

**Report on the Status of the
Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)
to the
Connecticut Legislature
Submitted by
The CJIS Governing Board
January 1, 2021**

Table of Contents

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board 4
CJIS Governance Committee 5
CJIS Legal Committee..... 5
CJIS Background..... 6
Executive Summary 7
Summary of Initial Successes in CISS..... 8
CISS Releases Currently in Production 9
Summary of CISS Critical Risks 10
CISS Risks and Mitigation Strategy 11
Fund Overview (as of 12/31/2020) 14
Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) Status Report 16
CISS Application Deployment Summary Status 29
Appendix A – CJIS Open Positions 31
Appendix B - Acronyms 32
Appendix C - Table of figures33

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board

Agencies and Members

Office of Policy and Management

Konstantinos Diamantis, Deputy Secretary,
Governor's Appointee and Co-Chair; (Designee)
Melissa McCaw, Secretary; Member

Department of Administrative Services / Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology

Josh Geballe, Commissioner; Member
Mark Raymond, CIO; (Designee)

Board of Pardons and Paroles

Carleton Giles, Chairperson; Member
Richard Sparaco, Executive Director; (Designee)

Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Richard Colangelo, Esq., Chief State's Attorney; Member
John Russotto, Esq., Deputy Chief State's Attorney; (Designee)

Connecticut Police Chiefs Association

Chief James Cetran, President; Member
Chief Donald Melanson, Director; (Designee)

Office of the Victim Advocate

Natasha M. Pierre, Esq., State Victim Advocate; Member
Hakima Bey-Coon, Esq., Staff Attorney; (Designee)

Office of the Chief Court Administrator

Judge Patrick L. Carroll, III, Chief Court Administrator; Co-Chair, Member
Judge Elizabeth Bozzuto, Deputy Chief Court Administrator; (Designee)

Department of Motor Vehicles

Sibongile Magubane, Commissioner; Member
Christopher Smith, Motor Vehicle Division Chief; (Designee)
Deb Notarino, Motor Vehicle Division Manager; (Designee)

Department of Correction

Angel Quiros, Commissioner; Member
Cheryl Cepelak, Deputy Commissioner; (Designee)

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

James Rovella, Commissioner; Member
Jason Rosa, Chief Information Technology Officer; (Designee)

Division of Public Defender Services

Christine Perra Rapillo, Esq., Chief Public Defender; Member
John R. Day, Esq., Deputy Chief Public Defender; (Designee)

Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the Joint Standing Committee of the General Assembly on Judiciary

Gary A. Winfield, Senator, Co-Chair

Steven J. Stafstrom, Representative, Co-Chair

John A. Kissel, Senator, Ranking Member

Rosa C. Rebimbas, Representative, Ranking Member

CJIS Governance Committee

Office of the Chief Court Administrator

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III, Chief Court Administrator; Co-Chair

Department of Administrative Services / Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology

Mark Raymond, Chief Information Officer

Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Richard Colangelo, Esq., Chief State's Attorney

John Russotto, Esq., Deputy Chief State's Attorney

Office of Policy and Management

Konstantinos Diamantis, Under Secretary, Co-Chair

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

James Rovella, Commissioner
Jason Rosa, Chief Information Security Officer

Division of Public Defender Services

Christine Perra Rapillo, Esq., Chief Public Defender

Connecticut Police Chiefs Association

Chief James Cetran, President; Member
Chief Donald Melanson, Director

CJIS Legal Committee

Office of the Chief Court Administrator

Judge Patrick L. Carroll III, Chief Court Administrator

Criminal Justice Information System

Humayun Beg, CJIS Executive Director

Board of Pardons and Paroles

Leland Moore, Esq.

Department of Consumer Protection

Cynthia Fernandez

Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Michael Gailor, Esq.

Office of Policy and Management

Konstantinos Diamantis, Under Secretary

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

Alison Rau, Esq.

Department of Revenue Services

Louis Bucari, Esq.
Rose Ellen El Khoury

CJIS Background

The State of Connecticut established the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board to primarily engage in activities that constitute the administration of criminal justice. The CJIS Governing Board is statutorily authorized to develop plans, maintain policies and provide direction for the efficient operation and integration of Criminal Justice Information Systems, whether such systems service a single Agency or multiple Agencies in accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes § 54-142q(f).

In 2007, influenced by the 2004 shooting death of Master Police Officer, Peter J. Lavery, and the 2007 Cheshire home-invasion murders, the State of Connecticut undertook a review of its Criminal Justice processes. As a result of that review, State of Connecticut Public Act 08-01(P.A. 08-01) was passed. P.A.08-01 not only provided for change to the penal code, but it also provided for change to current criminal justice information sharing processes with emphasis on providing a safer community for the citizens of the State.

As part of the changes put forth by P.A. 08-01 (later codified as CGS 54-142s), the CJIS Governing Board was charged with the responsibility to design and implement a statewide information sharing technology system to be used by Criminal Justice Agencies and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in Connecticut to share justice information in a secure facilitate the sharing of information between all State Agencies that are responsible for managing criminal records and other information that is used in the pursuit of criminal justice. Through P.A. 08-01, the plan for the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) was established.

Information that is shared in CISS can only be accessed by authorized criminal justice personnel that have been approved by the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board, in accordance with Federal Justice Information Sharing Regulations and the Connecticut General Statutes. CISS users accessing FBI data will be authorized by the CJIS Systems Officer (CSO) in accordance with a Management Control Agreement. Each user will sign an agreement pledging to honor the current security policy and acknowledgement that penalties may be imposed for improper access, use or dissemination of FBI data. Users are required to complete a training program that includes instruction on the confidentiality of all shared information, the acceptable use of the information, and the penalties associated with misuse of the information as imposed by the CSO or his/her designee.

This report is prepared pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), 54-142s. The CJIS Governing Board provides this report and directs the projects within this report to meet CJIS goals.

Executive Summary

The Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) is an application with two key components, *Search* and *Workflows*. The application was developed to improve safety for law enforcement and the public, as well as to aid in the reduction of recidivism. *Search* shares criminal justice information from 14 state agency source systems through a single user interface portal. *Workflows* will replace current paper-based workflow methods with automated email notifications, system-to-system data sharing, and electronic content management (ECM). Through these process management efficiencies, CISS is anticipated to save an estimated \$15 million per year through efficiencies for the State of Connecticut once fully implemented. It will also help the State meet Governor Ned Lamont's push for increased e-government initiatives.

CISS Releases that have been in production are already providing several timesaving capabilities and production-based efficiencies to the Criminal Justice Community in Connecticut, while also meeting the CJIS mandate.

CISS Application code development was complete as of June 30, 2018, for all major Phase 1 deliverables. During the first and second quarters of 2019, testing cycles were completed for the remaining CISS Releases with deployment to production completed during the third quarter of 2019.

In 2020, CJIS completed CISS code validation and testing of all vendor (Conduent) developed code, enabled interface to Judicial and Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) eProsecutor system, started transfer of historical information, and coordinated and assisted DCJ on implementation on the new eProsecutor system. CJIS also continued its worked with Police departments and other agencies for training and enabling interfaces and work flows. This work continues, in anticipation of bringing a full electronic arrest flow for a pilot group in 2021, and deployment to remaining agencies through 2022. In addition, with the onslaught of COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020, CJIS was able to adapt to socially-distanced, remote work environments and did not face a major slowdown in completing its key goals. Any gaps or delays due to partner or vendors were used to completed or accelerate upgrades and updates. Training was refined for online delivery and project deployment remained on track.

The next phase of the CISS Project is the deployment of arrest workflow to all criminal justice geographic areas (GAs) in the state and to approximately 13,000 Search Users, as well as the implementation of CISS Workflows to the various CJIS Partner Agencies. The electronic Workflows support Governor Lamont's Digital Government initiative by replacing paper-based workflows with automated workflows.

