A Word from Our Director

Working In or Out of Office, CISS Project Continues

As the State of Connecticut returns to pre-pandemic activities, the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CJIS) continues to work with our partner agencies on the rollout of the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS).

At this time, all CJIS employees are working remotely. This arrangement allows us to make progress on the project while protecting the health and safety of CJIS employees and criminal justice partners. It also has created efficiencies that accelerated some parts of the project.

Image #1: CJIS Executive Director Humayun Beg

During this time, the State Bond Commission approved continued funding for CISS. This will enable CJIS to complete the work of connecting the state's criminal justice agencies and law enforcement partners to CISS. The funding also will make it possible for CJIS to ramp up training of as many as 13,000 search users.

CJIS law enforcement liaisons continue to conduct daily, online training sessions. These online sessions make it possible for members of the criminal justice community to take the training anywhere they have an internet connection. Users also can request a late night/early morning training session to accomodate their work schedule.

Additionally, CJIS has hired additional staff to assist with deployment and upgrade work.

Flexibility remains key to the project as we adjust to the post-pandemic world, just as it was when this all began. While many changes may be taking place, what won't change is CJIS employees' commitment to the CISS project.

CJIS team is working hard to fulfill its core mission of seamless and comprehensive information sharing. The deployment of CISS Application is an important project in this mission, with added benefits of creating coordination between law enforcement and criminal justice entities. This collaboration and sharing of information will make Connecticut a safer state for everyone.

In This Issue

~ Meetings ~
CJIS Quarterly Governing Board Meeting
October 22, 2020
TBD

For More information about CISS and CJIS publications, got to www.ct.gov/cjis

Roadmap

CISS Project Plan Update

During the past few months, the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), working with the Clinton Police Department and NexGen Public Safety Solution, secured the pre-production environment. This has enabled Level II arrest information, the full arrest package, to be sent to the pseudo-production server at the Clinton Police Department. The data is sent to Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS), where it can be distributed to downstream agencies like the Judicial Branch and the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ).

Testing of the full arrest package through NexGen record management system's (RMS) Level II software is expected to continue through August 15. This will give all parties involved time to identify and deal with any issues that arise.

Image #2: CJIS July Governing Board presentation slide of partner workflows

Once testing is complete, CJIS plans to go live with NexGen Level II at the Clinton Police Department and begin bringing other NexGen police departments online with Level II throughout the state.

In late June, Accucom Computer Systems and Strategies began sending its RMS Level II arrest information to CISS for testing. Like NexGen, Accucom's transmittal passed CISS validators. CJIS is set to begin manual validation of the arrest packet information. This includes verifying that data is mapping correctly to CISS specifications.

Plans for RMS vendor Central Square Technologies subsidiary IMC to begin development of Level I (early arrest packet) are scheduled to begin in October. Discussions for work with another Central Square subsidiary, Inform, are underway.

A tremendous amount of coordination between RMS vendors, CJIS, Clinton PD, Judicial, DCJ, and the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) was involved in bringing Level II arrest information into CISS for testing. This effort enabled the beginning of end-to-end integration testing. The full arrest package that is used to test the flow of information to CISS is then transmitted through interfaces and workflows at Judicial and DCJ.

Judicial is testing the interfaces and workflows that bring the arrest information into its system and its ability to process that information. Judicial also is in final testing to begin sending Schedule Notifications, Case Updates, and Dispositions to police departments and other downstream agencies. These currently are being sent manually. Once electronic sending of the messages is in production, an additional 24 police departments will be able to send Level I notifications to CISS and receive electronic responses. Currently, 16 police departments are sending Level I transmission to CISS.

Judicial sent 82,000 records from 2019 to the DCJ. It is being used to test the division's eProsecutor system. This is the first record management system being developed for DCJ and is currently in user acceptance testing in its production support environment. Part of the testing includes the ability to update, delete, and redact file information and return it to CISS.

Since April, CJIS has conducted live, online webinar training for search users. This increased the number of individuals able to take the training since it can be completed from any location where the trainee can access the internet. It also allows training to be completed through any internet-capable device, such as tablets and cell phones.

A Sign of our New Times
CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual July Board Meeting

Following the video of the April 23, 2020, Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board presentation meeting, CJIS conducted a live webinar of the July 23, 2020, Quarterly Governing Board meeting.

