

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet

Budget Summary

| BUDGET CATEGORIES | NCHIP REQUEST |
|--|-------------------|
| a. Personnel | \$ 59,913 |
| b. Fringe Benefits | 11,882 |
| c. Travel | 4,267 |
| d. Equipment | 0 |
| e. Supplies | 608 |
| f. Contracted Services | 576,000 |
| g. Other | 3,330 |
| h. Indirect charges | 0 |
| i. Program income | 0 |
| TOTAL FFY 2003 REQUEST | \$ 656,000 |
| Additional Request | |
| d. Equipment | 115,000 |
| f. Contracted Services | 634,000 |
| Total Additional FFY 2003 Request | \$ 749,000 |

| NCHIP ACTIVITY | NCHIP REQUEST |
|---|-------------------|
| Contracted Services | |
| Electronic Felony Disposition Transfer Project, Phase III - <i>Washington State Patrol (WSP)</i> | \$ 300,000 |
| Electronic Judgment & Sentence Project, Phase III - <i>Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)</i> | 276,000 |
| Contracted Services Total | \$ 576,000 |
| Criminal Justice Grants Management (<i>personnel, fringe benefits, travel, supplies, other</i>) | 80,000 |
| TOTAL FFY 2003 REQUEST | \$ 656,000 |
| Additional Request (Contracted Services and Equipment) | |
| Electronic Sex/Kidnapping Offender Registry Submissions (WSP) | 150,000 |
| Electronic Judgment & Sentence Project, Phase III (AOC) | 384,000 |
| Electronic Fingerprints from DOC (WSP) | 100,000 |
| Four Livescan Devices to replace regional AFIS systems (Equip.) | 115,000 |
| Total FFY 2003 Additional Request (if funds are available) | \$ 749,000 |

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet (continued)

Budget Narrative

Electronic Judgment and Sentence Project, Phase III Administrative Office of the Courts – \$276,000 + \$30,667 match

The goal of the Judgment and Sentencing (J&S) project is to develop an automated system that collects, manages and disseminates judgment and sentencing information within the Superior court system and criminal justice agencies, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC),
- The Washington State Patrol (WSP),
- The Department of Corrections (DOC),
- Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC),
- Local jail booking facilities,
- County clerks, and
- County prosecutors.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) requested a total of \$660,000 to convert the electronic judgment and sentence prototype to a production application and implement it in a total of sixteen (16) courts. Implementation includes integration with the local prosecutor case management systems and the ability to exchange sentence data electronically with other agencies. The system is intended to be event-driven and real-time.

Currently, the county prosecutors prepare judgment and sentence forms in their word processors, enter redundant information in their case management systems, and then print out hard copies for the judge to modify and sign at sentence hearings. Copies of final J&S orders are sent to DOC, SGC and WSP for manual analysis and data entry into the various case management systems.

This project will permit the electronically transmission of the necessary data from the prosecuting attorney's case management system to AOC's Judicial Information System (JIS) or allow the prosecutor's staff to originate the electronic J&S using JIS. The judge then modifies the J&S in electronic form before signing it digitally. The J&S is then sent electronically to DOC, SGC and WSP as data. Applications at those agencies process the data automatically into their respective case management systems, shunting virtual documents that require additional attention into holding queues for manual review.

As has been done in the past, the Office of Financial Management will issue an interagency agreement for contracted services to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Additional Funds Requested for this AOC project: \$384,000 + 42,667 match

The total request from AOC for this year's planned efforts is \$660,000. An additional \$384,000 would fulfill the request for the entire \$660,000 that AOC requested to support plans for Phase III, and allow the procurement of courtroom equipment for the additional 12 courts targeted in this phase of the project implementation. An estimated need for \$700,000 is projected next year for procurement of the final round of equipment and complete the implementation of the electronic judgment and sentencing project in courts throughout the state.

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet (continued)

Electronic Disposition Transfer, Phase III Washington State Patrol (WSP) - \$300,000 + \$33,333 match

The WSP portion of the Electronic Disposition Transfer project focuses on creating the ability within WSP to receive electronic dispositions from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (AOC) and automatically update the Washington State Identification System (W2) computerized criminal history records (CCH).

Funded by earlier NCHIP awards and state funds, the WSP and AOC have nearly completed the early phases of a multi-phase project to electronically transfer court case disposition information to update criminal history records. Implementation is expected during the summer of 2004 and targets the simplest records, conservatively estimated at 10% of all incoming dispositions. The remaining records are printed and manual processes used to update criminal history records.

This request is for funding to process more complex records with multiple charges per record and other conditions that require additional development to analyze and program into code. This request is directed at adding another 10% of the transferred records to the automatic update of criminal history.

As has been done in the past, the Office of Financial Management will issue an interagency agreement for contracted services to the Washington State Patrol.

Criminal Justice Grants Program Management Office of Financial Management - \$80,000 + \$8,890 match

In the Office of Financial Management (OFM), activities related to the administration of the federal NCHIP funds received for implementation of the Justice Information Network Project have increased substantially since the first National Criminal History Information Program (NCHIP) award in FFY 1995. The addition of federal criminal justice funding sources, coordination, and reporting requirements has presented additional funds to administer and projects to manage.

In addition to NCHIP grants, additional federal funding sources that support or have supported the statewide implementation of the Justice Information Network (JIN) include Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds, the National Incident-Based Reporting System Assistance Program, and a Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration award from the National Governors Association. Administration of these grants involves coordinated contract administration among state, local and federal agencies. State Justice Statistics Program funds also flow through the Office of Financial Management in support of the Washington State Statistical Analysis Center.

Beverly Hempleman, Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator in the Office of Financial Management, will continue full-time management and coordination of federal criminal justice grants programs, including administration of NCHIP and sub-recipient contracts, within the Office of Financial Management. The budget includes funds for the Coordinator and for Washington Integrated Justice Information Board members and designees who are representatives of local jurisdictions to attend the annual BJS/JRSA meeting, to be held October 28-29, 2004 in Seattle, and for travel to meetings and training for the program manager.

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet (continued)

Criminal Justice Grants Program Management

A. Personnel \$ 4,993 * 1.0 FTE * 12 months = \$ 59,913

B. Fringe Benefits

Medical Insurance \$ 517.51
Retirement 69.91
OASI 307.71
Medicare 71.96
Medical Aid (L&I) 23.06

Benefits total 990 * 1.0 FTE * 12 months = 11,882

C. Travel

Annual BJS/JRSA Conference – Seattle, WA, October 28-29, 2004

Grants Coordinator

Mileage (140 miles @.375/mi) 52.50
Lodging (3 nights) 450.00
Hotel Parking (3 days @ \$10/day) 30.00
Subsistence (3 days) 204.00

Grants Coordinator Subtotal 737

3 Board Members Representing Local Jurisdictions

Mileage (700 miles @ .375/mi) 262.50
Lodging (3 nights, 3 people) 1,350.00
Hotel Parking (3 people, 2 days) 60.00
Subsistence (3 people, 2.5 days) 382.50

3 Board Members to JRSA Subtotal 2,055

Anticipated Travel

Travel to meetings and training for Grants Coordinator, Board Members and Designees representing local jurisdictions

Lodging (10 nights @ \$60/night) 600.00
Mileage (1,000 miles @ 0.375/mi) 375.00
Per Diem (10 days @ \$50/day) 500.00

Anticipated Travel Subtotal 1,475

Travel total 4,267

E. Supplies - Estimated Basic Program Supplies 608

G. Other

JRSA Conference Registration (Grants Coordinator) 195
JRSA Conference Registration (3 locals @ \$295) 885
Estimated Training (3 @ \$750) 2,250

Other total 3,330

Estimated total \$ 80,000

Match activities

State match of at least \$8,889 will be contributed through the salary and benefits of Aaron Butcher, OFM Financial Manger, who supervises Bev Hempleman, OFM's Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator.

Base Salary 6,511 * .10 FTE * 12 months = \$ 7,626
Fringe Benefits 1,079 * .10 FTE * 12 months = 1,264

Total Match Contribution \$ 8,890

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet (continued)

Additional Requests

Electronic Processing of Sex/kidnapping Offender Photographs Washington State Patrol (WSP) - \$150,000 + \$16,667 match

Currently, the statewide sex and kidnapping offender registry contains over 18,000 offenders. Approximately 350 registrations are received each month and are a combination of offenders registering for the first time after release from a correctional facility, offenders moving from one county to another, and offenders moving into Washington from another state.

The data for the registry includes photographs (mug shots); however, the WSP has no mechanism to receive these photographs electronically. Programming is needed for WSP systems to accept electronic photographs along with the live-scan fingerprint submissions associated with these registrations. Electronic photograph receipts will allow for more timely entry of offenders into the statewide registry.

As has been done in the past, the Office of Financial Management will issue an interagency agreement for contracted services to the Washington State Patrol.

Electronic Fingerprint Receipt from Department of Corrections Washington State Patrol - \$100,000 + \$11,111 match

Currently, fingerprints recorded by DOC during the "intake" process of new offenders committed to DOC facilities are mailed to the WSP.

