



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board
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CJIS Governing Board Meeting
October 22, 2020@ 1:30 pm
Microsoft Teams

CJIS Governing Board Members and Designees in Attendance:

Judge Patrick L. Carroll, III, Chief Court Administrator, Co-Chair; Office of the Chief Court Administrator; Mark Raymond, Chief Information Officer, Department of Administrative Services/Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology (Designee); John Russotto, Esq., Deputy Chief State's Attorney (Designee); Chief James Cetran, President, Connecticut Police Chiefs Association; Chief Donald Melanson, Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (Designee); Jason Rosa, Chief Information Technology Officer, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (Designee); Richard Sparaco, Executive Director, Board of Pardons and Paroles (Designee)

Other Attendees:

Diana Varese (JUD), Jo Anne Ramm (DESPP), Evelyn Godbout (DCJ), Thomas Sousa (DAS), Darryl Hayes (DESPP), Marc Pelka, Under Secretary Office of Policy and Management (OPM), Brian Sperry, Stephen Looney

CJIS Staff and Contractors in Attendance:

Humayun Beg, Executive Director (CJIS), Mark Tezaris (CJIS), Christopher Lovell (CJIS), Sean Bucher (CJIS), Sazara Johnson (CJIS), Pasquale DeMichele (CJIS), Henry Lindgren (CJIS), Sarah Kaufman (CJIS), Tanya Stauffer (AIC),

I. Welcome

- Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Co-Chairman Judge Patrick L. Carroll, III started the October 22, 2020 meeting of the CJIS Governing Board meeting noting that he would have to leave for a judges' meeting at 2 p.m. He said he would leave the Governing Board meeting to begin the judges' meeting and hoped to return after that.

II. Approval of Minutes

- Judge Carroll called for a motion to approve the minutes of the minutes from the July 23, 2020 meeting of the Governing Board. Department of Administrative Services/ Bureau of Enterprise Systems Technology (DAS/BEST) representative Mark Raymond moved to approve the minutes. Police Chief James Cetran seconded the motion. Judge Carroll called for those in approval to say yes and the minutes were approved.
 - Judge Carroll asked if CJIS Co-Chairman and Office of Policy and Management (OPM) Deputy Secretary Konstantinos Diamantis had any comments to begin the meeting. Not hearing any, Judge Carroll gave the floor to CJIS Executive Director Humayun Beg.
 - Director Beg said the CJIS Team has some updates for the board. The team is working on workflow exchanges for the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS). The team implemented the CISS Search functionality and is in the process of connecting criminal justice agencies and training users for CISS Search. Deployment for Search and Workflow is ongoing.
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III. Other Business

- Director Beg said some business the CJIS Team wants to address is the need for CISS Community Administrators and/or trainers at each criminal justice agency. Community Administrators are responsible for designating and approving users access rights for the employees in their agencies who receive CISS training.
- Additionally, Director Beg said he wanted to address the new legislative requirements about videos and body-worn cameras for law enforcement in Connecticut. He proposed that the criminal justice community as a whole think about the ramifications of the new directive in terms of storage and retrieval of new types of evidence and how it may be used in criminal proceedings.
- Director Beg suggested putting together a team with representatives from each of the criminal justice agencies that can look at potential problems and solutions for the storage and use of video data and whether CJIS has a role to play in the matter.
- Judge Carroll said that Judicial and the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) previously had a committee that was looking at creating standards for the use of video evidence.
- DCJ's CJIS designee John Russotto said some things the committee came up with would be easily transferrable to what is happening now. The group met several times, and some documents that came out of the process might be helpful.
- Judge Carroll said that is a good place to start. If the camera footage is going to be stored in CISS and ultimately used at trial, the criminal justice community will have the same video data compatibility issues they have with police report data being sent by different record management system (RMS) vendors. He agreed that looking at the process from the cradle to the grave with acceptance, storage, and transition will be a big issue.
- Jason Rosa, CJIS designee from the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), said his agency has a small body-worn camera technical committee reviewing the minimal technical standards that were originally published in 2015-2016. He said OPM has asked DESPP to review those standards.
- Rosa said DESPP is looking at forming a comprehensive group of criminal justice agency partners to meet to start talking about body-worn and dashboard cameras and updating those specification. OPM will use that as part of the grant package to open funding to municipalities requesting money to purchase cameras.
- Most body-worn camera companies in Connecticut, Rosa said do not offer an on premises or server-hosted solution to store the videos on. This forces clients to use cloud storage. State Police use an on-premises storage solution. He said DESPP is looking at a hybrid model for video that is flagged as evidence and push it to the cloud for storage.
- Judge Carroll said having a uniform, state-wide standard for video evidence across all user groups and stakeholders is the ideal solution.
- Director Beg suggested putting together a committee that should consider other types of surveillance video, such as doorbell cameras and home surveillance systems.
- Director Beg asked DAS/BEST's designee Mark Raymond to someone from BEST. He said the answer about where to store digital data may come down to weighing the pros and cons of each storage platform.