CJIS Executive Director Humayun Beg began the business portion of the meeting noting that sound and video of the meeting was being recorded. He said questions about the presentation would be taken at the end of each segment and could also be emailed to CJIS.Helpdesk@ct.gov.
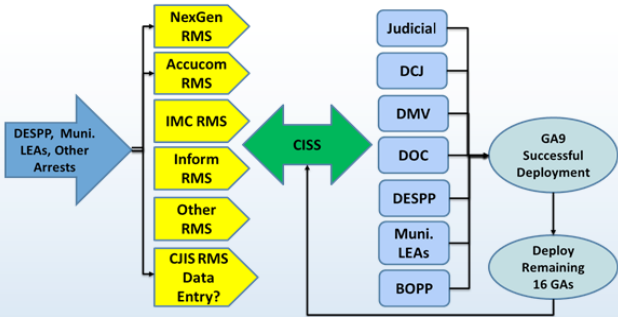
Despite COVID-19, Executive Director Beg said CJIS contractors and employees have been able to successfully move the project forward. Criminal justice partner agencies also have been able to move forward with the project through remote work with CJIS working in a project management role. He said some of these partners would give reports on the status of their work on the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) during the presentation.

During this time, Executive Director Beg said CJIS has worked on special projects for the State Marshal service and Connecticut Sentencing Commission. He also reported that CJIS projects some shortfalls in funding during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year but has plans for cost-cutting measures and a rollover of prior year funding to make the agency whole. Bond Commission funding has allowed CJIS to add necessary personnel to continue moving the project forward.

CJIS Project Manager Christopher Lovell said that since completion of the CISS search components in 2019, CJIS focused efforts on the various workflows that will be used by CJIS partner agencies. Most recently, that work has been concentrated on the workflow exchanges between the Judicial Branch, the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), and the Clinton Police Department.

Proposed Approaches for Statewide Deployment

- Enable all NexGen PD's to send Arrest Packages (Statewide Deployment)
- Package Arrest Deployments with eProsecutor deployment
- Managed GA Deployment

Image #3: Image of the CJIS Governing Board presentation on Statewide Deployment

Lovell said Judicial is days away from turning on the workflows and exchanges for the receipt of the Uniform Arrest Report from the Clinton Police Department, as well as sending case updates, schedule notifications and dispositions to CISS. This will also provide DCJ with all active cases withing Judicial's system. Once that is complete, Judicial will provide DCJ with ten-years-worth of data.

At DCJ, Lovell said the division is in the process of creating and testing its first electronic case management system. It soon will be receiving the arrest information from Clinton and then providing through CISS the case updates, schedule notifications, dispositions and redacted case information to downstream agencies like the Division of Public Defender Services. DCJ also will be able to hold documents before releasing them to downstream agencies.

As the police department pilot site for full CISS capabilities, Lovell said Clinton again will be able to send full arrest paperwork and receive notification back from Judicial and DCJ. Clinton will have access to the live state statute table that ensures the use of the most up-to-date state laws in effect.

New Police Accountability Law Potential Impacts to CJIS and CISS

Image #4: Image of the Connecticut State Capitol Building

During the July Special Session of the Connecticut General Assembly, the legislature passed Special Session Public Act 20-1, An Act Concerning Police Accountability. The 72-page act contains changes across the spectrum of the criminal justice community and its practices.

Some of the provisions of the new law impact areas of reporting, recordkeeping, and retention of information that likely will involve the Connecticut Information System (CISS). While the full scope of impact is yet to be determined, the following is a snapshot of how CISS and the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) may play a part in executing portions of the law.

Subsections 19, 20, and 45 of the new law involve the use of police body-worn and dashboard cameras. The law expands who in law enforcement must use a body camera to include any state, municipal, and department "law enforcement unit." It also requires each law enforcement unit to use dashboard cameras with remote recorders.

As part of this, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), in conjunction with the Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) Council, must develop guidelines on the use, retention, and storage of data from dashboard cameras.

As CISS will be a repository for all arrest paperwork, it seems only natural that CISS would have the capabilities and capacity to store both body-worn and dashboard camera footage. However, the new law prohibits requiring storage of the recorded data for more than a year, unless the information is pertinent to any ongoing criminal, civil, or administrative matter.

The new standards and use of body-worn and dashboard cameras are scheduled to go into effect July 1, 2022

Subsection 23 of Special Public Act 20-1 calls for the Chief State's Attorney to consult with the Chief Court Administrator to prepare a plan for pre-prosecutorial review of each charge in a criminal case before the matter can be placed on a court's docket.

As CISS is currently designed, all arrest information is sent to the Judicial Branch, which placed the item on the courts dockets and then sends schedule notifications to the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) and arresting police department.

During the July 23, 2020 CJIS Governing Board meeting, Chief State's Attorney Richard Colangelo said this may be a matter of routing cases to DCJ first.

At the same meeting, Chief Court Administrator Judge Patrick L. Carroll, III, noted that this will present a challenge from DCJ and the courts since all paperwork is required to be submitted to the courts by 10 a.m. He suggested a direct feed to court clerks may be necessary.

