

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Strategic Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. BACKGROUND

In December 1994, acting on the recommendation of the Nebraska Intergovernmental Data Communications Advisory Council (NIDCAC), the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NCC) adopted a membership structure and scope for the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Advisory Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee's goal is to provide a forum to exchange information about data activities and provide an ongoing structure to address such issues as standards, interagency cooperation, and funding. Among the CJIS Advisory Committee's first initiatives was the development of an improvement plan that would address the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska.

The improvement plan was completed in 1997 and provided a framework for all of the improvement activities that have been completed in the last 4 years. The projects completed to date have been largely successful in meeting Nebraska's objectives for increased access to information and have provided local agencies with current application systems.

B. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Over the last few years, the state has made significant investments in CJIS infrastructure and applications. These investments have included the implementation of a central CJIS data warehouse, local jail management systems, Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) workstations, and Live-Scan devices. The overwhelming success of these projects has bred active participation by the criminal justice community in all phases of this improvement effort.

Though many of the tactical projects to date have been extremely successful, a number of potential threats and opportunities continue to exist. New federal and state legislation, such as mandatory background checks and "three strikes," has increased the state's liability for providing consistent criminal history information. In addition, the current prison overcrowding situation or various legislative actions could shift necessary resources away from the improvement effort.

C. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The requirements discussed below are necessary for design and implementation of an integrated CJIS. These requirements represent the baseline established in 1997 and have been updated to

reflect the significant amount of progress since that time. The requirements are organized into Information, Applications, Technology, Network, Organization, and Security and Administration.

- Information

CJIS includes requirements for additional information within the state central repositories, such as additional data and images shared between the organization entities of the CJIS environment, new databases, and additions to current databases.

Focusing on the addition of a unique statewide identifier of an incident, citation, booking, offender, and court case, requirements also include the establishment of additional data centers, indexes into all participating data repositories, and updating data standards to meet federal requirements.

- Applications

The new information requirements have indicated that new applications will be required for the future CJIS environment. These requirements will establish the local and enterprise systems necessary to capture, store, and exchange criminal justice information.

- Technology

The successful operation of CJIS depends on changes to Nebraska's information technology (IT) base. These requirements include new hardware, software, development tools, techniques, and standards. Specifically, the requirements call for the addition of new data capture technology, such as Live-Scan equipment, that subscribes to open system interoperability standards.

- Network

One of the primary requirements of CJIS is to improve the access and ability to exchange information between organizations. A critical component of the infrastructure for this exchange is the telecommunications network between organizations. These requirements will establish a reliable, scalable, multiprotocol network that will facilitate the transmission of criminal justice data between entities.

- Organization

Development of CJIS requires certain organizational resources. These requirements would establish, or assign, one or more organizations to support CJIS coordination, planning, operation, and maintenance. Coupled with the establishment of these organizations, the

requirements also outline the minimum staff skills necessary for adequate CJIS support. Skills include application development, IT architecture and design, and criminal justice administration.

■ Security and Administration

Along with the implementation of the CJIS infrastructure, these additional requirements would ensure that Nebraska meets the minimum National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Nebraska Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NBLETS) requirements. These ensure that access to the data is limited to authorized individuals, and the integrity of the data is not compromised.

D. STRATEGIC PLAN

Based on the planning sessions with members of the CJIS Advisory Committee and other members of the criminal justice community, as well as the review of issues, problems, and the desired long-term direction expressed by planning session participants, the overall mission for the state CJIS can be summarized as follows:

Create and maintain a Nebraska criminal justice information system for authorized state and local criminal justice and noncriminal justice users that supports operations, policy analysis, and public safety and that is accurate, timely, complete, appropriately secured to protect privacy rights, cost-effective, and accessible.

Within the context of this overall mission statement, benchmarks areas and business and technology goals for CJIS development and implementation were identified and defined by the planning members. The table below lists those benchmarks and goals defined.

Technology Goals	Business Goals	Benchmark Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide a standards-based environment. ■ Leverage new technology. ■ Ensure responsive technology support. ■ Ensure system flexibility. ■ Provide information-sharing facilities. ■ Ensure information security. ■ Capture business performance data. ■ Minimize complexity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase user access. ■ Improve data quality. ■ Improve data completeness. ■ Maximize system efficiency. ■ Ensure privacy rights by maintaining necessary security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ User access. ■ Data quality. ■ Data completeness. ■ Efficiency. ■ Security. ■ Performance. ■ Timeliness. ■ Program effectiveness.

E. STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Achieving the goals of the criminal justice community relative to the state CJIS requires that action be taken to improve the current system from both a short- and long-term perspective. The required action plan to achieve these goals was developed around a framework of 16 strategic initiatives and 46 tactical projects. The initiatives involved infrastructure, identifications, state and local applications, federal programs, systems interfacing and integration, data sharing, governance, policies and procedures, management, and continuous process improvement.

F. STRATEGIC DECISIONS

The goals, vision, and initiatives previously described form the basis from which tactical plans were developed. These plans will move the state and local criminal justice technology environment and organization from their current state toward the desired future vision. Tactical planning, in turn, must be driven by a set of strategic decisions that help define the constraints and approach to implementing the vision. The CJIS plan strategic decisions have been categorized as relating to scope, implementation, management, or technology.

■ Scope Decisions

Scope decisions address the level of complexity, sophistication, application functionality, and infrastructure needed by the state to implement the future environment. The scope directly affects project cost and the ultimate technical environment. Decisions affecting the plan's scope include the following:

- » The plan includes those current projects that either have yet to be initiated or will have direct bearing on the integration of criminal justice systems.
- » The scope of the plan is to provide fully functional common applications to all criminal justice departments or agencies within the state.
- » The plan includes full automation and integration between departments and other agencies for the purposes of maximizing data sharing and reducing duplicative effort.
- » The introduction of additional applications and integrated systems requires implementation of a statewide standard infrastructure, including workstation terminals, local area networks, and wide area networks.
- » The plan includes the upgrade of centralized data centers, security equipment, and software, but does not extend to local agency technology replenishment.
- » The conversion of all data is not included in the plan.

■ Implementation Decisions

There are a number of methods for implementing the strategic initiatives given the plan scope. Decisions affecting plan implementation include:

- » The departmental and enterprise applications will be purchased and/or developed by outside vendors to allow for faster application development and implementation.
- » The technical environment supporting the applications will be determined based upon the most appropriate vendor solution, but will be consistent with the overall design plan.
- » The plan will not include projects to migrate the state toward supporting a wireless environment.
- » Technical design will be based upon technology standards and guidelines. The design will be compatible with, and leverage, state technology and architecture.
- » Plan implementation will be driven by those agencies with the most critical application system needs.
- » The schedule for completion of the tactical projects will be a 5-year window from July 2001 through June 2005.

■ Management Decisions

Strategic management decisions concern the management of direction and resources within the state for this project. Decisions affecting the definition of the plan's management include the following:

- » The executive sponsor for the plan will be the executive director of the NCC.
- » The executive-level steering committee responsible for overseeing implementation of the plan will be the NCC.
- » The state will continue to fund a project manager who will oversee implementation of all CJIS projects associated with this plan. Project managers may be designated for individual projects or tasks but they will report to the CJIS project manager.
- » The state will act as the general contractor for implementation of this plan.
- » Funding for the project will come from federal, state, and local sources.
- » To meet the technical support requirements of the plan, the state will establish a geographically based integrated support system.

» Training in the use of all technology and applications is of utmost importance.

■ Technology Decisions

Strategic technology decisions concentrate on setting technology direction. These decisions affect the infrastructure environment that will enable the effective future use of technology within the criminal justice system. Key decisions include:

- » The state criminal justice systems will adopt and integrate existing state and federal technology standards.
- » Interfaces and standard data types will be established for all routine information exchanges between criminal justice and other systems.
- » The criminal justice community will establish a minimum computing configuration, providing a baseline functionality in the computing environment.
- » The new application systems will employ mainstream infrastructure application product areas for office automation.

These strategic decisions establish the parameters for the detailed tactical planning that follows.

G. TACTICAL PROJECTS

Through a classification and prioritization process, the 16 strategic initiatives were synthesized and organized into a plan comprising 46 tactical projects. The 46 tactical projects are organized into focus areas, which are briefly discussed below.

■ Departmental Applications

This focus area comprises five tactical projects and provides application solutions that directly support criminal justice core business program and service information capture and management needs of each agency in the Nebraska criminal justice community. Applications include the prosecution case management system, upgrade of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) repository, and development of the judge's application.

■ Enterprise Applications

Composed of two tactical projects, this focus area provides statewide enterprise applications solutions that support the business functions of the Nebraska criminal justice community.

Included in this focus area is the acquisition of the NBLETS Web Interface system and development of a statewide detainer and transportation planning system.

- Identification Services

This focus area includes five tactical projects that improve the capability of providing criminal justice and non-criminal justice organizations with timely and accurate identification services based upon current and emerging technologies. Primary activities include the installation of the National Institute of Standards and Technology AFIS server, upgrade of existing Live-Scan devices, and upgrade of Nebraska's AFIS.

- Federal Programs

Consisting of a single tactical project, this focus area will improve and maintain the state's participation in state, federal, and national initiatives. The primary activity under this area is the upgrade of the Corrections Tracking System (CTS) data elements to meet federal requirements.

- Information Access

This focus area consists of 10 tactical projects that will provide a set of common tools that facilitate access to criminal justice information for both the public and operational professionals. It will develop a public access system, allowing citizens to view a subset of the CJIS data collected.

- Systems Integration

Consisting of seven tactical projects, this focus area will provide a set of common tools that facilitates information exchange among criminal justice partners. This area will focus on building the interfaces necessary for seamless integration between departmental and enterprise applications.

- Server Infrastructure

Consisting of a single, dual-phase, tactical project, this focus area provides a centralized and highly available set of data centers within the state that offers comprehensive management, support, and operation of application and information servers. The primary activity under this focus area is the multiphased upgrade of the CJIS data center.

- Security Infrastructure

This focus area includes two tactical projects that will ensure the safety and security of criminal justice and personal information by implementing improved security systems. It will plan, design, develop, and implement a robust CJIS security system.

