

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



Connecticut Impaired Driving Records Information System

CIDRIS: NHTSA Demonstration

September 17, 2009

PART 1



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Welcome to CIDRIS...



Connecticut Impaired Driving Records Information System:

- Message from CIDRIS Business Manager – Linda DeConti
- Message from CJIS Governing Board Executive Director – Sean Thakkar
- Introductions of NHTSA/USDOT Representatives

Cell phones – OFF !

Smiles – ON !!

Begin Promptly – 15 Minute Breaks/ Back ON Time...

CIDRIS Participants



- CJIS Governing Board (CJIS GB)
- Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (CPCA) – Local Law Enforcement
- Department of Information Technology (DOIT)
- Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) – Administrative Per Se
- Department of Public Safety (DPS) – Connecticut State Police
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)
- Judicial Branch, Judicial Information Systems (JIS)
- Judicial Branch, Superior Court Operations (SCO)
- National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA)
- Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- Sierra Systems – CIDRIS Vendor

CIDRIS Definition



Connecticut Impaired Driving Records Information System:

- CIDRIS is a messaging solution designed to provide for the reliable and timely electronic exchange of Operating Under the Influence (OUI) information between Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) agencies allowing for the paperless delivery of arrest data and documents.
- CIDRIS is a tool that aids with the minimization and elimination of paper, improves information quality by reducing errors and downstream manual data re-entry; it aids with the capture of OUI information into a data mart for statistical and trending analysis; and, it will align with the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS).

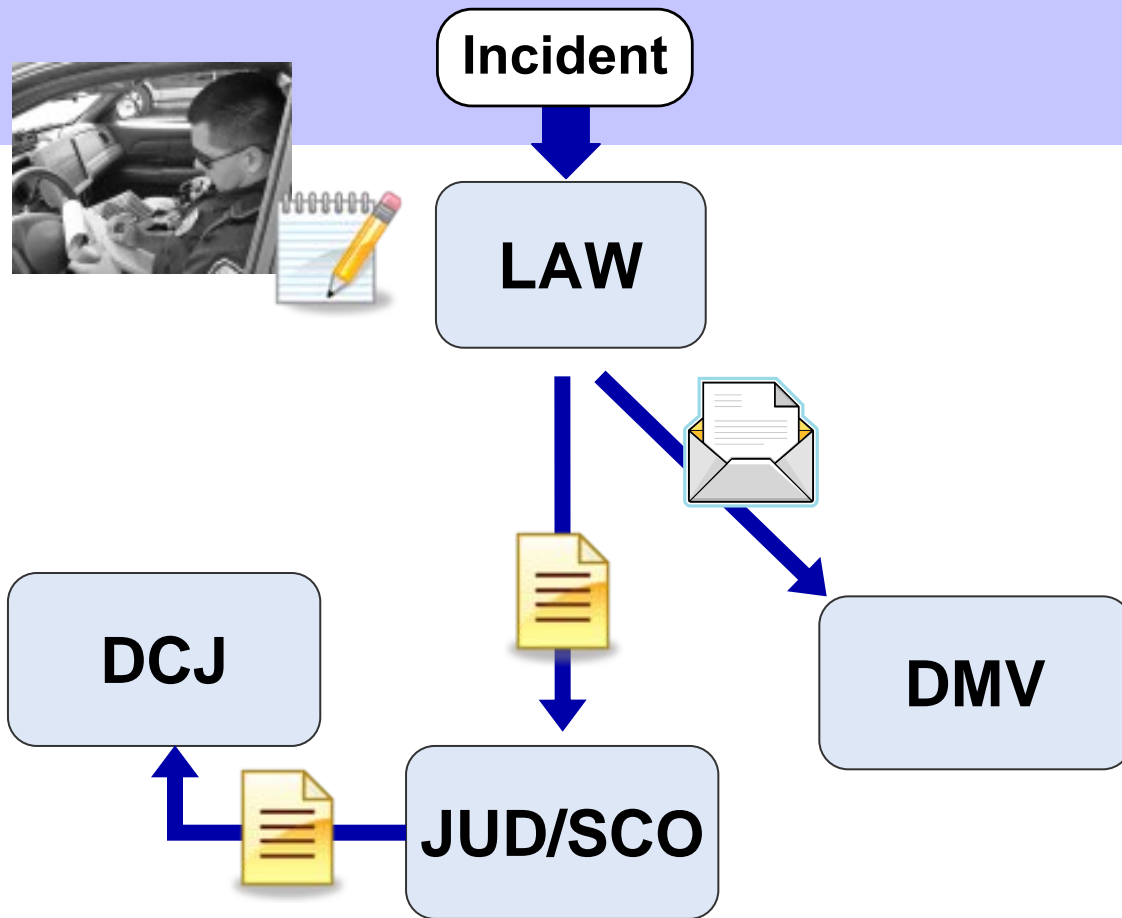
CIDRIS Strategic Objectives



CIDRIS will:

- Provide near real-time information on motor vehicle and criminal OUI arrests.
- Integrate with CJIS Community applications via National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) version 2.0 conformant messaging.
- Leverage the national Model Impaired Driving Records Information Systems (MIDRIS) model.
- Align with Connecticut Information Sharing Solution (CISS) initiative.
- Support NHTSA Information Quality Metrics.
- Be expandable to support all arrests statewide.
- Integrate with legacy CJIS systems via IBM Websphere MQ messaging.
- Integrate with current and future Law Enforcement CAD/RMS systems via NIEM 2.0.
- Assure Legal Sufficiency of electronic information exchanged.