- Director Beg said he will send out a meeting invitation and a structure will be established for the group.

IV. CJIS Governing Agenda

- Since some people attended the meeting by telephone and their identities could not be determined based on their phone numbers, Director Beg asked if those calling into the meeting would identify themselves for the record. Some individuals responded.
- Director Beg advised that the meeting is being recorded.
- Director Beg said CJIS is working diligently on its goals to implement a statewide criminal justice system that will enable information sharing and improve efficiencies by making data available expeditiously and securely. It worked collaboratively with all criminal justice agencies and completed the infrastructure to make information available for search. It is currently working on full end-to-end flow of criminal justice information to criminal justice partners, which is nearing completion.
- Director Beg said the biggest hurdle facing the criminal justice community on the project is human resources limitations. Each agency involved in the project has limited resources it can dedicate to the project. CJIS is providing employee resources where it can help agencies complete necessary work.
- Some good news about the project, Director Beg said is that the full arrest package is flowing from the test site and more searches are being conducted. CJIS also has several special projects for clients that are focused on search and data analysis capabilities that are hoped to provide efficiencies and savings.
- Director Beg said all CJIS Team members are working remotely and have been able to continue to move the project forward without problems.

V. CISS Project Update

- **CISS Workflows**
 - CJIS Project Manager Chris Lovell welcomed everyone to the presentation. He said he would break his presentation into three parts: accomplishments, CJIS work with its partners, and the schedule.
 - Lovell said early arrests are still in production and being sent through in a timely manner. Dispositions will be up and running by the end of October. The Case Update Data Exchange is now in production, which is a major accomplishment for the quarter. CISS is now sending all the data from CRMVS to CISS and to DCJ new eProsecutor system.
 - Lovell said all current court cases are fully accessible in eProsecutor. Archived cases through 2018 now can be viewed by eProsecutor. CJIS is in the process of sending ten years of data from CRMVS to eProsecutor. Every weekend, CJIS is sending at least 60,000 records, which is about six months-worth of data. It is expected that sending the full ten years of data will be completed by February 12, 2021. This will allow DCJ to review historical data in its new system.
 - The work on the Disposition Exchanges is done, Lovell said. The decision was made not to turn on dispositions while the case update data is being monitored. Dispositions will be enabled by the end of October. Schedule Notifications will be enabled by the end of November. That will allow any changes in schedules in CRMVS to be sent to downstream agencies.
 - Lovell said the decision was made to wait to turn on the full arrest package until DCJ finishes receiving the full ten years of data from CRMVS. This is anticipated for February 12.