- Management

This focus area consists of three tactical projects that will improve the state criminal justice community's ability to plan, manage, communicate, and fund improvements to its criminal justice integration. Activities include updating of the CJIS strategic plan, expanding FTE equivalent base, and managing the CJIS project.

- Policies and Procedures

Containing two tactical projects, this focus area will enhance the policy and procedural foundation required to ensure the proper electronic collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information. The two primary activities will define the records collection, records management, and records dissemination policies.

- Technology Support

This focus area contains four tactical projects that will provide appropriate technology support structures, resources, systems and processes that can deliver and maintain the desired new technology infrastructure, applications, and information-sharing solutions. The activities will develop a support strategy, provide training and support, and publish system documentation.

- Standards

Consisting of a single tactical project, this focus area will establish and maintain the data information, imaging, and technology standards and processes necessary for exchanging key criminal justice information. Specifically, this focus area will extend the information exchange standards and mechanisms.

- Performance Measurement

Containing three tactical projects, this focus area will define performance measures, establish a performance baseline, and conduct postimplementation reviews and measurements.

Potential benefits have been identified for each tactical project in the plan. As part of each project's implementation, specific benefits should be identified and measured to help focus the projects and determine whether desired business outcomes are being realized. Completion of the projects and measurement of the benefits in these focus areas will help ensure that the state criminal justice community achieves its goals.

H. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule includes the 16 initiatives and 46 tactical projects, which represent the tactical portion of the implementation plan. Schedule highlights include:

- The project officially began January 1, 2001, and will be completed by July 2005.
- All departmental applications are fully integrated by the end of FY 2004.
- The public is able to access criminal history system background information by end of FY 2001.

I. BUDGET AND FUNDING

The overall onetime investment required to implement the 46 tactical projects detailed in the plan is estimated at \$4.39 million, starting in July 2001 and extending through July 2005. Onetime investment costs by focus area are provided below.

Focus Area	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Departmental Applications	\$ 342,500	\$151,500	\$ 125,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 619,000
Enterprise Applications	-	-	270,000	120,000	-	390,000
Identification Services	400,000	-	1,035,000	40,000	-	1,475,000
Federal Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Access	280,000	200,000	-	-	-	480,000
Systems Integration	75,000	150,000	135,000	-	-	360,000
Server Infrastructure	-	108,750	-	106,300	-	215,050
Security Infrastructure	-	50,000	189,085	261,343	120,000	620,428
Management	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	5,000	50,000
Policies and Procedures	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Technology Support	25,000	50,000	42,000	-	-	117,000
Standards	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000

Focus Area	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Performance Measurement	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
TOTAL ONETIME COSTS	\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478

In addition to the onetime costs identified in the preceding table, there will be ongoing operating costs (e.g., software maintenance, additional permanent IT staff) to maintain the new technology environment in operation. These costs are estimated at \$640,000 over the plan period and are identified in the table below, along with the total onetime costs from the preceding table to provide a total plan investments perspective.

Focus Area	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Departmental Applications	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Enterprise Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Identification Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Systems Integration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Server Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management	80,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	560,000
Policies and Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology Support	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Measurement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	\$ 80,000	\$140,000	\$ 140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$ 640,000
Total Onetime Investment	\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478
TOTAL ONETIME AND OPERATING COSTS	\$1,252,500	\$885,225	\$ 1,91,085	\$697,643	\$275,000	\$5,031,478

Undertaking the changes and work identified in the 46 tactical projects will require a significant investment of internal resources. While some of the changes contemplated in this plan can be undertaken or supplemented by contract or temporary staff, it is critical that both the criminal justice agency and technology support staff participate and take ownership in the plan. If the systems delivered through this plan and its tactical projects are to be successful, they must be driven by criminal justice business needs, and the technology support organization must be well positioned to maintain and enhance the technology environment. This requires the commitment and investment of internal staff.

J. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Critical success factors (CSF) are tasks an organization must do well in order to realize the goals and complete the initiatives defined in a strategic plan. The CSFs for the CJIS Strategic Plan are listed below.

■ Executive Sponsorship

Effective system implementation requires the unqualified commitment of the organizations involved. This commitment must begin with senior executive staff within NCC, Nebraska State Patrol (NSP), Department of Correctional Services (DCS), and the Nebraska Supreme Court.

■ Local Involvement

To be successful, the functionality and design of a new application must be driven by the people responsible for performing the business functions being addressed. These people are police officers, prosecutors, judges, clerks, and corrections officers at the local level.

■ Enterprise View

In the highly interactive and interdependent environment in which this project will operate, the ability to realize significant improvement will depend heavily on the willingness of all participating organizations to seek solutions that are in the best interest of the enterprise.

■ Shared Vision

Stakeholders in the change process must hold a shared view of the future. Failure to have a common sense of purpose will result in differing objectives, desired outcomes, and expectations. Each stakeholder organization within the scope of this plan should be able to embrace the plan's mission and goals as part of a shared vision for the future.

■ Business Needs

To be implemented successfully, each project in the plan must maintain a clear focus on satisfying the business needs of participants. If the application systems become the sole focal point of plan projects, the project and participating organizations may lose sight of the business needs and anticipated benefits.

■ Resource Commitment

Each organization must be willing to commit the resources necessary to achieve success. It is particularly important to devote human resources to implementing the plan whom senior executives and process owners are willing to empower with the detailed design and implementation of new business processes and systems.

■ Readiness for Change

Appropriate effort must be invested in ensuring that everyone affected by a change is prepared to work in the new environment. This includes changes in job duties, organization and reporting structures, business processes, and technology infrastructure.

■ Communication

Deliberate and frequent communication with all stakeholders is required to ensure that personnel are kept informed of plan implementation progress and intentions. Numerous communication methods, tailored to the needs of specific audiences, will be required to help ensure this success.

* * * * *

The actions identified in the CJIS Strategic Plan will be a significant challenge to all criminal justice stakeholders and the IT support functions within the state of Nebraska. The CJIS plan provides for prudent and practical investment in technology infrastructure, departmental and enterprise applications, comprehensive information-sharing technology, and IT support. Many of these investments provide infrastructure and support solutions that can extend beyond the criminal justice community and benefit the entire state. Properly managed, implemented, and measured, the technology investments identified in this CJIS plan can enable significant improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice programs, services, and operations.

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Effective and fair operation of the criminal justice system depends on ready access to current, complete, and accurate information by all parties in the system. State and local criminal justice agencies throughout Nebraska have recognized the need for information and have acted to implement communications and computer systems that meet their internal needs, but the degree to which information is shared between jurisdictions, and even agencies within jurisdictions, has to this point been very limited. While links have been built between systems and data has been shared among systems, there has not been a viable way to address, or even identify, all of the necessary interfaces to ensure that all criminal justice information available throughout the state is accessible by any authorized agency within the state.

The purpose of this plan is to identify a structured CJIS environment that allows for the sharing of information by state and local agencies throughout the criminal justice community. It addresses the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska and identifies initiatives that would help ensure that the desired environment is reached. The plan is an update to the original CJIS Strategic Plan published in March 1997.

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

In December 1994, acting on the recommendation of the NIDCAC, the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice adopted a membership structure and scope for the CJIS Advisory Committee. The committee's goal is to provide a forum to exchange information about data activities and provide an ongoing structure to address such issues as standards, interagency cooperation, and funding. The CJIS Advisory Committee has representation from a wide range of state and local criminal justice entities and related agencies (a list of CJIS Advisory Committee members is presented in APPENDIX A).

One of the CJIS Advisory Committee's first actions was to initiate the development of an improvement plan that would address the strategic direction of criminal justice information management in Nebraska. This plan was completed in 1997 and provided the framework for all of the improvement activities that have been completed over the last 4 years. The plan and the completed tactical projects have been enormously successful in meeting the state's objectives for increasing access to information and providing local agencies with current technology application systems. Achievements include the development of the Nebraska Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS) Web server, the migration of the NBLETS network and workstations to current technology, the implementation of the statewide VINE system, the implementation of 64 local jail management

systems, the rewrite of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) computer system, and the initiation of the local law enforcement application project.

B. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The scope of this plan includes the statewide IT infrastructure that supports the primary and secondary criminal justice functions and organizations within Nebraska. This includes law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, custody, and supervision functions. The infrastructure includes the supporting applications for each criminal justice function, as well as the applications and network structures required to communicate between functional applications. The scope is exclusive of many local and/or regional infrastructure projects.

The overall goal of the project was to develop a comprehensive plan for the improvement of CJISs within the state of Nebraska. Specific objectives of the plan include:

- Analyzing the current status of the IT supporting criminal justice operations.
- Identifying, defining, and updating the mission and goals of CJIS.
- Identifying and defining the strategic or long-term initiatives and activities that provide the necessary framework for the improvement plan.
- Developing a 5-year tactical plan based upon the initiatives and priorities identified by the CJIS Planning Committee.
- Developing a fiscal year (FY) 2001 Action Plan for implementing the tactical plan.