AS-IS Business Process Overview



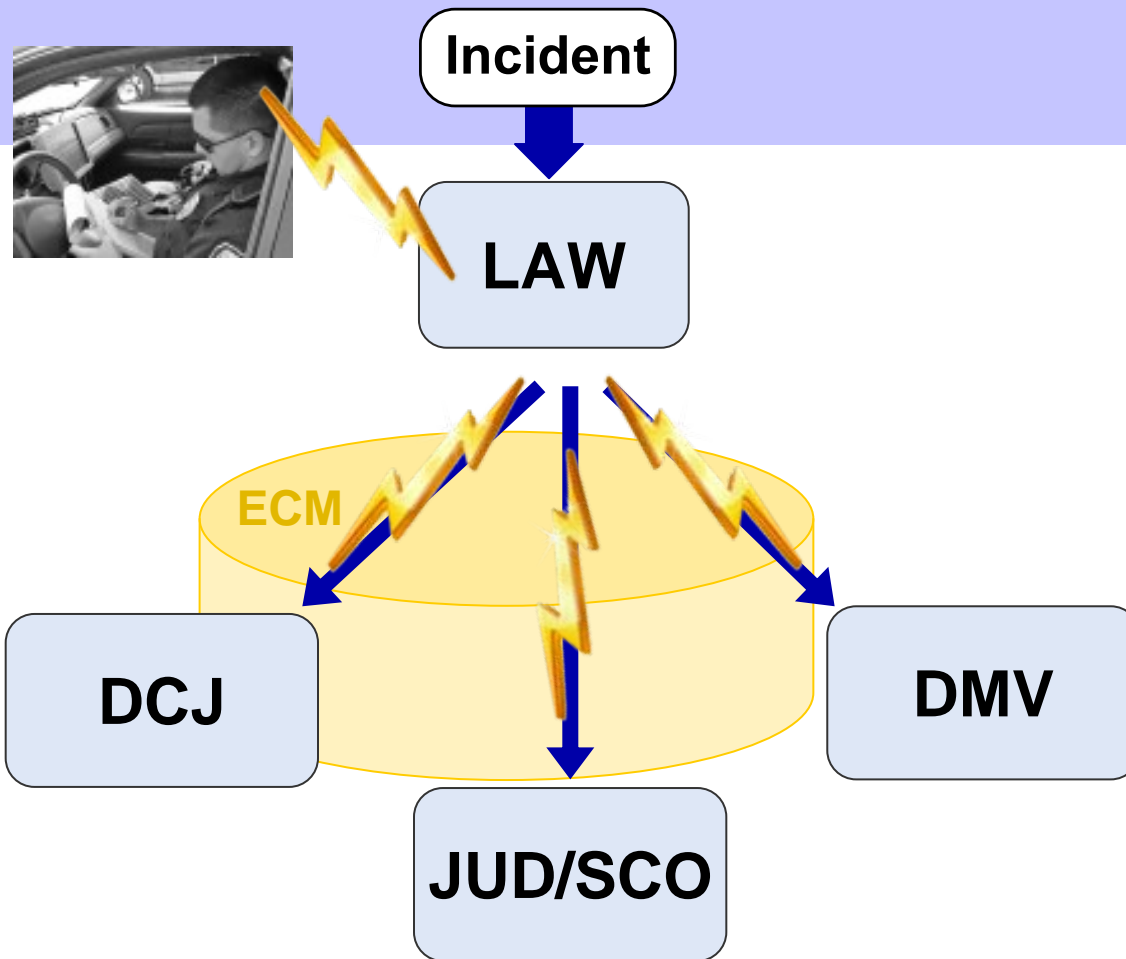
AS-IS... Key Points



- **No electronic** process exists between the LAW, DMV, JUD/SCO and DCJ systems.
- Business processing priorities set **manually** by appearance dates and if offender held in custody.
- Process **restricted by office hours** of operation in some areas.
- No Central Document Management system to share or store documents.

IMPORTANT: *Due to legal constraints, **can ONLY enhance** the process. Replacing or circumventing any touch points in the existing process is **NOT** an option.*

TO-BE Business Process Overview



TO-BE... Key Points



- **Creates an electronic** bridge between the different agency systems and environment serving as a universal adaptor.
- Business processing priorities set **automatically using business rules** by appearance dates and if offender held in custody.
- Process **NOT restricted by office hours** of operation in some areas.
- **Creates a central repository** for Electronic Content Management (ECM) providing a secure place to store and access information.
- **Reduction of duplicate** data entry and streamline document management.

Business Process Next Steps



- Need to **validate the current workflow** for all the documents and information being managed and their pathways.
- **Identify who/what** are all the existing touch points in each agency process (people, workflows, sign offs...).
- Check/Test the TO-BE business process to **ensure that the system is fully integrated into the agency workflow.**
- **Communicate potential challenges** and suggest solutions/ideas to resolve any issues.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Department of Public Safety (DPS)



- Introduction – DPS
- Document Exchange Workflow
- List of Documents/Forms – DPS
- AS-IS Business Process – DPS
- TO-BE Business Process – DPS
- Challenges – DPS and Law Enforcement
- Benefits – DPS and Law Enforcement

Introduction



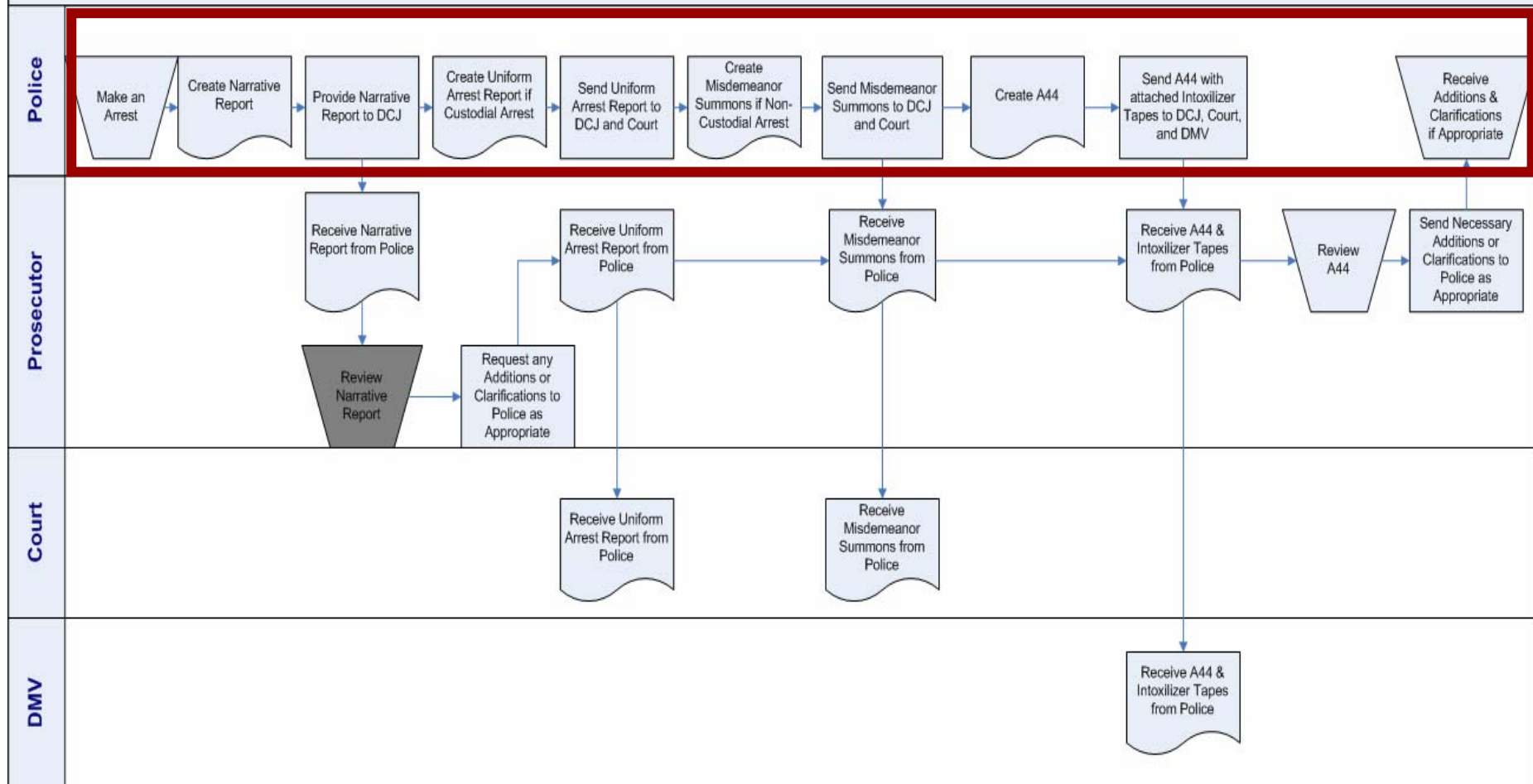
Law Enforcement – Department of Public Safety (DPS)

“The Connecticut Department of Public Safety is committed to protecting and improving the quality of life for all by providing enforcement, regulatory, and scientific services through prevention, education, and innovative use of technology.”