Roadmap

CJIS Projects in the Works

For several months, the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) has been working with various groups and state agencies on projects to access or use information from the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS).

One of these projects is Special Act 19-17, An Act Concerning A Study Of The Disparities In Pretrial And Sentencing Outcomes Of Criminal Defendants. CJIS provided the Connecticut Sentencing Commission disaggregated data for an intial analysis. The commission is expected to use the data to create a report it will submit to the Connecticut General Assembly by January 1, 2021.

More information may be required in the future and the commission continues its work.

Another recent CJIS project involved the State Marshals under the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and access to Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) data. State Marshals work for DAS and serve civil process documents like evictions, subpoenas, restraining orders, and civil protection orders. Formerly, an employee from DAS would call DMV for address information about individuals for State Marshals. By giving State Marshals access to a separate portal, they can access the information needed to perform their duties unassisted.

CJIS worked with DAS and DMV to create the self-service portal to give State Marshals limited access to information. Marshals will access the portal through a secure internet connection where they only can access DMV name and address information.

The initial version of the application has been put into production. A second version to expand functionality is being developed. A third version may be developed to include new capabilities requested for the project.

CJIS also is working with Ken Barone from Central Connecticut State University's (CCSU) Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy. CCSU has been tasked with implementing Public Act 19-90, An Act Concerning the Use of Force and Pursuits by the Police And Increase Police Transparency and Accountability.

The Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy, working for the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), will collect use of force reports from every police department in the state. The information will be sorted and analyzed to determine the types of force being used, the frequency, etc.

Barone is working with CJIS to develop an electronic database where the information will be stored. The database is expected to be similar to the one CJIS created for the Racial Profiling Project, which also is overseen by the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy.

Police have been filling out use of force forms for years, but information from the forms have not been collected in a centralized location. Beginning in February 2020, Public Act 19-90 required each police department in the state to submit all use of force forms from 2019 to CCSU.

Image #5: Image of Central Connecticut State University logo

Most recently, Special Public Act 20-1, An Act Concerning Police Accountability, refined some of the information that would be collected for the project, as well as how the information should be collected.

The initial law did not define the term "use of force." However, the new law identifies actions to be considered use of force by law enforcement.

The new law also adds that use of force reports should be submitted on a form approved and distributed by the Police Officers Training Standards (POST) Council and OPM's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD). It also states that the new forms should be submitted electronically beginning on February 1, 2021.

CJIS already had been working with Barone to create the use of force database, as well as identify what information from the forms should be captured. CJIS will continue working with Barone and CCSU to implement the new requirements.

Judicial Branch Project Moving Forward

Image #5: Image of Connecticut Judicial Branch logo

During the past month, the Judicial Branch has been testing the last updates to the final code for the Judicial Outbound Exchanges for Schedule Notification, Disposition, and Case Update has been completed. The Judicial Development Team is working in conjunction with the Judicial Criminal Development Team to address issues related to processing speed and volume processing in order to provide the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) with 10 years of data in a more timely fashion and speed up nightly processing.

Regression tests will continue to run in user acceptance testing (UAT) to certify any environmental updates. Testing also provides users at the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), DCJ, and record management system vendor NexGen Public Safety Solutions with additional samples of complex scenarios for their development process. The Production Support and Production environments are being prepared for the release of the Outbound Exchanges to Production by the end of July.

Testing for Judicial's Inbound Clerk's Queue functionality has begun. The Queue is now data driven - no longer a prototype - and requires test data to certify that the application runs as expected. The Judicial Development Team is working with the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) Project Team to receive a few hundred test cases from the CISS BlackBox tool and some test cases from NexGen that can be used to test the Clerk's Queue application thoroughly before Pilot.

Judicial received test transactions from both the BlackBox and NexGen. Judical employees can view the transmittals, arrests, and documents on the queue for processing. They look forward to receiving more and varied data to complete coding and testing of the Clerk's Queue.

The Judicial Development Team has continued work on an extended Sprint to complete the Queue requirements. This includes establishing internal auditing, as well as coding the additional Transmittal Types and bond information and reports required for the Queue.

The first release of the Clerk's Queue in August is simply focused on the processing of the queue. This will ensure that the information and documents received from the police departments are delivered to the appropriate queue for processing and can be reviewed, printed, balanced, and rejected as needed at the Court.

The automated entry of the arrest data into the Judicial Branch Criminal System has been postponed until the next Judicial Release. Initial Pilot data will be entered into Criminal manually until the automated entry is complete.

CJIS Training Academy

CISS Search User

2020 Instructor Led Training Schedule

Live Classroom Instructor Led CISS Search Training is for P.O.S.T. (Police Officer Standards & Training) Certification Credit Hours Only. Online Computer Based Training is available for all other CISS Search Users. More dates and locations for CISS Search Training to be announced.