- Lovell said Judicial can send about 4,000 cases-per-hour through CISS each night, but the team is looking to improve throughput. Diana Varese will turn on a change tonight to send 5,000 cases-per-hour. The more cases that can be processed per hour will speed up the delivery of the records from Judicial to DCJ.
 - At this time, Lovell said the CISS validation service can currently process about 4,000 record-per-hour. This is disappointing. The development team is looking for ways to get the exchange rate much higher. Archiving records may be a way to accomplish this. CJIS wants to get up to 8,000 records-per-hour.
 - Lovell said the middle piece in the process is CISS core. Web Methods examines each case and determines where it should go. The size of the cases being sent impacts the ability to process them. Once the cases get through Web Methods, they go to virtual endpoint. This is about 4,000 record-per-hour that are then sent to DCJ's staging area.
 - Lovell said DCJ has been up front about being able to take in an unlimited number of cases. What CJIS is working hard on now is CISS's ability to process the data. The team needs to do an update and work some coding to speed things up.
- **Integrated Partners Workflow and GA9 Deployment**
 - CJIS works with a lot of different partners to ensure the workflows search operate properly, Lovell said. For the Department of Correction (DOC), CJIS created interfaces for Mittimus and Schedule Notifications. However, when it cancelled the development of its CMIS system, CISS has nowhere to send the information. He said CJIS would like to work with Judicial to see if there is some way to get the information to DOC. This may be able to happen through the CISS Message Viewer Portal.
 - At the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP), Lovell said, its new system is completed. CJIS want to work with BOPP to get the pardon certificates and all the associated data into CISS. He said DESPP and Judicial are looking for ways to get the pardon information. This will require building a validation process.
 - Lovell asked Evelyn Godbout from DCJ if she had anything to add about the work being done with her agency. Godbout said DCJ is going to be getting the statutes tables from Judicial and hopes to get the pardon information as well. She said the agencies have been working well as a team and she knows CJIS and Judicial are looking to increase the number of records processed in their systems per hour. She said each of us partners in this endeavor. When people need to work on the weekends they work as a team and it has helped the project be successful.
 - Lovell said CJIS has a few people working weekends on the project along with people from Judicial and DCJ. The group has not had many issues to resolve and when issues do arise, the group has been able to work cooperatively across agencies to get the work done.
 - Executive Director Beg said resources are limited across agencies. CJIS has a lot of projects it is working on. As requests come in to CJIS for assistance, it prioritizes and makes the best use of resources it can. He thanked everyone for cooperating with CJIS.
 - Lovell said that at Judicial case updates are being sent in the production environment to DCJ. While it is working well, he said it could work better. Every morning at 9 a.m., CJIS has a meeting with representative from all the interested agencies to talk about what happened the previous night. They discuss any exchanges that failed validation, why they failed, and how to fix the problem. A production data exception report for pre-production is currently being

refined. He said CJIS is working on reports to make it easier for just a few people to monitor the exchanges. Now that CJIS knows what it is looking in the failures, it would like to create a report for those failures and make that available across all agencies.