WSP is requesting funds for development of system code to process Department of Corrections (DOC) fingerprint submissions in the Washington State Identification System/Washington Crime Information Center (W2) and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). In order for DOC to electronically submit to WSP, changes are needed in both systems. Because of the lack of programming in the criminal history system, DOC submissions are processed manually and mailed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) IAFIS. This request will permit WSP to forward these manually processed fingerprints to the FBI electronically, and lays the foundation for WSP receipt of electronic fingerprint submissions from DOC when DOC is able to electronically submit these fingerprints.

As has been done in the past, the Office of Financial Management will issue an interagency agreement for contracted services to the Washington State Patrol.

Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet (continued)

Four Livescan Devices

Local Jurisdiction sub-recipients – \$ 115,000 + \$ 12,778 match

Livescan fingerprint devices transmit fingerprint information for identification and demographic and charge information for update of the criminal history system. Accurate and up-to-date records in criminal history provide complete information for background checks for criminal or non-criminal justice purposes. A long-standing JIN objective goal has been to place a livescan fingerprint device in every county. Using NCHIP funds carried forward from prior years, fifteen (15) devices were purchased during 2003. A combination of FFY 2003 funds from NCHIP and the Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside is currently supporting placement of an additional 11 livescan devices through September 2004, when all counties now have access to livescan.

This request is to replace four state-owned live-scan devices located in four county sheriff's offices. These live-scan devices were purchased for them by WSP as part of the new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) installed in 1999. At the time AFIS was installed, the 14 local law enforcement agencies that had remote AFIS terminals were given the option of receiving a new AFIS terminal or receiving a live-scan device. These four sheriffs' offices chose a live-scan device because it better met their needs by providing real-time identification, an electronic method for submitting criminal arrest fingerprints, and they did not have latent print experts on staff to fully utilize the functionality of an AFIS terminal.

Because the vendor no longer supports the operating system on these live-scan devices, repairs are done on a time and materials basis, and the devices cannot be upgraded with peripheral options, such as capturing palm prints.

If these additional funds were awarded, the Office of Financial Management would purchase the devices on behalf of the local jurisdictions using the 1122 Counter Drug Program to optimize cost-effective procurement.

Summary: Match contribution by activity

| FFY 2004 NCHIP Activities | Federal Request | Divided by 90% = Adjusted Project Costs | Adjusted Project Costs X 10% = Match Required |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| Electronic Disposition Transfer - WSP Phase III | \$ 300,000 | \$ 333,333 | \$ 33,333 |
| Electronic Judgment & Sentence – AOC Phase III | 276,000 | 306,667 | 30,667 |
| Ongoing Grants/Projects Management (OFM) | 80,000 | 88,889 | 8,889 |
| Total FFY 2004 NCHIP Request | \$ 656,000 | \$ 728,889 | \$ 72,889 |
| Additional Request | | | |
| Electronic Sex/Kidnapping Offender Registry Submissions | \$ 150,000 | \$ 166,667 | \$ 16,667 |
| Electronic Judgment & Sentence – AOC Phase III | 384,000 | 426,667 | 42,667 |
| Electronic fingerprints from DOC | 100,000 | 111,111 | 11,111 |
| Four Livescan Devices to replace AFIS terminals | 115,000 | 127,778 | 12,778 |
| Total with Additional FFY 2004 NCHIP Request (If additional funds are available) | \$ 749,000 | \$ 832,222 | \$ 83,222 |

Attachment 2. Program Narrative

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Attachment 2. Program Narrative

Section 1. BACKGROUND AND IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS

Accomplishments

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) FFY 1995

The first NCHIP award was earmarked for eight different projects. Several local jurisdictions in King County were funded to pilot the implementation of Washington's Process Control Number (PCN). The purpose was facilitating, developing, and implementing policies and procedures that support the PCN, which is a unique number assigned to a fingerprinting event. The PCN allows tracking of the offender for this event through the justice system from arrest to final disposition, creating a complete criminal history record.

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) [changed to Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in 2001] designed and implemented a client server information system to provide an electronic link between disposition records and the state repository based upon the PCN.

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) received the bulk of the first award, and began long-term efforts that continued over the next several years. The statewide implementation of the PCN was begun and coordinated on a county-by-county basis. Another long-term effort started with these funds was the reconciliation of disposition information for the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III). A criminal history audit examined the effectiveness of the PCN project and identified targets for future improvement. WSP enhanced the existing criminal history database, WASIS, with system modifications as required by the Brady Bill and other new federal regulations.

A feasibility study to analyze and develop Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) store-and-forward technology was planned, but delayed in order to redirect these funds to re-engineering the state criminal history (Washington State Identification System - WASIS) and crime information (Washington Crime Information Center - WACIC) systems.

NCHIP FFY 1996

The first supplemental award was earmarked for three activities. The WSP contracted for project management consulting services to perform migration and implementation planning for WASIS, and to review vendors. Additional responsibilities included detailed design work for the new system, development and implementation of intranet applications, and a complete analysis of the WASIS/Judicial Information System (JIS) integration requirements.

The Office of the Administrative of the Courts had planned to fully automate domestic violence order tracking, but later decided to develop something similar with state funds. NCHIP funds were then re-directed to re-engineering the state criminal history and crime information systems.

Finally, one FTE was dedicated in the Office of Financial Management to provide support for the administration of NCHIP, Byrne, and state funds used for development of the Justice Information Network. With carry forward funds, WSP also continued PCN Implementation and reconciliation of the FBI's III disposition discrepancies.

All efforts continued to enhance the quality of Washington's participation in III.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

NCHIP FFY 1997

Activities conducted during this funding cycle concentrated on initiation of WSP's detailed design and implementation of the later successful re-engineering of the state criminal history (WASIS) and crime information (WACIC) systems. Funds also supported development of a plan for improving local law enforcement jurisdictions' ability to provide data to the Washington Incident Based Reporting System (WIBRS). A study was conducted to determine requirements for interfacing WIBRS and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Another priority was reducing the backlog of domestic violence (DV) dispositions at the WSP, thus improving the quality of DV information available to users of criminal history information. WSP also continued PCN implementation and the reconciliation of III disposition discrepancies. All efforts continued to enhance the quality of Washington's participation in III.

NCHIP FFY 1998

Five priority activities were identified for the fourth NCHIP award. The WSP continued production, implementation, and support of the statewide implementation of the Process Control Number, designed to electronically connect related files maintained by law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. Reconciliation of III audit tapes from the FBI was also continued with NCHIP support. WSP also identified specific enhancements needed to the WSP telecommunications system – ACCESS – that would allow the WSP to be the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) point of contact for firearms purchases. A second year of funding was provided for reducing the domestic violence disposition backlog at WSP.

Finally, funds were used to place livescan devices in the state central repository at WSP and in ten county sheriff's offices with responsibility for felony bookings, increasing Washington's ability to participate in livescan technology.

Each of these activities directly contributed to increasing the quality and effectiveness of Washington's participation in III and NICS.

NCHIP FFY 1999

Of the six activities supported with funds from the FFY 1997 award, WSP received support for five projects. The top priority was conversion of state Sex Offender Registry mug shots into digitized formats for electronic transmission to the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR). Next was completion and implementation of the final phase of re-engineering the criminal history (WASIS) and crime information (WACIC) database systems, with post-implementation follow-up. New functionality for this new system was explored in two feasibility studies. One was to determine requirements and design specifications in order to provide an automated update of WASIS from courts' disposition and judgment and sentence data. The second study was focused on an interface between the new criminal history database (WASIS) and the state Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS). WSP continued statewide implementation of the Process Control Number and reconciliation of the electronic dispositions with the FBI's III.

Finally, funds were dedicated to continuing support for coordination and administration of the criminal justice grants in the Office of Financial Management. Efforts funded under NCHIP 1999 continued to increase the quality of our participation in III, NICS, NSOR, and livescan technology – and included planning with an eye to the future and the electronic exchange of disposition information.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

NCHIP FFY 2000

In addition to ongoing federal criminal justice grants program management, activities supported with NCHIP 2000 funds included two continuing projects, and eight new initiatives.

- The Process Control Number (PCN) was finally implemented in all 39 counties as the link between a fingerprinting event and the disposition of the charges associated with that event.
- Supported by NCHIP since FFY 1995, FBI Records Reconciliation allowed the reconciliation of discrepancies in electronic disposition information exchanged between the FBI and WSP. This work continues, supported by state funds.
- The Electronic Judgment and Sentence Project was begun by the Administrative Office of the Courts, looking first at re-engineering business processes with involvement and review by key stakeholders.
- An automated interface between the state AFIS system and state criminal history system was successfully completed.
- Preliminary feasibility efforts were completed for two anticipated interfaces: one between an electronic arrest reporting system and livescan fingerprint devices; the other a preliminary design document for electronic transferring of warrant information from the state court systems to the state criminal history and crime information system (W2).
- WSP continued work on the replacement for the Washington Access To Criminal History (WATCH) system, providing web-based criminal history information to criminal justice system users – this also served as the proof-of-concept for the Summary Offender Profile application.
- WSP began to identify business process changes needed to allow the receipt of electronic dispositions from the courts.
- Preliminary coding work was done and provided a white paper on the SQL Server 2000 Migration.
- Finalization of the RAPsheet upgrade was delayed, pending the final FBI uniform RAP sheet specifications.
- The WSP's State Identification System was modified to comply with a change in FBI NCIC procedures regarding flagging of protection order and domestic violence records.

