the BCA to identify potential registrants at the time of conviction/sentencing.
 - The POR Unit also plans to explore opportunities to receive POR information electronically. These plans may also lead to the pursuit of legislation surrounding electronic signature issues.
 - Pursue integration with the courts to obtain the State ID (SID) as part of the court registrant data pass. This would allow the POR data to be biometrically linked with the arrest, provide automated integration with the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system, and also be biometrically linked with mug shots (MRAP) when that system is biometrically linked with CCH.
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H. Statewide Supervision System (S³)

Project Description

The Statewide Supervision System (S³) is a secure centralized website containing information on anyone under probation/supervised release, as well as anyone booked into jails, prisons or detention facilities. In addition, the Department of Corrections and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission have collaborated to eliminate the manual sentencing guidelines worksheet process by including automated sentencing guidelines worksheets in S3. The Statewide Supervision System is accessible to criminal justice agencies only as per Minnesota Statute 299C.147 and public defenders as per Minnesota Statute 611.272.

Benefits to Minnesota

The Statewide Supervision System provides the first capability to access statewide probation and detention information at all offense levels. Law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals can now quickly learn who is under supervision, what special conditions they are required to adhere to as well as who to contact for further information (probation officers, jail staff, etc.) 24 hours a day/7days a week. Over 11,000 detailed individual searches are completed each week.

Success Stories:

An officer with a metro county Sheriff's office was investigating an offender who had been sentenced to prison on a Friday but accidentally released from jail on Saturday morning (even though additional charges were pending). The investigators had two known associates and queried the Statewide Supervision System. One associate was listed as active on probation but on warrant status. Arriving at the listed last known address, the probationer with the outstanding warrant was found and arrested in addition to the offender sentenced to prison. An officer with the Ramsey County Sheriff's office arrested a suspect for four felonies plus two misdemeanor warrants out of Hennepin County. In searching the Statewide Supervision System, 19 matches were found including two active probation cases. The suspect was found to have 14 outstanding warrants for these cases. The Statewide Supervision System identified the probation officers and provided a mechanism for contacting the probation officer with the location of the suspect in jail for action on the probation violations.

In Anoka County Community Corrections, an offender showed up for intake and insisted that he had not been on probation before. By using the Statewide Supervision System, staff determined that he had been and was still on probation in three other probation agencies - including for misdemeanors. The Statewide Supervision System provides the only statewide availability of information on misdemeanor supervision (domestic assaults, etc.).

In Pine County, an offender came in for a domestic Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) and the court information had yet to be received in the probation office. Through the Statewide Supervision System, prior convictions (including prior domestics) were found and able to be addressed during the PSI interview. The offender had left a question mark under his prior record on the questionnaire. In addition, the probation officer was able to find through the Statewide Supervision

System that a prior PSI had been completed and the probation officer was able to obtain a copy the same day. The probation officer was better able to deal with the offender that had actually been in prison for assaulting his wife, then girlfriend, with a knife in a prior domestic case.

In Fillmore County, an offender showed up in the probation office indicating that the court sent him down to complete an alcohol assessment. He indicated that he had left the Olmsted Jail that morning but wasn't able to explain his current status. By using the Statewide Supervision System, probation staff was able to find out that he was actually on temporary release from the Olmsted County Jail just for the Fillmore court appearance. In addition, a current alcohol assessment had just been completed in Olmsted County and the Statewide System provided the contact name and phone number to get the current assessment information. In Scott County, an offender was appearing in court for sentencing. The probation officer and attorneys did not yet have complete information on prior treatment history. Rather than having to re-schedule the hearing and bring everyone back on another day, the judge was able to access the Statewide Supervision System and find the information on prior treatments and complete sentencing at the original scheduled time.

From the Eagan Police Department: A sergeant was working on a theft by swindle and had only first and last name for a suspect. By using the Statewide Supervision System a possible match was found and the probation officer contacted. With additional information and a list of associates gained from the probation officer, several thousand dollars of merchandise was recovered. Felony charges were initiated and the probation officer noted the probation violations. The offender is currently in jail on those charges. This case may also lead to narcotics information via the Drug Task Force.

During the training of a detective, the Bloomington Police Department used a partial suspect name and was able to locate the suspect and his most recent address. They were able to prosecute the case with information obtained in less than two minutes.

What Has Been Done (Status)

The current status of the Statewide Supervision System:

- Probation/supervised release information from all 87 counties.
 - Direct link to the Department of Corrections' prison inmate data.
 - Jail booking data from 72 county jail facilities plus 31 municipal holding facilities 1,997,122 client records currently available for search.
 - Sentencing Guidelines worksheet data for all counties since August 2000.
 - Over 5,200 users statewide representing police, sheriff, county attorney, court, probation, and prison.
 - Interagency agreement with Department of Human Services for Out of Home Placement Project to collect comprehensive statewide information on juvenile out-of-home placements and associated costs (per Laws 1999, Ch. 216, Art. 6, Sec. 21).
 - Statement of Work issued for Out of Home Placement Project; initial data definition design/analysis complete.
 - Initial stakeholder meeting and design for probation file transfer project.
-

What Is Left to Do

- The Statewide Supervision System is working to complete the detention link with the remaining four county jail facilities.
- Work on the Out of Home Placement data repository is to continue with the process design and agency beta testing scheduled to be completed by June.
- A second major project continuing this fiscal year is the initial prototype for an automated probation case transfer process. The current paper process of transferring supervision of offenders between jurisdictions can allow for a lag time in holding offenders accountable thus affecting public safety.
- Funding is required in future biennial budgets for ongoing support and maintenance of the entire Statewide Supervision System and its components.

Recommendation

Continue progressing on the Statewide Supervision System. Complete the detention link with remaining four county jail facilities. Continue work on the process design and agency beta testing with respect to the Out of Home Placement data repository. Continue work on the initial prototype for an automated probation case transfer process. In future years, pursue funding for ongoing support and maintenance of the entire system and its components.

I. Suspense

Project Description

The goal of the Suspense Project is to improve the completeness and accuracy of Minnesota's Criminal History Records by helping to ensure that all required fingerprint cards and accompanying identification data are received at the BCA and that court dispositions are added to the criminal record.