- DPS was organized in 1903 and currently maintains a staff of approximately 1,200 sworn personnel and 500 civilian personnel. DPS is directly responsible for the Law Enforcement Operations in 81 Towns, of those 58 are covered by the Resident Trooper Program, and patrol over 6,000 miles of Connecticut’s roadways.
- DPS utilizes NexGen LEAS Software in all its DPS locations and over 1,000 patrol vehicles. The NexGen vendor has been working on the CIDRIS interface since May 2009. NexGen is also working on the Centralized Infractions Bureau’s Electronic Citation Project.
- LEAS is a fully functional CAD/RMS/MOBILE application that is continually modified to streamline the DPS business processes. By this application, OUI’s are currently captured electronically from initial stop through processing by full electronic reporting. DPS has been sending Electronic Accident Reports to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) since 2006 and to the Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) since July 2008.

OUI Document Exchange Workflow

DUI Warrantless Case – Exchange of Documents Model



List of Documents & Forms

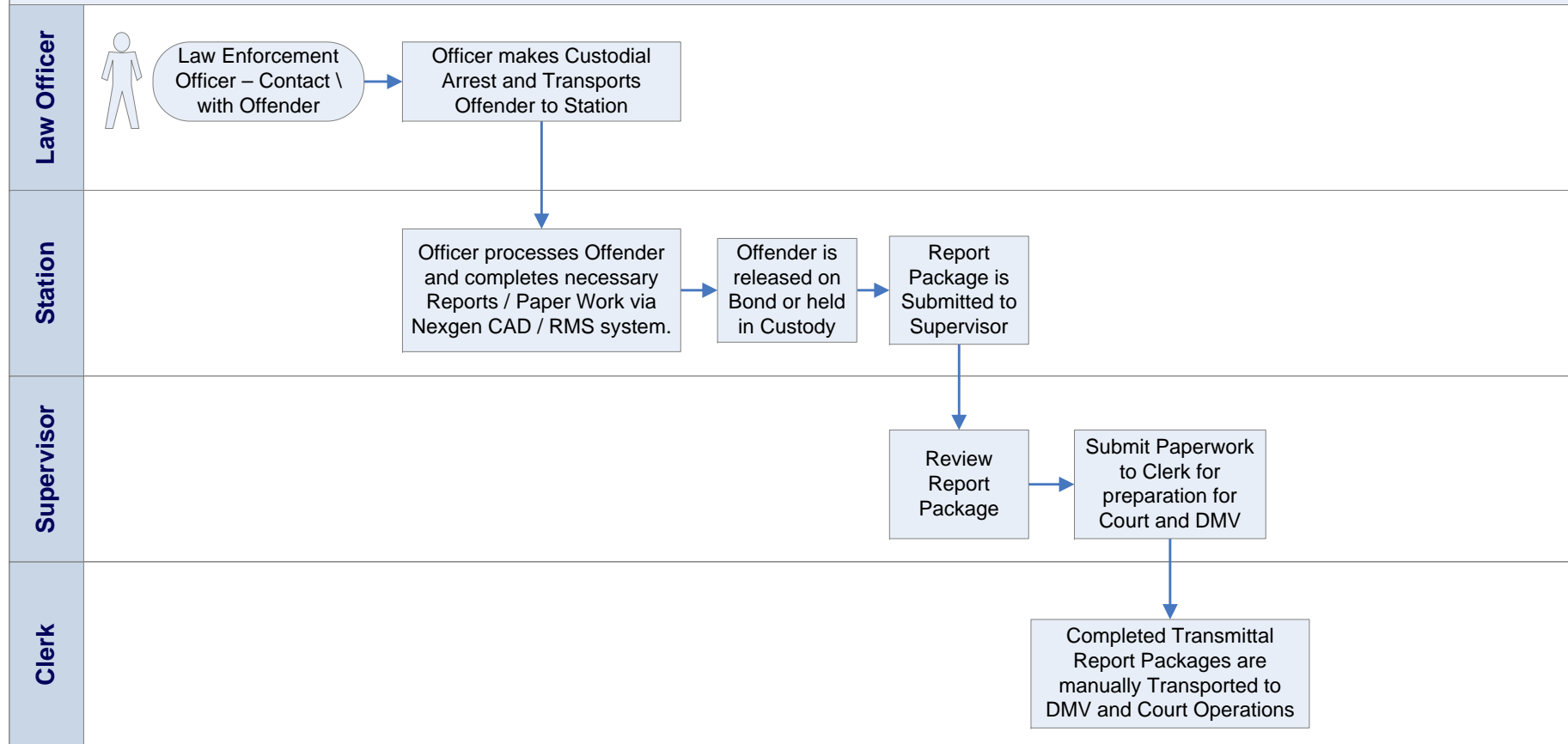


Initiated/Received by DPS

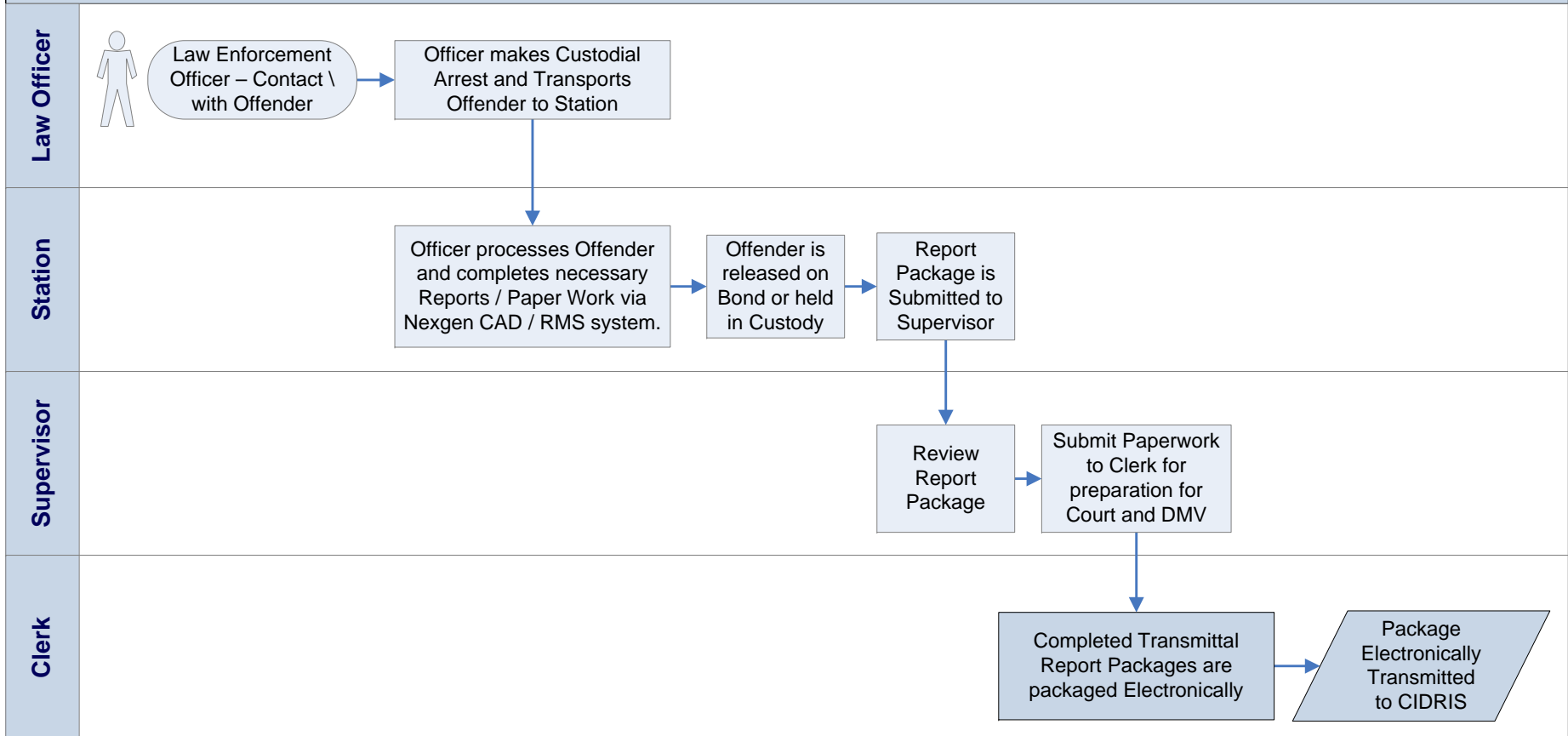
Document Description	Arrest by Warrant	Warrantless Arrest	Document Description	Arrest by Warrant	Warrantless Arrest
A44	I	I	Intoxilizer Tapes	I	I
Accident Form	I	I	Misdemeanor Summons	I	I
Affidavit	I	NA	Motor Vehicle History	R	R
Affirmation Letter	R	R	Narrative Report	I	I
Appearance Bond Form	I	I	Notice of Rights	I	I
Arrest Warrant	B	NA	Photos & Diagrams	I	I
Autopsy Records	R	R	Police File (Including Investigation Documents)	I	I
Blood, Urine, Drug Results	B	B	Police Transmittal	B	B
Case Disposition	R	R	Probable Cause Documents	NA	B
Chemical Alcohol Test Results	B	B	Search Warrant	B	B
Conversion by State Health Lab for Blood / Urine Tests	I	I	Seized Property Inventory	I	I
Criminal History	R	R	Subpoena	R	R
Doctor Records	R	R	Suspension Letter	R	R
Fatal Motor Vehicle Form	I	I	Toxicology Form	I	I
Hearing Decision	R	R	Toxicology Reports	I	I
Hospital Records	R	R	Uniform Arrest Report	I	I
Information Sheet	I	I	Witness Statements	I	I