Building on successful projects from prior years, efforts funded under NCHIP 2000 continued to increase the quality of our participation in III, NICS, NSOR, and livescan technology – now including planning with an eye to the future and electronic exchange of disposition information.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

NCHIP FFY 2001

The electronic dispositions transfer project was proposed as a two-phase effort involving the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Washington State Patrol (WSP), with NCHIP funds shared evenly and the project led by AOC.

As specifics began to emerge, it became evident that the needs for programming modifications to WSP's proprietary software would be very costly due to the lack of in-house programming staff at WSP. Further, it was estimated that \$410,000 would not support both Phase I and Phase II as envisioned in the NCHIP 2001 proposal – that this project would need additional funding to complete both phases for both agencies. The initial funding allocation was changed to provide \$360,000 to WSP and \$50,000 to AOC.

By mid-2002, middleware for the data exchange between the AOC database and the WSP criminal history repository was procured. The WSP developed a phased approach for re-engineering the disposition acceptance business process. Analysis revealed several problem areas to help significantly reduce the existing backlog. A sub-project was begun with the cooperation of the Code Reviser's Office to redesignate the criminal sections of the Revised Code of Washington for better clarity and to facilitate the automatic upload of dispositions without manual intervention.

The livescan connection project connected twenty installed livescan systems in Washington to the WSP AFIS and criminal history system. The livescan systems transmit fingerprint information for identification and demographic and charge information for update of the criminal history system. This project is an extensive coordination effort involving the local jurisdiction booking site staff, the local jurisdiction information technology and network staff, the InterGovernmental Network (IGN) managed by the Department of Information Services, livescan vendors, the WSP AFIS vendor, and WSP staff.

Twenty sites with livescan systems from three livescan vendors were connected to the state AFIS by September 2002. This represents approximately 59% of the state's criminal history fingerprint workload. The automation of the arrest card submissions and criminal history update is expected to prevent the fingerprint card backlog from growing.

Criminal History Audit

NCHIP funds carried forward from prior years funded a second follow-up audit of the criminal history system, performed during the summer and fall of 2002. This follow-up used the same methodology as was used in the 1994 baseline study and first follow-up in 1997, and was based on the random selection of disposition records held by the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) and the random selection of felony arrest (bookings) records from five counties. Washington's Process Control Number (PCN) is now a standard business practice in recording arrests and submitting subsequent dispositions.

All persons in the sample drawn from the SGC database were found in the state criminal history repository, and recording of felony arrests in WASIS at the county level has improved dramatically. Felony dispositions were linked to arrests for 94% of the felony dispositions sampled, while felony arrests were linked to dispositions for 92.3% of the felony arrests sampled (up from 87.4%).

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

NCHIP FFY 2002

The electronic disposition transfer projects continued at both the AOC and the WSP. Due to initial delays (discussed in ***NCHIP FFY 2001***), startup of Phase II at each agency was also delayed. Design issues have been resolved at WSP and both agencies completed Phase I and the first part of Phase II before the end of 2003. At AOC, the Revised Code of Washington cleanup project was completed, supporting a proposed business process that eliminates manual processing of paper documents for filing court cases and reporting court dispositions in appropriate repositories. Analysis of use cases was completed to describe the XML / SOAP data exchange processes.

Successful implementation of the electronic judgment and sentence (J&S) project at AOC is seen as essential to the success of the electronic disposition transfer project. The goal of the J&S project is to develop an automated system that collects, manages and disseminates judgment and sentencing information among the Superior court system and criminal justice agencies, including, but not limited to AOC, WSP, DOC, DOL, SGC, local jail booking facilities, county clerks, and county prosecutors.

Additional funds were provided for a project at AOC to update the legacy statewide protection order module. This project is being done as part of an overall large-scale Judicial Information System (JIS) update by AOC. The redeveloped protection order recording and history module will support all statewide court business requirements for protection order processing and will be developed as a web-based system using Java. This project is now scheduled for completion by September 2005.

Continuing to build on successes from prior years, efforts funded under NCHIP 2002 continued to increase and enhance the quality of our participation in III, NICS, and NSOR.

NCHIP FFY 2003

Projects supported with FFY NCHIP 2003 funding included the ongoing effort by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to automate the transfer of judgment and sentence information from the state court system to many stakeholders, each of whom currently re-enter much of the same data from the form. The prototype application has been developed, equipment has been procured, and the pilot testing of the system has begun in Thurston County, Washington, where four courtrooms are involved in the initial testing.

The electronic disposition transfer projects are continuing at both the AOC and the WSP with FFY 2003 NCHIP funding, in order to permit real-time electronic transmission of felony disposition data from the state court system to the state criminal history repository. System modifications by AOC are expected to be complete by June 2004. WSP is on schedule for completion of the current phase by the end of September 2004.

Current development efforts will enable W2 to electronically receive court disposition data from AOC to update straightforward disposition and criminal history records. Development of additional program code is needed to process more complex records, and the funding to begin these incremental changes - \$300,000 - is requested for WSP in this FFY 2004 application.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Livescan technology was also supported with FFY 2003 funds. NCHIP and Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds have combined to procure an additional 11 livescan devices for felony booking facilities. Installation and training are on schedule for completion by the end of September 2004. By that time, all counties in the state of Washington will have access to a livescan device with an interface to the Washington State Patrol (WSP), allowing electronic transmission of fingerprints. The remaining devices are being placed in police departments and juvenile courts, based on the number of felony bookings per month.

Funding was also provided by BJS in the FFY 2003 NCHIP award in support of WSP, DSHS, and DOJ working together to come up with a solution to electronically provide, or “push,” disqualified person information to the NICS index. Necessary programming modifications are scheduled for completion by September 30, 2004. (See p. 11, *Mental Health Records Availability*.)

Finally, a study to examine the feasibility of a statewide case management system for prosecuting attorneys is underway and on schedule for completion in September 2004. This is an important area of exploration in light of the Electronic Judgment and Sentencing Project, as AOC intends to interface their newly developed application with prosecuting attorneys’ case management systems.

Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside Activities – FFY 2001 - FFY 2003

FFY 2001 Criminal History Records Improvement Program (CHRI) funds supported three projects at the WSP. The fingerprint card backlog was eliminated by December 2002, and the focus then shifted to elimination of the disposition backlog by the end of December 2003 – also supported by Byrne CHRI funds. Two essential interfaces were developed and implemented. The interface between the Washington criminal history system (WASIS) and the state automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS), facilitating the acceptance of data into WASIS and AFIS from livescan systems, was completed in December 2001 and implemented in January 2002. This reduces the manual processing of fingerprint cards and updates both systems quickly. The interface of WASIS and state AFIS to the FBI integrated AFIS (IAFIS) was developed and completed by June 2002.

In addition to supporting the disposition backlog elimination efforts at WSP, FFY 2002 CHRI funds were provided to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) to support development of a statewide jail booking and reporting system (JBRS). JBRS is designed to provide real-time updates of any custody or significant status change as soon as the local jail posts this information to their local system. Development of the application has completed, and efforts continue in April 2004 - supported by a separate federal earmark - concentrated on providing connectivity to this system for local jurisdictions.

Diverse integration activities were supported with the FFY 2003 Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside grant. The multi-year project by WSP to eliminate the fingerprint and disposition backlogs happily concluded in December 2004 with the elimination of the disposition backlog. Byrne funds were also combined with NCHIP funds to procure and place an additional 11 livescan devices in the highest-volume felony booking facilities (see *NCHIP FFY 2003*). The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration of the state Department of Social and Health Services is now working on automating a data exchange of sentencing information received from AOC. Funds were also provided for the first year of operation of the Justice Information Network (JIN) Program Office, in support of the April 2003 hiring of Brian LeDuc as Director.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Justice information Network Legislation

Beginning with the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act in 1981 and the subsequent Criminal Justice Information Act in 1984, Washington State has been involved in a multi-agency cooperative effort to ensure coordination, compatibility, and the successful implementation of Washington's integrated justice information systems. Now known as the Justice Information Network, efforts continue in support of state and local justice integration and interoperability.

Since 1984, the Washington State Patrol, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Licensing, together with the Department of Information Services, the Office of Financial Management, the Attorney General's Office and representatives of local government, have been working together to coordinate and improve Washington's criminal history reporting system through the Criminal Justice Information Act Executive Committee. Strategic plans and efforts for the statewide sharing of justice information have consistently emphasized the integration of criminal justice system components, including the integration of, access to - and the desktop computer display of - the information maintained in the State's separate criminal justice information repositories.

Legislation was passed and signed by Governor Gary Locke on May 7, 2003, to amend the Criminal Justice Information Act. The amendment intends to provide a structure to help ensure that improvements to individual agency and court information systems will meet the needs of other agencies and courts that rely on the same information. The CJIA was amended, in part, as follows:

- Section 1 provides legislative purpose and policy guidelines supporting Washington's integrated justice information efforts.
- Section 2 renames the Criminal Justice Information Act Executive Committee the Washington Integrated Justice Information Board.
- Section 3 provides for statutory members of the renamed committee representing a broad range of state and local stakeholders, including the Governor.
- Section 4 provides procedural authority for the work of the committee.
- Section 5 provides for specific powers and duties to govern, implement, operate, maintain and enhance integrated justice information.
- Section 6 provides for bi-annual reporting to the Governor, the Supreme Court, and Senate and House committees regarding justice information integration efforts, recommendations for legislative changes and appropriations.