Check the CJIS Training Academy Page on the CJIS website for schedule updates:

https://portal.ct.gov/CJIS/Content/CJIS-Training-Academy/Schedule

Rotation	Time	Location
Tuesdays/Thursdays	4:30 AM - 7:30 PM	Live Online Webinar
Tuesdays/Wednesdays Thursdays/Fridays	8:00 AM - 11:00 PM	Live Online Webinar
Mondays/Tuesdays Wednesdays/Thursdays	1:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Live Online Webinar
Thursdays	4:00 PM - 7:00 PM	Live Online Webinar

CISS SEARCH TRAINING OPTIONS

CJIS Academy offers monthly Instructor Led Training Classes, Computer-Based Training online and On-Site Training options for CISS Search User Certification. For more information contact the CJIS Help Desk!

EMAIL: cjis.helpdesk@ct.gov   PHONE: (860) 622-2000

CISS Project Plan Update

Continued from Page 3

Through live webinar classes, CJIS has been able to train new CISS search users during the second and third quarters of 2020. To date, nearly 3,000 members of the criminal justice community are trained to use search and the month of June saw the highest number of searches conducted, more than 6,200 in a single month.

Individuals interested in search training classes can access forms, information, and the training schedule at the CJIS website.

In person training and other activities may resume once social distancing restrictions ease. However, CJIS expects to continue online training and remote technical capabilities even after pre-pandemic activities return.

Roadmap

A Sign of Our New Times: CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual Board Meeting
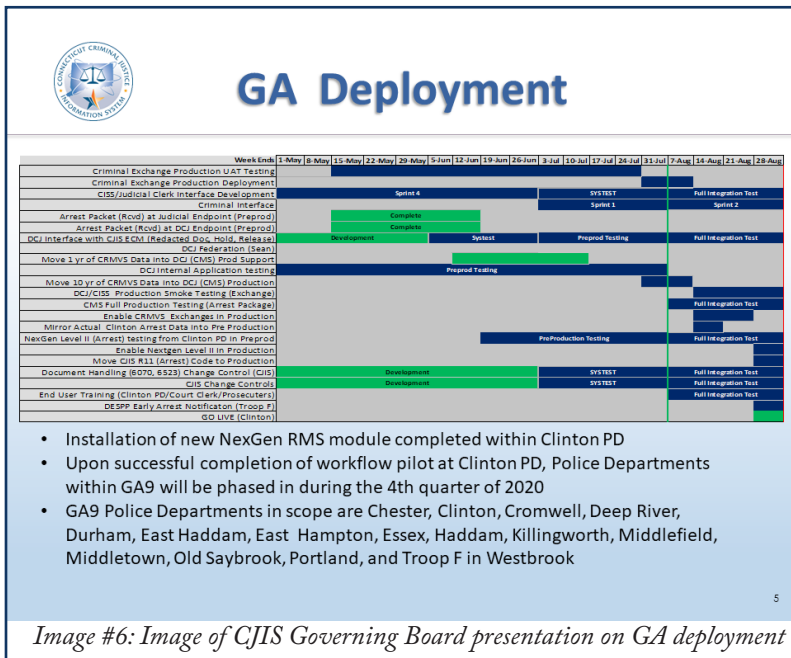## Continued from Page 4

Image #6: Image of CJIS Governing Board presentation on GA deployment

The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) is preparing to send the full arrest paperwork and soon will have access to the live statute service, Lovell said. Additionally, CJIS is working on a new exchange with DESPP that will enable it to receive case updates and dispositions from Judicial's Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS) that have been validated by CISS.

Lovell said that after Judicial began sending the year's-worth of cases to DCJ to test its eProsecutor system, it became apparent the transfer was happening too slowly. It was decided that 82,000 cases out of 172,000 was enough for successful testing. Issues that have been found are being corrected.

Because 10 year's-worth of data from Judicial contains more than 3 million records, Lovell said CJIS will send 140,000 live cases so they can be active in DCJ's system for case updates, schedule notifications, and dispositions. Active cases will be batched and sent every night. The remaining cases will take about a month-and-a-half.

Chief State's Attorney (CSA) Richard Colangelo said this required a herculean effort by DCJ technical staff to accomplish while keeping the agency running. He thanked Judicial's staff for its support during the process.

DCJ's Evelyn Godbout said Judicial has about 225,000 pending cases that will provide DCJ the first look in its new system. She added that both the CJIS and Judicial teams have diligently worked as a team with DCJ to make the project a success.

At Judicial, Lovell said the branch is sending large amounts of data for the project in the user acceptance testing environment. Judicial also created an exception report that runs nightly to ensure the information being passed into CISS is correct. The report enables court clerks to look at data, as well as the data from individual court geographic districts to verify the accuracy of the files being produced.