R = Received, I = Initiated, B = Both Initiated and Received

AS-IS Business Process – Department of Public Safety



TO-BE Business Process – Department of Public Safety



Technical DEMO...



Challenges



Law Enforcement – Department of Public Safety (DPS)

- DCJ must be included in the electronic CIDRIS workflow. DPS averages 4,000 OUI arrests each year.
- E-signature legislation has not passed. Initial plans to continue both manual and electronic submissions cannot be handled by present staff and would delay “go live” date.
- All troop locations need: scanners/ Full PDF licenses to generate electronic attachments.
- Scanned attachments will require extensive bandwidth. Some connections between the central server at HQ to troops locations/ local Police Departments may need upgrading. It should be noted that Holiday Weekends will tax the system, as DPS arrested 67 during Labor Day 2009. *The Public Safety Data Network (PSDN) is being built with a \$26 Million investment and will eventually take over the transport of the system.*
- The concept is to connect other law enforcement agencies to the system. CPCA and DPS are exploring the utilization of AFIS but that still requires an interface back to local Records Management System for both Agency and AFIS.

Challenges



Law Enforcement – Department of Public Safety (DPS)

- Local Police Departments that utilize NexGen may need to pay for an upgrade to the current version of software that contains the interface. Agencies not using NexGen will need to develop their own software interface with their respective vendors at an unknown cost. Project needs to fund all associated interfaces for project to fully function.
- Must have the ability to print the official forms from these electronic systems.

Benefits



Law Enforcement – Department of Public Safety (DPS)

- Faster processing time – particularly important for cases that require immediate action.
- Securely stored digital images of documents that can be easily accessed.
- Originator of a single source system of record for OUI activities.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

CT Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)



- Introduction – CPCA
- Document Exchange Workflow
- List of Documents/Forms – DPS
- Challenges – CPCA Law Enforcement
- Benefits – CPCA Law Enforcement

Introduction

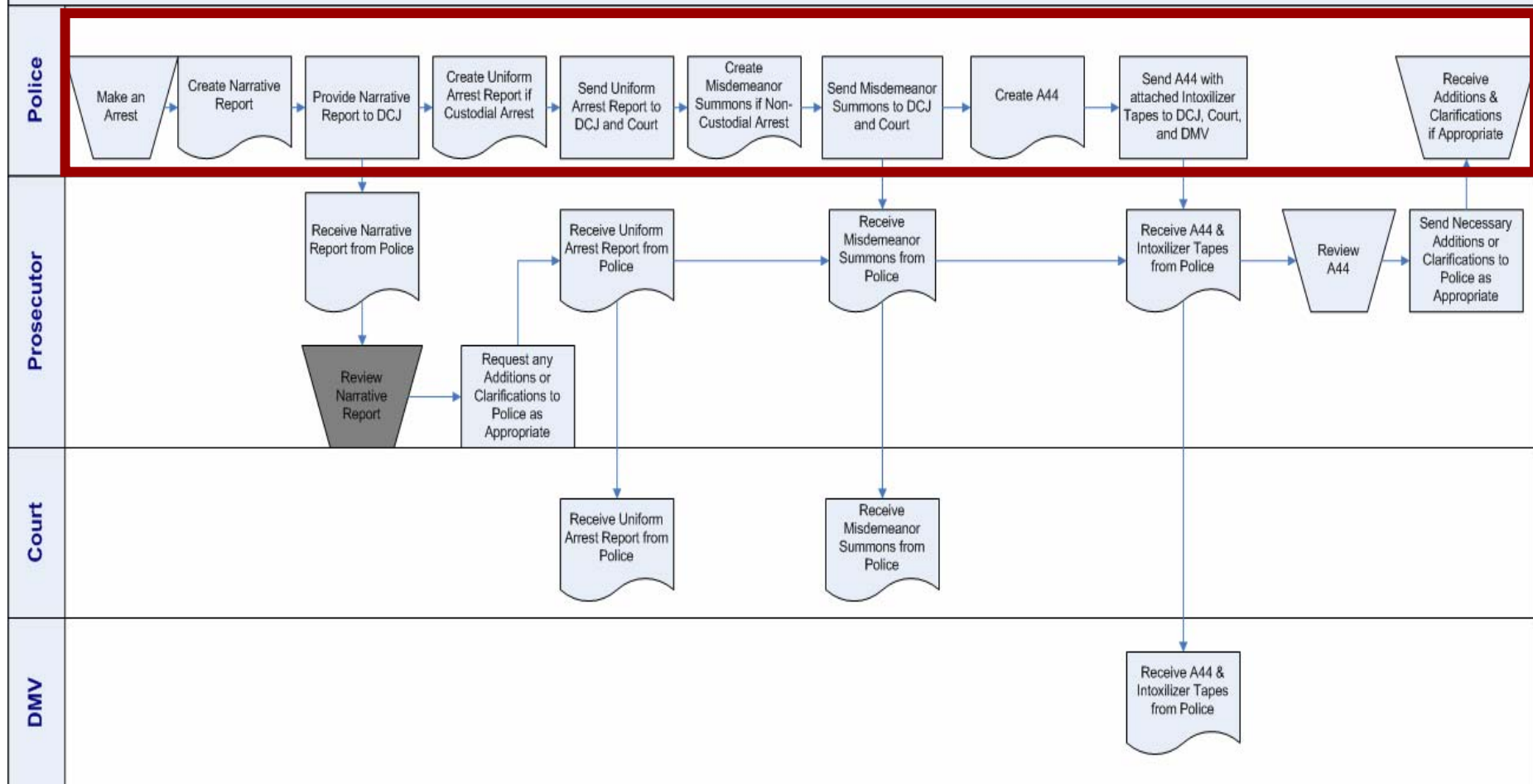


Law Enforcement – CT Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)