Justice Information Network Program Office

In April 2003, the newly created Washington Integrated Justice Information Board brought aboard a Justice Information Network (JIN) Program Director, Brian LeDuc. The JIN Program Office is supported by two funding sources: through the Fall of 2004 by an interagency agreement among five state agencies: the Washington State Departments of Corrections, Licensing and Information Services; the Washington State Patrol and the Administrative Office of the Courts; and through June 2004 by Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds. The JIN Program Office is currently housed in the Department of Information Services, and Mr. LeDuc reports to the co-chairs of the Board. All collaborate in working to advance JIN standards and awareness of Washington's efforts towards integration of justice information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system at both the State and local levels.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

National Governors Association - Summary Offender Profile Application

Washington State is currently funded by the National Governors Association to develop an Internet-based application called the Summary Offender Profile (SOP), envisioned as “one-stop shopping” to aggregate key justice data from multiple justice information systems, and make these data available in real time from a single source in a single session.

SOP is an integration application that streamlines information sharing in the State of Washington. SOP utilizes a standards-based architecture, providing a query portal with a single login / authentication system where the justice community can access WSP criminal history data through an XML-enabled data exchange.

This project was a collaborative effort, with the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) as lead agency working together with the WSP, DOC, DOL, and WASPC. At present, disposition data from the OAC is provided to WSP as the state repository. WSP then makes this information available to the justice community. Upon completion, the project is anticipated to provide the core Internet-based application; the messaging architecture; authentication services scalable to other users, repositories, and data sets in later phases; and disposition data to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors over the Internet from state repositories in real-time on demand.

When fully implemented, disposition data from the state repository at the Washington State Patrol (WSP) will be available to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors over a secure Internet connection. After this initial data source becomes available, the same architecture will be used to access information from additional agencies and systems, including the state Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Department of Corrections, Department of Licensing, and the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS). As such, SOP will offer “one-stop shopping” for essential information to facilitate the movement of an offender’s case through critical stages of the justice system.

This development project concluded during the winter of 2003-2004 and in April 2004, the transition of the application from AOC to the JIN Program Office is essentially complete. Preparations are nearly in order to begin the pilot testing with law enforcement practitioners in several counties, representing both sides of the state. A number of issues remain on the critical path to full implementation, and chief among them is the identification of a sustained funding source.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

National Incident Based Reporting System Activities

Washington's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) project, funded through BJS, included three separate proposals. Two of these proposals came from local jurisdictions in the Puget Sound Area. WASPC, the state repository for uniform crime reporting and incident based reporting statistics, submitted the third proposal. WASPC was granted funding for software development in order to complete their NIBRS implementation efforts. The Pierce County Consortium was granted funding in order to hire system developers to complete their integrated law enforcement integration system and implement NIBRS reporting. The Thurston County Sheriff's Office was granted funding for design, development, testing, and implementation of NIBRS.

These projects received an extension to allow additional time, and initial development was completed in March 2003. In April 2004, WASPC continues testing of the new application with the FBI. As this phase of testing and acceptance progresses, the two local jurisdictions can proceed with testing their applications and electronic submission to the state repository maintained by WASPC.

Evaluative Activities

NCHIP funds carried forward from prior years supported a second follow-up audit of the criminal history database, performed during the summer and fall of 2002. This follow-up used the same methodology as was used in the 1994 baseline study and first follow-up in 1997, and was based on the random selection of disposition records held by the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) and the random selection of felony arrest (bookings) records from five counties. Washington's Process Control Number (PCN) is now a standard business practice in recording arrests and submitting subsequent dispositions.

All persons sampled from the SGC database were found in the state criminal history repository, and recording of felony arrests in WASIS at the county level has improved dramatically. Felony dispositions were linked to arrests for 94% of the felony dispositions sampled, while felony arrests were linked to dispositions for 92.3% of the felony arrests sampled (up from 87.4%).

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Current Status of Program Goals

Washington State Status – Federal Criminal Records Systems

In September 1999, Washington State implemented a consolidated, integrated, system using software then known as CRIMEvue™, and now called ALIAS™, to provide the functionality formerly found in three independent systems: Washington State criminal history (WASIS), Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC), and Sex/kidnapping Offender Reporting (SOR) systems.

Initial project funding consisted of a mix of NCHIP, Byrne, and state funds. The addition of funds from the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) Assistance Program allowed full NSOR functionality to be added, including sex offender mugshot image conversion from a proprietary format. Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), the designers and developers of the application, also completed reengineering of the systems and mugshot conversion.

The Washington State Patrol provides an ongoing effort to identify outstanding criminal record dispositions. WSP staff contact local agencies and courts to encourage the submission of disposition information to the central repository.

Currently, criminal history information is generated in a combination of electronic and manual formats. The goal is to fully automate this process by developing automatic electronic information exchange among jails, courts, and the criminal history repository.

Washington State is not currently conducting any studies relating to handgun use or sales approval.

Interstate Identification Index

Washington has been a full participant in the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III) Program since 1993. As of April 2004, approximately 451,000 Washington records are maintained in the III. Last year, the FBI reported 725,543 Washington records maintained in III. A possible explanation for this decrease in the number reported by the FBI is likely related to the definition employed when the inquiry was made to the FBI. WSP is investigating the source of the report and the framing of the question to the FBI, and has documented this request in order to standardize it for subsequent inquiries.

Mental Health Records Availability

The Washington Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) maintains mental health records. The United States Department of Justice (DOJ) National Instant Background Check System (NICS) operation, or other points of contact, must check with DSHS to determine if an individual is disqualified from purchasing a firearm. Funding was provided by BJS in the FFY 2003 NCHIP award in support of WSP, DSHS, and DOJ working together to come up with a solution to electronically provide, or "push," disqualified person information to the NICS index. Necessary programming modifications are scheduled for completion by September 30, 2004.

Protection Order Files

Since September 1999, Washington has been a full participant in the National Protection Order Files System (POF). As of April 2004, there are approximately 74,200 Washington records maintained in the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Crime Information Center POF.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Sex Offender Registry

With the new CRIMEvue™ system completed and functional in September 1999, sex offender registry (SOR) information is compiled and transmitted electronically to the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) system. Washington submits SOR information to the FBI monthly by submitting a tape with current information. As of April 2004, approximately 17,300 Washington records are maintained in the NSOR.

Denied Persons File

Washington expects to use the Denied Persons File to provide names of persons prohibited from obtaining a firearm under mental health prohibitions.

National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICS) Inquiries

Enhancements to the Washington State Patrol's telecommunications system (ACCESS) were completed in November 1998. These NCHIP-funded enhancements made FBI NICS files available on-line for searches by all Washington law enforcement agencies.

Background checks for handguns are currently conducted by local law enforcement. Current Washington law requires NICS checks for long guns to be submitted directly to the FBI NICS unit.

All NICS inquiries receive a prompt automated response. A status of "uncertain" must be followed up, because charges are present without a corresponding disposition. In these cases, the NICS help desk calls WSP for resolution. WSP staff research dispositions in all available state of Washington systems to respond within twenty-four hours.

When a NICS response is returned as "uncertain" for a firearms purchase, the inquiring agency -- which is the local sheriff's office for handguns, and the FBI NICS office for long guns -- must follow up. The follow-up involves research about outstanding charges and dispositions. The FBI NICS office contacts WSP, while the sheriffs' offices do their own research. The court systems and criminal history must be checked for updates on dispositions, charges, protection orders, and other items that might disqualify a firearm purchase.

In late 2000, the Criminal Records Division of WSP requested technical assistance from the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics (SEARCH). SEARCH was asked to recommend:

- Process improvements within the Criminal Records Division of WSP;
- Methods to reduce the backlogs of unprocessed fingerprint cards and dispositions; and
- Organizational changes needed for real-time fingerprint identification services.

The disposition backlog in Washington was identified as the most serious barrier in delaying prompt and accurate response to criminal history queries, whether for NICS or other purposes. The SEARCH Report and recommendations emphasized electronic disposition processing and connection of livescan devices.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICS) Inquiries (continued)

Beginning in July 2001, Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside (FFY 2001) funds were used to hire additional data entry staff and eliminate the fingerprint card backlog. NCHIP 2001 funds were used to support connecting 20 livescan machines to the state repository by September 2002, and to begin projects at the WSP and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in order to automate the transfer of felony disposition data from the courts to the state criminal history repository. Unexpended NCHIP funds carried forward from pre-FFY 2000 awards were used to purchase and install an additional 15 livescan devices in the first half of 2003. Additional funds from FFY 2003 awards came from a combination of NCHIP and the Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside grant to procure and place an additional 11 devices by the end of September 2004. As of April 2004, there are 40 livescan systems connected to the state AFIS, accounting for approximately 60% of the fingerprint submissions for arrests.