Additionally, new legislation and existing CJIS partners are finding new ways to make use of CISS database for analytics and efficiencies. SSPA20-1, addressing police accountability, PA19-90 concerning Police Use of Force and, Special Act No. 19-17, will use CISS information for studies in fairness of prosecution. Connecticut State Marshalls now can access Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) information through a new, self-service portal for faster and easier access, saving costs and resources at the Department of Administrative services. Also, CJIS is assisting the Judicial Branch with allowing DMV to access information from CISS that it now receives from the Centralized Infraction Bureau (CIB) interface. This will allow Judicial to discontinue CIB and allow it to save money and resources.

Summary of Initial Successes in CISS

CJIS initiated the CISS Search deployment and has been receiving early user feedback about how the system helps users with their work. Below are some of the successes reported:

State Marshals Commission

CJIS staff created a self-service portal to allow members of the State Marshals Commission to access DMV. Marshals use the information to serve court orders.

Prior to the portal, Marshals called an individual at the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) during regular business hours for the information. During non-business hours, Marshals would call the Connecticut State Police for information. However, in June the position at DAS was eliminated.

With the new CJIS self-service portal, Marshals can access DMV information anytime through the internet. While the information for the portal comes from CISS but is maintained in separate databases. Marshals do not have direct access to CISS Search.

At the October CJIS Governing Board Meeting, the State Marshals Commission's Staff Attorney Tom Souza told the Governing Board that the portal has been a great benefit to the Marshals. Because Marshals work as independent contractors, they often serve court orders after business hours. This makes a self-service portal that is available 24-hour-a-day vital to their work.

Because the portal has worked so well, the Marshals have asked CJIS to make upgrades. CJIS is in the process of identifying those upgrades and their cost.

Hartford Police Department

The Hartford Police Department investigated a robbery involving a firearm. Information from the victim and/or witnesses included a description and a street name. Detectives searched exhaustively through in-house records and other source systems but were unable to identify a suspect.

The original detectives on the case did not have CISS Search access. They asked for help from another detective who has used CISS extensively.

An initial CISS Search using only the street name provided records of related events and timeframes. Using increasingly refined searches, including the description of the perpetrator, detectives were able to narrow results to a potential match in a matter of minutes.

Excellent teamwork and a thorough investigation that included CISS Search led to the apprehension of a dangerous person with a criminal history involving multiple firearm and robbery charges.

CISS Releases Currently in Production

1. Search - Release 1 (R1), Judicial Paperless Re-Arrest Warrant Network (PRAWN) has been in production since 2016.
2. Workflows - Release 2 (R2), Uniform Arrest Report (UAR) and Misdemeanor Summons has been in production since 2016.
3. Search - Release 3 (R3), Judicial Protection Order Registry (POR) and Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) is complete and has been in production since July 31, 2017.
4. Search, Release 6 (R6), includes Judicial Centralized Infraction Bureau (CIB) ticket data, the Department of Correction (DOC) and Board of Pardons and Paroles' (BOPP) shared Case Management System, the CISS Portal User Interface (UI), and the CISS Document Library. Release 6 was deployed to production during the first quarter of 2018.
5. Search, Release 10 (R10), contains DESPP's Master Name Index (MNI), Computerized Criminal History (CCH), and Weapons Registry source systems; the CISS Portal User Interface (UI), Notification and Data Quality Management (DQM). R10 was deployed to production during July of 2018.
6. Workflow, Release 11 (R11), combines Releases 4 and 8, and Release 2.1 (R2.1), Data Integrity Enhancement into one release. R11 contains code to enable Workflows for Uniform Arrest Reports (UAR's), Misdemeanor Summons, Full Arrest Data and Documents, Post Arrest, Arraignment, Disposition, and Post Judgement. R11 completed testing in the SYSTEST Environment during the third quarter of 2018. Disposition and Case Update feeds were enabled in the fourth quarter of 2018. UAT environment testing is in progress for RMS vendors that have developed upgrades for their proprietary RMS software to enable their systems for CISS Workflows integration. Release 11 was deployed to production on January 18, 2019.
7. Search, Release 5 (R5), includes the Wanted Persons File from the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), CISS Search and Retrieval Electronic Content Management (ECM), the CISS Portal User Interface (UI) and Reporting functionality. UAT during the third quarter of 2018 and passed UAT Regression testing on May 31, 2019. Full release into production was completed on December 16, 2019.
8. Search, Release 9 (R9), includes Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Sex Offender Registry (SOR), Judicial Case Management Information System (CMIS), the Department of Motor Vehicles' (DMV) Drivers and Vehicles data, CISS Portal, UI and Agency based Security. R9 completed testing in the SYSTEST Environment and was successfully promoted to UAT during the third quarter of 2018 and passed UAT Regression testing on May 31, 2019. Full release into production was completed on December 16, 2019.

Summary of CISS Critical Risks

The value of the CISS project lies in the full implementation of all pertinent criminal justice data sources for Search and Workflows. The following risks need to be mitigated to maximize the full value of the CISS project to move forward effectively:

Loss of domain knowledge due to temporary Consultants being used in critical business and technical positions. Consultants are not long-term employees and move from position to position, driven by market conditions. CJIS needs to successfully hire state employees for key positions to mitigate this risk, however, a state employee hiring freeze is currently in place.

Current state budgets available to CJIS stakeholder agencies do not include funding for resources to implement the CISS system. Additionally, retirements of key personnel at stakeholder agencies are not always backfilled and compound this risk.

Unforeseen issues and stakeholder dependencies can cause delays in the rollout to 13,000 users. This risk is anticipated to continue throughout the implementation of CISS, although CJIS is re-evaluating the number of potential users to ensure resources are properly targeted.

CISS Operational Support, including the employment of critical consultants and the hiring of permanent state employees, will be severely impacted due to lack of funding and a state employee hiring freeze. CJIS presented the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) with a five-year plan to fund the rollout of CISS Workflows and Search, as well as the maintenance and operation of CISS. General Fund allocations for Operational Support for FY-21 and FY-22 are sufficient, however the Inmate Phone Revenue funding for state employee salaries and vendor maintenance and support for the CISS faces likely significant reduction or elimination by the legislature.

Starting in March 2020, COVID-19 resulted in the Governor closing most public spaces and public access to state agencies. CJIS agencies working on Phase 2 of CISS to implement the new system statewide continued remotely, except in cases where in-person contact was necessary, such as the deployment of new routers to local police departments. In those situations, workers followed state protocols on the use of personal protective equipment and social distancing.

CISS Risks and Mitigation Strategy

There are new and pre-existing risks that need to be addressed for the CISS project to move forward effectively and in a timely manner.

Risk 1
Loss of domain knowledge due to temporary Consultants being used in critical business and technical positions. By definition, consultants are not long-term employees and move from position to position, driven by market conditions. Additionally, the Office of Police and Management implemented a state employee hiring freeze for the foreseeable future.
Impact
As CJIS consultants leave the project, technical and business knowledge is lost, and the continuity of CISS operations is impacted. Consultant turnover continues as expected on a project of this duration. Competitive market conditions, low starting salaries, and durational status for CJIS technical positions limit the pool of applicants for recruitment. CJIS has been unable to fill the open State Positions for SQL Developer and .Net Developer.
Mitigation
Knowledge Transfer from the solutions provider to the state employees has started. CJIS signed a contract with support vendor Analysts International Corporation (AIC), which began work July 1, 2019. CJIS hired an additional project manager dedicated to increasing the number of users onboarding to CISS. Additional consultants were hired to fill positions until full-time state employees can be hired.