- The CPCA is made up of over 100 local law enforcement agencies with over 8,500 officers.
- CPCA member account for 85% of criminal and OUI arrests made in the state.
- Member agencies range in size from 14 officers to almost 500 officers.
- Since the inception of CJIS, the CPCA has been supporting its goals and objectives.
- At the current time local departments are using over 30 different vendors for their RMS and CAD systems.
- CPCA fully supports data sharing.
- The Capitol Region currently has the CAPTAINS MDT system that has over 1800 units deployed throughout CT and ROBIR arrest data sharing system.

OUI Document Exchange Workflow

DUI Warrantless Case – Exchange of Documents Model



List of Documents & Forms



Initiated/Received by CPCA

Document Description	Arrest by Warrant	Warrantless Arrest	Document Description	Arrest by Warrant	Warrantless Arrest
A44	I	I	Intoxilizer Tapes	I	I
Accident Form	I	I	Misdemeanor Summons	I	I
Affidavit	B	NA	Motor Vehicle History	R	R
Affirmation Letter	R	R	Narrative Report	I	I
Appearance Bond Form	I	I	Notice of Rights	I	I
Arrest Warrant	B	NA	Photos & Diagrams	I	I
Autopsy Records	R	R	Police File (Including Investigation Documents)	I	I
Blood, Urine, Drug Results	B	B	Police Transmittal	B	B
Case Disposition	R	R	Probable Cause Documents	NA	B
Chemical Alcohol Test Results	B	B	Search Warrant	B	B
Conversion by State Health Lab for Blood / Urine Tests	R	NA	Seized Property Inventory	B	B
Criminal History	R	R	Subpoena	B	B
Doctor Records	R	R	Suspension Letter	R	R
Fatal Motor Vehicle Form	I	I	Toxicology Form	I	I
Hearing Decision	R	R	Toxicology Reports	R	R
Hospital Records	R	R	Uniform Arrest Report	I	I
Information Sheet	I	I	Witness Statements	I	I

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Challenges



Law Enforcement – CT Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)

- DCJ must be included in the electronic CIDRIS workflow.
- How do we leverage the AFIS interface to allow local law enforcement agencies to send CIDRIS information. This system currently exists in 85% of local law enforcement.
- How do we avoid costly adjustments to local law enforcement interfaces?
- State of Connecticut bandwidth issues with current infrastructure.
- Establishment of a document management system for CJIS.
- Timing the project so that the first phase is a pilot with the main system coming on line when the OSET Fiber Optic PSDN comes on line in the fall of 2010.
- Requires scanners and PDF licenses.

Benefits



Law Enforcement – CT Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)

- Local law enforcement will be able to access the CIDRIS for enforcement and accident data to analyze current information to create better enforcement strategies to lower motor vehicle accidents.
- Reduce manual data entries by multiple agencies.
- The system will allow data sharing with other state agencies and law enforcement.
- Leverages existing systems such as AFIS.
- If done correctly it will lay the technical foundation for a statewide booking system for OUI and criminal offenses by using the existing AFIS (with some modifications).
- Begin to standardize data transfer and storage into a centralized system.
- Improved data accuracy downstream.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)



- Introduction – DMV (Administrative Per Se)
- Document Exchange Workflow
- List of Documents/Forms – DMV
- AS-IS Business Process – DMV
- TO-BE Business Process – DMV
- Challenges – DMV (Administrative Per Se)
- Benefits – DMV (Administrative Per Se)

Introduction



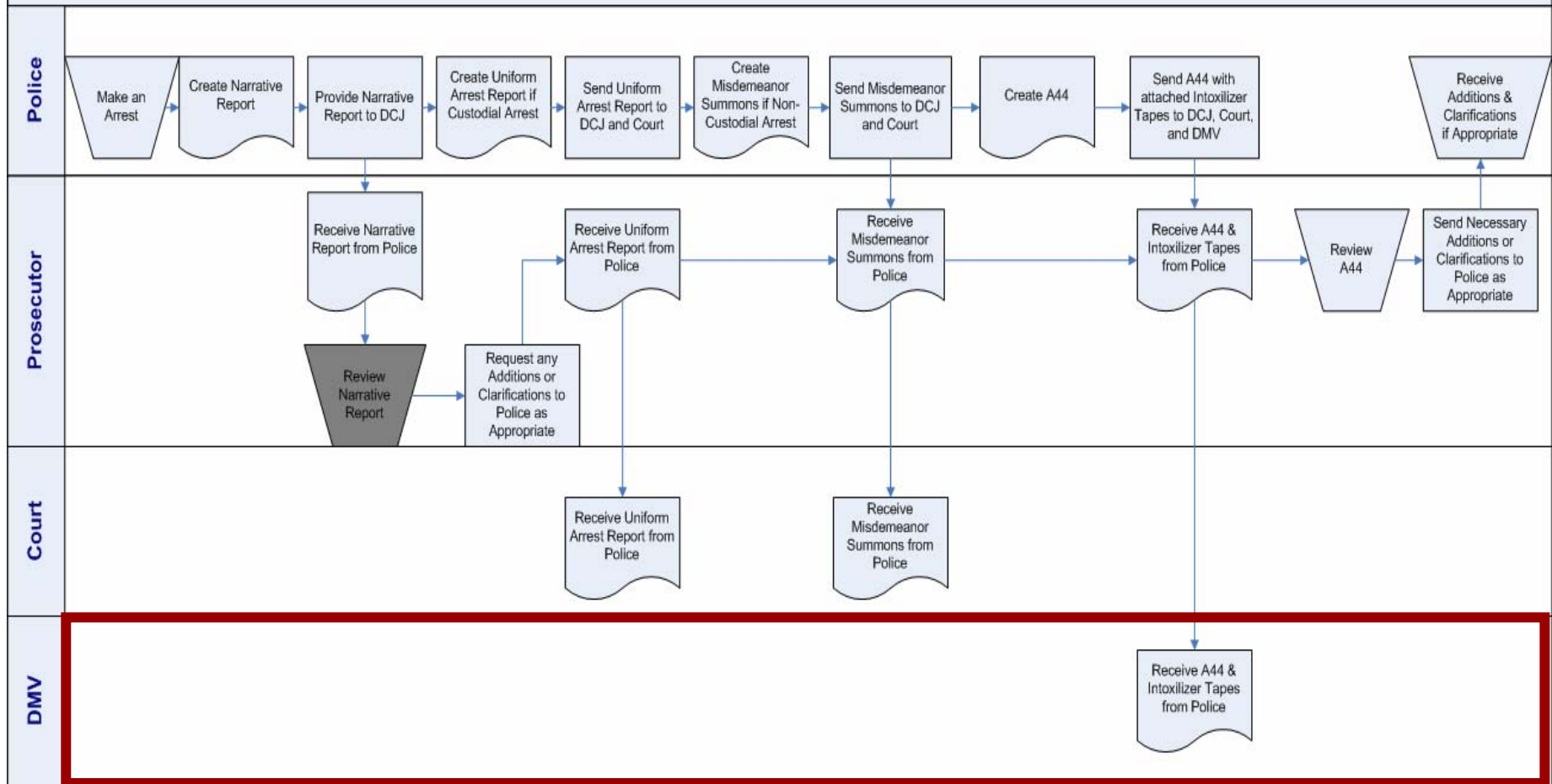
Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