Supported by Byrne funds and an overmatch of state funds, the fingerprint card backlog was eliminated by December 31, 2002, and the disposition backlog was eliminated in mid-December 2003. FFY 2003 NCHIP funds were requested to continue the two Electronic Disposition Transfer projects at the WSP and AOC as the other critical piece of the long-term solution to prevent disposition backlog accumulation, and for five additional livescan devices. Our FFY 2004 request includes requests to continue the Electronic Disposition Transfer project at WSP and the Electronic Judgment and Sentence project at AOC.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Section 2. DESCRIPTION OF TASKS TO BE FUNDED UNDER NCHIP

NCHIP 2004 Activity Summary

Washington State is applying for a tenth year of support from the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). Our multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional coordinated effort is known as the Justice Information Network (JIN). As a complement to Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds, a planning grant from the National Governors Association, and state and local appropriations, Washington State is requesting \$656,000 in FFY 2004 NCHIP funds. In the event that additional funds are available, additional projects are presented representing an additional request of \$749,000 in NCHIP assistance to continue implementation of Washington's Justice Information Network Strategic Plan.

Projects proposed for \$656,000 in FFY NCHIP 2004 funding will continue the following efforts by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the Washington State Patrol (WSP), and the Office of Financial Management (OFM):

- Automated transfer of judgment and sentence information from the state court system;
- Real-time electronic transmission of felony disposition data from the state court system to the state criminal history repository; and
- Continuing support for federal criminal justice grants coordination and administration.

Projects supported by the additional request of \$749,000 are:

- System developments to permit electronic processing of sex and kidnapping offender photos at the WSP;
- The balance of the original AOC request for deployment of the Judgment and Sentence project in a total of 16 courtrooms;
- System modifications permitting fingerprint cards that are received by WSP from the Department of Corrections to be electronically transmitted to the FBI; and
- The replacement of four live scan devices purchased by WSP for four sheriffs offices.

Funding in support of NICS

In support of NICS operations is the ongoing effort to automate the electronic transfer of disposition data from the court system database at AOC to the criminal history repository at WSP. AOC and WSP have been working together for several years to identify, document, and painstakingly implement the myriad of programming modifications that are needed in each of the agency systems. Funding of \$300,000 is proposed for continuation of the WSP effort this year.

Courts

Efforts focusing on electronic transfer of court system data are reflected again in the FFY 2004 request. The first request is for \$276,000 to complete development of the electronic Judgment and Sentence prototype application. In the category of "Additional Requests," is a separate, additional request for \$384,000 to continue this project by deployment of equipment to the planned number of courtrooms and to enable the electronic transfer of judgment and sentence data.

Compatibility with other systems

Data elements in all projects will comply with NCIC 2000, NICS, and IAFIS data formats and national standards where applicable.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Electronic Felony Disposition Transfer, Phase III (WSP) - \$300,000

The WSP and AOC have nearly completed the first phase of a multi-phase project to electronically transfer court case disposition information to update criminal history records. Implementation is expected in second quarter 2004 and targets the simplest records (conservatively estimated at 10% of all incoming dispositions); the remaining records are printed and manual processes are used to update criminal history records.

Current development efforts that are funded by NCHIP will enable W2 to electronically receive court disposition data from AOC to update straightforward disposition and criminal history records. Additional development/program code is needed to process more complex records.

This request is for funding to process more complex records with multiple charges per record and other conditions that require additional development to analyze and program into code. This request is directed at adding another 10% of the transferred records to the automatic update of criminal history.

Electronic Judgment and Sentence, Phase III (AOC) - \$276,000

The purpose of this project is to develop an automated system that collects, manages and disseminates judgment and sentencing information within the court system and criminal justice agencies. The criminal justice agencies include the WSP, Department of Corrections (DOC), the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC), local booking facilities, and county prosecutors.

An automated process will be developed to both collect and disseminate judgment and sentencing information for the court system. The pattern forms for judgment and sentencing will be transformed from hard-copy documents to data entry screens that manage information in a statewide database.

This project is being done in three phases. In the first phase, AOC developed a prototype application and provided a proof of concept. The second phase is automating data capture in the courtroom. The third phase will automate the data dissemination to the WSP criminal history database, DOC, and the SGC. An interface will be developed in the third phase for publishing data to the local booking facilities and county prosecutors. To fulfill the entire request for \$660,000 as submitted by AOC, additional funds in the amount of \$384,000 are requested.

Criminal Justice Grants Program Management - \$80,000

In the Office of Financial Management (OFM), activities related to the administration of the federal NCHIP funds received for implementation of the Justice Information Network Project have increased substantially since the first National Criminal History Information Program (NCHIP) award in FFY 1995. Additional federal opportunities require coordination and contract administration with multiple reporting requirements. NCHIP funding for this position allows continued management and coordination of federal criminal justice grants programs and sub-recipient contracts within the Office of Financial Management.

In addition to NCHIP grants, additional federal funding sources that support or have supported the statewide implementation of the Justice Information Network (JIN) include Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds, the National Incident-Based Reporting System Assistance Program, and a Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration award from the National Governors Association. Administration of these grants involves coordinated contract administration among state, local and federal agencies. State Justice Statistics Program funds also flow through the Office of Financial Management in support of the Washington State Statistical Analysis Center. Ongoing support for this position indicates Washington's commitment to establishment of the infrastructure and the strategic planning required for implementation of coordinated efforts designed to improve access to complete, accurate and timely criminal history information for criminal and non-criminal justice purposes.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Activities for Which Additional Funds Are Requested

In addition to additional funding for the Electronic Judgment and Sentencing Project (*discussed on pages 15 and 19*), the three following projects are also offered for consideration of additional funding.

Electronic Processing of Sex/kidnapping Offender Photographs - \$150,000

Currently, the statewide sex and kidnapping offender registry contains over 18,000 offenders. Approximately 350 registrations are received each month and are a combination of offenders registering for the first time after release from a correctional facility, offenders moving from one county to another, and offenders moving into Washington from another state.

The data for the registry includes photographs (mug shots); however, the WSP has no mechanism to receive these photographs electronically. Programming is needed for WSP systems to accept electronic photographs along with the livescan fingerprint submissions associated with these registrations. Electronic photograph receipts will allow for more timely entry of offenders into the statewide registry.

Electronic Fingerprint Receipt from Department of Corrections- \$100,000

Currently, fingerprints recorded by DOC during the "intake" process of new offenders committed to DOC facilities are mailed to the WSP.

WSP is requesting funds for development of system code to process Department of Corrections (DOC) fingerprint submissions in the Washington State Identification System/Washington Crime Information Center (W2) and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). In order for DOC to electronically submit to WSP, changes are needed in both systems. Because of the lack of programming in the criminal history system, DOC submissions are processed manually and mailed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) IAFIS. This request will permit WSP to forward these manually processed fingerprints to the FBI electronically, and lays the foundation for WSP receipt of electronic fingerprint submissions from DOC when DOC is able to electronically submit these fingerprints.

Replacement Livescan Devices for Four County Jails - \$115,000

Funds are requested to replace four state-owned livescan devices located in four county sheriff's offices. These livescan devices were purchased for them by WSP as part of the new AFIS21 installed in 1999. At the time AFIS21 was installed, the 14 local law enforcement agencies that had remote AFIS terminals were given the option of receiving a new AFIS terminal or receiving a livescan device. These four sheriffs' offices chose a livescan device because it better met their needs by providing real-time identification, an electronic method for submitting criminal arrest fingerprints, and they did not have latent print experts on staff to fully utilize the functionality of an AFIS terminal.

The vendor no longer supports the operating system on these livescan devices, repair is on a time and materials basis, and the devices cannot be upgraded with peripheral options, such as capturing palm prints.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

NCHIP 2004 Activity Detail

Electronic Felony Disposition Transfer, Phase III - \$300,000

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) requests \$300,000 for development of system code to process complex court disposition data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in the Washington State Identification System/Washington Crime Information Center (W2). Current development efforts will enable W2 to electronically receive court disposition data from AOC to update straightforward disposition and criminal history records. Additional development and additional program code is needed to process more complex records.

Electronic disposition entry shortens the cycle time from disposition of a case to entry into the criminal history record. This improves the completeness of criminal history records and is important to the safety of the citizens of Washington because the entire state's criminal justice community uses criminal history records for investigations, officer safety, firearm licensing and purchasing decisions, and criminal sentencing. This information is also used by hundreds of public and private entities such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and by volunteer organizations to make employment and licensing decisions.

The WSP and AOC have nearly completed the first phases of a multi-phase project to electronically transfer court case disposition information to update criminal history records. Implementation is expected in second quarter 2004 and targets the simplest records (conservatively estimated at 10% of all incoming dispositions); the remaining records are printed and manual processes are used to update criminal history records.

Current development efforts that are funded by NCHIP will enable W2 to electronically receive court disposition data from AOC to update straightforward disposition and criminal history records. Additional development/program code is needed to process more complex records.

The court needs have been considered on this project by automating the collection and processing of judgment and sentencing data, then disseminating the information to appropriate agencies without delays normally experienced in manual document management systems. The automated information data exchange will link with the State criminal history record system. In addition to the expediency, transcription errors will be reduced, as there will be discrete data elements added to the exchange, replacing information found within text descriptions of the judgment and sentencing outcome.