- Diana Varese from Judicial said that the very first weekend of pushing data to DCJ essentially turned on a firehose. Judicial had 221,000 transactions it needed to send, which took a while to process. She said a lot was learned about what needed to be done at Judicial and in CISS to improve transmission. One piece of good news from that first transmission is that only 78 errors occurred, and most were the same thing.
- Varese said everyone has been working to increase the speed of the transmission. While eventually Judicial will not be sending hundreds of thousands of transactions a night, they will be sending more and bigger files. When the full arrest packages start being sent, the files will be bigger, and the group must be cognizant of the priorities of data getting through at certain times of the day. She said the group is finding out all of that as its doing testing and monitoring everything. She said she has five systems errors she needs to figure out and eight other data errors where Judicial needs to come up with a fix.
- The direct interface to criminal, Varese said, is the data going from arrest packet directly into CRMVS so clerks don't have to retype the information. That is the second phase of Judicial's project. The first phased is the que where the information goes before being accepted into CRMVS. She said it is pretty well formed. A lot of the data is still out there. She said Judicial has to tweak some of the information about bonds that was recently released to them. Judicial is in testing for the que. It had a little bit of an issue around get documents back and forth, but they haven't been major issues. Because of work on the production issues, she said she hasn't been able to haven't been able to get back to some of the other items. However, she does have a que that works well that she could show people if they wanted to see it.
- Direct interface from the data is supposed to be the second phase, Varese said. They want to have the first implementation to allow the data to pop into the screens. All the clerks are doing is reviewing the data and making corrections if needed before submitting it. The mapping for that process is in progress.
- Lovell said things are close and CJIS wants to have the arrest paperwork ready to take in because everyone wants to arrive at the user acceptance testing at the same time. When that happens, record management system (RMS) vendor NexGen Public Safety Solutions will send the documents, which will be received by Judicial before being sent to DCJ. That is where a lot of the time savings will take place.
- RMS vendors are still testing the full arrest package, Lovell said. CJIS continues working with NexGen to be the first company to submit the full arrest package. Accucom Computer Systems has begun sending arrest paperwork as well and other presenters will give an update on RMS vendor IMC.
- Lovell said CJIS continues to give support to DESPP on its LiveScan technology implementation. The new data exchange for DESPP's MNI/CCH refresh is in system test. This is another exchange that was built after the initial requirements were put through. This will give case update and disposition data from CRMVS to MNI/CCH to help with their data capture.
- Briefly touching on the schedule, Lovell said the middle of the Gantt chart shows the incremental move of eight years of data from Judicial to DCJ. Initially the project hoped to move a year's-worth of data every weekend. However, the project is doing six months of data

every weekend. CJIS is working to speed up the exchange rate of data. By making changes in CISS, it may be possible to send a year's-worth of data over a weekend, but that cannot be promised right now.

- Lovell said the last item we wanted to discuss was dispositions. CJIS is looking to get the disposition exchange up and running by the end of October. Once that happens, additional police departments that use NexGen will be able to start sending early arrest notification. Because NexGen operates in about 50 percent of police departments throughout the state, being able to turn on additional NexGen police departments will be a big step for the project. The disposition exchange carries the erasure notification so that once police departments and others can receive those notifications, they can take the appropriate actions.

- **CISS Record Management System Development**

- CJIS Project Manager Sean Bucher said that 52 of the 95 CISS phase one police departments are connected to CISS. The focus of the project over the last six months has been court geographic area 9 (GA9). The Clinton Police Department is the initial site for sending the full arrest package through CISS and the team is working to get all police departments in GA9 up and running so they can begin sending the full arrest package. Recently, the Connecticut State Police headquarters connected to CISS and as part of that, it is now connected to the Judicial Statute Service. Every night, the statute service updates with any law changes and users are using the most recent statutes when assessing criminal charges.
- Bucher said the 52 police departments connected to CISS have two routers. Once router connects the department to the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing (COLLECT) network and one Connecticut to CISS. Working with DAS/BEST, CJIS is in the process of distributing a single dual router that will replace the two-router system being used.
- Currently, 16 police departments are sending early arrest packages to CISS., Bucher said. An additional 26 police departments using NexGen RMS will be able to begin sending early arrests when the disposition exchange is enabled at the end of October. This will connect police department to the state statute service.
- Updating the board about CJIS's work RMS vendors, Bucher said NexGen is sending the full arrest package through CISS in the system test environment. Those tests have been validated. CJIS is now focused on sending the arrest packages through to Judicial and DJC in the test environment and having those transmissions validated. When CJIS moves up to the next environment, then the full arrest package will be sent from the Clinton Police Department pseudo-production server. This will involve using live arrest packages.
- Bucher said Accucom is sending the basic arrest document and is testing to send the full arrest package. That test was validated by CJIS It has not sent transmittal or other documents, yet.
- RMS vendor Central Square has two affiliates, IMC and Inform, Bucher said. On October 8, IMC had a virtual kickoff of its project to program its system to send early arrest information to CISS. The target to complete that work is December 1, 2021.
- Bucher said affiliate Inform initiated contract discussions to begin its development to send early arrest information.