- Administrative Per Se is the DMV business unit that is responsible for processing Operating Under the Influence (OUI) violations.
- Since DMV has begun a major modernization effort, we were not in a position to significantly modify Per Se mainframe and midrange systems. Therefore DMV decided to develop a Java application to meet the needs of the CIDRIS project.
- This application is called **Administrative Per Se CIDRIS Interface (APSCI)**.

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OUI Document Exchange Workflow

DUI Warrantless Case – Exchange of Documents Model



List of Documents & Forms

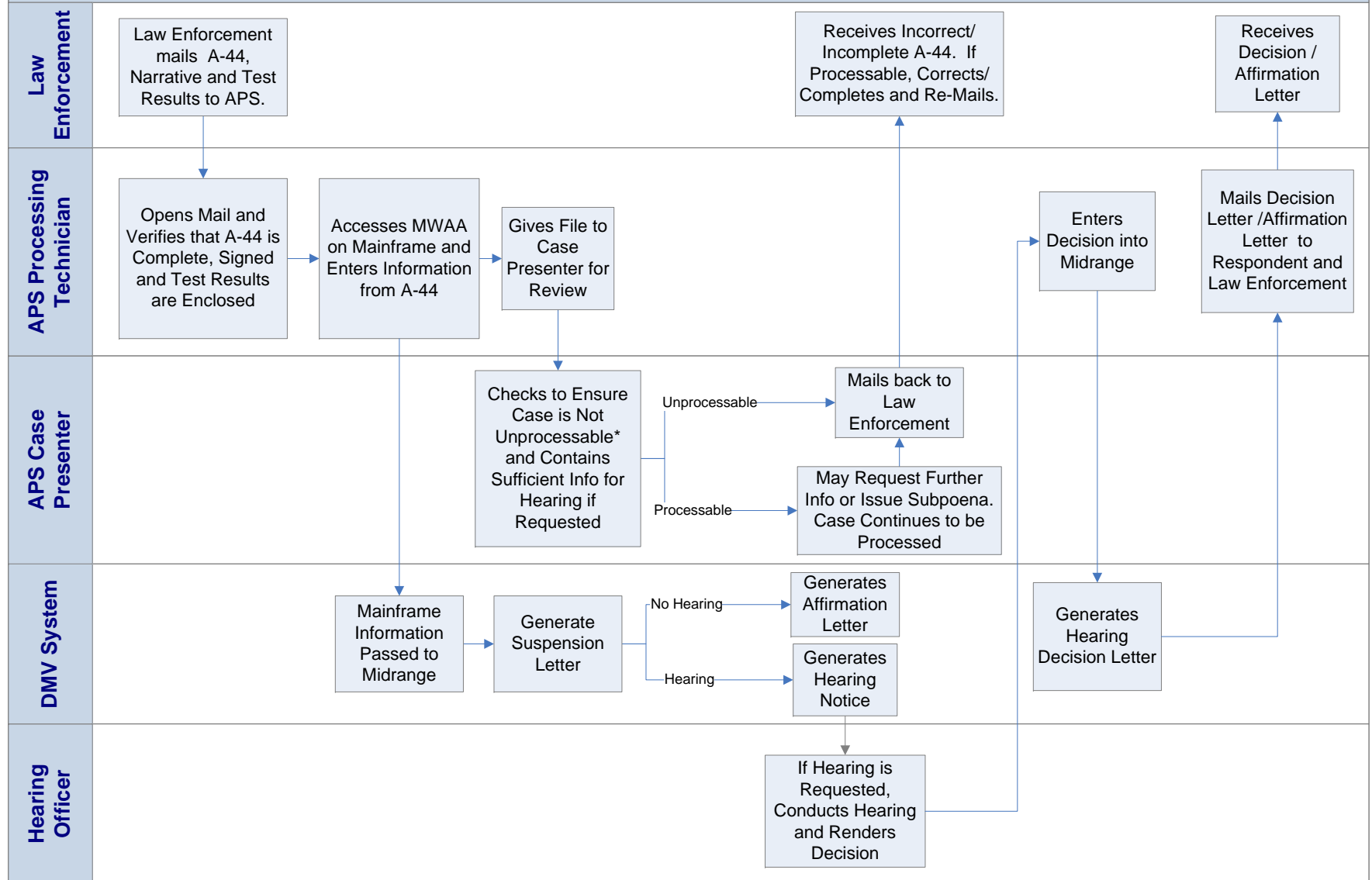


Initiated/Received by DMV

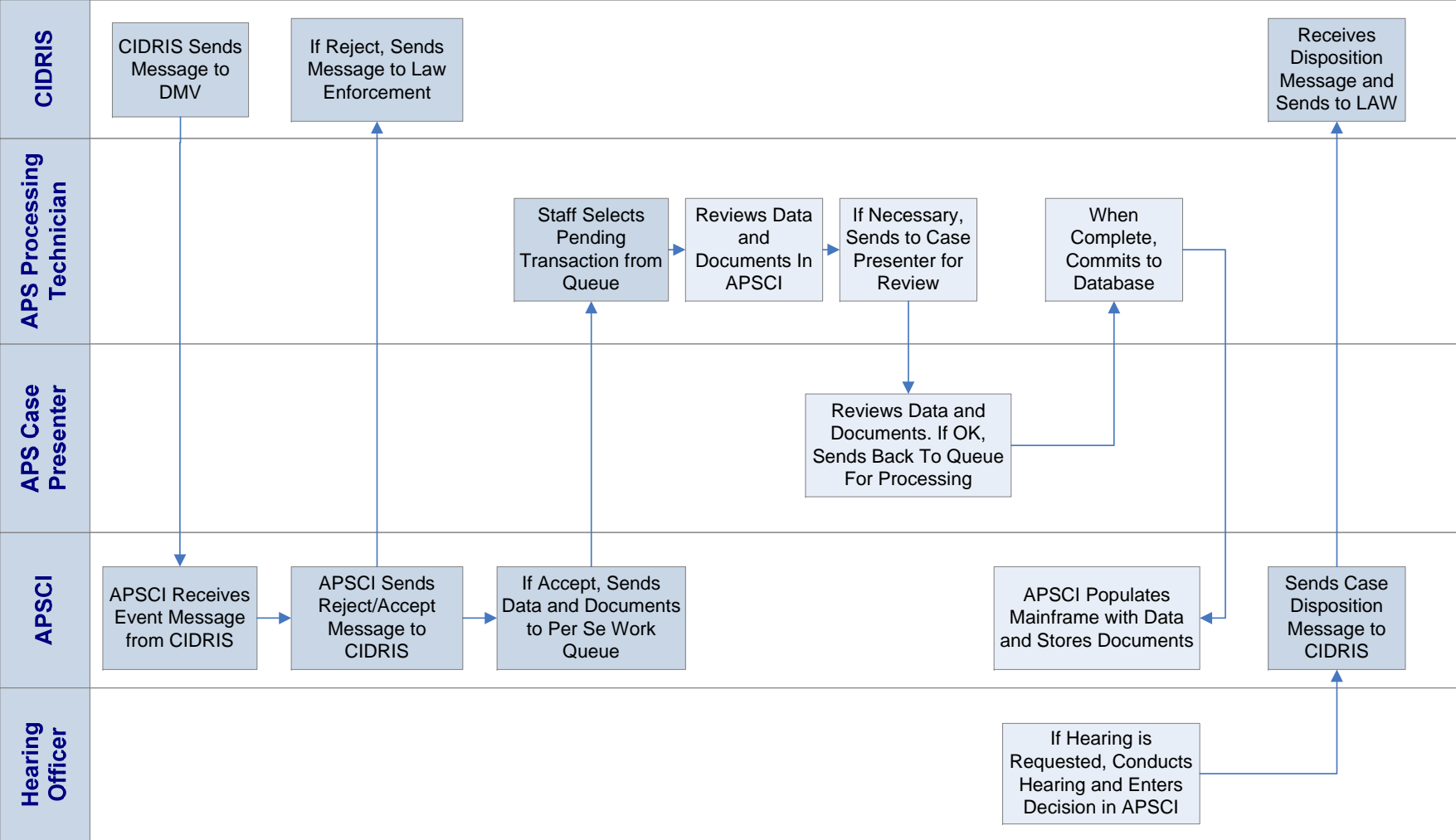
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A44	R	R	Motor Vehicle History	I	I
Accident Form	R	R	Narrative Report	R	R
Affirmation Letter	I	I	Notice of Rights	R	R
Arrest Warrant	R	NA	Photos & Diagrams	R	R
Chemical Alcohol Test Results	R	R	Search Warrant	R	NA
Conversion by State Health Lab for Blood / Urine Tests	R	R	Subpoena	I	I
Hearing Decision	I	I	Suspension Letter	I	I
Hospital Records	R	NA	Uniform Arrest Report	R	R
Intoxilizer Tapes	R	R	Witness Statements	R	R
Misdemeanor Summons	R	R			

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AS-IS Business Process Department of Motor Vehicle



TO-BE Business Process Department of Motor Vehicle



Challenges



Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

- All documents **MUST BE** sent electronically in a timely manner.
 - DMV must process and render a decision on all cases within 30 days. Paper files are extensive, if missing documentation suspension may not be imposed.
 - Manually back and forth communications to obtain accurate and complete data files and information is time consuming. Delays can render a case unable to process.