Risk 2
Current state budgets available to CJIS stakeholder agencies do not include funding for resources to implement the CISS application. Additionally, retirements of key personnel at stakeholder agencies are not always backfilled and therefore compound this risk.
Impact
With completion of the Phase 1 releases, demand on stakeholder resources is increasing. Stakeholder agencies voiced concern that personnel reductions make it difficult to complete their CISS-related tasks. These factors cause delays in the CISS schedule and increase the overall cost of the project.
Mitigation
CJIS Project Management maintains ongoing communications with stakeholder agencies to stay informed about fluctuations in resources working on CISS. Tiger Team resources from CJIS have been successfully engaged to help carry the workload for Judicial, DESPP, DAS, DCJ and DMV. Stakeholder agencies are also testing earlier in the release cycle. CJIS will work and plan the deployment with key stakeholders for 2021.

Risk 3

Unforeseen issues and stakeholder dependencies can cause delays in the rollout to 13,000 users. This risk is anticipated to continue throughout the implementation and deployment of CISS.

Impact

This risk has led to project schedule delays. The original project design timeline that did not allow for the successful mitigation of unique issues or stakeholder dependencies that resulted in project delays. This impact is expected to continue throughout deployment of CISS.

Mitigation

CJIS Project Management created a Model Office to engage stakeholders on Workflow process changes. CJIS has also hired additional consultants to help increase throughput for training. Additionally, CJIS is re-evaluating the number of Search users to be trained to appropriately allocate resources to ensure training in the time allotted.

Risk 4

CJIS can finance Operational Support for FY-21 and FY-22 based on allocations from the General Fund. However, legislation was proposed, and likely will be reintroduced, to allow inmates to make free phone calls. This would significantly reduce or eliminate the Inmate Phone Revenue Fund that funds a portion of CJIS budget. Another funding source needs to be found.

Impact

Project failure will result in a statewide non-compliance with Title 54 Criminal Procedure Code of the Conn. Gen. Statutes for the entire criminal justice community in Connecticut. CJIS stakeholders are mandated to comply with Conn. Gen. Statutes Sec. 54-142s that requires integration of all criminal justice information systems and database applications with CISS. Non-compliance will fail to provide the mandated information sharing technology and electronic workflows that are critical for Law Enforcement and State Agencies having any cognizance over criminal justice matters in Connecticut. Additionally, project failure will impact newly enacted legislation requiring the collection of data throughout the criminal justice process. CISS is to be used to compile data that will be used in an annual report made available to the public and presented to the Criminal Justice Commission and the legislature's Committee on the Judiciary.

Mitigation

CJIS submitted a five-year plan for Operational Support to the Office of Policy and Management. This includes a contract with AIC for CISS support and maintenance. Ensuring that the project is fully funded through implementation and supported operationally is essential. CJIS is working with the Governance Committee, CJIS Governing Board and OPM to request the funding required.

Fund Overview (as of December 31, 2020)

CISS code development and physical infrastructure are completed for Phase 1. The CJIS Governing Board has fully integrated 14 Agency Source Systems for CISS “Google Like” Search and the code for the CISS Workflows has also been completed.

Phase 2 is the deployment of the CISS Search to about 13,000 users State wide. These users are all state police, all local police departments and remaining Connecticut criminal justice agencies for a total of about 23,000 users. Second, CJIS is deploying the digital workflows throughout the Criminal Justice system statewide replacing existing paper-based workflows in line with the digital government initiatives.

#	Funding Source	Use of Funds	Status/Risks/Issues
1	General Funds	Operational Costs related to maintenance and support for hardware and software, office expenses, supplies, copiers, and hardware/software refresh for end-of-life equipment.	<u>Current FY20 and FY21 Funding:</u> \$2.7M <u>Shortage:</u> FY20 \$884K, FY21 \$906K <u>Issue:</u> Planning included Rollover Funds; OPM agreed to release funds when needed.
2	Inmate Phone Revenue	Current State employee salaries, benefits, and maintenance and support vendor. Future state employee hires, increase from 35 to 40 hours for current union employees, increased costs for vendor as more locations/users come online.	<u>FY2021 Usage Estimate:</u> \$3.4M <u>Issues:</u> Front cash from General Fund, Durational Positions. <u>Risks:</u> Possible Legislative provision for free Inmate phone calls; Explore options.

■ Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature ■

CISS FY21 CAPITAL BUDGET SUMMARY		
CAPITAL INVESTMENT	Amounts	Totals
Bond Funds Provided from June 2011 to June 2020 Inclusive	\$ 60,920,000	
Total Expected Costs for CISS Phase -1		\$60,920,000
PHASE 2 CAPITAL FUNDING		
CJIS Approved Bond Funds for CISS Phase-2	\$ 8,924,328	
CJIS Appropriated Bond Funds for CISS Phase-2 Out of the \$8.9M	\$ 4,998,000	
Available Original Bond Funds	\$ 19,981	
Total Overall Bonds Appropriated*	\$ 5,017,981	
Bond Funds Expended from July 2020 - December 2020 Inclusive		\$ 1,619,452
Total Capital Costs for Build and Deployment as of December 2020*		\$62,539,452
Note: *Amounts are close approximations based on latest Financial Reports		

CISS GENERAL FUND OPERATIONAL BUDGET SUMMARY			
FISCAL YEAR	FY21	FY22 REQUESTED	FY23 REQUESTED
General Fund Budget	\$ 2,684,610	\$3,662,002	\$3,676,661
Requested Recission	(\$134,230)		
General Fund FY19 Rollover Funds for FY21 Requested	\$ 906,000		
Total Funding for General Funds¹	\$3,456,380		
Inmate Phone Revenue Budget for State Positions and Maint. & Support	\$ 3,345,793	\$ 5,097,152	\$ 5,097,152
Total Expected Annual Operational Budget	\$6,802,173	\$8,759,154	\$8,773,813
Notes: 1 - CJIS is working to reduce annual costs. Software AG Costs Reduced from \$520K to \$180K Annually for FY22 and FY23			

Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) Status Report

CISS — Background

The Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) provides an integrated solution for the sharing of criminal justice information (CJI) within the State of Connecticut's criminal justice agencies, in compliance with the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Security Policy. The State of Connecticut commissioned the development of a scalable, service-oriented architecture for the CISS solution to enhance the information sharing capabilities of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the state.

The State of Connecticut's vision for CISS includes information searches across CJIS source systems through CISS and system-to-system information exchanges using standards conformance messaging. CISS uses Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) claims-based user authorization which controls access to sensitive information as defined in federal and state statutes.

This consolidated data environment will enable the State of Connecticut's criminal justice agency systems to interact seamlessly to send and receive data and documents. Systems integration through CISS will allow users to search for people, locations, events, and property across all the connected information sources from within a single user interface portal. This will allow for communication expansion to share CJIS with other states and federal CJIS systems.

CISS Key Accomplishments – Period Ending December 31, 2020

The CJIS Governing Board developed business and technical requirements that describe the anticipated components of the CISS system. The aim of CISS is to provide the State of Connecticut's criminal justice agencies with the capability to seamlessly share, integrate, and exchange data that is used to make criminal justice decisions. All project requirements and designs for the remaining CISS releases are complete. The CJIS Project Management (PMO) team and the development vendor, Conduent (formerly Xerox), worked diligently testing the developer's code during the first and second quarters of 2019. Promotion to the production environment for the remaining releases in the Phase 1 scope took place during the fourth quarter of 2019.

CISS Key Accomplishments during the first and second quarters of 2020 were as follows:

1. The development vendor for the CISS Solution was required to design and implement the business and technical requirements set forth by the CJIS Governing Board. To that end, the CJIS PMO created a Requirements Traceability Matrix for CISS development compliance tracking. The compliance status, as of the writing of this report, is that the development vendor has met the total requirements. CJIS resolved the outstanding defect by the vendor before the project close out. An agreement was finalized between the vendor and CJIS and the Department of Administrative Systems/Bureau of Enterprise and Technology.
2. Judicial Case Update Feed was successfully enabled for the Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) in the UAT environment during the fourth quarter of 2020. Judicial Disposition and schedule notifications feeds will be enabled for distribution during the first quarter of 2021.