Lovell said Judicial also is in the process of building a home-grown court clerk interface. Initially, the clerks will print the files for court. However, by the end of the year the courts may be able to use electronic files.

Judicial's Diana Varese said her team is still working on ways to speed up the transmission of historical data to DCJ.

Lovell said this has required a tremendous commitment from each of the stakeholder agencies to bring the project to this point.

When it comes to state-wide deployment of CISS, Lovell said CJIS and its partner agencies developed some scenarios. The ideas are flexible since no one knows how COVID-19 will impact situations going forward.

In the first scenario, Lovell said all police departments using NexGen Public Safety Solutions for record management would be enabled to send the full arrest package. This "big bang" method would allow municipal police officers to submit their information electronically and not have to drive arrest packages to courthouses. A separate deployment would be done for State Police.

New Police Accountability Law Potential Impact to CJIS and CISS
Continued from Page 5

CJIS Executive Director Humayun Beg said the matter likely will require process changes to CISS.

At this time, the parties must present a plan to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) by January 1, 2021.

Subsection 30 of the law provides more clarity to a 2019 law CJIS has been working on with Central Connecticut State University's (CCSU) Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy. Public Act 19-90, An Act Concerning the Use of Force and Pursuits by the Police And Increase Police Transparency and Accountability calls for the collection and analysis of use of force reports from all Connecticut law enforcement agencies. What that did not provide was a clear definition of "use of force" or prescribe in what manner the information would be reported and collected.

Special Public Act 20-1 defines force as:

- Striking a person with a:
  1. Closed or open hand
  2. Knee
  3. Elbow
  4. Club or baton
  5. Kick

- Using:
  1. Pepper Spray
  2. An electronic defense weapon
  3. Chokehold or other action that impedes the ability to breath or restricts circulation to the brain
  4. Other forms of physical force defined by POST

- Engages in a pursuit

Image #7: Image of statistics and data collection.

Additionally, it requires that starting February 1, 2021, each police department submit a report for the preceding year on the use of force to the OPM's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD). The report would contain the records and summarized data and will be submitted electronically using a standardized method and form distributed by CJPPD and POST.

CCSU's Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy previously was tasked with collecting information for the Racial Profiling Project for which CJIS created a portal. The two were in the process of developing a similar database where information from use of force reports could be entered and stored.

By requiring the electronic submission of use of force forms, it could be possible to have the information transmitted through police department's electronic record management systems.

Other aspects of the law that could include CISS involve the creation of an Office of Inspector General within the DCJ and its ability to access and review various police records that could be contained within CISS. Additionally, the creation of various review boards with the ability to subpoena records may create a need for CISS access.

Again, as newly passed legislation, the full scope of the legislation and its impact on CJIS and the criminal justice community as a whole is unknown.

A Sign of Our New Times: *CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual Board Meeting*

Continued from Page 9

This plan poses several risks. Lovell said all the police departments involved would need to train officers on the new NexGen software at the same time. Additionally, all court clerks would need to immediately be trained on their new software. This implementation plan would be a worst-case scenario.

Lovell said a second way to deploy CISS would be to package arrest deployments with DCJ's eProsecutor deployment. This would be done by judicial district, rather than geographic area and would require a very high level of coordination with DCJ.

The final method would be long discussed geographic area (GA) deployment, Lovell said. The court GA would be chosen by working with Judicial to determine which district makes the most sense. This would involve a lot of variables to decide which GA is best suited.

Lovell said the final method is the preferred approach and one CJIS hopes to be able to follow.

CJIS Project Manager Sean Bucher said that all the state's record management system (RMS) vendors were able to submit early arrest packages with no errors during the last two months. Currently, 16 police departments are sending early arrest notifications and once Judicial notifications are turned on, an additional 25 police departments will be able to send early arrest information.

Another area Bucher oversees is connecting Police Departments to CISS. A new project by the Department of Administrative Services Bureau of Enterprise System Technology (DAS-BEST) is providing police departments with new routers, Bucher said. The single routers will replace the existing dual router system that connects police departments to CISS and the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing (COLLECT) System.

Bucher said deployment of the new routers should help improve CJIS's ability to connect more police departments to CISS.

On training, Bucher said CJIS created a fully online training program that individuals can take anywhere they have an internet connection. Five police departments signed on with CJIS to participate in regular training of its officers, which should add a potential 1,000 new

Image #8: Image of CJIS Governing Board presentation on CISS Search

users. Additionally, the police training academy in New Haven had its first training for cadets. CJIS instituted a train the trainer program for the academy and the individual will be training cadets as part of their police training.