- Public Act 09-187 Section 63, legislation passed allowing E-signature for DMV. *DMV will be working with originating agencies to determine how E-signature will be implemented.*

Benefits



Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV – Administrative Per Se)

- **Time and cost savings** that CIDRIS represents are substantial. **Less manual entry**, more automation, and **increased accuracy**
- **Faster processing** time for Per Se cases – particularly important **for cases that require immediate suspension**
- **Securely** stored digital images of documents can be **accessed easily by all staff**
- Possible expansion to include scanning and OCR processing of hard-copy A-44s that are mailed to DMV. Also, CIDRIS gives DMV the **opportunity to expand** to further reduce manual entry and significantly increase productivity of the unit.
- **Decrease cases unable to process** by efficient queue management and by fewer incomplete A-44s received; staff can easily gauge workload by seeing at a glance all the pending cases.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Judicial/Superior Court Operations



- Introduction – Judicial/SCO
- Document Exchange Workflow
- List of Documents/Forms – Judicial/SCO
- AS-IS Business Process – Judicial/SCO
- TO-BE Business Process – Judicial/SCO
- Challenges – Judicial/SCO
- Benefits – Judicial/SCO

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)



- Introduction – DCJ
- Document Exchange Workflow
- List of Documents/Forms – DCJ
- AS-IS Business Process – DCJ
- Challenges – DCJ
- Benefits – DCJ

Introduction

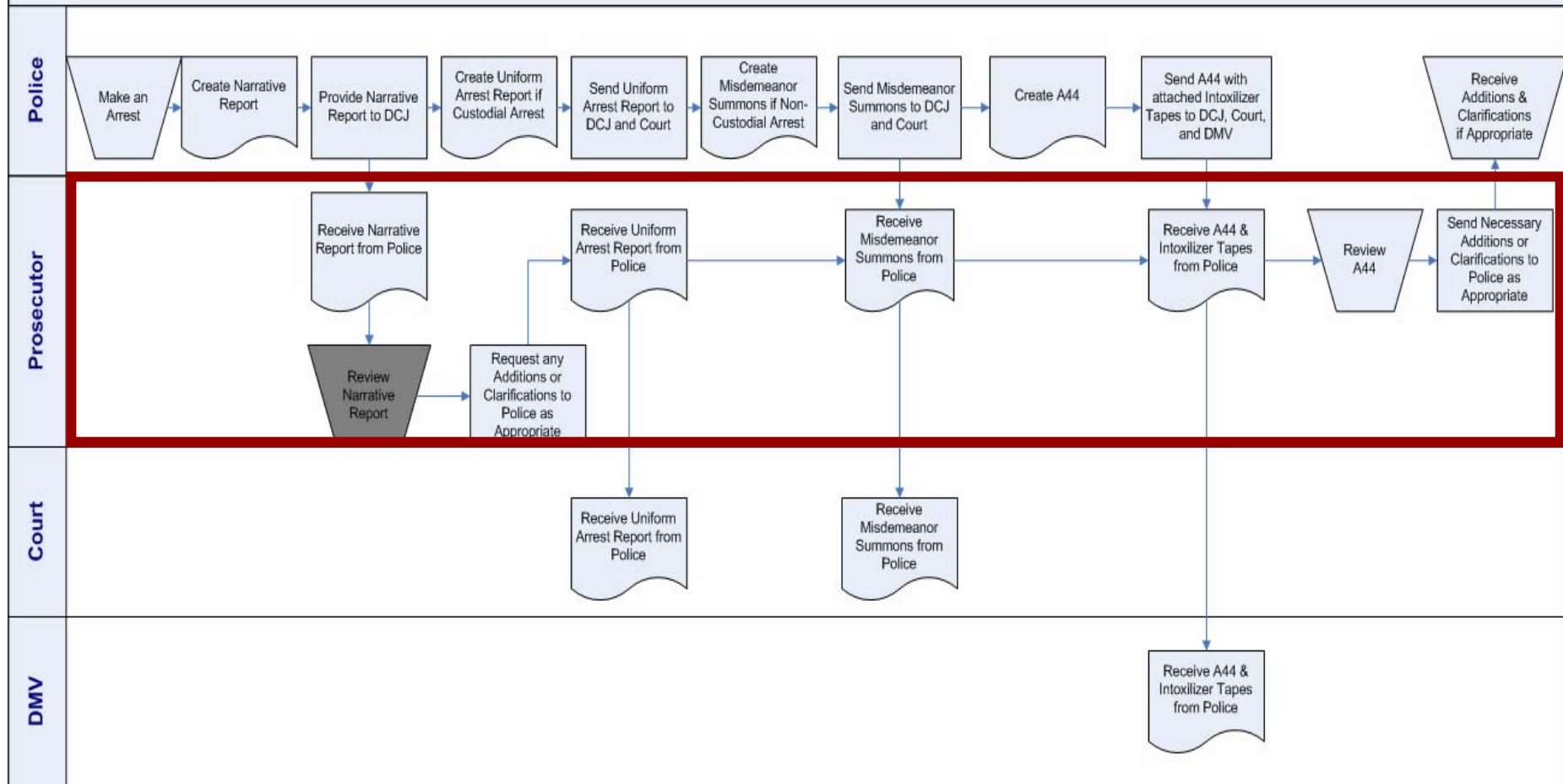


Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)