This particular request funds the effort to process more complex records (i.e., those with multiple charges per record,) and other conditions that require additional analysis, development and new code. This effort is directed at adding another 10% of the transferred records to the automatic update of criminal history.

A 2½-year, \$2.3 million project to eliminate backlogs was completed in December 2003. Without automation of disposition record processing, a backlog threat looms again. Approximately 18,000 to 20,000 records are received each month and processing 4,000 electronically (20%) would remove the backlog threat. Eventually, it may be possible to increase to a higher level of automated processing, but each increase will come at a higher development cost.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

This Electronic Disposition Transfer effort supports the following three NCHIP Program Priorities:

- Commitment to establishing the infrastructure to support full implementation of the National instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including commitment to full participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III)
- Strengthening records to improve national security standards and avert terrorism, and
- Commitment to support court efforts relating to development of records systems.

Performance measures

By September 30, 2005, programming modifications will be completed and new code will be implemented in the W2 application. The goal is to reduce by 10% the remaining electronically transmitted dispositions received from AOC at WSP.

Budget and match

Funding to contract with the W2 vendor is proposed for the development effort. Also proposed are funds for one programmer (Information Technology Applications Specialist 4) to create the technical specifications and coordinate the development effort with the vendor. Due to the complexity of W2, it is imperative that it is continuously monitored to ensure smooth and efficient operation. This includes not only monitoring the application software itself, but also the operating system that is running the application.

As has been done in the past the Office of Financial Management will pass funds through to WSP via an interagency agreement. WSP will expend up to \$300,000 to develop, test, and implement the application code necessary for the AOC/WSP disposition data exchange. Match of \$33,333 will be contributed by WSP in the form of project support, management and oversight.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Electronic Judgment and Sentence, Phase III (AOC) - \$276,000 + \$384,000 add'l request

The purpose of this project is to develop an automated system that collects, manages and disseminates judgment and sentencing information within the court system and criminal justice agencies. The criminal justice agencies include the WSP, Department of Corrections (DOC), the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC), local booking facilities, and county prosecutors.

An automated process will be developed to both collect and disseminate judgment and sentencing information for the court system. The pattern forms for judgment and sentencing will be transformed from hard-copy documents to data entry screens that manage information in a statewide database.

This project is being done in three phases. In the first phase, AOC developed a prototype application and provided a proof of concept. The second phase automates data capture in the courtroom. The third phase will automate the data dissemination to the WSP criminal history database, DOC, and the SGC. An interface will be developed in the third phase for publishing data to the local booking facilities and county prosecutors.

Automating the Judgment & Sentence form presents a complex set of challenges. There is no standard form used by each county, and there are no statewide judgment and sentencing standards for superior court misdemeanor cases. The project team continues working with the Pattern Forms Committee at AOC to explore ways to enhance business benefits for all stakeholders. Implementation costs for FFY 2004 are estimated at \$660,000, and FFY 2005 costs are estimated to be between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

This project has a strong connection to two NCHIP Program Priorities, which are discussed in the following sections: *Development of Record Systems* and *Strengthening Records*.

Development of Record Systems

The development of record systems is an important goal of the Judgment and Sentencing project. Enriched disposition data will be made available to the criminal history database at the WSP. This enriched disposition data will reduce the delay of responding to presale firearm inquiries under the NICS. The enriched data will also provide resolution on domestic violence charges, which will alert agencies on possible protection orders. This will make important information available on an interstate basis, vital for the protection of victims of domestic violence.

The data exchange for the Judgment and Sentencing system at the Courts addresses several technical and policy issues that limit the State's ability to provide disposition data in response to NICS inquiries within the NICS timeframe. These issues include:

- **Method of data collection** – Prosecutors, with the help of an interface to the Court's case management system, will collect information prior to the judgment and sentence hearing. Once in the hearing, the prosecutor, judge and clerk will enter appropriate information into a common screen interface in a fashion to accommodate courtroom workflow protocols. Business rules will be embedded into the system to ease the collection of information in a timely fashion.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative *(continued)*

- **Method of data exchange** – The exchange of information between AOC and the State criminal history record system will use XML schema and XML documents. The XML document will be based on national standards and incorporate the work of the Data Standards and Architecture Workgroup.
- **Security for the data exchange** – The two means of securing the data exchange are encryption of the data transfer and encryption of the document itself. A public key / private key encryption protocol will be used with server certificates to ensure appropriate node transmission and reception. Standard firewall security will be established with secure tunnels between appropriate IP addresses.
- **Content management** – A hashing algorithm will be used to clearly identify the original state of the document with a corresponding data field. Once the county clerk seals the judgment and sentencing document, a hashed value of the document will be generated. The document can then be compared at a later date by creating a new hash value and validating it against the old. If the two values match, the document has not been modified.
- **Courtroom workflow** – The Judgment and Sentencing system will be implemented as a J2EE application accessed by a workstation browser. There will be four workstations within the courtroom for the prosecutor, judge, clerk and defense attorney. The system will allow the prosecutor, judge and attorney a controlled environment for data entry; the defense attorney will have a read-only version. Only one workstation at any given moment will be active for data entry. However, the normal process of the courtroom will not be affected and the judgment and sentencing will not take longer than current expectations.
- **Official document repository** – It will be AOC's policy that information gathered by the Judgment and Sentencing system will be considered the official legal document for court records. The current policy is that the county maintains the official record, so there will be some business process change and possibly revisions to state statute.
- **Non-repudiation of the court officers** – The origination of the judgment and sentencing order needs to be unequivocally identified for the legal requirements of the action. To this extent, a signature pad will capture the analog signature of the judicial officer and a smart card will update the system with the digital signature. The two forms of identifying the source of the judicial order will meet Washington State's legal requirements.

Strengthening Records

The Judgment and Sentencing system will ensure the security of facilities and records by decreasing the amount of manpower and resources needed to maintain an adequate State criminal history record system. The amount of manual data entry related to the judgment and sentencing process is quite high, involving state agencies like the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Department of Corrections (DOC), Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC), and Washington State Patrol (WSP). The Judgment and Sentencing system will interface with the database at AOC and provide standard XML data sets to the other agencies, eliminating much of the manual data entry now in place. This level of integration will keep records synchronized and current at the agency level.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

The accurate and complete records, in conjunction with fingerprint identification systems will support a wide variety of background checks that are necessary to protect public safety. Although the fingerprints collected at the time of arrest are maintained by the State criminal history record system, additional fingerprints will be collected by the Judgment and Sentencing system to attest that the defendant was present during the hearing. These fingerprints could be added to the database maintained by the State criminal history record system to supplement the fingerprint data already there.

Complete data sets in the State criminal history record system will support anti-terrorism initiatives and allow better integration between immigration, homeland defense, and emergency management agencies at local, state and federal level. The Judgment and Sentencing system will add an enriched data set to detail findings, current offenses, criminal history, sentencing data, restitution, and judgment. This information is currently transferred between agencies as certified copies and manually entered into different databases. The Judgment and Sentencing system will use XML standards to automate the process and provide a high level of integration to support initiatives for immigration, homeland defense, and emergency management agencies.

Performance measures

From October 2004 through September 2005, the project team will:

- Develop a production ready version of the prototype of the automated Judgment & Sentencing system;
- Develop and test functionality for all sentencing alternatives in the form;
- Develop and test all data exchanges to external systems;
- Conduct complete system test;
- Production system will be operational in 16 courts (or as many as possible with available funds); and
- Data will be transferred to justice partner agencies.

Budget and match

The Office of Financial Management will pass funds through to AOC via an interagency agreement. AOC will expend up to \$240,000 to complete the development of the system, and the \$36,000 balance of the \$276,000 will be allocated toward workstations, printers, network upgrades, and biometric devices for one Superior Court. Match of \$30,667 will be contributed in the form of project support, management and oversight by AOC.

Should additional funds become available for this project, equipment would be procured to complete implementation in all 16 courts as planned, complemented by the appropriate match from AOC.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Federal Criminal Justice Grants Program Management - \$80,000

In the Office of Financial Management (OFM), activities related to the administration of the federal NCHIP funds received for implementation of the Justice Information Network Project have increased substantially since the first National Criminal History Information Program (NCHIP) award in FFY 1995. The addition of federal criminal justice funding sources, coordination, and reporting requirements has presented additional funds and projects to manage.

In addition to NCHIP grants, additional federal funding sources that support or have supported the statewide implementation of the Justice Information Network (JIN) include Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds, the National Incident-Based Reporting System Assistance Program, and a Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration award from the National Governors Association. Administration of these grants involves coordinated contract administration among state, local and federal agencies. State Justice Statistics Program funds also flow through OFM in support of the Washington State Statistical Analysis Center.

NCHIP funds will allow continued management and coordination of federal criminal justice grants programs, including administration of NCHIP sub-recipient contracts, within OFM. Funds for support of this position indicate Washington's commitment to establishment of the infrastructure and the strategic planning required for implementation of efforts designed to improve access to complete, accurate and timely criminal history information for criminal and non-criminal justice purposes

Budget and match

The detailed budget of \$80,000 is provided in *Attachment 1. Budget Detail Worksheet*. State match of at least \$8,890 will be contributed through the salary and benefits of Aaron Butcher, the OFM Financial Manager, who supervises the Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Activities for Which Additional Funds Are Requested

Electronic Processing of Sex/kidnapping Offender Photographs - \$150,000

Currently, the statewide sex and kidnapping offender registry (SOR) contains over 18,000 offenders. Approximately 350 registrations are received each month and are a combination of offenders registering for the first time after release from a correctional facility, offenders moving from one county to another, and offenders moving into Washington from another state.