- **CISS Search and Connectivity**

- CJIS Project Manager Sazara Johnson said that in the three months that she has been with CJIS, she has worked on a push initiative to get police departments connected to CISS. One of the focuses of this work is increasing the awareness of police on the positive benefits of CISS Search and increase CISS Search training. Part of this process is fostering relationships through integrated efforts between multiple agencies. This includes police departments, CJIS, and DAS/BEST.
- CISS Search trends from 2016 through 2020 show a steady increase in the number of searches conducted Johnson said. While 2020 has not been completed, 42,658 searches were conducted through October 6, 2020. CJIS expects to see an increase in searches by the end of the year.
- Showing the top ten CISS Search users, Johnson noted that the Department of Correction is one of the highest along with the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Among police departments, Hartford and South Windsor.
- On CISS Search training deployment, Johnson said CJIS originally expected to train 13,000 users. While 13,000 is a historical number, years have passed since that was first determined and it should be re-examined. As of October, CJIS has onboarded 2,764 users. In order for to reach the projected number of users by the end of June 2022, CJIS needs to have teams dedicated to onboarding. With dedicated project teams and adding a third trainer, CJIS can meet the numbers using both human trainers and computer-based training.
- Johnson said issues and risks that CJIS endures as part of training are retirements and vacations of officers. As transitions to new recruits are made, CJIS has been able to successfully train new recruits, specifically in New Haven. However, they cannot be given to CISS Search until they complete the academy and are given access rights once becoming police officers. An additional problem is that the rise of COVID-19 cases has prevented CJIS trainers going to the police departments. That is being mitigated by keeping in close contact with police departments. This is part of the plan to foster relationships between CJIS and criminal justice partners.
- Along with training, Johnson is responsible for upgrading routers. Some of the police department have been connected through COLLECT routers and CJIS routers. CJIS is working with DAS/BEST on a project to distribute combined routers. In addition to the 52 police departments that have full connectivity to CISS Search, 25 police departments have access to CISS in a limited capacity. This makes 77 police departments with access to CISS Search in some capacity. Through router upgrade efforts, CJIS and DAS/BEST are providing increased customer service. Some of existing COLLECT routers are expired or will be expiring. CJIS and DAS/BEST is trying to ensure no police department experiences router failures. The distribution is a gradual effort. It includes providing departments with new hardware and making sure the department can cut over from the old router to new router without failure or interruption in services. The police departments are working on internal technical changes they need to make in preparation for the new routers.

- To mitigate COVID-19, Johnson said the CJIS Team continues its outreach efforts using Zoom and Teams meetings. CJIS is concentrating on having a presence and letting its partners know that CJIS cares. She thanked DAS/BEST for its cooperation in the effort.
- **CISS Dashboard**
 - CJIS Help Desk Manager Pasquale DeMichele said the CISS dashboard shows various progress on the project. The first slide showed a comparison between the connectivity map presented during the July 23 Governing Board Meeting and the map as it looks today. The increase in the number of green towns represented the increase in the number of towns connected to CISS. A lot of progress was made. Connectivity and deployment team was able to connect quite a few towns over the last several months. The most significant progress was made in Fairfield County where six towns were connected. The second country with most progress is New Haven. Big progress was made in local area network (LAN) connectivity over the months adding 15 law enforcement entities. DAS/BEST has helped connect an additional 11 police departments to the Public Safety Data Network (PSDN).
 - DeMichele said the Help Desk incident dashboard show indicators that provide significant insight to workload, resource allocation, and service-level agreements (SLA). The dashboard has been a significant asset to management. Prior to automating the information gathering, managers had to dig through reports to compile it manually. Now they can view project progress in near-real time. It shows everything from search, to workflow, to connectivity, to the Help Desk.
 - If a dashboard is something agencies see as beneficial, DeMichele said CJIS can help them. In fact, CJIS has been in talks with OPM try to help it automate some of its reports. CJIS will try to see if it can help minimize the work on prison population charts, parole charts, and other monthly indicators. OPM spends many man hours digging through information and automating that would help them minimize the amount of work it takes to compile information.
 - OPM Under Secretary for Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Marc Pelka said he appreciated the presentation. He got the OPM research unit in touch with CJIS to learn about the advances in the automated collection of data. CJIS presented an appealing way it could help OPM improve its now manual collection of data across multiple agencies. The OPM monthly indicators report is a summary of case flow of information through the criminal justice system. It takes several days a month to pull data together. OPM is going to work with CJIS to experiment with receiving data through an automated platform. It provides an opportunity explore ways OPM can improve the flow of data that could lead to efficiencies and improve data quality.
- **CISS Special Projects**
 - Bucher resumed presenting to discuss other projects CJIS is working on. He showed a list of projects CJIS has been asked to work on or assist with. As people learn what CISS is and the information that flows though CISS, they look at their own paper processes and see other ways CJIS can help with data. The work on the project is being done in CJIS employees' spare time.