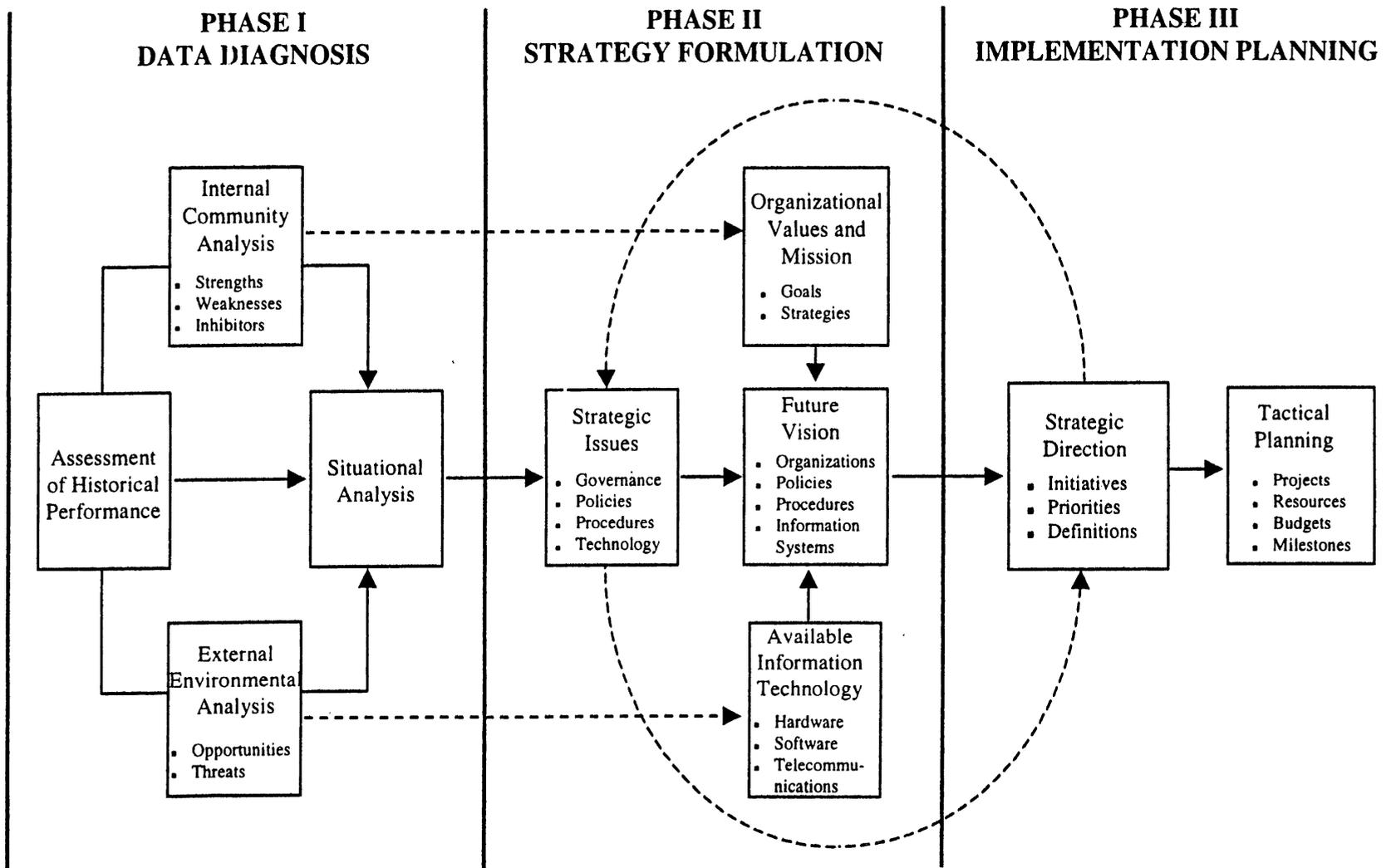
Upon achievement of the above goals, the state will have a 5-year strategic plan that outlines the initiatives, projects, schedule, budget, and funding plan for improvement of CJISs within the state.

C. PLANNING METHODOLOGY

This improvement plan is developed using a strategic and tactical planning process that is presented as EXHIBIT I-1, which follows this page. This methodology has three distinct components or phases: current situation assessment (data diagnosis), strategy formulation, and implementation or tactical planning. In the current situation assessment phase, the present environment is confirmed in terms of past performance, current capabilities (strengths and weaknesses), and external influences (opportunities and threats). This analysis yields the strategic issues that must be addressed in the plan.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

PLANNING METHODOLOGY



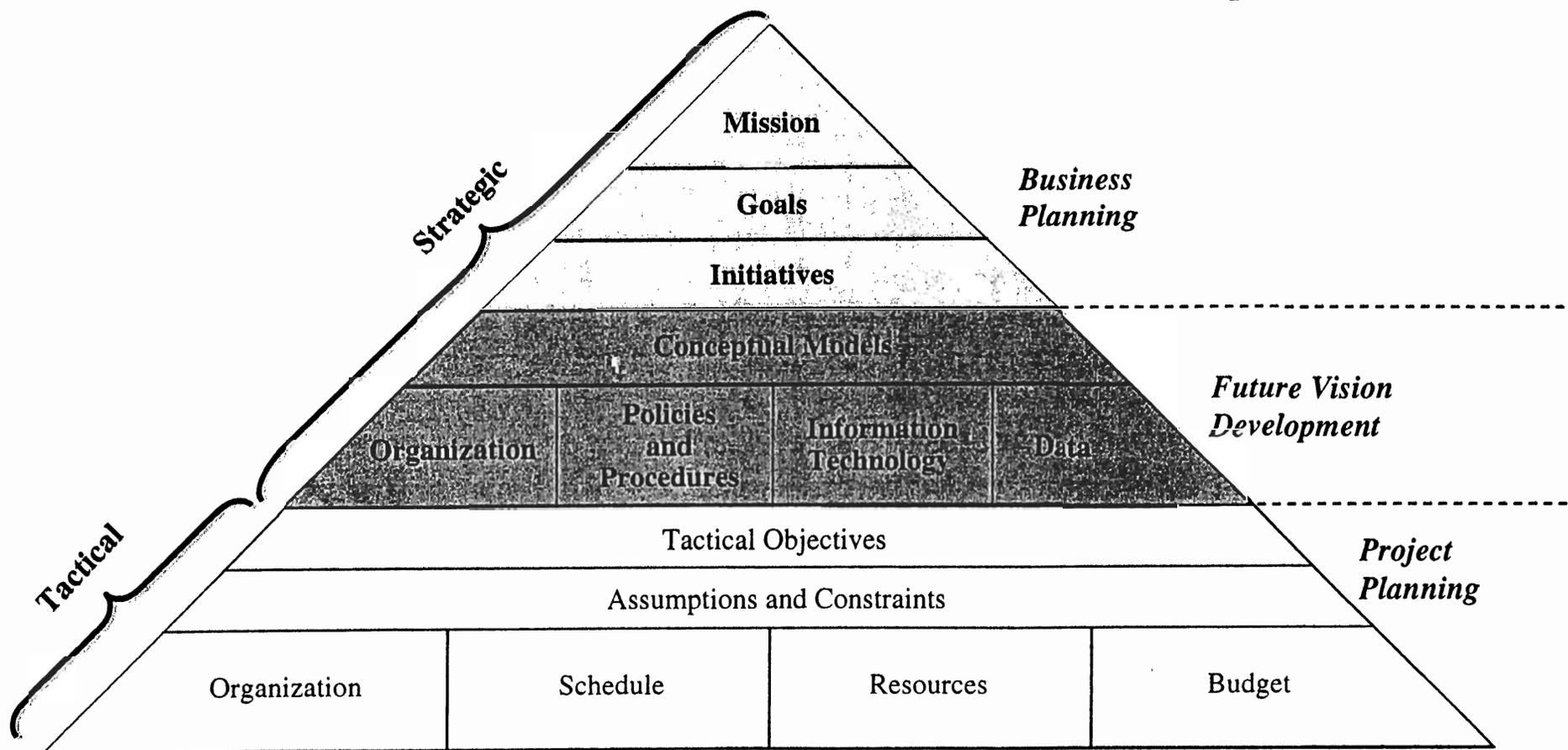
The strategic planning process involved defining the mission and values for CJISs in the state. Based on these goals and strategies, and given the available technical environment, a future vision was crafted. This vision identifies the organization, policies, IT, and data resources that will make up the CJIS.

The strategies and initiatives needed to realize this vision were subsequently developed and served as the basis for organizing tactical plans for CJIS improvement. The tactical plans present the project, resources, budgets, and milestones for this improvement effort.

The resulting plan follows the structure outlined in EXHIBIT I-2, which follows this page. This structure comprises three main elements: the business planning component, in which the strategic business mission, goals, and initiatives are defined; the future vision component, in which strategic organization, policy and procedure, IT, and data architecture models are developed; and the project planning component, in which tactical planning identifies the specific project organization, schedule, resources, and budget. This document outlines these three plan components, with each component presented as a distinct chapter.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section presents an analysis of the current situation facing the state regarding the status of the IT environment supporting state and local criminal justice functions. This analysis consists of an identification of the system's (CJIS) customers, an analysis of the internal community, an analysis of the external environment, and an assessment of customer needs.

A. CUSTOMERS

CJIS and strategic plan customers or stakeholders are grouped into three types. Primary customers are those with a direct operational need for the information that is created and/or stored within the system. The primary local customers are:

- Law enforcement (sheriffs, police departments).
- Jail administrators.
- County attorneys.
- City prosecutors.
- Defense attorneys.
- Courts and judges.
- Probation officers.
- Parole officers.
- Juvenile officers.
- Nebraska State Patrol (NSP).
- DCS.
- Nebraska Parole Board.
- State Court Administrator (SCA).
- State Probation Administrator.
- Crime Commission.
- Attorney General.

In addition, some customers or stakeholders require system-related information and communications. The secondary customers are:

- Department of Social Services.
- Department of Roads.
- Department of Revenue.
- Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).
- Department of Education.
- County Commissioners.
- City Council members.
- Federal law enforcement officers (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, International Law Enforcement, Military Police).
- Federal regulatory agencies (Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service, etc.)
- Firearm dealers.
- Private background check providers.
- Foster Care Review Board.
- Press.
- Victims.
- Housing Authority.
- Elections (voter registration).

The third and final group of customers or stakeholders with a general interest in CJIS are defined as tertiary customers. They are:

- Legislature.
- Other state agencies (not listed).
- The general public.
- Advocacy groups.

- Local government and private associations.
- Colleges and universities.

This listing of customers demonstrates the broad involvement of organizations that have a stake in improvement of the state's CJIS.

B. INTERNAL COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

The analysis of the internal community is presented in terms of strengths, weaknesses, internal opportunities, and internal threats. These were identified via the strategic planning session and are presented below.