The data for the registry includes photographs (mug shots); however, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) has no mechanism to receive these photographs electronically. Programming is needed for WSP systems to accept electronic photographs along with the livescan fingerprint submissions associated with these registrations. Electronic photograph receipts will allow for more timely entry of offenders into the statewide registry.

Photographs provided to the WSP for inclusion in the statewide registry are forwarded to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. The photographs, along with other data about the offenders, are included in a website on level II and III offenders and made available to the public.

Law enforcement agencies throughout the state currently have livescan connectivity to the WSP that is capable of transmitting fingerprints associated with sex/kidnapping offender registrations. However, because additional programming is needed to process the entire registration electronically – specifically the photograph, agencies cannot submit registrations electronically, and availability to the public is delayed.

WSP has requested \$150,000 for system development for code to process sex and kidnapping offender photographs electronically in the Washington State Identification System/Washington Crime Information Center (W2), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and livescan devices. RCW 43.43.540 requires the WSP to maintain a central registry of sex and kidnapping offenders. This information is received from local sheriff offices and includes photographs, demographic data, and fingerprints. Currently, sex/kidnapping offender registrations are sent via U.S. Mail because there is no method to receive the photographs electronically. This project lays the foundation for the time when livescan devices in the state are able to send mugshots to WSP, by making the programming modifications at WSP to enable receipt of these mugshots.

This request supports NCHIP Priority #7: Promoting enhanced access to criminal records for non criminal justice purposes, including implementation of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

Performance Measures

For those jurisdictions that are able to transmit sex and kidnapping offender photographs, the number of those jurisdictions transmitting SOR entries with mugshots from their livescan system to WSP.

Budget and match

OFM would pass funds through to WSP via an interagency agreement. WSP will expend up to \$150,000 for programming modifications. Match of \$16,667 will be contributed by WSP in the form of project support, management and oversight.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Electronic Fingerprint Receipt from Department of Corrections - \$100,000

Currently, fingerprints recorded by the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) during the "intake" process of new offenders committed to their institutions are mailed to the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

A time-consuming manual workaround must be used by the WSP to process DOC fingerprint cards once they are received via U.S. Mail. These fingerprint cards cannot be forwarded to the FBI's Integrated AFIS (IAFIS) electronically and must be mailed to Clarksburg, West Virginia after the state criminal history/fingerprint processing is completed. The processing is labor intensive and the average processing time of these submissions at the WSP is 30 days; processing time at the FBI is an additional three weeks.

This request is to develop programming to modify the WSP's systems to process and forward DOC fingerprint transactions electronically. Although DOC has livescan equipment to prepare fingerprint cards, the fingerprints are not electronically submitted because of changes needed to interface livescan and DOC application.

WSP has requested \$100,000 for development of system code to process Department of Corrections (DOC) fingerprint submissions in the Washington State Identification System/Washington Crime Information Center (W2) and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). In order for DOC to electronically submit to WSP, changes are needed in both systems. Because of the lack of programming in the criminal history system, DOC submissions are processed manually and mailed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) IAFIS. This request will permit WSP to forward these manually processed fingerprints to the FBI electronically, and lays the foundation for WSP receipt of electronic fingerprint submissions from DOC when DOC is able to electronically submit these fingerprints.

This request is for a database enhancement to improve the quality, completeness, and accuracy of criminal history records. This effort would automate the interface between the criminal history record repository and DOC, and between the criminal history repository and the FBI's Integrated AFIS (IAFIS).

Funding to contract with the criminal history application and AFIS vendors are needed for this development effort. Programming is required to modify these systems to receive, process, and send DOC transactions to IAFIS.

Coordination with vendors will be handled with existing WSP staff resources.

Performance Measures

The WSP will track the number of correction facility entry of fingerprints sent to IAFIS electronically against the number of correction facility entry fingerprints sent by the U.S. Postal Service.

Budget and match

OFM would enter into an interagency agreement with WSP to obtain the necessary vendor programming, estimated to cost \$100,000. Match of \$11,111 would be provided by WSP in the form of staff time and oversight contributed to the project.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Replacement Livescan Devices for Four County Jails - \$115,000

Livescan fingerprint devices transmit fingerprint information for identification and demographic and charge information for update of the criminal history system. Accurate and up-to-date records in criminal history provide complete information for background checks for criminal or non-criminal justice purposes. A long-standing JIN goal has been to place a livescan fingerprint device in every county. Using NCHIP funds carried forward from prior years, fifteen (15) devices were purchased during 2003. A combination of FFY 2003 funds from NCHIP and the Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside is currently supporting placement of an additional 11 livescan devices through September 2004, when all counties now have access to livescan.

Livescan improves the accuracy of the WSP criminal history data and the III data for NICS and other background checks. The project will contribute to preventing the arrest fingerprint card backlog from growing. Livescan systems improve the timeliness and accuracy of protection order files and records of domestic violence. Accurate and up-to-date records in criminal history provide complete information for background checks for criminal and non-criminal justice purposes.

This request is to replace four state-owned livescan devices located in four county sheriff's offices. These livescan devices were purchased for them by WSP as part of the new AFIS21 installed in 1999. At the time AFIS21 was installed, the 14 local law enforcement agencies that had remote AFIS terminals were given the option of receiving a new AFIS terminal or receiving a livescan device. These four sheriffs' offices chose a livescan device because it better met their needs by providing real-time identification, an electronic method for submitting criminal arrest fingerprints, and they did not have latent print experts on staff to fully utilize the functionality of an AFIS terminal.

The vendor no longer supports the operating system on these livescan devices, repair is on a time and materials basis, and the devices cannot be upgraded with peripheral options, such as capturing palm prints.

Livescan addresses the following NCHIP priorities:

- Commitment to establishing the infrastructure to support full implementation of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including commitment to full participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III);
- Developing record systems for protection order files and records of domestic violence; and
- Promoting enhanced access to criminal records for noncriminal justice purposes, including implementation of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

Performance measures

Four livescan fingerprint devices shall be placed into four county jails and interfaced with the state repository by September 30, 2005.

Budget and match

OFM will administer the livescan funds and procure the devices through the 1122 Counter Drug Program. The Washington State Patrol shall contribute match of \$12,778 in the form of the efforts by the livescan connection team, who will oversee installation and on-site training.

Attachment 2. Program Narrative (continued)

Section 3. COORDINATION

Beginning with the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act in 1981 and the subsequent Criminal Justice Information Act in 1984, Washington State has been involved in a multi-agency cooperative effort to ensure coordination, compatibility, and the successful implementation of Washington's integrated justice information systems. Our goals, tasks, and activities have long been interrelated, and of necessity a coordinated effort. Now known as the Justice Information Network (JIN), efforts continue in support of state and local justice integration and interoperability. (See page 8, *Justice Information Network Legislation*.)

Activities funded under NCHIP 2003 will be coordinated with other OJP efforts funded under CITA. The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) is the designated NCHIP agency for the State of Washington. In addition to NCHIP grants, other federal funding sources supporting the statewide implementation of Justice Information Network and administered by the Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator at OFM include Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds and awards for Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration from the National Governors Association and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Past federal funding sources include the National Sex Offender Registry Assistance Program and the National Incident Based Reporting System from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the State Information Systems award through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Washington State Statistical Analysis Center, located in OFM, receives State Justice Statistics program funds from BJS.

Homeland Security funds flow through Washington Military Department Office of Emergency Management, with oversight also provided by OFM.

In August 2002, Beverly Hempleman, Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator for OFM was designated as the Information Technology Point of Contact for the State of Washington, and the National Governors Association was so advised. Coordination of funding and implementation efforts continues with adherence to the goals, tasks, and activities as established in the original Justice Information Strategic Plan and subsequent updates. As has been done in the past, OFM will issue interagency or interlocal agreements as needed for contracted services to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, the Washington State Patrol, and local jurisdictions.

In April 2003, the newly created Washington Integrated Justice Information Board brought aboard a JIN Program Director, Brian LeDuc. The JIN Program Office is supported by two funding sources: through the Fall of 2004 by an interagency agreement among five state agencies: the Washington State Departments of Corrections, Licensing and Information Services; the Washington State Patrol and the Administrative Office of the Courts; and through June 2004 by Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds. The JIN Program Office is currently housed in the Department of Information Services, and Mr. LeDuc reports to the co-chairs of the Board. All collaborate in working to coordinate and advance JIN standards and awareness of Washington's cooperative efforts towards integration of justice information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system at both the State and local levels.

Appendix A. Justice Information Network (JIN) Glossary

ACCESS

A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System, which provides telecommunications linkage to law enforcement, criminal justice agencies, and associated state databases. The system allows contact with other agencies nationwide through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files.

AFIS

Automated Fingerprint Identification System

ALIAS

Automated Law Enforcement Information Access System (new name for CRIMEvue in 2002)

AOC

The Administrative Office of the Courts

AWC

The Association of Washington Cities

Byrne Grant – Five Percent

Edward Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside for Criminal History Records Improvement Program.