- Some of the projects involve giving police members at some at non-criminal justice agencies access to CISS Search, Bucher said They wanted access to the identity manager in CISS. Most recently CJIS worked with DAS/BEST for enterprise support so that groups that meet the legal requirements for access to CISS Search can do that.
 - Bucher said the Message Viewer Portal (MVP) that allows DOC and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to see dispositions from Judicial is complete. The State Marshal's self-service portal is now live. The clean slate reporting project is under initiation. Finally, the Police Use of Force Reporting and Transparency Project is in the development phase.
 - Bucher said other projects include the ongoing Racial Profiling Report, the OPM Prison Statistics Report, giving DOC and DMV access to early arrests through the MVP, the DESPP Data Exchange, and a new project that will allow DMV to access information normally in Judicial's Criminal Infraction Bureau (CIB). This will allow Judicial to stop operation and support of CIB and allow it to allocate resources elsewhere.
 - Staff Attorney for the State Marshal Commission Tom Souza, on behalf of the commission, thanked Bucher and the CJIS Team for their work on the State Marshal Portal. He said the portal has been a great benefit to the commission. Prior to the portal going live in August, State Marshals had to call a telephone line and speak to a dedicated employee at DAS during business hours or State Police during nor business hours to get information necessary to serving court orders. In June, the commission learned that position at DAS was eliminated. State Marshals usually must access that information after regular business hours. Now instead of calling, the Marshals can access it from their computers on a 24-7 basis. State Marshals are independent contractors and are billed for their use of the system. State statues cap the total number of State Marshals at 318, so the system was built to accommodate that number of users. So far, 101 State Marshals were issued credentials and have accessed the system and 89 conducted successful searches. State Marshals use the system not as an investigatory tool, but instead for information, address verification, and for servicing and processing warrants.
 - Bucher said the State Marshal Portal was a large effort by CJIS. It involves having a separate set of data just isolating DMV data and a separate set of databases that are isolated in the analytics environment. It enabled CJIS to move along developing its capabilities. A couple more versions of the portal are planned to expand its capabilities.
- **CJIS Operations, Budget, Risks, & Issues**
 - CJIS Project Program Manager Mark Tezaris said the presentation shows that a lot is going on with CISS implementation. CJIS is succeeding in implementation CISS search and workflow.
 - Additionally, Tezaris said CJIS needs to increase the speed of the data moving through CISS. CISS is fast, but it is doing a lot of processing. The developers and infrastructure are looking at the issue. He said he believes the speed will be improved.
 - One of CJIS's goals, Tezaris said, is putting together a dashboard similar to the one shown by DeMichele earlier. However, this one would have all the transaction information going back and forth to be viewed in a single location. The dashboard would follow messages from initiation to their endpoint with confirmation. For messages that did not arrive, the dashboard would show where the message stopped, what is the status, and either handle the

stopped messages automatically or manually to get it to its destination. We need to guarantee 100 percent delivery. The creation of the dashboard would be a joint effort between CJIS and its stakeholders.