1. Strengths

Strengths are those strong attributes or inherent assets that contribute to the existing CJIS environment. The primary strengths identified are:

- *Data Repositories* – The state has worked over the last few years to develop well-defined central data repositories in terms of the Patrol Criminal History (PCH), NIBRS, the Nebraska Probation Management Information System (NPMIS) and others.
- *NCJIS Server* – The state has implemented a Web-based information access facility that provides more than 100 state and local criminal justice agencies with search capabilities to five different state and local databases.
- *Local Applications* – The state has implemented a common jail management system in more than 60 counties that provide both local agencies with functional applications and provide the data collection mechanism for VINE and the NCJIS server. The state is also in the process of implementing a common law enforcement case management system called SLEUTH.
- *AFIS* – The state has implemented an AFIS that includes two remote workstations and more than 10 Live-Scan devices.
- *NBLETS* – The state has recently migrated the network supporting law enforcement statewide to a new Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol and updated the end user workstations.
- *Criminal Justice Participation* – The criminal justice community is actively participating in the planning process and is eagerly seeking improvements.

2. Weaknesses

Weaknesses are those defects or deficiencies that detract from the existing CJIS environment. The primary weaknesses identified are:

- *Data Sharing* – Significant amounts of information is still not shared between state systems, between state and local systems, or between local systems. Steady progress has been made in the last 3 years toward this effort, but much work is left to be done.
- *Multiple Technologies* – The state has spent significant money on three major technology projects (County Automation Project, CHARTS, NFOCUS) that are being implemented at the state and local level. The three projects are based upon different technologies.
- *Funding* – The state has assisted in funding both AFIS and NBLETS, but significant ongoing funding for local or state applications has not been available.
- *Juvenile Policies* – Policies and procedures for capturing, storing, and disseminating information related to juveniles have been inconsistent across jurisdictions.
- *Local Software* – There is a basic lack of application software for many prosecutors throughout the state. These functions are critical information users and providers.
- *Communications* – The demographics of the state inhibit the ability to communicate community needs and project information effectively.

3. Internal Opportunities

Internal opportunities are those factors, outside of CJIS itself but within the state, that could positively impact the CJIS project. The primary opportunities identified are:

- *Technology Infrastructure* – The state has spent a significant amount of money installing technology in each county. This infrastructure could provide resources or access methods for criminal justice purposes.

4. Internal Threats

Internal threats are those factors, outside of CJIS itself but within the state, that could negatively impact the CJIS project. The primary threats identified are:

- *Prison Overcrowding* – A competing criminal justice issue is the overcrowding of the state's prisons and jails. This could supersede IT as a priority.

- *Local Spending Caps* – State legislation limiting the ability of local cities and counties to raise taxing authorities could cause shortages in funding for local CJIS improvements.
- *New Legislation* – The new “three strikes” legislation could increase the demand for high-quality criminal history information.
- *Legislative Priorities* – Criminal justice is just one of the many priorities facing the Legislature at this time. This could diminish the level of interest in this project.

C. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The external environmental analysis comprises an assessment of the opportunities and threats facing the criminal justice community from outside the state. These opportunities and threats are presented below.

1. Opportunities

External opportunities are those factors, outside the state, that could positively impact the CJIS project. The primary opportunities identified are:

- *Interstate Data Sharing* – The federal Department of Justice has funded the replacement of critical federal data resources that are used extensively by the states. These include NCIC and Interstate AFIS.
- *Federal Funding* – Congress continues to provide states with funding for CJISs’ improvements via Byrne block grant funds and the national Criminal Justice Integration Technology Act (CITA). However, the funding for CITA has not been realized as originally proposed.
- *Standards* – The federal government, working with state criminal justice agencies, has adopted standards for electronically exchanging arrest and disposition data. It has also adopted a standard for interstate photographic mug shot exchange.

2. Threats

External threats are those factors, outside of the state, that could negatively impact the CJIS project. The primary threats identified are in terms of federal mandates. These are:

- *Background Checks* – New federal legislation allowing the use of criminal history record information for employment, federal housing, firearm ownership, and other checks increases the state’s liability for this information.

- *Domestic Violence* – New federal legislation allows the disqualification of firearm ownership for individuals convicted of domestic violence. This affects the state criminal history system, as well as local law enforcement.
- *Protection Orders* – The creation of a national protection order file and the implications of the domestic violence legislation affects the state by requiring the implementation of a new state protection order file.
- *Sex Offender Registration* – The creation of a national sex offender registration affects the state by requiring the implementation of a new interface to the NSP state file.

APPENDIX B, Federal Initiatives, presents a summary description of the major federal initiatives affecting the state.

III. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

III. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

This section of the report presents the general requirements necessary for design and implementation of an integrated CJIS. The requirements represent the baseline established in 1997 and have been updated to reflect the significant amount of progress since then. The current statuses of these requirements are defined in *italics*. These requirements are presented in the following subsections:

- Information
- Applications
- Technology
- Network
- Organization
- Security and Administration

These subsections present these requirements in categorized lists. Each requirement is logically sorted and numbered for reference.

A. INFORMATION

CJIS includes requirements for additional information within the state central repositories, such as additional data and images shared between the organizational entities of the CJIS environment, new databases, and additions to existing databases. The information requirements of the CJIS are listed below.

11. New transaction data structures must be developed to support the exchange of information (*in process*).
12. Existing automated information exchanges must be enhanced to support CJIS and federal requirements. The data structures related to these transactions must be enhanced.
13. CJIS must provide indexes into all the repository databases participating in CJIS (*in process*). These statewide indexes include:
 - Person index by name (including aliases).

- Person index by license/permit.
- Vehicle index by license plate number.
- Vehicle index by make, model, year, and color.
- Court case index by number.
- Incident index by number.
- Person index by state identification number.

Among other capabilities, this must provide a statewide index by person to incident and court case.

14. The processes used to assign identification numbers must be compatible from jurisdiction to jurisdiction to ensure that all such numbers uniquely identify the person, event, or case. Identifiers for the following would be affected (*in process*).

- Incident.
- Citation.
- Booking.
- Person (offender).
- Court case.

15. Foreign keys must be added to existing repository databases. The additions include:

- Driver's license and issuing state should be added to the Computerized Criminal History.
- State identification number should be added to other state and local files (*in process*).

16. New databases must be established. These include:

- A statewide in-custody database providing a record of all persons confined in jails throughout the state (*completed*).
- A statewide incident file identifying incidents or contacts and the individuals, vehicles, and law enforcement agencies involved in these events (*planned*).

- A non-fingerprint-based criminal history record for offenses that do not meet the criteria to be included in the central state criminal history repository or recorded as a citation (*planned*).
 - A statewide warrants clearinghouse.
 - A statewide protection order file (*in process*).
 - A sex offender registration file (*completed*).
 - A statewide juvenile offender database must be developed and maintained.
- I7. The ability to assign and secure a signature to electronic “documents” and data transmitted through CJIS (*planned*).
- I8. Standards for format and quality must be defined for the information used in CJIS (*in process*). This includes standards for:
- Data elements.
 - Fingerprint images.
 - Documents.
 - Other still images (photographs).
 - Sound.
 - Live action images.
- I9. Existing CJISs and their databases must map to the data standards that are defined (*in process*).
- I10. Training and auditing programs must be developed to support these standards.
- I11. Databases must be accessible to state and local criminal justice agencies in a manner that supports the evaluation of criminal justice programs and planning (*planned*).
- I12. Geographic descriptors should be added or enhanced in CJIS applications.

B. APPLICATIONS

The information requirements have provided some indication that new applications will be required for the future CJIS environment. The following need to occur:

- A1. New indices must be established to support the efficient search of all records of persons, vehicles, incidents, and court cases statewide. The indices would provide pointers to all participating repositories (*completed and expanding*). These indices should provide for searches using exact match, soundex, and “fuzzy” search processes. New applications must be developed to support and use these indices.
- A2. Applications must be in place to manage the transmission of messages between criminal justice entities (*completed*). These facilities must be capable of:
- Routing data and e-mail messages between CJIS entities.
 - Validating the authenticity and authorization of these messages.
 - Routing single messages to multiple addresses.
 - Managing and confirming the delivery of messages.
 - Supporting the transfer of files between CJIS entities.
 - Performing these functions in either a centralized or a decentralized manner.
- A3. Local applications must be developed to generate and manage CJIS transactions (*in process, the jail and law enforcement applications submit information electronically to the NCJIS Server*). These applications will:
- Generate transactions to external entities.
 - Manage the reception of transactions, providing for evaluating, storing, organizing, routing, and forwarding these transactions.
 - Respond to transactions received by either providing the information or service requested or providing a message as to why the transaction could not be processed.
 - Spawn transactions to other entities (based on a transaction received) to complete the service or provide the information requested in the original transaction.

- A4. A standard client application (or suite of applications) for handling data, images, audio, and video must be developed for use by participating CJIS entities (*in process*). This application will:
- Accept transactions that include data, images, audio, and video information.
 - Store transactions in the format received for forwarding to other criminal justice agencies.
 - Decompress these inbound transactions, if required.
 - Display data, images, audio, and video information received through CJIS.
- A5. Applications must be developed to support and maintain a criminal justice policy database. This application would support the accumulation and aggregation of criminal justice information from the operational systems participating in CJIS. They must also support access to this data by state and local criminal justice analysts and policymakers.
- A6. A central repository application must be developed to support the accumulation and state-wide dissemination of mug shot images (*in process*).
- A7. Statewide electronic mail service must be established with a centralized X.500 directory services capability (*completed*). This may be implemented using Internet service providers.
- A8. An application to maintain and use a database of persons in custody must be developed (*completed*).
- A9. An application to support electronic warrant processing must be developed.
- A10. A Juvenile Justice Information System must be implemented and integrated into CJIS.
- A11. An application must be developed to support the maintenance and distribution of CJIS software, standards, codes, and documentation.

C. TECHNOLOGY

The successful operation of CJIS depends on changes to the state's IT base. These requirements include new hardware, software, development tools, techniques, and standards.