- Pursuant to Article XXIII of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, “there shall be established within the executive department a division of criminal justice which shall be in charge of the investigation and prosecution of all criminal matters”.
- The Division of Criminal Justice as a single agency is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of **all criminal matters in the State of Connecticut**. Other states have county based responsibilities.
- The Division of Criminal Justice is composed of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, located in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and the Offices of the State's Attorneys for each of the thirteen Judicial Districts in the State of Connecticut.
- We are in the requirements phase of a Case Management project that would provide a solution to support the statewide Criminal Case Management needs of the Division.

OUI Document Exchange Workflow

DUI Warrantless Case – Exchange of Documents Model



List of Documents & Forms

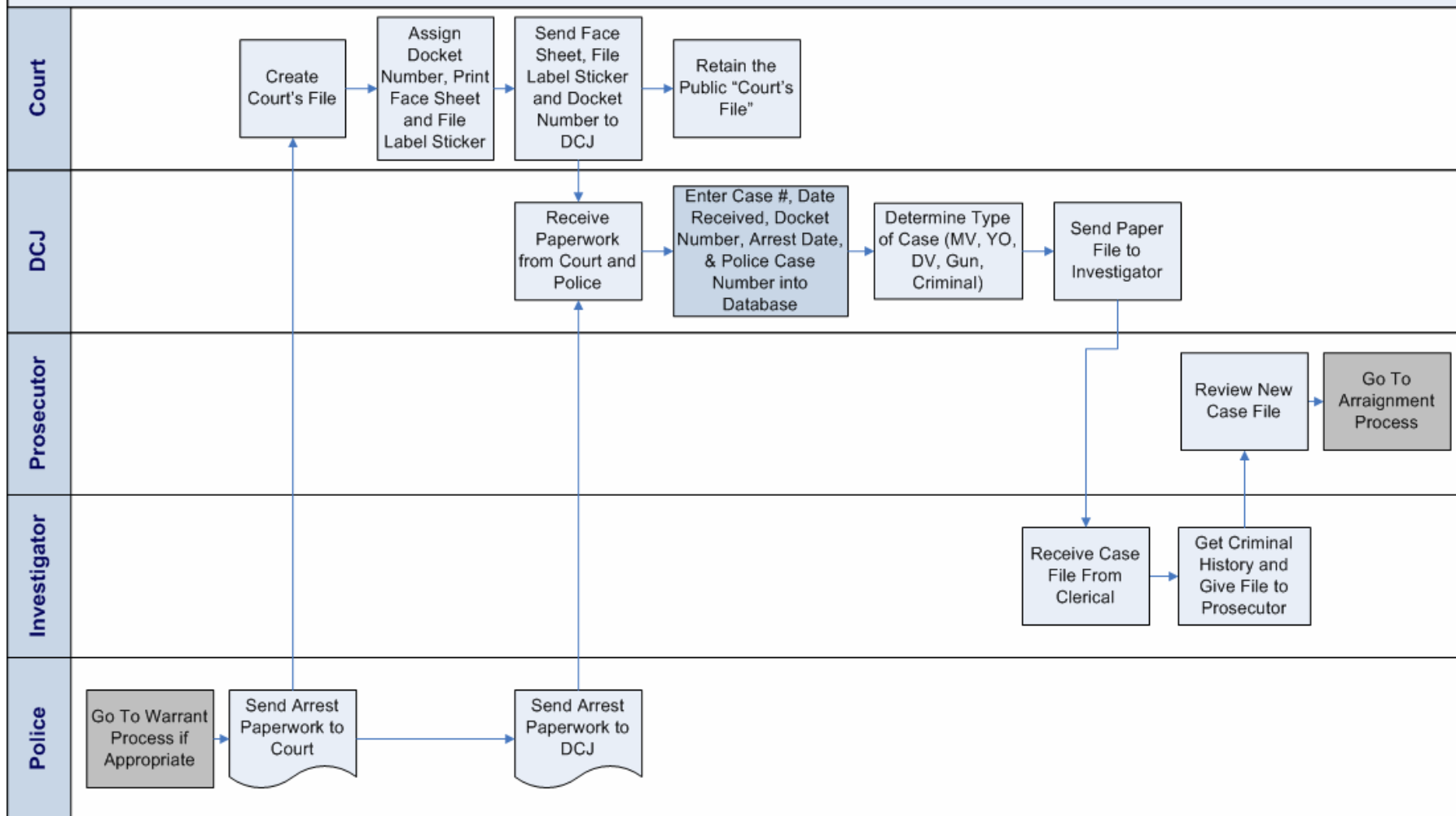


Initiated/Received by DCJ

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Affirmation Letter	R	R	Narrative Report	R	R
Appearance Bond Form	R	R	Notice of Rights	R	R
Arrest Warrant	B	NA	Photos & Diagrams	R	R
Autopsy Records	R	R	Police File (Including Investigation Documents)	R	R
Blood, Urine, Drug Results	R	R	Police Transmittal	R	R
Case Disposition	R	R	Probable Cause Documents	NA	B
Chemical Alcohol Test Results	R	R	Search Warrant	B	B
Conversion by State Health Lab for Blood / Urine Tests	R	R	Seized Property Inventory	R	R
Criminal History	B	B	Subpoena	I	I
Doctor Records	R	R	Suspension Letter	R	R
Fatal Motor Vehicle Form	R	R	Toxicology Form	R	R
Hearing Decision	R	R	Toxicology Reports	R	R
Hospital Records	R	R	Uniform Arrest Report	B	R
Information Sheet	B	B	Witness Statements	B	B

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AS-IS Business Process – Division of Criminal Justice



Challenges



Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)

- At the present time the information technology infrastructure for DCJ is not adequate to interface with CIDRIS. To date, DCJ has not be able to secure the necessary funding to upgrade its IT infrastructure.
- DCJ needs a Case Management and a Content Management System (CMS) to participate electronically in the CIDRIS project. In this economic climate funding for this project is uncertain.
- In some cases, current business practices may not accurately reflect the proper exchange of data and documents.

Throughout the CIDRIS project, DCJ will be an active stakeholder in reviewing these exchanges only via manual delivery to ensure that the proper data dissemination occurs for legal sufficiency.

Benefits



Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)

DCJ may realize the following benefits when it's IT infrastructure is adequate enough to interface with CIDRIS:

- Allows DCJ to receive case information in a timely manner which will expedite the processing of these matters.
- Less manual entry; more automation.
- Increased accuracy, dependent on originating system.
- Faster processing time for cases.
- Securely stored digital images of documents that can be easily accessed.

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