- This project is comprised of analysis, outreach, and business process reengineering changes, individual technical projects and enhancements to the current CCH system.
- The success of the Suspense Project is dependent on available resources within agencies and the ability to implement improved business practices at both the state and county level

Benefits to Minnesota

- This project will help assure complete and accurate biometrically based criminal history back ground checks for law enforcement purposes, licensing, gun checks, employment and application to other positions of trust.
-

What Has Been Done (Status)

- Programmatic changes to the CCH and CJAD systems and manual resolutions have resulted in the removal of approximately 300,600 suspense records.
- The flow of Suspense records entering the system has been greatly reduced.
- A single inquiry now displays both the biometrically based data and the data that is based only on Name/DOB.
- The Suspense Management analysts have made over 160 visits to the agencies to work on suspense records and improve business practices.

What Is Left to Do

- Continue to implement recommended changes to the CCH System.
- Allow agencies to fix their suspense records and correct live CCH errors online. Immediately notify agencies when a record goes into suspense.
- Identify a unique identifier that can be tracked through all systems from arrest to disposition to linking of disposition with fingerprint/arrest record.
- Identify and develop processes that ensure that all fingerprints are captured.
- Continue to work with agencies to adopt business practices that ensure that the BCA gets fingerprint cards.
- Immediately Notify agencies when a record goes into suspense.
- Resolve 90,000 more suspense records that are in the “tub” to meet legislative goals.
- Reduce suspense flow from current 39% to 30% by June 30, 2002.

Recommendation

- Implement a unique Identification number.
 - Ensure that agencies are sending in Fingerprint cards.
 - Develop interface between CCH and MNCIS that includes targeted misdemeanors, error handling, and checking for arrest records at court filing.
 - Begin development of an interface with MCAPS
 - In conjunction with other integration projects, begin to look for methods to biometrically link fingerprint data/CCH with other systems.
-

IV. Local Criminal Justice Grant Program (§299C.65 subd. 5 to 8)

The local criminal justice grant program established under M.S. §299C.65 has helped state and local agencies work together toward common criminal justice goals. It provides matching funds for select local integration improvements that are committed to following the enterprise architecture and serve as examples for statewide solutions.

This section describes the current status of the local grant program.

Project Description

Since 1997, the legislature has appropriated funds to assist local criminal justice agencies with criminal justice system projects that advance the goals of CriMNet. All grant awards must meet the criteria identified in §299C.65.

What Has Been Done (Status)

In 2001, the following grant applications were awarded:

- Anoka County CAD/RMS System Integration
- Anoka County Detention System
- Anoka County/Dakota County Joint Attorney Case Management
- Dakota County Criminal Justice Information Integration Network (CJIIN): CAD/Mobile/RMS Systems Integration
- Dakota County Criminal Justice Information Integration Network (CJIIN): Expanding the CJIIN Web System
- St. Louis County Criminal Justice Integration Project
- Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative (MCCC)

Currently, all applications are awaiting final contract execution. They are delayed awaiting contract finalization. \$3,000,000 was appropriated for these grants; \$119,149 is encumbered for Anoka CAD/RMS system.

A detailed description of each grant is provided.

Anoka County CAD/RMS System Integration

Description: Currently, all police departments in Anoka County share a common Records Management System (RMS) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, which are not integrated. The RMS uses a web browser application and has been deployed over 80 mobile data computers with cellular modems to reach officers in the field.

Grant funding will allow the county to integrate the CAD and RMS data by replicating the data to a new database server, providing access through an enhanced web browser application. In addition, Anoka County will expand the use of the mobile data computers to provide access to the new system throughout the county and eventually state-wide as the system is migrated to the CriMNet backbone.

Impact: Anoka County expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Reduction in data entry errors and duplicate information.
- Increase in the number of officers able to enter and retrieve data in the field.
- Increase in the standardization of shared data within the county and municipal law enforcement agencies.
- Increase in the consistent identification of the individuals across agencies and correct attribution of criminal history to an individual.
- Availability of CAD information through a web browser as soon as the incident occurs.

Replication: Expansion of the current CAD and RMS data systems and placement on the CriMNet backbone will allow as many officers in the field as possible to access this application statewide. Anoka County plans to disseminate their knowledge and experience after working on this project to other agencies interested in utilizing this CAD/RMS software.

Cost: \$119,149 in grant funding; \$228,600 in local cash match

Anoka County Detention System

Description: The Anoka County Sheriff's Office currently utilizes the "Enfors" computer system, which is a non-relational database. While it contains arrest warrant and jail information the users need, it is difficult to navigate and utilizes less than adequate reporting functions. The three adult detention systems within Anoka County utilize different small PC-based system, which are not connected.

Grant funding will allow Anoka County to integrate the Sheriff's Department civil processing data, arrest warrants, and all detention facility information into a single Detention Management System. This will allow the county to transfer individuals from one site to the next without entering record information twice, to increase employee safety as they will have full inmate information and incarceration records readily available, and to create a more efficient working environment with all three detention sites on one system.

Impact: Anoka County expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Reduction in redundant data entry and increase in more accurate information.
- Availability of more complete individual and incident data, eliminating data transfer delays.
- Increase in availability of information throughout the county due to upgraded technology.
- Reduction in the number of connections to the system due to the decrease in the number of databases the system utilizes.

Replication: Anoka County will re-engineer their internal business processes to more adequately reflect CriMNet protocol, thus creating a detention management system more easily replicated by other jurisdictions.

Cost: \$750,000 in grant funding; \$817,000 in local match (\$603,000 cash match, \$214,000 in-kind match)

Anoka County/Dakota County Joint Attorney Case Management

Description: Anoka and Dakota counties currently utilize separate automated and manual case management systems, which are not compatible with the CriMNet backbone and are not web-enabled. These separate systems are not able to share criminal justice information.

Grant funding will allow these counties to develop a common attorney case management application, using web technology to exchange digital information between counties and across the state. Anoka and Dakota counties will enter into a joint powers agreement for this collaborative process and will re-engineer their business practices in order to move forward with this project. In addition, they are working with Ramsey and Washington Counties to fit their needs as well. County Attorney Offices will be able to quickly exchange information about individuals, incidents, and cases daily with local police and sheriff's departments, courts, public defenders, city attorneys, and Community Corrections.

Impact: Anoka and Dakota counties expect the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Increase in efficiencies in the management and exchange of criminal justice data, saving staff time searching for and exchanging information manually.
- Facilitation of better case oversight and preparation by prosecutors and support staff.
- Reduction in duplicate data entry and resulting potential for data entry errors, saving staff time and improving data accuracy.

Replication: This collaborative effort will place a well-working case management system on the CriMNet backbone and provide an option for other counties to replicate. The participating counties will share their design experience and business practices with other county attorney offices to help them understand and replicate this new system, as desired and appropriate.