3. As criminal justice information source systems were prepared for incorporation into CISS, the process identified data impurities so that agencies can correct their information. This ensures that all criminal justice agencies have access to better quality data.
4. The initial data load to the new Division of Criminal Justice's eProsecutor system of over 1 million cases from Judicial CRMVS is 65% complete. The final data loading is scheduled for Mid-January 2021.
5. To follow CJIS COVID-19 protocols, CJIS developed multiple platforms where law enforcement and criminal justice learners can take training. Over 600 students chose the following multiple training offerings during the COVID-19 pandemic period within March 1, 2020-December 28, 2020.
 - a. Instructor-Led Training: CJIS created a training class schedule for law enforcement users who require instructor-led CISS Search Training.
 - i. *Social Distanced In-Person Training*: If permitted, Public Safety Liaisons with proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and protocols, are still available to do in-person social-distanced training within Police Departments with no known active cases of COVID-19.
 - ii. *Post-Covid-19 Training*: Live in-person training classes at CJIS Headquarters in Hartford and 99 East River Drive in East Hartford have been temporarily postponed due to COVID-19. As conditions normalize to no- or low- risk for CJIS Staff and Attendees, CJIS will return to live in-person training.
 - iii. *Live CJIS Training Academy Webinars*: CJIS offers real-time, instructor-led webinar training and onboarding of CISS Search Users via remote office and web conferencing tools.

Pre-determined webinars can be taken by accessing the link <https://portal.ct.gov/CJIS/Content/CJIS-Training-Academy/Schedule>. Tailored webinars for Command Staff can be scheduled by directly contacting Sazara R. Johnson, CJIS Project Manager, at Sazara.Johnson@ct.gov.
 - iv. *On-Demand Computer-based Training*: About 50% of CJIS Training Academy learners prefer taking the 24/7 on-demand CISS Search computer-based, self-paced training. The CJIS Training Team is currently working on the version 4 training update which is 85% completed, pending a quality assurance peer review.
6. CISS Search User Onboarding:
 - a. Because CISS Search User onboarding is progressing, an increase in additional staffing is now required to meet the post go-live onboarding rate.
 - b. Of the 93 police departments identified to begin using CISS, 45 departments executed searches in CISS through the end of the second quarter of 2020.
 - c. As of December 2020, 53 police departments completed the internal facility networking to fully connect to the CJIS Datacenter to perform CISS searches. Over 20 additional new police departments have limited connectivity to CISS Search through COLLECT terminals. CJIS will assist police departments to fully connect to CISS through their newly received combined COLLECT/CJIS routers.
 - d. Several dozen members of DESPP and the State Police performed searches in CISS. CISS users are selected by each agency head based on job description and duties.

■ Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature ■

Selected users must complete CISS Authorization Training and pass the CISS certification exam to receive access rights and user credentials to use the CISS Search Portal User Interface.

7. CISS Search Statistics:

- a. Police Department Searches: Since 2019, CISS Search totals have dramatically risen by 98%. In 2019, they accounted for 19% of all searches, where in 2020, they accounted for 33% of all searches.

Police Department and Criminal Justice Agency Searches: Overall CISS Searches grew at a 16% rate from 2019 to 2020. (Please see Table 1 below.)

Agency Search Totals by Year								
Number of CISS Searches	Year					Projected	Agency vs PD Pct	
Agency Names	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	
Agency	154	658	37,273	38,328	36,878	80.7%	67.1%	
Local Police	49	142	7,293	9,150	18,102	19.3%	32.9%	
Grand Total	203	800	44,566	47,478	54,980			

- 8. The Automated CISS User Authorization Request (CUAR) project was a priority initiative again during third and fourth of 2020. Some design changes became necessary during initial smoke testing and were completed in November 2019. An agreement was reached with the DAS/BEST SIM-SAM contractor and the scope of work to accommodate the design changes and the un-performed work was summarized and reviewed with IBM Professional Services in a new statement of work (SOW). As soon as CJIS has a working Enterprise Support Model in place though DAS/BEST access for IBM can be accommodated and is expected to complete the necessary SIM-SAM workflows and modifications. The most recent version of the CJIS front end application AutoCUAR User Interface completed smoke testing the second week of January 2020. The application is 99.9% completed and is ready for interface testing with the ISIM when available to handle the backend Secure Identity Management function.
- 9. Communication to stakeholders has been consistent throughout 2020. CJIS Executive Director, Humayun Beg, sends a monthly, internal CISS Project update report to stakeholders, via email, with the subject line "Connecticut Information Sharing System Monthly Status" to a list of 352 project stakeholders.
- 10. The CJIS Roadmap Newsletter, a public periodical, is prepared in PDF format and distributed to stakeholders via email. All newsletters are saved to the CJIS website for public viewing and download. The newsletter is sent to a subscriber list of 464 recipients.
- 11. CISS Project Management Updates apprise readers about the monthly status of CISS development and deployment, as well as training opportunities.
- 12. Legislative Updates inform readers about pending and approved legislation that can impact the CISS project and the criminal justice community.
- 13. The Tiger Team concept continues to be utilized. Cooperative/collaborative "Tiger Team" working relationships are established as needed to optimize all available CISS Project resources

■ **Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature** ■

to complete project goals and deadlines. At the time of this report, the status of CJIS Tiger Teams are as follows:

- a. DAS-Best Tiger Team Resource – Working to complete Router Connectivity for PDs. This resource will be used to work with DAS/BEST and DESPP to replace the individual CISS and COLLECT routers at each PD with a combined, dual purpose, single unit.
- b. Judicial and Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) Tiger Team Developer – Working with Judicial and DCJ to complete code, identify workflows, and connect to CISS.
- c. Police department Network Configuration Tiger Team – Resources are aligned to assist police departments with connectivity.

CISS Anticipated Activities – Next 180 Days (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021)

We are pleased to report that all CISS releases in production are performing as expected. Contract closeout with the development vendor Conduent is on track for the first quarter of 2021. The CISS RFP Phase 1 Requirements Traceability Matrix was used to evaluate compliance with all Phase 1 code deliverables in the development contract's scope requirements.

The envisioned value-added benefits to public safety are reaching fruition. Both safety and cost-savings benefits are expected to increase exponentially when all Phase 1 releases are fully deployed to production. CISS Anticipated Activities for the Next 180 Days are as follows:

1. CISS Workflow continues deployment to court Geographic Area-9 (GA-9) (Middletown) during the first quarter of 2021. The first police department to be brought online, Clinton, and the remaining GA-9 police departments are targeted to be online during the first and second quarters of 2021.
2. AutoCUAR QA Testing is anticipated for the second quarter of 2021. The Division of Public Defender Services has volunteered IT resources to aid in the QA testing process as the primary Stakeholder Tester. DPDS opted to wait to onboard its remaining CISS users until the electronic AutoCUAR application is implemented.
3. The CJIS team will continue outreach efforts to CISS users. Use case scenario feedback received from active CISS users will be published in the CJIS Roadmap Monthly Newsletter along with stakeholder questions and answers, and user tips.
4. The CJIS Development team is continuing to work with Judicial and the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) to support development of CISS data sharing and application integration. Superior Court Operations (SCO) Clerk and Administrator Queue applications are currently undergoing testing in the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) environment. Work with the DCJ Case Management System vendor is currently underway to build CISS Data Integration functionality like that in use with SCO. All systems (CISS, DCJ, Judicial, and RMS) are planned for end-to-end arrest package testing in the first quarter of 2021.
5. Evaluation of outstanding and new CISS Information Exchange requests are in scope for the next phase of the CISS Project. DCJ has a new information exchange to Release and Redact documents within its own case management system. This required a change request in CISS to accommodate this new process and workflow. This CISS change will be completed in the first quarter of 2021 and tested in the second quarter of 2021. Additionally, DESPP began working with the CJIS Team to fully spec a new workflow to bring Judicial information, including Case

■ **Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature** ■

Updates, to the DESPP criminal history system. This work is currently in the development phase.