- T1. New technology deployed should subscribe to open system interoperability standards and should increase the accessibility of criminal justice data.
- T2. New data capture technology is required to gather criminal justice data more accurately and efficiently. These devices may include:
- Fingerprint capture devices, including Card-Scan and Live-Scan equipment.
 - Mug shot capture devices, including flatbed scanners and digital cameras.
 - Mobile computers for direct access to the network and input of law enforcement reports.
 - Handheld citation entry/generation devices.
 - Mobile audio and video recording devices.
- T3. Dedicated terminals should be replaced with workstations that provide broader access and increased remote functionality (*completed*). The new NBLETS workstations are meeting this requirement.

D. NETWORK

One of the primary requirements of CJIS is to improve the access and ability to exchange information between organizations. A critical component of the infrastructure for this exchange is the telecommunications network between organizations. In this subsection, the functional requirements for the network are presented.

- N1. A multiprotocol network must be established to support transmissions between criminal justice entities (*completed and expanding*).
- N2. The network must provide telecommunication service adequate for the timely transmission of:
- Data.
 - Images (mug shots, fingerprints, etc.).
 - Audio.
 - Video (teleconferencing).

N3. The network must provide access to all criminal justice entities in the state, including all geographic areas. Access should be offered to:

- Law enforcement.
- Prosecutors.
- Courts (district, county, municipal, and juvenile).
- Correctional agencies.

N4. The network must be capable of providing scalable service levels throughout the state. This will provide all participating jurisdictions with a choice of service levels.

N5. The network must provide for both surface transmission and radio transmission of criminal justice information, including:

- Data.
- Images.
- Audio.
- Video.

N6. A common set of communication protocol standards must be established for CJISs in the state.

N7. The system should provide interapplication, program-to-program communication.

E. ORGANIZATION

Development of the CJIS requires certain organizational resources. The following resources are needed to support CJIS development and operation:

O1. One or more organizations to support CJIS coordination, planning, operation, and maintenance (*in process*). The organization(s) would be chartered to act as a steward to:

- Develop and maintain CJIS telecommunications resources.
- Develop and maintain central statewide indices.

- Develop and maintain statewide databases.
 - Develop and enforce administrative rules with respect to these statewide resources.
 - Train and audit the participating entities in their use of the CJIS.
- O2. Any organization chartered to support CJIS must have adequate staff skills, including areas such as:
- Telecommunications.
 - Application development and maintenance.
 - Database design and maintenance.
 - IT architecture design.
 - Criminal justice administration.
- O3. CJIS must continue to have a multijurisdictional governance structure to provide direction to its development and operations (*completed*).

F. SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATION

Provisions must be made for CJIS integrity. This will involve provisions to secure the operation of the network from unauthorized access and use. It will also involve CJIS administration.

- S1. The current NCIC and NBLETS security requirements must be met (*in process*).
- S2. A security authorization database (or set of related databases) should be developed for control of the CJIS environment (*completed*).
- S3. Electronic access should be controllable by work group, individual, location, and application/transaction (*completed*).
- S4. Transmission of criminal justice transactions must be capable of being secured from interception and/or manipulation (*in process*). This security must apply to both land- and radio-based transmissions.
- S5. Physical access to CJIS facilities, whether local, regional, or central, must be secured against:

- Improper access.
 - Theft.
 - Fire.
 - Disasters.
- S6. The network should be available 24 hours per day. Access to the files of participants on the network will depend on the availability of the participant's system.
- S7. The network should have redundant resources for power, processors, storage, and telecommunications.
- S8. The network must have a disaster recovery plan.
- S9. Dissemination rules must be established to address use of the information resources provided through CJIS (*planned*). These rules must consider:
- The methods by which the information is accessed.
 - The information that each participant must provide to CJIS.
- S10. CJIS should have facilities for verifying the integrity of the network and its state-maintained data structures.
- S11. Facilities for the automated distribution of standards, documentation, and software are required (*planned*).

IV. STRATEGIC PLAN

IV. STRATEGIC PLAN

The initial step in developing the CJIS Improvement Plan was to define the long-term or strategic business direction from which to identify specific projects. This section of the plan defines the mission, goals, and vision of the future CJIS. The next section identifies the strategic initiatives to be taken toward achieving the established goals.

A. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to present a vision of the desired future system and establish strategic goals and initiatives for future improvement of CJIS. The remainder of this section is organized under the following headings:

- *CJIS Mission* – An overall statement of the desired result of the Nebraska CJIS planning effort.
- *Business Goals* – A series of goals that briefly state the desired direction of CJIS development and implementation.
- *Enabling Technology Goals* – A series of technology related goals that support the business goals of the plan.
- *Benchmark Areas* – A listing of the potential measurement criteria to be used by the state in efforts to validate progress toward the business goals.

The goals and initiatives described in this section were defined by the CJIS Planning Committee and are used as the basis for tactical project plans described in Section VII of this document.

B. CJIS MISSION

Based on the planning sessions with members of the CJIS Advisory Committee and other members of the criminal justice community, as well as the review of issues, problems, and the desired long-term direction expressed by planning session participants, the overall mission for the state CJIS can be summarized as follows:

Create and maintain a Nebraska criminal justice information system for authorized state and local criminal justice and non-criminal justice users that supports operations, policy analysis, and public safety and that is accurate, timely, complete, appropriately secured to protect privacy rights, cost-effective, and accessible.

C. BUSINESS GOALS

Within the context of this overall mission statement, the major goals for CJIS development and implementation were identified and defined by the planning meeting members. Goals define the desired long-term attributes or characteristics of the future system and, when possible, provide the evaluation criteria or methods by which the community can determine if progress has been made in achieving the defined mission.

Goal #1 – Increase User Access. *Create and maintain a system that seamlessly supports operation of the criminal justice system by providing operational, statistical, and policy information to all authorized members of the criminal justice community and other stakeholders on a real-time, immediate, or timely basis.*

The system should allow for simple, seamless access to all appropriate data as necessary to support operations and policy development. It should allow for access to multiple data sources from a single point and incorporate intelligence to minimize the time required to access required data. It should provide access to an increased number of agencies and users relative to the current environment and should address options for accessing data via methods not currently available (e.g., in-car access for law enforcement officers).

Goal #2 – Improve Data Quality. *Create and maintain the systems necessary to ensure the accurate and timely collection of the information that meets all local, state, and federal standards and needs for information.*

Information needs at all levels throughout the criminal justice community and other stakeholders must be addressed by the systems developed under CJIS. Local systems must collect and report data to the state, including jail admissions and releases, incident statistics, and traffic accidents. The state, in turn, must collect and report data to the federal government, including current crime information (e.g., missing persons, stolen vehicles) and crime statistics. CJIS should increase the accuracy of this information through ensuring a single point of entry and improve the timeliness of this information through automated interfaces. In addition, CJIS systems should ensure information is archived or purged, as appropriate, to protect the rights of individuals.

Goal #3 – Improve Data Completeness. Create and maintain the systems necessary to ensure the collection of complete and comprehensive information on persons and events within the criminal justice system that meet all local, state, and federal needs for information.

Information sharing via CJIS should greatly increase the amount of data that a particular agency may access in a timely manner. Emphasis should be placed on data collected that is based on positive identification. Complete information pertaining to an individual's criminal history and current status in the criminal justice system should be readily collected, as should complete information pertaining to criminal justice events. This information should address the information needs of all local law enforcement, court, and corrections agencies, as well the needs of state agencies and federal agencies.

Goal #4 – Maximize System Efficiency. Maximize the cost-effectiveness of operating the criminal justice system by implementing IT systems that enable key professional staff to become more effective and efficient.

As a result of CJIS, agencies should recognize increases in efficiency and effectiveness as key staff are able to focus more on critical activities and spend less time performing data entry and data access. The efficiencies should be recognized through reduced redundancy of data entry, increased system intelligence, single point access to multiple data sources, and an increased amount of data based on positive identification. These efficiencies may be recognized in terms of reduced operating costs.

Goal #5 – Ensure Privacy Rights by Maintaining Necessary Security. Establish security mechanisms within the state and local CJISs to ensure that inappropriate information dissemination does not occur and the privacy rights of all individuals are protected.

Records generated through the criminal justice process contain information that is private and potentially damaging to innocent individuals. State and local criminal justice systems must be designed, implemented, and maintained to provide multilevel access that ensures proper clearance for the confidentiality level of information disseminated.

D. ENABLING TECHNOLOGY GOALS

Just as business goals represent desired future states or conditions in the business organization, technology goals focus the state's IT environment to support the established business goals. Generally, technology goals should be perceived as enabling goals. While they do not directly deliver operational outcomes, they often provide the enabling mechanism and opportunity to realize improvements in operational effectiveness and efficiency.

The enabling technology goals described below represent a high-level view of the desired technology environment for the criminal justice community.

■ Technology Goal 1 – Provide a Standards-Based Environment

The criminal justice technology environment will be based on a defined set of standards that apply to technology infrastructure, information, and processes. These standards should extend to include:

- » Hardware and software infrastructure.
- » Data.
- » Networks.
- » Systems development.
- » Technology management processes and systems.

Providing a standards-based technology environment can help improve the community's ability to quickly and effectively apply and adjust technology to business needs. In addition, adherence to industry standards can help improve the life span of the technology. It is important to remember, however, that rigid adherence to standards must be tempered by the need to effectively satisfy business needs.

■ Technology Goal 2 – Leverage New Technology

Wherever possible and appropriate, new technology will be leveraged to improve criminal justice operations. For example, new technology provides an opportunity to:

- » Reshape how work is done (e.g., use of laptop computers to capture information outside of a fixed office setting).
- » Take advantage of technology to support repetitive tasks (e.g., using bar codes as property identifiers).
- » Apply technology to highly specialized tasks (e.g., biometric identification).

Realization of this goal will allow criminal justice organizations to take advantage of new technology that enables improved operational efficiency and increases the effectiveness of operations and programs.

■ Technology Goal 3 – Ensure Responsive Technology Support

The IT support functions and process will be highly responsive to business and user needs.
Responsive technology support functions will:

- » Ensure that problems are tracked and resolved in a timely manner.
- » Provide applications, tools, and products that respond to user needs.
- » Maintain a reliable and available technology infrastructure.
- » Ensure that users receive the support they need for enterprise and departmental applications.
- » Ensure that technology support is responsive to the prioritized business.