Cost: \$600,000 in grant funding (\$300,000 each for Anoka and Dakota counties); \$694,000 in local match (\$394,000 Anoka cash match, \$150,000 Dakota cash match, \$150,000 Dakota in-kind match)

**Dakota County Criminal Justice Information Integration Network (CJIN):
CAD/Mobile/RMS Systems Integration**

Description: This project will replace Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Mobile Communication software that currently exists in "closed" architecture systems, and it will integrate with our current Records Management System. These systems are utilized by four law enforcement agencies: Dakota County Sheriff's Office, Inver Grove Heights Police Department, South St. Paul Police Department, and Cottage Grove Police Department in Washington County. Key technical objectives of the new system will be to provide a stable hardware/software system environment that can adapt to rapidly changing technology and support the exchange and integration of information with other criminal justice agencies.

All participating agencies are in the process of deploying Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) equipped with cellular modems. This project will expand the current mobile functionality and provide the officers in the field with access to vital CAD and Records information along with other critical criminal justice data and applications. This project will also provide the capability to capture data at the source, which will be shared with other local applications such as Automated Ticket Writer, Countywide GIS Crime Mapping, and CJIN Web System.

Our current environment relies upon radio traffic to disseminate information between officers in the car and dispatch center personnel. This project will significantly enhance the amount of data that will be accessed from the squad car providing a greater degree of safety for our officers. The new systems will reduce radio traffic and free up the amount of work and duplicate efforts currently being performed by dispatch center personnel. The project will focus on capturing information at the source and sharing data electronically to ensure accuracy throughout the process. Measurable attainment of these outcomes would be realized upon system implementation.

Impact: Dakota County expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Improved information on individuals and incidents across jurisdictions
 - Improved access to criminal justice data for criminal justice professionals
 - Reduction in research time for investigators
 - Reduction in use of staff time to answer status questions about individuals and incidents
 - Reduction in paper processing of reports
 - Improved information flow across jurisdictions
 - Consistency of data definitions across the criminal justice business enterprise
 - Improved integrity of individual, case and incident data across the criminal justice business enterprise
 - More efficient work flow
-

- Reduction of time spent processing forms and reports
- Reduced data entry demands
- Reduction in Dakota County's criminal history suspense file entries
- Increased coordination between Dakota County criminal justice agencies

Replication: After the upgrades to the current system are complete, the CJIN system will then be placed on the CriMNet backbone to allow other jurisdictions to access the local database. The tools and infrastructure used to create the upgraded system will use the CriMNet standards, thus allowing other jurisdictions to easily replicate the basic design of the system for their own purposes.

Cost: \$255,000 in grant funding; \$255,000 in local cash match

Dakota County Criminal Justice Information Integration Network (CJIN): Expanding the CJIN Web System

Description: This system currently provides the capability for local Police Departments and agencies to transfer information to the County Attorney's Office over a secured network. The system will expand to provide 4 primary functions: serve as a query and reporting tool accessing information from existing disparate criminal justice systems via the web eliminating the cost of client license fees, provide multi-jurisdictional mobile functionality across multiple mobile vendors, provide a countywide data entry tool to automate the entire book and release process, and automate the jail intake forms to expedite the booking process for individuals brought into custody. It will capture booking information via the web from either networked or mobile devices and pass that information to the Visionics Livescan System, ImageWare Mugshot System, and local RMS including Visions, Logis, and Enfors, the Sheriff's Office Jail Management System.

This system allows Dakota County Sheriff's Office and Police Departments, Cottage Grove Police Department, criminal justice agencies and departments (County Attorney, Courts, and Community Corrections), and additional restricted government agencies access to countywide data through a web browser via a secured network. The system controls access by static IP addresses through the firewall and we have currently granted access to every agency in the county. The system also has security at the application level and we currently have granted access to over 200 users, and the requests continue to increase.

This project will significantly enhance the amount of data available which was a common concern mentioned by criminal justice personnel during the interview process in the creation of the Dakota County CJIN Implementation Plan. It has already reduced the number of phone calls received and the time spent faxing out warrant reports in our warrant division and we anticipate that it will help reduce the number of phone calls to our jail and records division and eliminate the faxed reports when that information is made available. It will streamline data entry by capturing information at the source and thus provide accuracy throughout the process, which would result in fewer records ending up the Suspense file.

Impact: Dakota County expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Improved information on individuals and incidents across jurisdictions
- Improved access to criminal justice data for criminal justice professionals
- Reduction in research time for investigators
- Reduction in use of staff time to answer status questions about individuals and incidents
- Reduction in paper processing of reports
- Improved information flow across Jurisdictions
- Consistency of data definitions across the criminal justice business enterprise
- Improved integrity of individual, case and incident data across the criminal justice business enterprise More efficient work flow
- Reduction of time spent processing forms and reports
- Reduced data entry demands
- Reduction in Dakota County's criminal history suspense file entries
- Increased coordination between Dakota County criminal justice agencies

Replication: This project could very easily be replicated in other jurisdictions because of the tools and infrastructure that are being used to build and deploy the system. Dakota County Sheriff's Office has already met with Duluth Police Department to share ideas and concepts. There have also been very preliminary discussions with other County Sheriff's Offices who are current users of the Enfors System.

Cost: \$800,000 in grant funding; \$997,741 in cash and in-kind match in local match (\$1,527,200 cash match)

St. Louis County Criminal Justice Integration Project

Description: St. Louis County's multi-jurisdictional Police Records Management System currently gives users the ability to share certain information records through the use of common indices and shared data fields. This information includes: case/incident/activity logs, arrest and booking data, citation tracking, warrant and patrol logs, gang information, asset forfeiture data, crime analysis, and pawn shop data.

Grant funding will allow the department to integrate the current law enforcement system with a county attorney system into a web-enabled database and to increase the amount of criminal justice data that will be entered, including individual, case, and incident records. The City of Duluth and other agencies from the five-county Arrowhead Region will also be added as users, increasing the multi-jurisdictional nature of the system. The new system will utilize wireless data transfer, allowing officers to access the database in the field.

Impact: St. Louis County expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Reduction in data entry time resulting in increased time for better case-building.

- Decrease in investigative time needed for research per case.
- Decrease in missing, inaccessible, or inaccurate data.

Replication: As with the other systems, the St. Louis Criminal Justice Integration Project will be placed on the CriMNet database, allowing users to access the local law enforcement and prosecution data and applications. This new integrated modular system will be built using the CriMNet common design architecture, which allows other agencies to replicate its applications.