CITA

The Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) was authorized with the passage of Public Law 105-251 on October 9, 1998, and provides assistance to states to establish or upgrade criminal justice information systems and identification technologies.

CJIA

Criminal Justice Information Act, passed in 1984

CRIMEvue

Proprietary software created for the Washington State Patrol to re-engineer and combine WACIC and WASIS; Sex and Kidnapper Offender Registry and Watch Your Car added; renamed ALIAS in 2002

Data Architecture

Defines a standard structure and vocabulary for justice information data.

DIS

The Washington State Department of Information Services

DISCIS

The District and Municipal Courts Information System, serving courts of limited jurisdiction. DISCIS provides citation and civil case filing, name indexing, case tracking, calendaring, docketing, summons and bail notice generation, failure-to-appear and warrant management, cash receipting, trust and timepay accounting, and management processes.

District Court

District courts are courts of limited jurisdiction operated by Washington counties

DOC

The Washington State Department of Corrections

DOL

The Washington State Department of Licensing

E-Citation

An electronic citation is a citation entered directly into a computer by a law enforcement officer rather than preparing a written citation.

FBI Number

A unique number assigned to a person by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

FORS

The Felony Offender Reporting System provides felony offender information maintained by the Washington State Department of Corrections to a variety of external users

AFIS

The FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System

IBRS

Incident-Based Reporting System, maintained by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

J & S

Judgment and Sentencing - The official court document stating the conviction charges and sentencing details found against a defendant.

JBRS

Jail Booking and Reporting System -The system will serve as a central repository and source of information about offenders held in Washington's local jails. It will also provide information for ad-hoc and summary reports about jail operations and populations.

JIN

Justice Information Network - In Washington State, the comprehensive effort to integrate justice information systems is known as the Justice Information Network, or JIN. JIN is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, collaborative effort established to ensure coordination, compatibility, and the successful integration of Washington State's justice information systems. It coordinates projects involving state, county, and local law enforcement, and court systems. JIN initiatives have included re-engineering systems to better reflect criminal justice business practices, automate data collection, and facilitate the exchange of justice information.

JIS

Judicial Information System, operated and maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts, supporting SCOMIS, DISCIS, and JUVIS

JUVIS

The Juvenile Information System serving juvenile courts and maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts. JUVIS provides case tracking, statewide name search, calendaring, detention, penalty accounting, and statistical management reporting processes.

LEIRA

The Law Enforcement Information Records Association

LID Number

A Local Identification Number given to a suspect by some local law enforcement agencies.

Middleware

An enabling tool, selectable by individual agencies, based on JIN standards such as XML, that ensures interoperability between agency systems.

NCHIP

National Criminal History Improvement Program, funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics

NCIC

The National Crime Information Center

NGA

National Governors Association

NIBRS

National Incident Based Reporting System

NSOR

National Sex Offender Registry

OBTS

The Washington State Department of Corrections' Offender Based Tracking System, being replaced by OMNI

OFM

The Washington State Office of Financial Management

OMNI

The Washington State Department of Corrections' Offender Management Networked Information system

PCN

Process Control Number - A unique number associated with a fingerprinting event, used to link fingerprinting events with final dispositions

RCW

Revised Codes of Washington

SCOMIS

The Superior Court Management Information System, serving county superior courts statewide. SCOMIS provides case indexing, docketing, dispositions, motion calendaring, judgment arbitration, and statistical and management processes.

SID

State Identification Number, issued by the Washington State Patrol and based upon unique fingerprint identification.

SOP, or Summary Offender Profile

The current information "system" available to Washington State's justice community is a patchwork of applications requiring multiple logons, multiple screens, and different computers to obtain summary data from different agencies for any given offender. The multiple applications providing offender information are time-consuming to learn and access. In addition, information is sometimes inconsistent across the applications. The SOP is envisioned as a "one-stop shopping center" for aggregating key justice data from multiple justice information systems - available in real time from a single source in a single session.

SMT

Scars, marks and tattoos (identifying marks).

W2

The re-engineered WACIC and WASIS systems, including the Sex and Kidnapper Offender Registry and Watch Your Car. AKA CRIMEvue; official name change to ALIAS in 2002.

WAC

Washington Administrative Codes, used to enhance and clarify the RCWs.

WACIC

The Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC), a computerized database of warrants, stolen property, wanted persons, missing persons, and other pertinent information of interest to law enforcement officers and associated criminal justice agencies throughout the state.

WACO

The Washington Association of County Officials

WAPA

The Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

WASIS

The Washington State Identification System, maintained by the Washington State Patrol, and used to identify and track arrest and conviction data. Fingerprint arrest cards and subsequent disposition information are submitted by local criminal justice agencies and entered into this mainframe computer database.

WIBRS

Washington's Incident Based Reporting System, maintained by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

WSAC

The Washington State Association of Counties

WSACC

The Washington State Association of County Clerks

WSP

The Washington State Patrol

XML

Extensible Markup Language, a national standard for electronic transmittal of data.

Attachment 3. Other Program Attachments

April 30, 2004

TO: Larry Greenfeld
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics

FROM: Beverly Hempleman
Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator, and
State Information Technology Point of Contact for Washington State
Washington State Office of Financial Management

**SUBJECT: ATTACHMENT 3. OTHER PROGRAM ATTACHMENTS
WASHINGTON STATE FFY 2004 NCHIP APPLICATION**

Funds For The Courts

The request from Washington State for FFY 2004 NCHIP funds includes a total of \$276,000 for the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in continuing support of the electronic Judgment and Sentencing project. Because the total request submitted by AOC was \$660,000, an additional request of \$384,000 is included in support of the entire Phase III request from AOC.

Electronic Judgment & Sentencing - \$276,000 (+ additional request of \$384,000)

The goal of the Judgment and Sentencing project is to develop an automated system that collects, manages and disseminates judgment and sentencing information within the Superior Court system and criminal justice agencies, including, but not limited to: the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the Washington State Patrol (WSP), the Department of Corrections, Sentencing Guidelines Commission, local jail booking facilities, county clerks, and county prosecutors. After successful implementation, staff for the county clerks and personnel at the criminal justice agencies will no longer manually update information systems to manage judgment and sentencing data.

State Information Technology Point of Contact

In August 2002, I was designated the State Information Technology Point of Contact for the state of Washington. This NCHIP proposal is submitted with full awareness of and adherence to existing state standards, which provide for collaborative development, coordinated implementation and cooperative integration of justice information systems. As Criminal Justice Grants Coordinator, I also coordinate the justice information integration projects supported by NCHIP, NIBRS, NSOR, Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside, and Justice Information Technology Integration funds.

Interstate Identification Index Participation

Washington State has been participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) since 1993.

Attachment 3. Other Program Attachments (continued)

Comprehensive Strategy for Integrated Statewide Information Sharing

Beginning with the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act in 1981 and the subsequent Criminal Justice Information Act in 1984, Washington State has been involved in a multi-agency cooperative effort to ensure coordination, compatibility, and the successful implementation of Washington's integrated justice information systems. Now known as the Justice Information Network, efforts are ongoing in support of state and local justice integration and interoperability.

Since 1984, the Washington State Patrol, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Licensing, together with the Department of Information Services, the Office of Financial Management, the Attorney General's Office and representatives of local government, have been working together to coordinate and improve Washington's criminal history reporting system through the Criminal Justice Information Act Executive Committee. Strategic plans and efforts for the statewide sharing of justice information have consistently emphasized the integration of criminal justice system components, including the integration of, access to - and the desktop computer display of - the information maintained in the State's separate criminal justice information repositories.

Legislation was passed and signed by Governor Gary Locke on May 7, 2003, to amend the Criminal Justice Information Act. The amendment intends to provide a structure to help ensure that improvements to individual agency and court information systems will meet the needs of other agencies and courts that rely on the same information. The CJIA was amended, in part, as follows:

- Section 1 provides legislative purpose and policy guidelines supporting Washington's integrated justice information efforts.
- Section 2 renames the Criminal Justice Information Act Executive Committee the Washington Integrated Justice Information Board.
- Section 3 provides for statutory members of the renamed committee representing a broad range of state and local stakeholders, including the Governor.
- Section 4 provides procedural authority for the work of the committee.
- Section 5 provides for specific powers and duties to govern, implement, operate, maintain and enhance integrated justice information.
- Section 6 provides for bi-annual reporting to the Governor, the Supreme Court, and Senate and House committees regarding justice information integration efforts, recommendations for legislative changes and appropriations.

In April 2003, the newly created Washington Integrated Justice Information Board brought aboard a Justice Information Network (JIN) Program Director, Brian LeDuc. The JIN Program Office is supported by two funding sources: through the Fall of 2004 by an interagency agreement among five state agencies: the Washington State Departments of Corrections, Licensing and Information Services; the Washington State Patrol and the Administrative Office of the Courts; and through June 2004 by Byrne Five Percent Set-Aside funds. The JIN Program Office is currently housed in the Department of Information Services, and Mr. LeDuc reports to the co-chairs of the Board. All collaborate in working to coordinate and advance JIN standards and awareness of Washington's cooperative efforts towards integration of justice information to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system at both the State and local levels.