Accomplishing this goal will help ensure that the criminal justice organizations are, in turn, able to be responsive to their customers' needs and provide stable and reliable processes and services statewide.

■ Technology Goal 4 – Ensure System Flexibility

The technology infrastructure and solutions developed for the criminal justice community will be designed for maximum flexibility. This flexibility will improve the ability to adapt technology in response to needed changes in criminal justice programs and operations and position the state to take advantage of new technologies. System flexibility should extend to include:

- » Hardware and software infrastructure.
- » Network infrastructure.
- » Enterprise and departmental applications.
- » Technology support.

As new hardware and software technology is planned and implemented, the flexibility and adaptability of the solution must be a significant consideration. Of course, there will always be trade-offs between flexibility and other system characteristics (e.g., performance), but these trade-offs should always be consciously considered.

■ Technology Goal 5 – Provide Information-Sharing Facilities

Criminal justice organizations will be able to quickly share complete and accurate information. Access to complete and timely information is critical to criminal justice operations. Technology must provide the ability to:

- » Share information as soon as it is captured.
- » Make that information widely available within the organization capturing the data.
- » Share that information quickly and completely with other criminal justice organizations.

The ability to share complete information can enable improved efficiency in areas such as redundant data capture and the amount of time spent searching for missing information. Improved outcomes (e.g., increased warrant clearances, higher conviction rates, increased effectiveness of offender programs) can also be supported through these information-sharing facilities.

■ Technology Goal 6 – Ensure Information Security

Criminal justice information will be properly secured to ensure maintaining information privacy rights of individuals and protecting other confidential information captured in the criminal justice process (e.g., confidential information on investigations in progress). Security will include:

- » The definition of end-to-end security standards and architecture.
- » Implementation of security at the network, system, database, and application levels.
- » Implementation of appropriate security processes and procedures.
- » Clear roles and responsibilities regarding security management.

■ Technology Goal 7 – Capture Business Performance Data

Wherever possible, information systems will be designed to capture business performance data as a by-product of other automated processes (e.g., applications). Much of this information is either a summarization of operational data already captured in the system or the combination and comparison of data already captured. Data must be captured to support decision making and analysis concerning:

- » Business activity.
- » Resource utilization and performance.
- » Program effectiveness.

To make good business decisions, criminal justice organizations must have business performance information available that provides insight into program and service efficiency and effectiveness.

■ Technology Goal 8 – Minimize Complexity

The technology environment implemented to support the criminal justice community will include the minimum number of technologies required to meet business needs. This focus on minimizing the number of supported technologies should include:

- » Hardware environments.
- » Networking.
- » Operating systems.
- » Databases.
- » Development tools and environments.

It is critical that the technology organization focus its energy on a limited set of technologies to help ensure that it can maintain currency, competency, architectural coherence, and responsive support for the criminal justice community's technical environment.

* * * * *

Accomplishing the preceding technology goals can support realization of the desired business goals and dramatically improve criminal justice services and programs for the citizens of Nebraska, resulting in long-term improvements in public safety and operational efficiency. EXHIBIT IV-1, which follows this page, demonstrates the linkage between business and enabling technology goals.

E. BENCHMARK AREAS

Benchmarks can be measured and/or assessed to determine whether there is improvement in business or technical processes and progress toward plan business goals. In terms of the future integrated criminal justice system and the specific projects identified to implement the plan, several benchmark categories have been defined to support assessing plan progress. These benchmark categories are described below.

■ User Access

This benchmark category can be used to measure the ability for system users to easily access needed information on a timely basis. Factors assessed in this category might include:

- » Time required to access information throughout the day and from various locations.
- » Ability of multiple, concurrent users to access the same data from multiple locations.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

BUSINESS AND ENABLING TECHNOLOGY GOALS

Enabling Technology Goals	Business Goals				
	Increase User Access	Improve Data Quality	Improve Data Completeness	Maximize System Efficiency	Ensure Privacy Rights
Standards-Based Environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leveraged New Technology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Responsive Technology Support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
System Flexibility	✓			✓	✓
Information-Sharing Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Information Security	✓	✓	✓		✓
Business Performance Data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minimized Complexity	✓	✓	✓		

- » Time spent looking for missing information or files.
- » Capability to access data that resides in multiple locations or is owned by multiple organizations without having to know the location of the data.
- » Ability to access data that resides in multiple locations or is owned by multiple organizations from a single point and device.
- » Public access to appropriate, up-to-date information.

■ Data Quality

This benchmark category can be used to evaluate the accuracy of information captured. Factors assessed might include:

- » Adherence to federal, state, and other criminal justice data standards.
- » Corrections and revisions to normally constant data (e.g., driver license number, license plate number) that must be made as data moves between agencies and through the criminal justice process.
- » Number of corrected or dismissed cases, actions, program assignments, etc., resulting from inaccurate information.
- » Fewer reports (e.g., incidents) returned for correction prior to approval.
- » Number of positive, incorrect, or inconclusive person or item identifications.

■ Data Completeness

This benchmark category can be used to evaluate whether complete and comprehensive information on persons, events, and business performance is being gathered. Factors assessed in this category might include:

- » Number of requests for additional information.
- » Time spent collecting information that should already exist in other organizations or systems.
- » Number of systems that must be accessed to get a complete information profile.
- » Ability to combine and integrate information between operational systems.

■ Efficiency

This benchmark category can be used to measure operational efficiencies gained through technology project implementations. Factors assessed might include:

- » Amount of time spent on routine, time-consuming administrative tasks associated with the creation and distribution of, and access to, information.
- » Redundant capture of information on paper and in systems.
- » Redundant capture of information between systems.
- » Number of paper forms in use.
- » Time required to create and complete reports through the approval.

■ Security

This benchmark category can be used to evaluate the security of the technology environment and its data. Factors assessed in this category might include:

- » Number of security breaches to the environment and its data.
- » Funding eligibility (or ineligibility) where meeting defined security standards is one of the criteria.
- » Help desk calls related to security problems.

■ Performance

This benchmark category can be used to measure system performance in supporting the business. Factors assessed might include:

- » Computer end-to-end response time.
- » Time required to complete specific business activities.
- » Help desk calls related to system performance.

■ Timeliness

This benchmark category can be used to evaluate whether services and information are being delivered in a timely fashion to those who need it. Factors assessed in this category might include:

- » Turnaround time in submitting reports or other documents for approval.
- » Response time to calls for service.

- » Time from case filing to hearings.
- » Time from case assignment to case plan development or program assignment.

■ Program Effectiveness

This benchmark category tends to be longer-term in nature. Benchmarks in this area are directed toward determining whether business and program outcomes are being realized. Factors assessed might include:

- » Successful completion of programs.
- » Reduced recidivism.
- » Lower crime rates.
- » Increased conviction rates.

As projects get under way, specific factors in relevant benchmark categories can be identified, measured, and monitored. To establish meaningful measures, however, a performance baseline must be determined that provides the current performance for the factor to be measured. This measure becomes the standard against which future measures are compared. Also, in the course of establishing specific benchmarks for future measurement, care must be taken to ensure that other dynamics influencing the benchmark are considered and factored into assessment changes in the actual measurements.

V. STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

V. STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

This section describes the major initiatives, or focus areas, and activities that the criminal justice community and technology organization must undertake to move participating organizations toward the goals and vision for the future.

A. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

A well-structured plan that effectively moves the criminal justice community within the state toward the desired future models requires comprehensive and integrated consideration of the changes that must be implemented. EXHIBIT V-1, which follows this page, is a graphic representation of the desired integrated environment for supporting criminal justice needs within the state. The four major types of models are integrated in this framework. The strategic framework for this implementation plan includes:

■ Applications

The applications that support each criminal justice partner are an expression of policy, process, and procedures since they contain embedded business rules, sequence work steps, and enforce certain business procedures. Both departmental and enterprisewide applications capture and manage the core information upon which the criminal justice community relies. These applications, supported by policy and procedure, enable more efficient and effective business processes and cooperation among criminal justice partners.