Cost: \$800,000 in grant funding; \$800,000 in local match (\$520,000 cash match, \$280,000 in-kind match)

Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative (MCCC)

Description: The current Court Services Tracking System is operational in 86 counties, providing probation case management and administrative functionality for probation agencies throughout Minnesota. Like many current criminal justice systems, it is a collection of different development and reporting tools, resulting in inconsistent data entry and faulty query capability. It cannot be upgraded for future technology.

Grant funding will allow MCCC to eliminate data redundancies, greatly expand data collection and query capability, convert the existing stand-alone databases, and provide complete probation information statewide. The twenty major functions of the new system will include: client demographics, photo, address, and employment history; court case details and disposition; client supervision and risk details; warrant and safety alert tracking; financial tracking (fees, etc.); and link to the statewide offender supervision system.

Impact: MCCC expects the new system to have the following measurable outputs:

- Elimination of duplicate data entry.
- Integration of probation components/Elimination of numerous data collection devices.
- Standardization of probation data elements and practices.
- Increase in data integrity and accuracy.

Replication: As with every grant-funded system, the Court Services Tracking System will be built using the CriMNet standards, thus allowing the code to be replicated by other users, and will be placed on the CriMNet backbone for information sharing statewide.

Cost: \$640,000 in grant funding; \$760,800 in local match (\$425,600 cash match, \$335,200 in-kind match)

What Is Left to Do

- 1) All grant contracts need to be executed and funds encumbered.
 - 2) All grant projects must be closely monitored.
 - 3) Funds must be distributed at appropriate intervals.
 - 4) The end results must be documented and shared statewide.
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Recommendation

Continue the local implementation grant projects in the five pilot counties.

V. Other Related Projects

A. Automated Pawn System (APS)

Project Description

The APS Automated Pawn System® is a fee supported multi-jurisdictional electronic records system developed, copyrighted and administered by the City of Minneapolis.

- It electronically receives, maintains and disseminates pawn shop transaction information to law enforcement agencies in Minnesota, Wisconsin and (soon) North Dakota via a client-based program.
- Currently, 57 agencies subscribe to APS – 37 are query only agencies (do not have pawn shops) and 20 are contributing agencies with a total of 39 pawn shops. Both user groups pay a one-time fee to join.
- Query only users pay \$72 per month for 7x24 access to the data. Contributing agencies pay no monthly fees, just \$1.00 per transaction, which they pass through to their stores.

Benefits to Minnesota

- The APS Automated Pawn System addresses the Government's responsibility to regulate pawn shops in order to identify and minimize illegal activities, recover stolen property, verify compliance with applicable laws and insure a legitimate environment for consumers by decreasing the cost of regulation, improving police services and effectiveness; enabling 7x24 information sharing among law enforcement and regulatory authorities, and impacting related crimes.
- This year, using the shared data in APS, Minneapolis investigators have recovered 672 items stolen there – 82% of which were recovered in pawn shops outside Minneapolis!

What Has Been Done (Status)

- This is a production system developed by the City of Minneapolis and is being expanded both in Minnesota and across the country.

What Is Left to Do

- Minneapolis continues to lead the advancement of this system through out Minnesota and the country.
 - Minneapolis is currently developing an interface with the state's Law Enforcement Message Switch in order to check pawn data against the national stolen property files.
 - Minneapolis is pursuing a connection with the Canadian stolen article files.
 - Minneapolis is working with the state to make this system a state system not just a local system.
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Recommendation

- Develop a business case for review and approval by the Policy Group

B. Improved Minnesota Drivers License Record System (IMDLIS)

Project Description

Project funding is from a Federal Grant, focused on Section 164 of TEA-21 Penalty Transfer (Repeat DWI Offender Sanctions), and is intended to enhance the access, accuracy and utility of Driver Services information, thereby improving problem driver management and traffic safety, reducing license fraud, and, where appropriate to project mission, improving customer service and Driver Services operational efficiencies.

Benefits to Minnesota

- Improve problem driver management and traffic safety.
- Reduce license fraud.
- Improve customer service.
- Improve Driver Services operational efficiencies.

What Has Been Done (Status)

- Project Manager has been hired and started August 5th, to implement project's approved recommendations in Phases Two and Three as outlined in IMDLIS Feasibility Study's recommendations.
 - Project scope (mission, objectives, assumptions and an initial timeline) for requirements gathering and development of an architecture, has been established and approved by Sponsors and Steering Committee. A Change Management Process has been defined and approved.
 - Completed the template for an IMDLIS Functional Specifications and documentation of existing workflows.
 - Business Process Reengineering Plan documented and submitted to Directors for approval.
 - Document Management sub-project has been initiated. Target completion is June, 2003.
 - Requirements gathering nearly completed.
 - Business Partner liaisons have been established and their requirements are currently being documented
 - Working committees have been established to further explore mutual IMDLIS and Business Partner areas of interest (e.g. CriMNet, Security and Fraud protection, Interfaces and database sharing, Web Services and Interconnectivity).
 - IMDLIS web site, serving as the IMDLIS Communication Plan anchor, is up and running and contains all information relating to the project (scope, timeline, architecture, project plan, risk management plan). In addition, all pertinent documentation, plans, and issue/change management resolution will be posted on web site for active review and comment.
-

What Is Left to Do

- Complete IMDLIS Functional Specifications.
- Complete Business process reengineering documentation.
- Initiate Committee Review Groups (Fraud and Security; Web Services; and CriMNet Interface).

Recommendation

- Business Process Reengineering will require additional management attention to ensure potential recommendations are within scope and reasonable to initiate prior to implementation of IMDLIS technology definition. Additional areas of opportunity will be investigated throughout the project.
- Document Management sub-project is operating on a very ambitious schedule and will be one of the cornerstones of IMDLIS.

C. Victim Information and Notification System Everyday (VINE)

Project Description

VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) is a toll free, 24-hour automated telephone service that provides information and notification to victims of crime, law enforcement officials, court professionals and members of the general public. Victims, law enforcement and others can call 1-877-MN-4VINE 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to learn about the custody status of an offender, criminal charges, detention location and scheduled release date. Victims, law enforcement and others can also register with the system to receive notice of a change in the custody status of an offender(s). Notification calls are made to a registered user every 30 minutes for 48 hours or until the call is answered and the registered user entering his or her PIN (personal identification number)

Benefits to Minnesota

Many crime victims experience tremendous fear and vulnerability when their offender's custody status is unknown. The biggest benefit of VINE is that it eases victims' sense of vulnerability and fear by providing access to custody information 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. Victims have a greater sense of safety and security when they know whether or not their offender is in or out of custody. VINE empowers victims and allows victims to have a sense of control by having knowledge about the custody of their offender.