6. Original information exchange requests will be a priority. For any new data feed or exchange, firstly an evaluation will be done to determine if an information exchange is necessary or if access to the information can be achieved through CISS Search and Reports. The CJIS Team experienced situations where agencies are asking for raw data feeds when they can access a CJIS canned report that already exists or for access to perform CISS Searches.
7. CJIS will continue to work with the Office of Policy and Management to secure operational support funding for the CISS System. Development and transition to Operational funding was secured.
8. A hybrid model for operational support was implemented consisting of a mix of consultants, state employees, and a support vendor. A hold was placed on state employee hiring, preventing CJIS from hiring new state employees.
9. Public Act 19-90 requires all Connecticut police departments to submit Use of Force reports to the Office of Policy and Management starting in February 2020. The information is to be collected and analyzed by the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy at Central Connecticut State University (CCSU). CJIS was asked to come up with an integrated approach and a method for collecting the data submitted on paper forms and make the whole workflow electronic in the next phase of the project. Currently, data from paper forms is manually put into a new database by data entry specialists at CCSU. The 2019 data should be ready to move into a CJIS Reporting database in the first quarter of 2021. The second phase of the project is to redesign the electronic form process, in coordination with Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) Council, to allow the forms to be electronically collected and the data self-extracted into the reporting database in real-time. There is a potential third phase of the project which would be to leverage the integration work that CJIS has already done with the RMS vendors and allow for the data to be automatically collected in the police departments' RMS system and then to automatically send the data to the analytics database using a backchannel. Phase three would achieve total integration into the police arrest workflow process to allow reporting to be seamless and near automatic when the report is approved by the police department supervisor.
10. The State Marshal Commission is an Executive Branch organization operating within the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) with independent decision-making authority. State Marshals are sworn peace officers authorized to serve civil process and conduct executions pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes 6-38a. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) has a statutory obligation to provide last known address information to the State Marshal upon request. Previously, DAS manually provided DMV data to the State Marshals via a telephone hotline. The CJIS Governing Board was asked to propose an alternative secure self-service portal that to be available to the Marshal's anytime on the internet. CJIS built a proof-of-concept application that went on-line at the end of July 2020. The portal is currently in daily use by the State Marshals. The second phase of this project will incorporate additional features to better support the usability of the output data format for the Marshals.
11. The Connecticut Sentencing Commission is an independent state criminal justice agency established to review, research, and make recommendations concerning Connecticut's criminal justice system. Special Act No. 19-17 - AN ACT CONCERNING A STUDY OF THE DISPARITIES IN PRETRIAL AND SENTENCING OUTCOMES OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS requires the Sentencing Commission to obtain data from the criminal justice

■ **Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature** ■

community of agencies to perform this analysis. At the direction of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board, and in consultation with the CJIS Legal Advisory Committee, data sets were constructed and provided by CJIS to the commission for analytical research. For this commission project, the research team members are not credential users logging into the CISS System. Instead, CJIS provides de-identified data sets that represent criminal histories to the research team in the CJIS Analytics Infrastructure. The CJIS Analytic Infrastructure is isolated from CISS. CJIS completed the first phase of the project and the base data set of de-identified data was provided to CTSC to begin its analysis. The next step of the project is to include additional data from the Department of Corrections (DOC) and DESPP into the data set.

12. Special Session Public Act 20-1, An Act Concerning Police Accountability, was passed in July and signed by Governor Ned Lamont. Part of the legislation calls for the collection and storage of police officer body-worn and dashboard camera video. Digital video evidence must be stored for at least one year. This issue is a question of storage and transmittal of information. Different areas of the criminal justice community have different ways of approaching this. CJIS will probably have more of a transmittal role. CISS does not have the capabilities yet, but it is being investigated. CJIS put a project manager on this who has been working internally to frame out some of the high-level requirements. This will help draft CJIS's view on the digital evidence before it communicates with stakeholders (DESPP, local police departments, etc.) Working together, a common view will be developed and presented to the CISS Governance Committee.

RMS Certification

RMS Certification — Background

Records Management System (RMS) Certification is a collection of guidelines, programming, and processes intended to ensure law enforcement agencies can efficiently, securely, and effectively exchange criminal justice information between their RMS systems and other Connecticut law enforcement and criminal justice agencies using CISS. Private sector RMS companies provide records management systems and data warehousing services for municipal police organizations and Connecticut State Police Troops. The CJIS Project Management Team has been working with multiple RMS vendors that made commitments to upgrading their proprietary RMS technology to comply with CISS Workflows. Although their business purposes are the same, the proprietary systems developed by each RMS vendor are unique. Each RMS vendor represents a separate project engagement that requires extensive CJIS Team interaction and mutual integration activities.

RMS Certification Key Accomplishments – Period Ending December 31, 2020

Moderate progress was made with law enforcement agencies and their RMS vendors toward sending Early Arrest Notifications to CISS. RMS Certification Key Accomplishments for the period ending December 2020, were as follows:

1. CJIS began working with an additional RMS vendor in the fourth quarter of 2020, namely IMC of the Central Square Group. The Kickoff work session with IMC took place in October 2020 and this group's development team is now under contract to integrate its RMS system with CISS with a Level 1 projected completion target date of December of 2021.
2. The CJIS Team had an executive level meeting with Central Square Regional Team. Central Square operates four RMS products in the State of Connecticut: IMC, Enterprise (Inform), One Solution, and Pro-Suite. Preliminary discussions and initial planning are underway to contract for the other RMS systems to integrate with CISS in addition to IMC which was the first initiative to launch.
3. RMS vendor Accucom completed all testing for its RMS software upgrade for Level 1 (L1) CISS Workflows. The vendor has rolled out the new RMS software to ten local police department customers from the towns of Coventry, Easton, Orange, Plainville, Plymouth, Redding, Thomaston, Torrington, Windsor Locks, and Wolcott. Two other towns, Weston completed server upgrades and is ready to begin sending Early Arrest Notifications (EANs) and Winchester is nearing completion of its server infrastructure upgrades. When additional police departments are cleared to begin sending EANs, work completion at Winchester will retake focus.
4. During the first quarter of 2020, NexGen Public Safety Solutions activated its L1 RMS software to send Early Arrest Notifications to CISS from its four Alpha test group police departments: Farmington, Trumbull, Clinton, and Wethersfield. These sites were active for the first and second quarters of 2020 and by the third quarter reached a zero-error rate for Early Arrest Notification submissions. Improvements were made during the second quarter and preparations are underway to train the staff at locations in Middletown (Part of court Geographic Area 9), and Cromwell. This effort had been pushed off until the first quarter of 2021 to remain consistent with the timing of the Disposition Message availability.

■ Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature ■

5. NexGen completed Level 2 (L-2) development of the components for the full arrest package (Transmittals, Arrest Packets, attachment of Arrest Forms and Documents). Initial development completed in the first quarter of 2020. Validation of the data files was completed in the second quarter and the comprehensive package validation was completed by the CJIS Team as Unit Testing in the third quarter. NexGen completed the integrated Arrest Package development in third and fourth quarters as part of integrated agency testing. NexGen received certification for the transmission of file types and structures during the fourth quarter. CJIS signed off on the basic Milestones specified in the contract with financial release of those milestones in January of 2021.
6. Currently, Judicial staff is manually communicating disposition updates with police departments and CJIS agencies that are sending Early Arrests to CISS. The CISS functionality to send automated dispositions completed final quality assurance testing and is certified. Judicial is expected to start sending Dispositions in the first quarter of 2021.
7. NexGen has 25 additional police departments positioned to begin sending Early Arrest Notifications once permission to resume is granted by Judicial. Accucom has one additional police department to begin sending EANs. This activity is on hold until Disposition messages published by the Judicial Branch are streaming through CISS in production. This is expected to be completed and online in January of 2021.
8. Integrated multi-agency end-to-end testing has been ongoing in CISS SysTest during the fourth quarter of 2020. Next steps include live workflow testing using actual arrest paperwork generated from the pilot testing site at Clinton Police Department in the first quarter of 2021.
9. The Clinton Police Department volunteered to be the pilot site to host the NexGen pseudo production RMS server using the new NexGen RMS software. Network changes on both ends of the Public Safety Data Network were completed in the second quarter of 2020. This allows the new RMS test server to communicate to the CISS pre-production environment for true multi-agency end-to-end workflow testing of electronic arrest paperwork including distribution to Judicial and the Division of Criminal Justice for processing and response messages back to the police department. Testing was underway during the fourth quarter of 2020 and will continue into the first quarter of 2021.
10. Accucom initiated its L2 Workflows development cycle and is dedicating software development efforts to L2 workflows integration with CISS. The L2 kickoff session with Accucom occurred on June 28, 2019 at CJIS Headquarters. Originally targeted for a six-month development cycle, the earliest completion target is now the first quarter of 2021. Accucom expects to send its first attempt at an electronic arrest package by the end of December 2020.
11. Judicial Branch, Division of Criminal Justice, CJIS, and law enforcement agencies agreed that court Geographic Area-9 (GA-9), the Middletown Court System, will be the pilot area for workflow deployment. CISS Workflow Deployment Planning continued throughout 2020. Preparations were made for GA-9 to go into production with electronic arrest packets by the end the second quarter of 2021.
12. Integrated multi-agency testing within GA-9 began in the second quarter and continued through 2020. Some key components include Judicial streaming de-identified workflow messages through CISS. Streaming messages include cases updates, dispositions, and schedule notifications. Case Update messages are live in Production as of Q4 2020 while the other message types are still in the UAT environment at the end of 2020. NexGen will test transmission of the Uniform Arrest Package to CISS and receipt of Judicial dispositions from the Clinton police department pilot test server, this testing is just getting off the ground at the

■ **Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature** ■

end of 2020. Initial unit testing of these messages was completed in the second quarter and CJIS issued certifications of these contract elements as approved and complete.

RMS Certification Anticipated Activities – Next 180 Days (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021)

1. NexGen completed L2 RMS Certification requirements by the end of the second quarter of 2020. L2 Certification requires participating RMS vendors to upgrade their proprietary records management software to incorporate functionality for transmitting a complete Arrest Packet to CISS. L2 includes transmission of all documents contained within the Uniform Arrest Report as part of the CISS integrated Workflow application. NexGen entered the multi-agency integrated testing phase with all the other agencies and will participate in workflow scenario testing when it begins, expected in the third quarter of 2020.
2. Accucom was expected to have its RMS L1 Workflows upgrade installed for 12 of its local police department customers by the end of the third quarter of 2019. Accucom police departments scheduled to receive L1 upgrades in 2019 were Wolcott, Winchester, and Weston, (Derby and Seymour remain outstanding). Wolcott was activated during the fourth quarter of 2019; however, the rest of the efforts have fallen behind schedule. Accucom cannot install the new software to police departments that have not completed the server upgrades. No additional assistance can be provided by the CJIS team until the server upgrades are completed. This status remains unchanged for the first and second quarter of 2020.
3. The Kickoff work session with IMC took place in October 2020 and this group's development team is now under contract to integrate its RMS system with CISS with a Level 1 projected completion target date of December of 2021.
4. In the second quarter of 2020, another Central Square Group subsidiary, Inform, began initial communications with the CJIS Team to begin contracting the RMS development work for Level 1 and Level 2 integration with CISS. Contract negotiations have not begun, they are expected to occur in the third quarter of 2020.
5. Contract discussions and technical sessions for CISS Workflows will continue with non-participating RMS vendor companies. Figure 1 on the next page shows the percentage of arrest records managed by the private RMS vendor companies who are the holders of record for arrest data from the State Police and municipal police departments within the State of Connecticut. It reflects the consolidation of some RMS Vendors. This market analysis remains largely unchanged for 2020.
6. The Harford police department selected IMC as its new RMS vendor, converting to this system from an internal, home-grown RMS system. This is necessary because the technology platform on which it is built has become antiquated and unsupported. The migration timeline has not been published, however, the CJIS Team's experience suggests a one-year project with six months for the data conversion to be completed and for training and testing to begin.

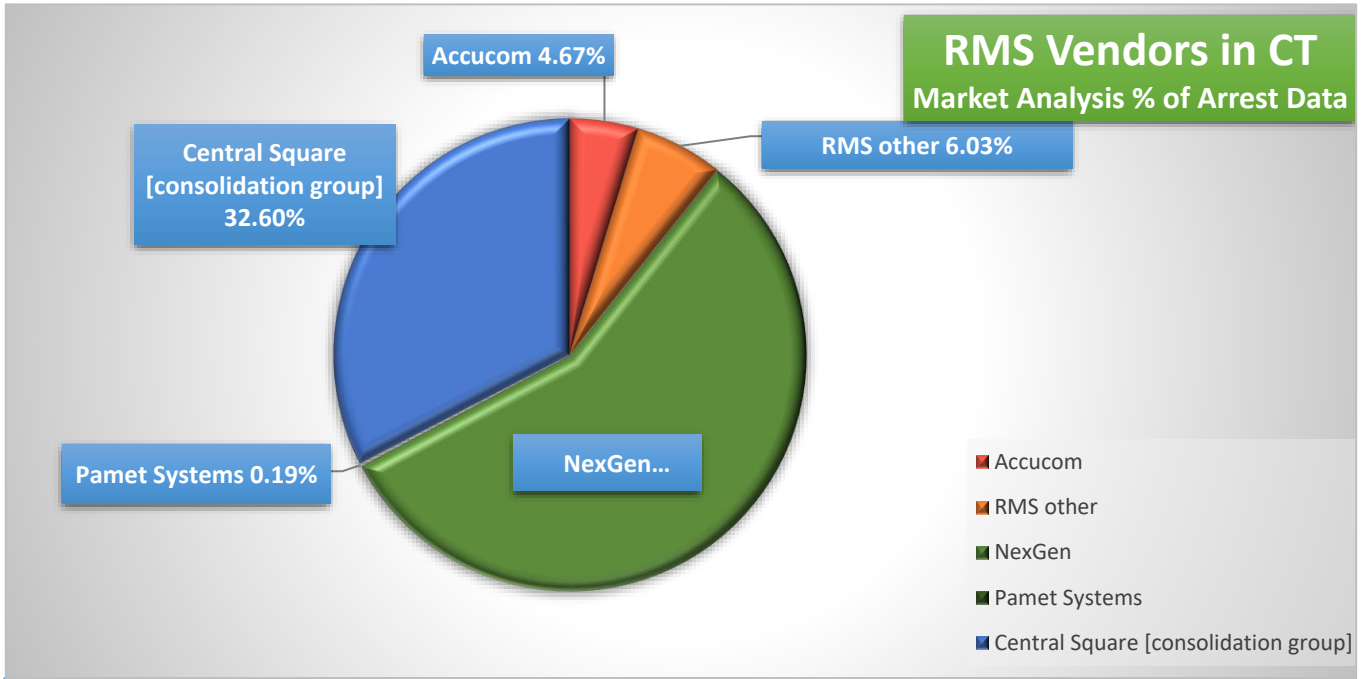


Figure 1 - Pie Chart representing the percentage of total arrest data managed by RMS Vendor companies in Connecticut. Connecticut Arrest Data used from Crime in Connecticut 2019, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Crimes Analysis Unit. Retrieved 11/19/2020 from Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection.