Bucher said CJIS also trained 12 new users at DCJ and another 12 from the Department of Public Defender Services.

RMS vendors have made significant progress, Bucher said. NexGen has been sending the full arrest package from its development lab and set up a pseudo production server at the Clinton Police Department. Test arrest packages are now being sent from Clinton, which is allowing for end-to-end testing from the police department to CISS and on to Judicial and DCJ. It also is testing the flow of information back through to the police department.

Bucher said this allows CJIS to test the flow of information through CISS to each recipient. For DCJ and Judicial, it allows testing of their ability to receive and send information, and to test how their new systems consume and process the information.

RMS vendor Accucom Consulting, Inc. completed initial sending of the full arrest package, Bucher said. It needed to make some programming changes to improve the information being sent.

Roadmap

A Sign of Our New Times: *CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual Board Meeting*
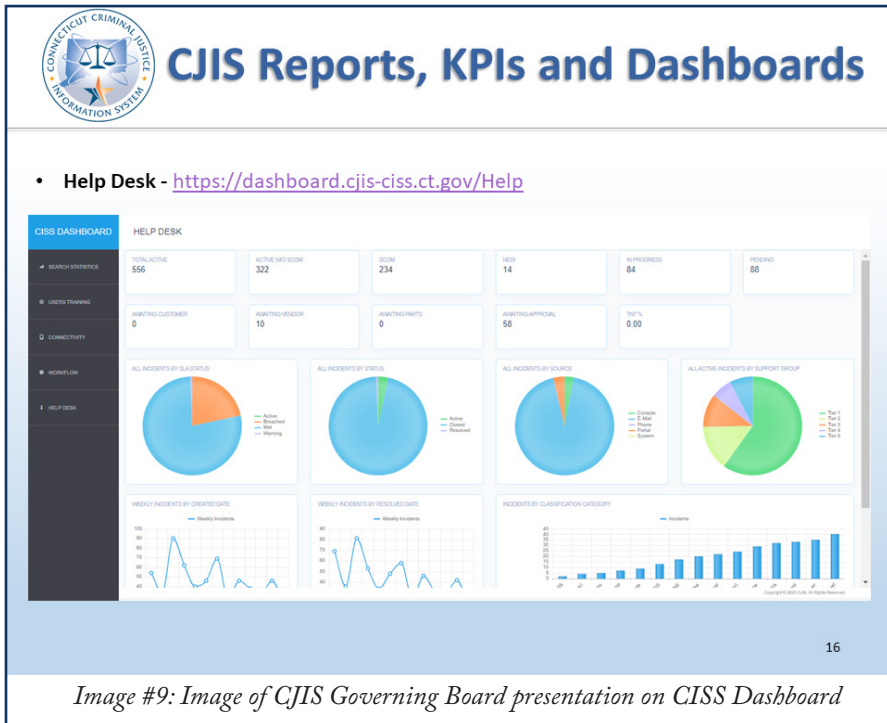
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Image #9: Image of CJIS Governing Board presentation on CISS Dashboard

Bucher said work continues with RMS vendor IMC public safety software's subsidiary companies. CJIS is negotiating contracts with Central Square Technologies and Inform.

To help CJIS ramp up training efforts, Bucher said it hired a new project manager, Sazara Johnson. She is expected to have more direct communications and relationships with local police departments. She also will prepare for the resumption of on-site training once it is allowed.

Bucher said he believes having Johnson on board, CJIS will be able to help police departments handle the multi-step process that now exists for getting people into CISS. Currently, departments must identify who gets trained, what their user access rights will be, and what paperwork must be completed for training. CJIS can assist with these time-consuming efforts, enabling more users to get trained.

With more people receiving training, Bucher said CISS experienced an increase in the number of searches conducted during June. Much of this is due to people returning to their office environments and more local police departments getting connected for CISS Search.

CJIS Help Desk Manager Pasquale DeMichele said he has been working to create the new CISS Dashboard. The dashboard will allow CJIS to move away from spreadsheets and show near real-time data about CISS use.

While not providing a live demonstration of the dashboard during the meeting, DeMichele said he chose stills from the dashboard to show some of the features it enables. He also provided a link to the dashboard that can be used at any time to see the new metrics being developed.

For CISS Search, DeMichele said widgets show viewers the number of searches in each day, over a seven-day period, and over a month. It also shows what sources are being searched and which agencies are searching, including the agencies most active in CISS Search.

DeMichele said one screen on the dashboard is a map that shows which communities are connected to CISS. It also highlights communities with more than one type of policing agency, such as colleges. The map is interactive so that when users click on the towns, it shows information about how the police agency is connected.

Another screen shows CJIS Help Desk activity. DeMichele said this helps CJIS track the progress on issues reported and how quickly they are fixed.