VINE also aids law enforcement personnel by providing a resource for assisting victims with custody status requests. Law enforcement personnel are able to utilize VINE to efficiently notify victims, as required by statute, of a change in their offender's custody, including release and transfer changes. Similarly, victim service providers are able to access VINE information about custody status and provide accurate and timely information to crime victims.

VINE is a life safety service for crime victims, their family and friends. VINE is a powerful safety tool for law enforcement and victim service providers.

What Has Been Done (Status)

To support the statewide implementation of VINE, the Minnesota Center for Crime Victim Services (MCCVS) staff is executing an aggressive training schedule for stakeholders, including crime victims, victim service providers, law enforcement and corrections, county jail administration and information technology staff, county attorneys and court staff. The two-hour training sessions, which include an informational video and question-and-answer session, have been well attended.

What Is Left to Do

As of December 2002, VINE is operational in 12 counties with continued statewide implementation through 2003.

Recommendation

The recommendation is to continue the roll-out of the system to achieve a statewide automated notification system.

D. Web Services (e-Commerce) for Department of Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS)

Project Description

Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) enters over 233,000 driver convictions on its driver record information system annually. These convictions must be entered onto the system in code format, organized to report the oldest incident first and end with the most recent event. Often staff in the courts or law enforcement officers need assistance in deciphering the codes and determining their implications in relation to the rest of the driver's record. Making decisions using up-to-date information on a driver who is stopped by law enforcement or is appearing in court on another violation can be difficult and, to say the least, challenging.

DVS began meeting with the court system in the fall of 2001 to discuss how court staff could easily access driver record information and review the record without the translation assistance of a driver evaluator. These meetings were held on a bi-weekly basis in order to determine the types of information the criminal justice community needed and how the information should read and be displayed to assist them in carrying out their driver compliance related activities. The court system representatives were most interested in getting the codes translated into easy to understand language, organize the record by conviction, sort by most recent activity and organize the driver's reinstatement requirements.

Since DVS regularly calls together a Law Enforcement Advisory Committee, these law enforcement representatives were also asked what information they would need easy access to in order to perform their jobs. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) was especially interested in displaying the photo images of drivers on the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). Other representatives from county and city agencies also expressed a high interest in accessing driver license photos. The Minnesota State Patrol was most interested in identifying the alcohol violations on a driver's record.

DVS works closely with the Department of Human Services in order to allow for the suspension of driver's licenses of those individuals who are delinquent in their payment of child support. DVS met with the Bureau of Child Support staff who expressed interest in getting easy access to those driver records of individuals who are convicted of failure to pay child support in order to provide the citizen the details need to remove the license suspension.

Based on this collaboration with the criminal justice community, law enforcement, and the Bureau of Child Support, a driver record system was created to provide the driver record information in the formats requested.

Benefits to Minnesota

Courts have been using the site since summer, 2002, and law enforcement started using in October, 2002. During this timeframe over 3100 user accounts have been created and the system has been queried over 210,000 times. The courts consider this a valuable tool in their delivery of services in the courtroom and work with DVS in the management of accounts and access. All 10 Minnesota judicial districts are using the system. Law enforcement is communicating the availability of the site because the ones already using the system consider it such a valuable tool for their work.

In addition to developing a system which provides valuable information to the courts and law enforcement system, the collaboration produced a first product developed with the input of DVS business partners. This has been critical in improving communications, increasing partners' confidence in DVS' interest in listening and delivering, and insight for DVS as we approach the redesign of the driver license database.

What Has Been Done (Status)

The new system:

- Provides business partner with real time driver record information on a 24/7 basis
 - Displays information in order of most recent incident/conviction to the oldest incident/conviction
 - Segregates driving record by tabs to provide access to specific information including:
 - Entire Record
 - DWI Incidents
 - Convictions
 - Motor Vehicle Information
 - Reinstatement Requirements
 - Child Support Actions
 - Users provided with access only to the tabs needed to carry out job responsibilities
 - Allows driver's license photo to be accessed with approved authorization
 - Allows driver reinstatement requirements to be printed for the driver in compliance with data privacy laws
 - Records can be searched by an improved name search, which does not require complete name or birth date
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- All ten judicial districts are on-line and 1,172 accounts have been authorized for access to this information system. Eighty-nine law enforcement agencies are on-line with 2,016 individual accounts have authorized access to the system.

What Is Left to Do

When Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) are assigned to driver licenses, in first part of 2003, citizens will be able to authenticate and obtain copies of their DL record, reinstatement requirements, and motor vehicle records.

VI. Legislative Mandates

In parallel with the criminal justice projects currently underway and completed over the past several years, the Minnesota Legislature has identified a number of substantive areas for which the Policy Group should study and report

This section contains comments for each are identified by §299C.65. Multiple references are made to current and completed projects.

A. Criminal Justice Technology Infrastructure Improvements (§299C.65 subd. 8a).

In 2000, the Legislature recognized the importance of improving upon a few key components of the criminal justice system, including electronic fingerprint capture, electronic photo identification, and an increase in network bandwidth to move electronic fingerprints and photos across the criminal justice network without delay. These key areas work to improve criminal identification for all agencies.

Fingerprint Capture. See Section III-E regarding the Cardholder/LiveScan Project

Photo Identification. See Section III-C regarding the MRAP Expansion/Maintenance Project

Network Bandwidth. See Section III-D regarding the Criminal Justice Data Network (CJDN).

Recommendation. Continue the current course of the three projects mentioned above.

B. Framework for Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems & Data Model (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(1))

A common criminal justice framework and data model is important to ensure that all integration projects share a common vision, direction, and understanding, and to prevent conflicting and redundant efforts, thereby reducing costs and waste.

Enterprise Architecture. The Enterprise Architecture and corresponding Models & Standards provide the Minnesota Framework for integrated criminal justice. It consists of five models that define the elements required for successful integration. The models include: 1) Data Model; 2) Technology Model; 3) Process Model; 4) Organization Model; and 5) Motivation Model.

The first full version of the Enterprise Architecture was delivered in October 2000. At that time it was reviewed by participating Minnesota corporations, including the Target Company. It is continually maintained and refined today through ongoing CriMNet project efforts.