RMS Vendor	# of Arrests*	% of Arrests
Accucom	3905	4.67%
RMS other	5044	6.03%
NexGen	47254	56.51%
Pamet Systems	155	0.19%
Central Square [consolidation group]	27263	32.60%
Total # of Arrests*	83621	100.00%

*Connecticut Arrest Data used from *Crime in Connecticut 2019, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Crimes Analysis Unit*. Retrieved 11/19/2020 from Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection.

Police Department CISS Onboarding and Connectivity

Police Department Connectivity – Background

The CJIS team has been working with the Department of Administrative Services / Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology (DAS/BEST), the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), the Connecticut Education Network (CEN) and the Enterprise Networking Services (ENS) group to install network equipment along the dark fiber of the Public Safety Data Network (PSDN) that has been allocated for the transmission of secure information exchanges between CISS and its CJIS Partner Agencies.

Police Department Onboarding and Connectivity Key Accomplishments – Period Ending December 31, 2020

1. CJIS has another CJIS Project Manager and two Public Safety Liaisons actively communicating with police departments and working each one through the onboarding project plan. CJIS provides the necessary resources for CISS classroom training, webinars, computer-based training, and centralized CISS training locations for law enforcement. Since current Public Safety Liaisons also assist police departments with CISS-related router connectivity, additional Public Safety Liaisons dedicated to training would enable CJIS to engage with more police departments simultaneously, in turn that would accelerate the onboarding results.
2. Two Deployment Project Teams are working with 79 police departments at various steps in the deployment process. Each deployment team consists of a Project Manager, a Business Analyst, a Communication Specialist, and a Public Safety Liaison. The Public Safety Liaisons, along with other members of the deployment team, are responsible for working through the process with each police department to keep the working relationship moving forward. Breakdown of the currently engaged police departments is:
 - a. Communication with the command staff and chief: In progress,
 - i. Troop F
 - ii. Avon PD
 - iii. Naugatuck PD
 - iv. Ansonia PD
 - v. Town of Groton PD
 - vi. Plymouth PD
 - vii. East Lyme PD
 - b. Police department-side network connectivity configuration for the newly deployed combined router: In progress,
 - i. New Haven PD-(Completed)
 - ii. Branford PD- (Completed)
 - iii. Avon PD-(Completed)
 - iv. Naugatuck PD
 - c. Onboarding paperwork for User IDs and Training Accounts: In progress,
 - i. Troop F
 - ii. Avon PD
 - iii. East Lyme PD
 - iv. Town of Groton PD

- d. User training - Computer-Based and Instructor-Lead options: In progress,
 - i. Troop F
 - ii. Town of Groton PD
 - iii. Naugatuck PD
 - iv. Hartford PD
 - v. East Lyme PD
 - vi. Westport PD

- e. In addition, the deployment team is assisting the CJIS RMS and Workflow team with RMS vendor software installation and training.

Police Department Onboarding and Connectivity Anticipated Activities – Next 180 Days (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021)

- 1. Some of the CJIS routers previously installed at local police departments are reaching their end-of-life period. CJIS is working with DESPP and DAS/BEST on a technology replacement plan for all CJIS and COLLECT Routers. A new router replacement plan will provide CISS Workflows-compliant equipment to the half dozen police departments not in possession of a CJIS Router. CJIS placed these police departments at the top of the router replacement list. DAS/BEST completed the final router design solution in the second quarter of 2020. One issue for CJIS is that all 43 police departments that completed CJIS connectivity will have to redo the process. The project plan for this migration is being worked out with DAS/BEST and DESPP. The status of this effort is unchanged at the end of the second quarter of 2020.

- 1. A major push is underway to onboard new CISS search users. Currently, about 100 users are being added each month. The new CJIS Onboarding Project Manager is working to validate how many maximum users can be onboarded monthly starting in 2021 if an additional team member is onboarded.

CJIS Infrastructure

CJIS Infrastructure – Background

CJIS underlying Enterprise Infrastructure is the core of CISS which provides computing, storage and performance needs. The old Infrastructure was put in place back in 2012 and over time became obsolete. Hardware and network refresh project were initiated by CJIS Solutions Architect. CJIS Enterprise Infrastructure includes System Center Suite to manage and overview hardware, software and applications and is used to automate and monitor many aspects of CISS.

CJIS Infrastructure Key Accomplishments – Period Ending December 31, 2020

1. The hardware upgrade to replace DELL R910 and VNX7500 is in its second phase. During the last quarter of 2020, equipment went through final configuration and fine tuning.
2. All management and backup workflows were migrated off the VNX7500 and currently reside on the separate hardware which eliminates single point of failure.
3. First 16-node Hyper-Converged cluster configuration was completed and servers' migration off legacy hardware is in progress.
4. New Arista network switches were deployed and configured.
5. New Isilon H400 NAS was deployed and configured. New nodes replaced the old NAS which holds all arrest paperwork documents. Workloads migration to the new NAS is in progress.
6. webMethods ESB, SharePoint and MultiVue upgrade projects are in progress.
7. CISS Internet access POC based on increased demand was designed and tested. The concept supports all FBI security requirements.
8. CJIS SharePoint Community portal and Project Server was upgraded to the latest version to support “keep current” agency policy. Advanced authentication (MFA) configuration was designed and went through testing phase.
9. CJIS System Center Suite components were upgraded to the latest version to improve management, monitoring and automation capabilities.

CJIS Infrastructure Anticipated Activities – Next 180 Days (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021)

1. Network environment is in the upgrade process. Spanning tree will be replaced by VXLAN to improve network stability when one of the firewalls is moved to Springfield and network is tiered for security purposes.
2. System Center Suite will be taking major role in pro-active monitoring the environments, reporting, and automation.
3. The hardware upgrade to replace DELL R910 and VNX7500 and build HCI is anticipated for completion by the last quarter of 2021. The second phase of the upgrade is to migrate all virtual machines and decommission VNX7500 and all DELL R910 servers.
4. Deploy new virtual network domain to build redundancy across two State of Connecticut Data Centers and achieve the goal of disaster recovery and business continuity.
5. CJIS SharePoint Community Portal will have MFA implemented in the first quarter of 2021.

■ **Report of the Status of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to the Connecticut Legislature** ■

6. CISS SharePoint planned to be upgraded to 2019 version.
7. Upgrade SoftwareAG webMethods from v9.12 to v10.5
8. Planning and designing the upgrade of MultiVue 4.5 to the latest version 6.x
9. Improve network security.

CISS Application Deployment Summary Status

The planned CISS Search deployment to approximately 13,000 Search users and CISS Workflows to CJIS Partner Agencies statewide will realize the envisioned improvements for the safety of the public and law enforcement officers. The projected cost savings of approximately \$15 million per year will be gained through more efficient, computer-assisted workflows. Valuable information will be collected for analysis that will enable policymakers to use data to identify successful programs and areas for improvement, as well as develop new approaches to criminal justice in Connecticut. The summary status represents completion of infrastructure code development. Workflow interfaces to partner agencies continue to be developed and deployed.