- Tezaris said CJIS built CISS infrastructure and code and the system is in production. Currently, CJIS is conducting statewide implementation of the system. So far, Phase 1 (building the infrastructure and writing the code) cost about \$60.9 million. Phase 2 of the project, deployment of CISS Search and Workflows will cost about \$8.9 million. So far, the project received about \$4.9 million and had just over \$19,000 left over from Phase 1 bonding. As of September 2020, CJIS spent more than \$60.9 million.
- What is it going to cost to operationally support CISS on a yearly basis, Tezaris asked, given the current scope of the project? Currently, CJIS has two operational support sources: The General Fund and Inmate Phone Revenue. The FY21 General Fund allocation to CJIS is \$2.684 million, minus a rescission of \$134,230, but with an additional \$906,000 of rollover funds from FY19 that OPM agreed to let CJIS use. From the Inmate Phone Revenue, CJIS is budgeted to receive about \$5.09 million. This brings the total expected operation budget to more than \$8.55 million. The requested budget for FY22 and FY23 is a little more than \$8.7 million. One thing that has helped CJIS with its budget is its ability to reduce its costs. It lowered the cost with one vendor from \$520,000 to \$180,000 and the effort is underway to find similar cost saving with other vendors.
- Among the success factors impacting the project, Tezaris said CJIS, working with the Governing Board, has been able to reduce the list. CJIS currently is tracking five. Tezaris said CJIS has a plan to fund the project and succeed to deploy and operationally support CISS going forward. The item is marked yellow because CJIS has not secured the FY 22 and FY23.
- On the operational support side, Tezaris said that a hiring freeze prevents CJIS from hiring any state employees. In the meantime, it can hire consultants for operational support. The problem with consultants is that they get better offers and leave CJIS taking institutional knowledge with them. On the maintenance and support side, the contract for operational support with AIC is a successful relationship. If it was not for the consultants, CJIS wouldn't be able to do this.
- Tezaris said CJIS continues to work on cost reduction and rightsizing. Once the project is finished with deployment over the next two years, CJIS needs to ensure it has the right number of people with the right talent to operationally support CISS going forward.
- For all that money and all that effort, Tezaris said the criminal justice community is getting a one stop shop to access information from 14 separate source systems. The information is indexed so they get the right person and relevant information in a Google-like search.
- Tezaris said another thing the criminal justice community is getting from CISS is digital workflows. Currently, police drive paperwork to the court houses multiple times a week. With CISS, police will be able to input all the information in one location, have it validated, and transmit the files to the appropriate agencies in seconds. This creates one version of the truth and creates efficiencies for all agencies involved.

- Tezaris said current actual benefits of CISS include early arrest information going to DMV for drivers under the influence; the DMV and DAS State Marshal portal; and various project CJIS is working on to bring greater efficiency to state agencies.
- On the risks and issues, Tezaris said CJIS is on track to get more than 90% of arrests into CISS. Because stakeholders do not get funding to work on CISS, CJIS is providing technical and logistical resources. CJIS thought COVID-19 would create major delays or impact, but that is not the case.
- Tezaris said the contract closure with Conduent is in negotiations. An important defect, the auto-retry, still is open. The group working on resolving the matter will be able to put an agreement in place and move forward.
- The last of the risks and issues is that CJIS works with a lot of software that needs upgraded, Tezaris said. While CJIS is in the process of deploying CISS, it still needs to make the upgrades now. Fortunately, while that is difficult it is possible. CJIS is good at doing difficult things.

VI. Adjournment

- With the presentation completed, Director Beg asked if anyone had any questions or issues to discuss. No one came forward and the meeting adjourned.