The Data Model is undergoing continued work:

- The Exchange Points effort is a process whereby criminal justice practitioners identify points of information exchange between agencies, including documents and individual data elements, which feed the Data Model.
- The Data Model also is being converted to XML in coordination with federal agencies and other states, which will help all agencies understand the common data to be passed, and will make data exchange much easier than with traditional approaches.

Recommendation. Steering Committee to recommend to the Policy Group a process for managing data models, definition and exchange points and resource requirements. Continue to refine and evolve the Enterprise Architecture and corresponding models through CriMNet project work. Through this framework, continue to strive for a common vision, direction, and understanding of statewide criminal justice integration.

C. Responsibilities of Each Entity Concerning the Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Criminal Justice Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(2))

For Minnesota to have a successful criminal justice system, each agency must understand its responsibilities concerning the collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of criminal justice information. Every aspect of the criminal justice process is dependent upon certain information collected by other agencies. Without correct information, each process is at risk.

Big Picture Training. The Big Picture Training Program described in detail below in Section VI-G has helped agencies recognize their responsibilities regarding the collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of criminal justice information.

Enterprise Architecture. The Enterprise Architecture described above in Section VI-B and the local planning grants described above in Section IV also work to improve agency understanding of their information responsibilities. The Architecture provides a common understanding of criminal justice information and corresponding agency responsibilities for the collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of such information. The planning grants and their statutory requirements also address agency information responsibilities. All planning grant applications must begin with an integration plan that aligns with the Enterprise Architecture. This planning effort forces applicant agencies to review and understand the Enterprise Architecture, thus facilitating a common understanding of agency information responsibility.

A new report (November 2002) from the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force, titled *Criminal Justice Proposed Language for Recommended Statute Changes*, also squarely addresses agency responsibility in the context of new CriMNet systems. (Attached) Its recommendations include that CriMNet should be recognized as a statewide system and therefore be subject to Chapter 13; that it should, however, be relieved of public access requirements during design and build phases; that the CriMNet design should include a method for subjects of records to obtain lists of locations of data held on them; that audits should be put in place to assure data quality and proper use of data; and that laws should be clarified to facilitate the capture of fingerprints on convicted subjects.

Recommendation. Continue to identify ways to clarify and explain agency responsibilities for the collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of criminal justice information. Implement these approaches in current projects and when additional staff and funding is available.

D. Actions Necessary to Ensure that Information is Accurate and Up-to-date (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(3))

If information is not accurate and up-to-date, the criminal justice process may fail at various points. For example, if the criminal history system does not have up-to-date information, court sentencing decisions may not account for prior convictions.

Suspense File. The “Suspense file” has been an area of focus for several years to improve the accuracy and timeliness of information. See Section III-I regarding the Suspense File Project.

Recommendation. Continue to identify actions to ensure that information is accurate and timely. Identify additional funding to further this goal.

E. Development of Systems Containing Gross Misdemeanor-level and Felony-level Juvenile Offenders (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(4))

In early 1998, the Courts and the BCA completed the development of a criminal history database within the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system for juveniles prosecuted for felony and gross misdemeanors, including those prosecuted as an Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile. This system requires the fingerprinting of juveniles at the time of arrest or conviction and the electronic transmission of such fingerprint data to the BCA, to create criminal history records. Day-forward implementation was used, so the CCH has juvenile fingerprints and court dispositions for these offenses dating back to 1998. This system provides criminal history information for juveniles with gross and felony level convictions. However, some of the court dispositions passed from the court sit in suspense when they cannot be linked to CCH records, creating the same problem of incomplete criminal history information for juveniles as we have for adults.

Recommendation. Include in the Suspense File project described in Section III-I an effort to address juvenile suspense records.

F. Development of Systems Containing Misdemeanor Arrests, Prosecutions, and Convictions (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(5))

In an effort to create a more complete criminal history system that also contains misdemeanor offense information, in 1995 the BCA and Courts began analyzing how to pass misdemeanor disposition information to the CCH system. This effort began with “targeted” misdemeanors, which include Assault in the Fifth Degree, Domestic Assault, Harassment, Violation of Restraining Orders, Interference with Privacy (Stalking), Indecent Exposure, Orders for Protection, and DWI violations. Together, the two agencies completed the conceptual and logical design and created a statewide “Statute Table” to systematically identify targeted and other misdemeanors. However, project completion has been postponed, pending further analysis and additional resources. The two agencies, together with CriMNet, continue to jointly analyze the complexities of this task.

Recommendation. This is an under-funded initiative. Continue this effort when additional staff and funding are available.

G. Comprehensive Training Programs to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(6))

Comprehensive training for state and local agency staff is critical to integration success. However, funding levels have been low in this area and, consequently, training programs have not been expansive enough.

Criminal Justice Trainers. Several years ago the Legislature provided funding for criminal justice trainers for the Department of Public Safety, Department of Corrections, Sentencing Guidelines, and Courts. Since then, these trainers have worked together to provide statewide comprehensive training programs to educate all types of criminal justice agencies regarding various information issues.

Big Picture Training. The Criminal Justice Trainers have worked together to educate all types of criminal justice agencies on their responsibilities with respect to information and the important dependencies between agencies. The “Big Picture” training program was designed to explain the “big picture” to state and local criminal justice agency staff throughout the state. It provides an overview of criminal justice systems, with an emphasis on the interconnectedness of business processes and the negative effect of missing data on vital information, such as criminal histories. Through this training program, the criminal justice trainers helped agency staff understand how their jobs and responsibilities fit within the whole scheme of criminal justice and the importance of their role in providing data. Prior to this training, some agency staff only understood their role as it related to the limited role of their agency. Trainers received a lot of positive feedback and helped improve the quality and exchange of data in many areas.

Prosecutor Manual & Training. The Criminal Justice Trainers have worked to develop a Prosecutor Manual and provide Prosecutor Training. The training and the manual provide an overview of criminal justice system dependencies with respect to law enforcement fingerprint cards; correct and timely entries in the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system; the criminal complaint process; MOC codes; the Statute Table; and legislative updates. The training program corresponds with the manual.

Recommendation. Continue existing training programs and identify new avenues for providing comprehensive training to ensure quality and accurate information. This is an under-funded initiative, so additional programs should be implemented when additional staff and funding are available.

H. Continuing Education Requirements for Those Responsible for Collection, Maintenance, Dissemination, and Sharing of Data (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(7))

Continuing education requirements are an effective way to ensure that those responsible for collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of criminal justice data are knowledgeable of their responsibilities and the impact of their responsibilities on the criminal justice system as a whole.