CISS Search

CISS Search Source Systems and status of the Search Releases are as follows in Table 3:

Search Release	Scope	Status as of January 1, 2021
Release 1	PRAWN & OBIS Search	Deployed
Release 3	POR & CRMVS Search	Deployed
Release 6	CIB (including ticket images) & DOC/BOPP Case Notes Search	Deployed
Release 10	MNI/CCH & Weapons Search	Deployed
Release 9	DMV, SOR, Wanted, CMIS (JUD) Search	Deployed
Release 5	RMS and ECM Search	Deployed

Table 3 – Represents the software releases for CISS Search, the source systems integrated for each release of CISS Search and the status of each release as of January 1, 2021.

CISS Workflows

CISS Workflows include Release 2 (R2), R2.1 Enhancement, and Release 11 (R11), the components and status of each Workflows release are seen below in Table 4:

Release	Scope	Status as of January 1, 2021
Release 2	UAR & Misdemeanor Summons – Early Arrest Notice	Deployed
Release 2.1	UAR & Misdemeanor Summons – Early Arrest Notice Update	Deployed
Release 11	UAR & Misdemeanor Summons Arrest Paperwork, Post Arrest, Arraignment, Disposition, and Post Judgement Information Exchanges	Deployed

Table 4 – Represents the software releases for CISS Workflows, data transmitted for each Workflow release and the status of January 1, 2021.

Appendix A – CJIS Open Positions

The CJIS Governing Board approved all ranked 19 positions as full-time state employees, only two of the 19 positions have been filled. The State of Connecticut currently has a hiring freeze. An interim support model has been implemented for CISS Operational Support. The support team consists of a mix of State Employees, short-term-contract consultants, and a maintenance and support vendor.

Table 5 – Status of State Positions Approved for CJIS Before Hiring Freeze

	Position Name	Needed Start Date	Status
1	ITA3 Help Desk Manager C7, N15	1/12/14	Hired
2	Senior Microsoft Certified System Engineer (MCSE) Administrator N15	2/17/14	On Hold
3	Senior SQL Database Administrator (DBA) N8	2/17/14	Open
4	Lead Senior .NET Developer N5	2/17/14	Open
5	Business Analyst N1	2/17/14	On Hold
6	ITM2 Solutions (Enterprise) Architect N4	2/17/14	Hired
7	ITA3 Senior SharePoint Developer N10	2/17/14	On Hold
8	Business Manager G2	2/17/14	Open
9	Senior Application Tester S16	2/17/14	On Hold
10	Help Desk Analyst 2 nd Shift Support N16	2/17/14	On Hold
11	IT SME .NET Developer N6	2/17/14	On Hold
12	Technical Writer N9	2/17/14	On Hold
13	QA Manager N14	6/16/14	On Hold
14	Technical Business Analyst N12	6/16/14	On Hold
15	Help Desk Analyst 3 rd Shift Support N17	10/20/14	On Hold
16	Public Safety Liaison S4	10/20/14	On Hold
17	ITA3 Senior SharePoint Developer N10	11/03/14	On Hold
18	Business Analyst N1	11/03/14	On Hold
19	Admin-System Center S14	11/03/14	On Hold

DAS had been working to align CJIS job requirements and starting salaries with their job classification system and equivalent compensation packages for three critical support positions: Senior SQL Database Administrator, Lead Senior .Net Developer, and Business Manager.

The remaining positions need to be filled as soon as possible after the current hiring freeze. Permanent support positions are needed to retain domain knowledge. Hiring State Employees will ensure long term success for the CISS Project as the digital Workflows deployed statewide and approximately 13,000 CISS users are on-boarded during 2019 through 2022.

Appendix B - Acronyms

AFIS = Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AST = Application Support System
BEST = Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology
BICE = Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
BOPP = Board of Pardons and Paroles
CAA = Community Agency Administrator
CAD = Computer Aided Dispatch
CBT = Computer Based Training
CCH = Computerized Criminal History (DESPP)
CIB = Centralized Infraction Bureau (Judicial)
CIDRIS = CT Impaired Driver Records Information System
C-ISO = CJIS Information Officer
CISS = CT Information Sharing System
CIVLS = CT Integrated Vehicle & Licensing System
CJIS = Criminal Justice Information System
CJPPD = Criminal Justice Policy Development and Planning Division
CMIS = Case Management Information System (Judicial - CSSD)
COLLECT = CT On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing Network (DESPP)
CPCA = CT Police Chiefs Association
CRCOG = Capital Region of Council of Governments
CRMVS = Criminal Motor Vehicle System (Judicial)
CSO = CT Information Security Officer
CSSD = Court Support Services Division (Judicial)
CUAR = CISS User Authorization Request
DCJ = Division of Criminal Justice
DAS = Dept. of Administrative Services
DESPP = Dept. of Emergency Services and Public Protection
DEMHS = Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
DMV = Dept. of Motor Vehicles
DMV LOBS = Dept. of Motor Vehicles / Line of Business
DOC = Department of Correction
DOIT = Dept. of Information Technology
DPDS = Div. of Public Defender Services
Enhanced CBT = Instructor Led CBT (POST)
FOIA = Freedom of Information Act
GFIPM = Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (security standard used by FBI)
JMI = Jail Management System
JUD = Judicial Branch
LASO = Local Agency Security Officer
LEA = Law Enforcement Agency
LIMS = State Crime Laboratory Database
MNI = Master Name Index (DESPP)
OBIS = Offender Based Information System (DOC)
OBTS = Offender Based Tracking System
OCPD = Office of Chief Public Defender
OVA = Office of the Victim Advocate
OVS = Office of Victim Services
OSET = Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications
POR = Protection Order Registry (DESPP)

PRAWN = Paperless Re-Arrest Warrant Network (Judicial)
PSDN = Public Safety Data Network
RMS = Records Management System
SCO = Superior Court Operations Div. (Judicial)
SLEO = Sworn Law Enforcement Officer
SOR = Sex Offender Registry (DESPP)
SPBI = State Police Bureau of Identification (DESPP)
SLFU = Special Licensing of Firearms Unit (DESPP)
TAC = Terminal Access Coordinator
UAR = Uniform Arrest Report

Technology Related

ADFS = Active Directory Federated Services
API = Application Program Interface
COTS = Computer Off The Shelf (e.g., software)
DNS = Domain Name System
ECM = Electronic Content Management
ETL = Extraction, Transformation, and Load
FIM = Forefront Identity Manager (Microsoft)
GUI = Graphical User Interface
HAC = High Availability Clusters
IAFIS = Integrated Automated Identification System
IEPD = Information Exchange Package Document
IExUI = Information Exchange User Interface
IST = Infrastructure Support Team
I-SIM = IBM Secure Identity Manager
IST = Infrastructure Support Team
LAN = Local Area Network
LMS = Learning Management System
MFA = Multi-Factor Authentication
NAT = Network Address Translation
ORI = Originating Agency Identification
PCDN = Private Content Delivery Network
POC = Proof of Concept
RDB = Relational Database
SAN = Storage Area Network
SCOM = Systems Center Operations Manager
SDLC = Software Development Life Cycle
SDM = Software Development Model
SME = Subject Matter Expert
SOA = Service Oriented Architecture
SQL = Structured Query Language

Appendix C – Table of Figures

Table 1 – Agency Search Totals by Year.	17
Table 2 – RMS Vendor Market Share of Connecticut Arrest Data. Statistics Breakdown of Total Number of Arrests and Percent of Total Arrest Data.	24
Table 3 – Represents the software releases for CISS Search, the source systems integrated for each release of CISS Search and the status of each release as of July 1, 2020.	29
Table 3 – Represents the software releases for CISS Workflows, data transmitted for each Workflow release and the status of January 1, 2021.	29
Table 5 – CJIS Open State Positions	30
Figure 1 - Pie Chart representing the percentage of total arrest data managed by RMS Vendor companies in Connecticut. Arrest data used for market analysis was taken from 2019 arrest information provided by the State of Connecticut, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Crimes Analysis Unit. Retrieved 11/19/2020.	24