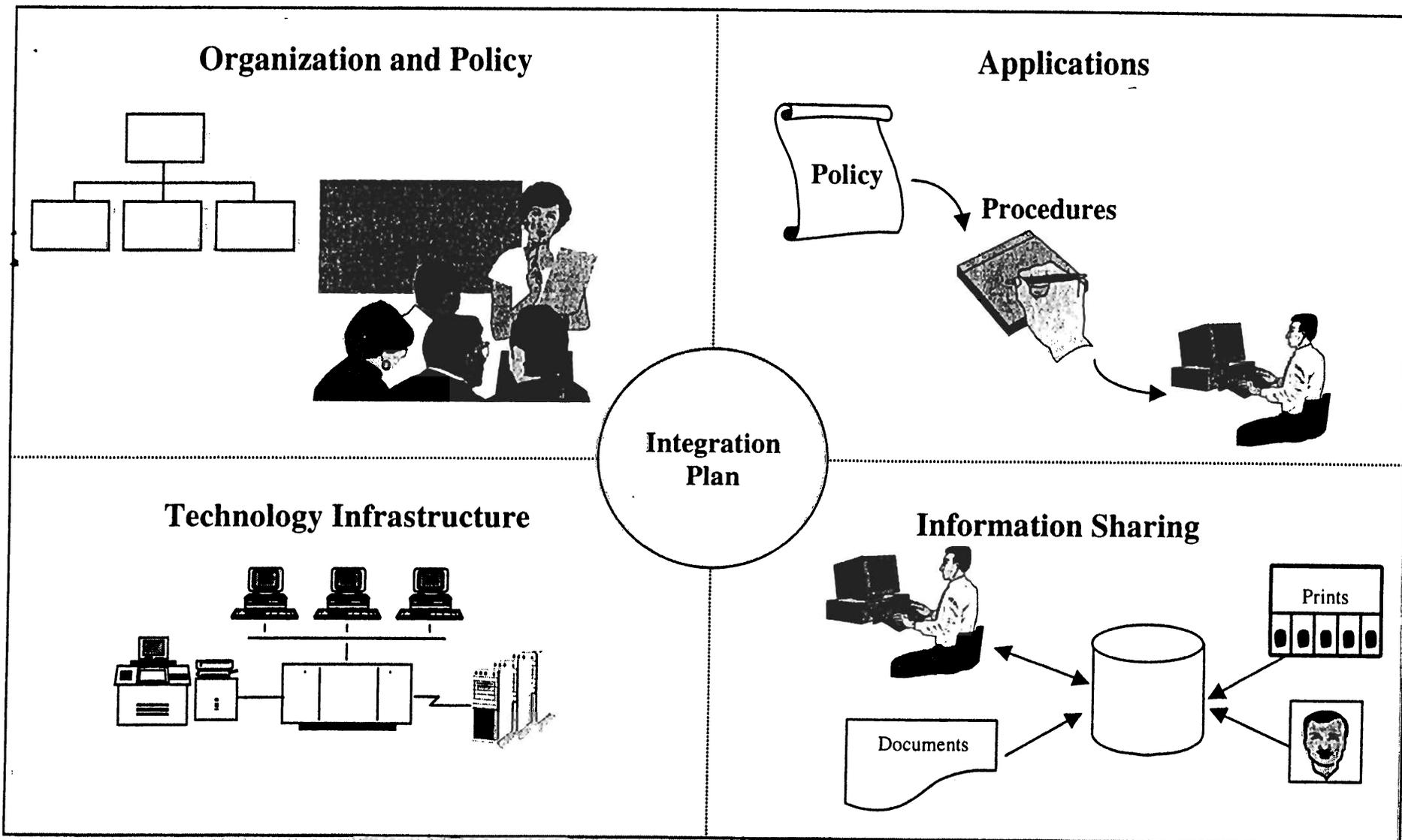
■ Technology Infrastructure

The technology infrastructure ensures that the information systems, networks, and other technology necessary to support criminal justice automation needs are in place and of adequate capacity to ensure timely and reliable performance and processing of information. Clear agency policies and procedures must be in place to define, administer, operate, and support each agency's information needs.

■ Management

To implement the plan effectively, the appropriate organizational systems must be in place to support the desired business processes and technology environment. This includes addressing changes needed to organizational structure and the provision of adequate human resources. In addition, personnel within the business and technical organizations must have the requisite skills, knowledge, and training to work in the future environment.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Each of these major components are considered and addressed in plan implementation to achieve the plan goals, technology, and business vision and advance the state criminal justice community to realization of the future models.

B. INITIATIVES

The activities and work components that will move participants toward the desired future system vision are grouped into 16 strategic initiatives. This subsection defines each strategic initiative in more detail. The initiatives are presented below by strategic component:

- Applications
 - » Initiative 1 – Departmental Applications
 - » Initiative 2 – Enterprise Applications
 - » Initiative 3 – Identification Services
 - » Initiative 4 – Federal Programs
 - » Initiative 5 – Information Access
 - » Initiative 6 – Systems Integration
- Infrastructure
 - » Initiative 7 – End User Infrastructure
 - » Initiative 8 – Wireline Network Infrastructure
 - » Initiative 9 – Wireless Network Infrastructure
 - » Initiative 10 – Server Infrastructure
 - » Initiative 11 – Security Infrastructure
- Management
 - » Initiative 12 – Management
 - » Initiative 13 – Policies and Procedures
 - » Initiative 14 – Technology Support
 - » Initiative 15 – Standards
 - » Initiative 16 – Performance Measurement

The remainder of this subsection describes each initiative and lists typical activities within each initiative.

1. Applications

Initiative 1 – Departmental Applications. Provide application solutions that directly support the criminal justice core business program and service information capture and management needs of each agency in the Nebraska criminal justice community.

While enterprise applications support the generic information creation and exchange needs of all criminal justice users, departmental applications focus on ensuring that the core criminal justice processes of each criminal justice agency within the state are adequately supported by automated applications. An important characteristic of this initiative will be the bias toward implementing existing application packages from third-party or state sources. These applications, properly combined with refined business and work processes, can enable significant improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of each agency's operations. In addition, each application will provide a comprehensive database of information available to application users that can be drawn upon for reporting and analysis. Of course, this initiative must provide for the orderly retirement of any legacy systems to ensure no loss of important information and operational continuity. Tactical activities identified in this initiative include:

- 1.1 Purchase and Install Prosecution Case Management System
- 1.2 Upgrade NIBRS Repository
- 1.3 Develop Judges Application
- 1.4 Upgrade NPMIS System
- 1.5 Implement DCS Mug Shot (*active*)

Though not included in the current version of the plan, future focus areas would include:

- Purchase lab management system.
- Implement new driver licensing system.
- Select mobile law enforcement capture application.
- Develop crime mapping capabilities.
- Implement NSP records management system.
- Implement NSP computer-aided dispatch system.

Initiative 2 – Enterprise Applications. Provide statewide enterprise applications solutions that directly support the criminal justice core business program and service information capture and management needs of each agency in the Nebraska criminal justice community.

Enterprise applications support general information creation and access needs of all criminal justice users. These applications, properly combined with updates to departmental applications, can enable significant improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of each agency’s operations. The repositories would be integral parts of the overall criminal justice data warehousing system and support the creation of a decision support system. Some application functionality would be department-specific, such as the arrest reporting needs of NSP, while the data storage and access functions would be available via the data warehouse for the majority of the users. The focus area in this initiative is:

- 2.1 Develop or Purchase NBLETS Web Interface System
- 2.2 Develop a Statewide Detainer and Transportation Planning System

Future focus areas under this initiative are:

- Implement video conferencing.
- Implement new message switching systems for wireless.

Initiative 3 – Identification Services. Improve the capability of providing criminal justice and non-criminal justice organizations with timely and accurate identification services based upon current and emerging technologies.

This initiative includes expanding current identification services provided to agencies, as well as offering new capabilities to increase the speed and certainty with which a person is identified. Potential projects to expand current services include upgrading Live-Scan systems in participating facilities and agencies; providing identification services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; and establishing policies to positively identify persons with and without fingerprints. This initiative involves the following potential activities:

- 3.1 Define Alternative Identification Methods
- 3.2 Install National Institute of Standards and Technology AFIS Server
- 3.3 Upgrade State AFIS
- 3.4 Upgrade Existing Live-Scan Systems
- 3.5 Pilot Fingerprint Authentication Technologies

Future tactical projects included in this initiative are:

- Implement additional Live-Scan systems.
- Extend state DNA database with interfaces to PCH and DCS.

Initiative 4 – Federal Programs. *Improve and maintain the state’s participation in state, federal, and national initiatives.*

Automated collection, storage, and dissemination of data will help Nebraska to comply with programs mandated by state and federal government and position it to take advantage of federally provided opportunities. Most federal programs are administered through the state; therefore, the state implementation schedules will significantly affect plan timelines. However, federal programs set the policies and standards and should be considered as early as possible to facilitate later implementation. A potential activity under this initiative includes:

4.1 Upgrade Corrections Tracking System (CTS) Data Elements for Federal Requirements
(active)

Future federal program focus areas are:

- Implement national fingerprint file.
- Data sharing.
- Legal XML.

Initiative 5 – Information Access. *Provide a set of common tools that facilitates access to criminal justice information for both the public and operational professionals.*

The integration of criminal justice systems can be best visualized and characterized by the amount and quality of information that is available to those who need it. This initiative works to develop information access mechanisms that would allow end users to gain access to the data that they are authorized to have, regardless of where the information is stored or maintained. Activities or projects that would provide this facility or set of services are:

- 5.1 Develop CJIS Public Access Plan
- 5.2 Develop Public Access Systems
- 5.3 Publish JUSTICE Information via NCJIS
- 5.4 Publish NIBRS+ Data via NCJIS
- 5.5 Provide Access to Nebraska Criminal Information System via NCJIS
- 5.6 Publish DMV Driver and Vehicle Information via NCJIS

- 5.7 Implement Jail Mug Shots System and Publication (*active*)
- 5.8 Publish Protection Orders Information via NCJIS
- 5.9 Provide Access to a Resource Directory Program Services
- 5.10 Develop Subscription and Notification Capabilities

The following tactical projects are not included in the current plan, though should be considered for future projects. They include:

- Define data security rules and stewardship.
- Juvenile Justice Data Warehouse.
- Game Department License.
- Liquor License.
- Facial recognition.
- Hazmat information.
- CVISN.

Initiative 6 – Systems Integration. Provide a set of common tools that facilitates information exchange among criminal justice partners.

An important attribute of the new technology environment for the state criminal justice community will be the provision of tools that enable the electronic creation and exchange of information. These enterprise applications are not focused on the specific program and administrative needs of the various agencies. Instead, they are directed at providing a common set of tools that facilitates general communication between criminal justice partners, as well as the ability to create, access, and share information in a variety of forms and formats. The basis for the sharing of information will be the criminal justice data warehouse, but this initiative focuses on those changes that will be necessary within the departmental applications in order for them to receive information. The publishing of information from these systems would be accomplished in the previous initiative. Activities that would be included in this effort include:

- 6.1 Develop NCJIS/PCH Interface
- 6.2 Develop Live-Scan/JAIL Interface
- 6.3 Develop JUSTICE/PCH Interface
- 6.4 Develop Common Local Integration Design
- 6.5 Develop PCH/CTS Population Interface
- 6.6 Pilot Electronic Filing Mechanism
- 6.7 Develop Prosecution/NCJIS/PCH Interface

The following are future projects not included in the current plan. They include:

- Electronic court file.
- Evidence tracking.

2. Infrastructure

Initiative 7 – End User Infrastructure. *Evolve and enhance the existing IT end user infrastructure in order to support the new applications and information-sharing requirements.*

The current information infrastructure supporting the criminal justice community does not adequately support the data collection, distribution, and dissemination envisioned in this plan. This initiative would coordinate migration toward standard desktop PC workstation, laptop PC, and mobile data computer environments that will be able to support office automation software tools and departmental applications. The infrastructure environment and associated standards must also evolve as new application systems are implemented and new technologies become available. Focus areas of this initiative include:

7.1 Video Conferencing Technology Standards

The following future tactical projects are incorporated under this initiative:

- Define workstation and office automation standards.
- Still camera standards.