As CISS implementation moves forward, DeMichele said CJIS is doing more to provide analytics. These can be used to track specific crime trends, recidivism, and potential future offenses. Information also can be used to analyze sentencing, plea agreements, parole, probation, etc.

DeMichele said state agencies and other authorized individuals can contact CJIS about

A Sign of Our New Times: *CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual Board Meeting*
Continued from Page 12

any reports or information it believes analytics could provide. Any requests should be sent to via email to CJIS.HelpDesk@ct.gov where they can be reviewed and next steps can be recommended.

CJIS Program Project Manager Mark Tezaris said CJIS has been receiving a lot of requests for analytics and information that can be used to make better decisions. As more people learn about the kind of information CISS can provide, he said, more requests will come in.

Tezaris said CISS Search deployment has not been moving as quickly at CJSI would like. In 2015, he said CJIS estimated CISS would eventually have about 13,000 users. This number is believed to have changed and CJIS expects to develop a more accurate number soon. At the time of the meeting, he said CJIS had onboarded about 3,000 users.
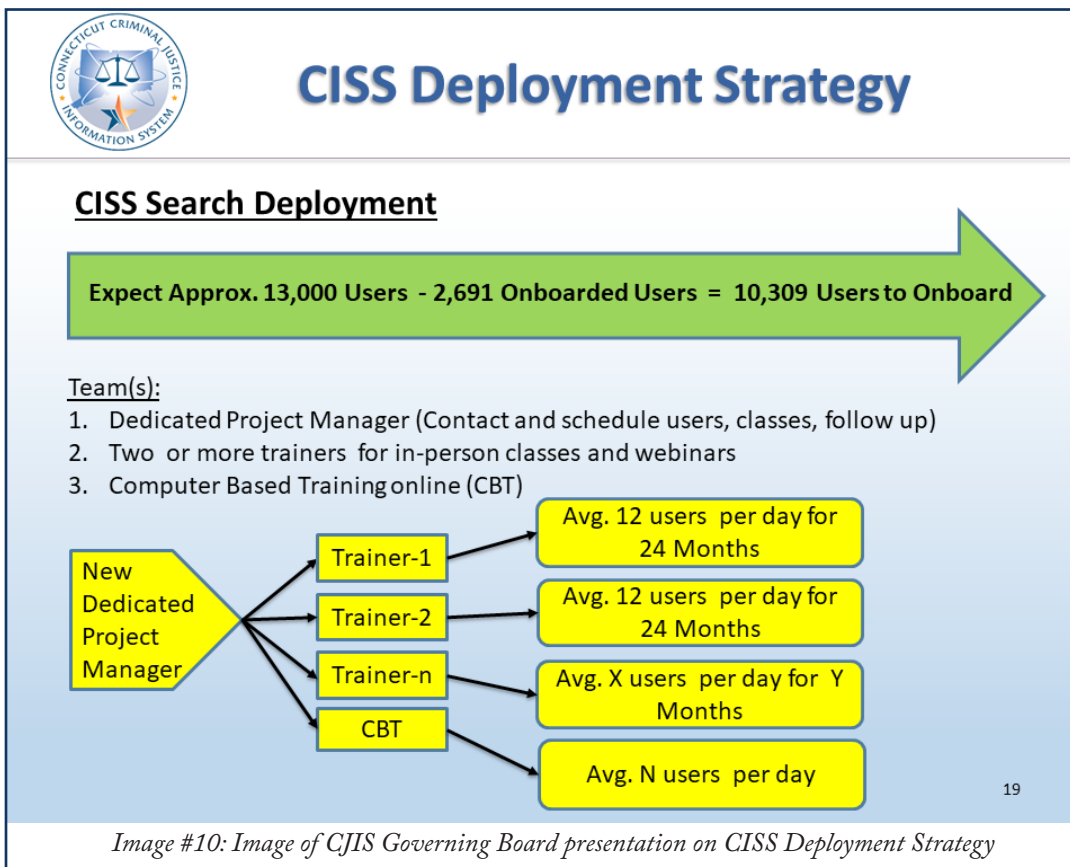

Image #10: Image of CJIS Governing Board presentation on CISS Deployment Strategy

With the recent release of bond funding for the project, Tezaris said CJIS hired a new project manager, Sazara Johnson. With the online training developed by CJIS and Johnson as a dedicated project manager for onboarding, he said CJIS plans to train an additional 470 new users each month.

In addition to workflows, search and onboarding, Tezaris said CJIS has been asked to work on several other projects. Some of these are projects for CJIS partner agencies like the State Marshals.

Another important project at CJIS is updating CISS and other systems' infrastructure, as well as various applications. Tezaris said this is expected to cause some deployment delays, as it amounts to changing the car's tires while it is moving.