The Criminal Justice Trainers referenced in Section VI-G, above, previously undertook an effort to establish a continuing education program for criminal justice practitioners responsible for the collection, maintenance, dissemination, and sharing of data. However, they ran into various hurdles and, due to lack of resources, heavy workloads, and conflicting priorities were unable to accomplish this goal.

Even though a formal continuing education program is not in place, CriMNet staff and other agency staff regularly make presentations at various educational events, including:

- the Annual Criminal Justice Institute;
- Sheriff Association events;
- Policy Association events; and
- Prosecutor Training discussed above in Section VI-I.

Recommendation. Continue to make presentations at criminal justice events. Pursue the goal of a Continuing Education Program at a time when more staff and funding are available.

I. Periodic Audit Process to Ensure Quality and Accuracy of Information (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(8))

It is important to implement periodic audit processes to ensure quality and accurate information and quality criminal justice decisions, especially where agency business practices rely on the exchange of information. However, this is an area that has been under-funded.

A number of agencies conduct regular audits of access to and use of various data systems. Agencies involved include the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the Department of Corrections. The Juvenile and Criminal Justice Information Task Force has also recommended that the Legislative Auditor review the data distributed and updated by CriMNet after full implementation of the project. Changes or additions to statute or process can be recommended at that time.

Recommendation.

- Policy Group to authorize the Task Force Recommendation for review by the Legislative Auditor following CriMNet implementation.
 - Continue to identify areas where periodic audits would improve the quality and accuracy of information and the quality of criminal justice decisions. Implement such audits at a time when more staff and funding are available.
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J. Equipment, Training, and Funding Needs of State and Local Agencies (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(9))

It would be helpful to the CriMNet integration effort to provide equipment, training, and funding to address all integration needs of state and local agencies. However, this will probably never be a practical goal, due to the significant funding that would be needed.

It was estimated in 2000 that city, county, and state agencies expend 2 billion dollars annually for operations, excluding capital expenditures. Approximately 1/3 of this amount is spent by state agencies, 1/3 is spent by county agencies, and 1/3 is spent by city agencies. Further, a general rule of thumb is that approximately 5 to 10% of operational funds are allocated to Information Technology. Based on this rule, we can estimate that these agencies collectively spend between \$100M and \$200M annually on information technology.

Consequently, it would take a very significant appropriation to make an impact on the equipment, training, and funding needs of these agencies. For example, an additional appropriation of a quarter of a billion dollars (\$250,000,000) over six years would only provide approximately \$41M dollars annually—i.e., less than ¼ to ½ of existing information technology budgets.

Recommendation. Continue funding local integration grants and special projects. Continue to look for opportunities to supplement local funding, including federal funds. Continue to look to counties and cities for funding for their own hardware, software, and training.

K. Impact of Integrated Criminal Justice Information on Individual Privacy Rights (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(10))

As information is exchanged between agencies and as new systems are built to facilitate information sharing, individual privacy rights must be considered.

The Juvenile and Criminal Justice Information Task Force has recommended that the Legislative Auditor review the data distributed and updated by CriMNet after full implementation of the project. In addition the Task Force has included a recommendation in its "Proposed Language for Recommendation Statute Changes" addressing data privacy issues. The recommendation was approved by the Policy Group and is attached as part of this legislative report.

Many other prior projects have also addressed individual privacy rights in the context of those projects. They include: the Orders for Protection System, MNCIS, and the Juvenile Criminal History system.

Please refer to the Data Policy Subcommittee report and other project documentation for details.

Recommendation.

- Incorporate the Policy Group recommendation for statutory changes as contained in "Proposed Language for Recommended Statute Changes" calling for a study with recommendations to be presented to the legislature by November 1, 2004.
 - Authorize the Task Force recommendation calling for review by the Legislative Auditor following CriMNet implementation.
 - Continue to review individual privacy policy with each new initiative, and continue to charge the Task Force Data Policy Subcommittee with the task of reviewing these issues across all systems and initiatives.
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L. Impact of Proposed Legislation on Criminal Justice System, Including Fiscal Impact, Need for Training, Changes in Information Systems, and Changes in Processes (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(11))

As new legislation is proposed and enacted, the Policy Group, Steering Committee, Task Force, and CriMNet Office must consider how such legislation impacts the overall criminal justice system. The CriMNet integration effort is intended to *improve* the criminal justice process, so legislation and new demands must be carefully drafted to make improvements—not negatively impact existing programs or overextend resources. It is important that existing business processes and initiatives are continued and not jeopardized by initiatives that are too aggressive with respect to funding and staff resources.

Each project initiative includes some level of review with respect to proposed legislation and its impact, including fiscal impact, training, changes in information systems, and changes in process. In addition, the Policy Group reviews proposed legislation at its regular meetings. The Policy Group does not have a formal process for tracking and considering proposed legislation, but effectively handles the issues through meeting reviews. When issues are identified, the Policy Group works to present its concerns and recommendations to the legislature with a single voice.

Recommendation. Continue the current approach for monitoring proposed legislation and its impact on criminal justice systems.

M. Collection of Data on Race and Ethnicity (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(12))

Criminal justice agencies and the legislature are concerned about fair treatment of all individuals and ensuring against racial bias. In 1992, the Minnesota Supreme Court conducted and published a study on race bias elimination, which addresses issues across multiple agencies. Other agencies have also considered these issues.

The Supreme Court study emphasized that agencies have difficulty studying whether any race bias exists because they do not have comprehensive race and ethnicity information. Consequently, a number of initiatives have been considered.

The Minnesota Supreme Court implemented a statewide, self-reporting race and ethnicity census form for all criminal and juvenile matters. The form is presented to defendants and juveniles at first appearance, and they are asked to self-report their race and ethnicity. Compliance is optional. The Supreme Court adopted the most recent Census Bureau standards for this collection of race and ethnicity data, which include a multiple choice race selection. However, other agencies use other race collection methods, which makes cross agency race bias evaluations more difficult. The Policy Group has agreed that agencies should move toward the Census Bureau approach as systems are redesigned.

The State Patrol has considered collecting race information on all traffic citations. However, this remains an open issue due to lack of consensus. The State Patrol recognizes asking violators to self-report their race, creates a hostile situation at traffic stops. On the other hand, "observing" a person's race without asking, may lead to mischaracterization of race and may also offend the individuals if they later see an incorrect race on the face of the citation or in their court file.

Recommendation. Continue to strive for equal treatment for all individuals in the criminal justice system. Continue to look to the legislature and the public for direction on race data collection. Continue to strive for uniform data collection across all agencies that do collect race and ethnicity data.

N. Development of Tracking System for Domestic Abuse Orders for Protection (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(13))

To be effective, domestic abuse orders for protection require agency collaboration. Law enforcement must have accurate, up-to-the-minute information on new orders executed by the court to be able to enforce them. If delays exist for law enforcement in obtaining such orders, harm may come to the people they protect.

The Supreme Court took the lead a few years ago to develop a collaborative tracking system for domestic Orders for Protection. It developed a statewide system that contains all orders executed by courts and makes those orders immediately available to statewide law enforcement.

Recommendation. Remove this reporting requirement from Chapter 299C.65. This item is completed and additional reporting is unnecessary.

O. Processes for Expungement, Correction of Inaccurate Records, Destruction of Records, and Other Matters Relating to Privacy Interests of Individuals (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(14))

Processes for expungement, the correction of inaccurate records, destruction of records, and other matters relating to privacy interests have traditionally been the responsibility of the agency that has custodial control over such records. Traditionally, this has been a good approach because lines of authority and responsibility are clear, and individuals know where to turn to resolve issues of privacy and incorrect records.

However, the integration and exchange of criminal justice data complicates these lines of authority and responsibility. As more data changes hands between agencies, and agencies modify and add to information from other agencies, it becomes harder to determine which agency is the custodial agency and where the responsibilities should lie for correction, destruction, and other matters.

The Juvenile and Criminal Justice Information Task Force has recommended that the Legislative Auditor review the data distributed and updated by CriMNet after full implementation of the project. In addition, the Task Force has included a recommendation in its “Proposed Language for Recommended Statute Changes” addressing data privacy issues. The recommendation was approved by the Policy Group and is attached as part of this legislative report.

Recommendation.

- Incorporate the Policy Group recommendation for statutory changes as contained in “Proposed Language for Recommended Statute Changes” calling for a study with recommendations to be presented to the legislature by November 1, 2004.
 - Authorize the Task Force recommendation calling for review by the Legislative Auditor following CriMNet implementation.
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P. Development of a Database for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Records and Whether Records Should be Public or Private and How Long Retained (§299C.65 subd. 1(d)(15))

The final database for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Records will be implemented with the new Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS). With the current limitations and inadequacies of TCIS, the Minnesota Courts have managed this information manually and provided survey data, from sample court records.

When implemented, MNCIS will have an ongoing repository of EJJ records. However, the complexities of EJJ and adult certification policy will always stand in the way of courts providing perfectly complete and accurate data and analysis on EJJ records.

No future reporting is needed on this statutory item. We recommend removing this provision from Minn. Stat. § 299C.65.

Recommendation: It is recommended that this provision be removed from Minn. Stat. 299C.65.

VII. Final Recommendations

A. Budget Recommendation

The Policy Group recommends that certain criminal justice integration efforts for the 2004-2005 biennium continue under agency base budgets. No additional appropriations are being requested.

B. CriMNet Program Recommendations

Integration business objectives should be tied to the three fundamental **high level program goals and would derive direct benefit to public safety**:

1. "Who are they?" (Offenders use alias names and dates of birth – a biometric is the only foolproof method of identifying people.) **This is the fundamental building block to all integration.**
2. "At this decision point, what do we know about their record?" (e.g., What is their arrest and conviction record, are they a registered predatory offender, etc,?)
3. "At this decision point, what is their current status in the justice system statewide?" (e.g., are they wanted for another offense, are they on pretrial release status somewhere else, is this activity a probation violation?)

Business objectives should be of two general categories:

- Those that facilitate making systems person-based resulting from a *biometric identification* (program goal #1); and,
- Those that provide for *defendant status checks at justice decision points* (program goal #2).

CriMNet deliverables for the 2004-2005 biennium should include:

- Specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons. Biometric person identity is the foundation of CriMNet.
 - Specific individual defendant status-checks at the critical justice decision points (detention release, arraignment/bail setting, etc.)
 - Statewide detention data on adults and juveniles
 - Out of home placement data repository jointly with DHS
 - Automation of Probation File Supervision transfer process
 - Statewide MNCIS implementation for improved warrant, release, no contact and disposition/sentencing data (for example, level of conviction to support Brady weapon prohibition).
 - Continued reduction of records going into suspense to meet legislative targets.
 - Statewide collection and use of digital mug shots for investigation and identification
 - Almost complete statewide coverage for electronic fingerprint capture and identification.
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- Design for “lights out” real time identification to the booking location, and ubiquitous implementation of less expensive 2-print or slap-print identity verification technology (squad cars, courtrooms, etc.).

C. Continued State & Local Project Efforts

The following state and local project efforts should be continued through the 2004-2005 biennium, under existing agency base budgets:

- Complete the remaining tasks on the CriMNet Backbone, including the search capabilities, document exchange functions, the seven specific integrations that tie state and county systems to biometric-based persons, and the seven specific individual defendant status-checks at criminal justice decision points.
- Proceed with the implementation of the Carver County Pilot, as defined.
- Complete the statewide implementation of the new MNCIS court information system.
- Continue the implementation of the Statewide Supervision System (S3) into detention and juvenile facilities.
- Enhance and maintain the biometric identification systems of LiveScan and mug shot (MRAP) photo image.
- Begin the redesign of the identification process (ICHS) toward ubiquitous two-print or slap print technologies with “lights out” response.
- Continue the local implementation grants projects in the 5 pilot counties.
- Continue work on other project recommendations in Sections III, IV, and V, as appropriate for the next biennium.

D. Other Recommendations & Legislative Changes

Data Practices. The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force Data Practices Subcommittee has completed a report on data practices issues affecting CriMNet Design. It includes recommended legislative changes. The Report titled, *Data Practices Issues Affecting CriMNet Design* is filed with the Legislative Reference Library and is available upon request.

Statute Table. The Policy Group recommends that the Minnesota Revisors Office of Statutes maintain the statewide Statute Table. The Statute Table contains descriptive data about all criminal charging provisions, such as whether the offenses are felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanors; whether they are targeted misdemeanors; corresponding penalty provisions; and other pertinent information. Many criminal justice agencies are interested in using this table as a resource for their information systems. Therefore it must be carefully managed and maintained. The Reviser’s Office is in a good position to maintain the information in the Statute Table as new criminal statutes are enacted.

Policy Group Representation. The Steering Committee recommends that the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group consider expansion of its membership to include four voting members from local criminal justice agencies.