In order to keep all the moving parts of the CISS project on track, Tezaris sad CJIS is using an integrated project plan. The team is also using expected earned value to track project costs and expenditures. CJIS will use this to complete the full scope of the project at or under budget. Documents showing an overview of expected earned value should be available for the next Governing Board meeting in October.

Tezaris said that, overall, the factors needed for the CISS project to succeed are in place. CJIS has the funding and is working with OPM on rollover funds from FY 19, as well as working with vendors to decrease costs and within CJIS to right-size the organization. Hiring of new employees has been put on hold because of concerns about fund revenue and potential changes in the future.

Roadmap

A Sign of Our New Times: *CJIS Staff Hosts Virtual Board Meeting*

One of the risks to the project, Tezaris said is stakeholder support. Criminal justice agencies have not received any funding for the additional work to implement CISS. CJIS has been mitigating this risk by providing CJIS employee assistance to those agencies.

As GA-9 comes online during the next few months, Tezaris said will have support teams on hand to monitor the CISS hardware, applications, and communications. CJIS also will be moving CISS Search online so that authorized users will be able to access the system from remote locations.

CSA Colangelo said he wanted to give CJIS a heads-up about the newly passed police accountability law. He said one of the things it calls for is Judicial and DCJ to prepare a plan to have prosecutorial officials review each charge in a criminal case before it is placed on the court's docket. This would be a change to the way information currently is handled. It would need to go to DCJ before being sent to Judicial.

The law requires a report to be presented to OPM by January 1, 2021, outlining how the prosecutorial review would be done.
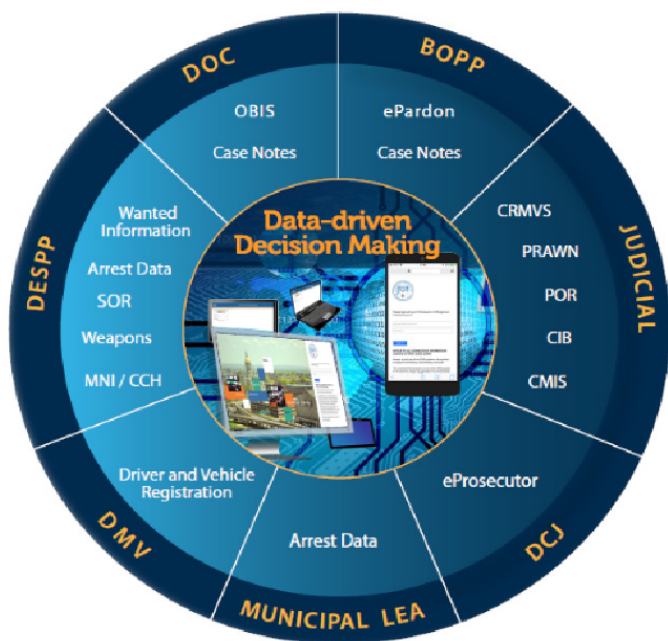

Image #12: CJIS Governing Board presentation on CJIS Operational Support

CJIS Operational Support

State Support Services:
- Current state employees and consultants
- New - Hired consultants ITA3 – System Administrator, SharePoint developer
- Planned - CJIS developing team to support GA9 production with expanded hours starting 6:00AM in August 2020
- New - Training for employees for new technologies used in CISS
- Electronic Monitoring of CISS hardware, applications and communications

Vendor Support Services:
- Maintenance and Support Vendor - Services provided critical for technologies CJIS cannot support currently

COVID-19 Impact:
- No major impact to CISS operational support

Image #11: Graphic of CISS source wheel

DCJ's Godbout said currently, DCJ is not inserting a case until it receives the agency response message from Judicial. She suggested the process could be reversed. Judicial would not create a case on the docket until it received an agency response message from DCJ.

Judge Carroll said the problem with the idea is ensure the work is done every morning before court starts at 10 a.m. If changes need to be made, it could cause a problem with cases. He said he would ask Diana Varese to keep the item on her radar, since it likely will require a lot of coordination.

The good news, Judge Carroll said, is that the legislation only requires a plan initially. This will give all the parties time to figure out how to make it happen.

Executive Director Beg said the new law may require business process changes to CISS. This presents the potential for issues to come up, but he said CJIS has good business analysts. He added that the working relationship between CJIS, Judicial, and DCJ is a good one that will be beneficial in dealing with any changes.

Judge Carroll said if the plan developed for the law requires additional funding, they will make certain OPM and the legislature know about it.

Executive Director Beg said the next meeting will be October 22, 2020. While it is unknown what format the meeting will take, he said it likely will be a virtual meeting again.