Initiative 8 – Wireline Network Infrastructure. *Provide a well-managed networking environment that can be shared and utilized by state criminal justice partners, enabling communication within the state, as well as providing connectivity with external criminal justice stakeholders.*

A key foundation component to implementing the criminal justice integration plan is the provision of a secure, high-speed telecommunications infrastructure. The future vision outlines the use of this infrastructure as the basis for connecting every criminal justice agency within the state, providing access to the Internet, and allowing communication with external organizations. There are no current focus areas under this initiative.

A future focus area under this initiative is:

- Extend state wireline infrastructure to counties/integration.

Initiative 9 – Wireless Network Infrastructure. Evaluate and support a wireless networking environment that can extend the capabilities of the wireline network to mobile users.

A future component to implementing the criminal justice integration plan is the provision of a secure wireless telecommunications infrastructure for supporting mobile users and devices. The future vision outlines the use of this infrastructure as an expansion to the existing wireline network. Focus areas in this initiative include:

9.1 Define Security Rules for Wireless Access

Future areas of focus under this initiative include:

- Support new statewide wireless network.
- Pilot handheld devices/Web interface.

Initiative 10 – Server Infrastructure. Provide a centralized and highly available set of data centers within the state that provides comprehensive management, support, and operation of application and information servers.

The ability to cost-effectively provide the tools, expertise, and processes necessary to operate the new technology environment may require implementation of a shared data center that is highly reliable and available. This data center provides the central hub of criminal justice operations and data, as well as the gateway to external systems and resources. The focus area in this initiative is:

10.1 Upgrade CJIS Data Center, Phase I

10.2 Upgrade CJIS Data Center, Phase II

There are currently no future areas of focus under this initiative.

Initiative 11 – Security Infrastructure. *Ensure the safety and security of criminal justice and personal information by implementing improved security systems.*

The migration toward an integrated system with increased access requires a robust security system that prevents unauthorized access and improves system accountability. Activities that could be included in this initiative are:

- 11.1 Develop Security Plan and Design
- 11.2 Security Plan Implementation

The future areas of focus under this initiative are:

- Select and deploy security infrastructure.
- Cost sharing model.

3. Management

Initiative 12 – Management. *Improve the state criminal justice community’s ability to plan, manage, communicate, and fund improvements to its criminal justice integration.*

Activities in this initiative focus on ensuring that appropriate plans and organizational systems and processes exist to appropriately guide and fund the application of technology within the state criminal justice community. The initiative is intended to establish a long-term governance environment that supports the plan implementation and ongoing operation and improvement of the criminal justice technology environment. Activities in this initiative focus on the following:

- 12.1 Update CJIS Strategic Plan
- 12.2 Expand Full-Time Equivalent Base for Administration
- 12.3 Manage CJIS Project

The future areas of focus under this initiative are:

- Develop communications plan.
- Develop quality assurance and reporting plan.

Initiative 13 – Policies and Procedures. Enhance the policy and procedural foundation required to ensure the proper electronic collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information.

Clarification of data access and rule updates, as well as standardization of policies and procedures, provides a basis for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of criminal justice information. Under this initiative, the basic policies and procedures required to deliver information services must be reviewed, refined, and updated to reflect the desired future technical environment.

Along with a review of the policies and procedures surrounding information services, a consensus must be reached among the criminal justice community. Business rules between each agency must remain fairly consistent to avoid possible conflicts during development of automated business rules. Activities under this initiative include:

- 13.1 Define Records Collection and Dissemination Policy
- 13.2 Define Records Management Policy

Currently, there are no future areas of focus under this initiative.

Initiative 14 – Technology Support. Provide appropriate technology support structures, resources, systems and processes that can deliver and maintain the desired new technology infrastructure, applications, and information-sharing solutions.

The introduction of the new enabling technology and application environment desired through implementation of the integration plan will require a well-structured and responsive IT support organization that has the comprehensive set of tools, processes, and systems required to maintain the technology. A high degree of attention to this initiative is critical to the success of the plan. Delivering and operating the desired technical environment will require focused leadership of the IT function and restructuring of current IT support organization roles and responsibilities to align them more closely with the needs of the new IT environment. Activities in this initiative focus on:

- 14.1 Develop Overall Support Strategy
- 14.2 Provide Central Web Support Services
- 14.3 Coordinate and Provide Periodic Training on Systems and Services
- 14.4 Publish Documentation on Web

The following, though not included in the current plan, are tactical projects under this initiative for future consideration. They include:

- Create centralized help desk/information center.
- Standardized local technical support.

***Initiative 15 – Standards.** Establish and maintain the data, information, imaging, and technology standards and processes necessary for exchanging key criminal justice information.*

This initiative involves establishing data formats, definitions, and rules to facilitate the exchange of information between criminal justice systems. This could include establishing data standards, data security rules, and data-sharing relationships. It also includes the definition of system development standards and end user technology standards or guidelines in order to minimize the amount of technology variability within the criminal justice environment. A potential activity under this initiative is:

15.1 Extend Information Exchange Standards and Mechanisms

Future tactical projects under this initiative include:

- Update data standards.
- Create technology standards.

***Initiative 16 – Performance Measurement.** Demonstrate the improvements being realized through implementation of the integration plan in terms that are meaningful to policy-level and operational decision makers.*

Performance measurement activities involve establishing and measuring performance against criminal justice outcome-based performance indicators. This includes determining the outcomes (indicators) to be measured, establishing a baseline measurement showing current performance, and taking additional measures over time to gauge improvement in criminal justice outcomes. Each project should establish measures that demonstrate and assess that project's success. Improvement in some performance indicators may only be discernable over the long term (i.e., multiple years). Identifying project performance indicators should attempt to acknowledge this situation and attempt to identify both short- and long-term indicators. Activities in this initiative include:

- 16.1 Define Performance Measurement Process
- 16.2 Measure Business Performance Baseline
- 16.3 Conduct Postimplementation Review and Measurement

There are no future tactical projects included in this initiative.

* * * * *

Focusing on these initiatives and activities in an integrated and coordinated fashion will facilitate successful implementation of the criminal justice integration plan.

VI. STRATEGIC DECISIONS

VI. STRATEGIC DECISIONS

The goals, vision, and initiatives described in the preceding sections form the basis from which tactical project plans are developed to move the organizations and systems from their current state to the desired future vision. These project plans must and will provide a reasonable approach to moving forward and will be driven by strategic decisions and existing external parameters. The decisions documented in this section relate to the strategic initiatives identified in Section V. These strategic decisions have been categorized as relating to scope, implementation, management, or technology.

A. SCOPE DECISIONS

The scope of the overall effort to upgrade the automation and information-sharing capabilities of the state's criminal justice community is central to the definition of the plan's projects, schedule, and budget. Scope definition addresses the level of complexity, sophistication, application functionality, and infrastructure needed by the state to implement the envisioned environment. The scope directly affects project cost and the ultimate technical environment. Decisions influencing the definition of the plan's scope are discussed below.

■ Current Projects

The plan includes those current projects that either have yet to be initiated or will have direct bearing on the integration of criminal justice systems.

■ Applications

Acquisition and implementation of new departmental applications is central to the definition of this plan. The scope of the plan is to provide fully functional common applications to all criminal justice departments or agencies within the state. The new applications will cover the primary range of modules and requirements identified by the departments to meet their business mission and objectives. Fully functional applications are necessary in order to capture and manage the set of information required to meet the goals of integration.

■ Integration

The plan includes full automation and integration between departments and other agencies for the purposes of maximizing data sharing and reducing duplicative effort. The plan will be consistent with the information-sharing design and will include funding for both system interfaces for information publication and propagation.

- Infrastructure

The new applications and integrated system decisions ultimately lead to a fully automated criminal justice system. This will require implementation of a standard infrastructure environment statewide that includes workstations for criminal justice employees and local area network and wide area network connectivity.

- Hardware and Software Replenishment

The definition and budgeting of the plan will be based upon the full cost of automation but does not include the cost of agency technology replenishment. The plan does include the costs of updating the data center servers, security equipment, and software as technology becomes obsolete or ineffective.

- Data Conversion

Conversion of data from existing major applications will not be included. All other data from other small departmental applications will not be included.

These decisions define the overall breadth and depth of the plan. All subsequent decisions are based upon the project scope defined herein.

B. IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

There are a number of methods for implementing the strategic initiatives given the plan scope. Decisions must be made prior to final definition of the plan regarding the implementation methodology for the new technology. Decisions affecting the definition of plan implementation are described below.

- Application

The departmental and enterprise applications will be purchased and/or developed by outside vendors to allow for faster application development and implementation. The source of each system will be determined via the procurement process. A decision must be made whether to hire a contractor to custom-develop an application based upon the viability of vendors marketing products in any given area.

- Technical Environment

The technical environment supporting the applications will be determined based upon the most appropriate vendor solution but will be consistent with the overall plan design. The desired application solutions will make use of the most appropriate technology (Internet, etc.).

- Wireless Environment

The plan will not include projects to migrate the state toward supporting a wireless environment that will be an extension to the Web-based information publication system. These efforts are seen as occurring after the time period of this plan.

- System Design

Technical design will be based upon technology standards or guidelines. The design will be compatible with, and make use of, state technology and architectural design.

- Implementation Strategy

Plan implementation will be driven by those agencies with the most critical application system needs, which include acquiring a new prosecution system.

- Plan Duration

The schedule for completion of the tactical projects will be a 5-year window from July 2001 through June 2005.

C. MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

Strategic management decisions concern the management of direction and resources within the state for this project. These decisions affect future management decisions regarding technology and information by setting the direction and parameters within which to operate. Decisions affecting the definition of the plan's management are discussed below.

- Executive Sponsor

The executive sponsorship for the plan will be the director of the Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC).

- Steering Committee

The executive-level steering committee responsible for overseeing implementation of the plan will be the NCC. The committee will need to address issues regarding funding, project management, project oversight, project reporting, interactions with other agencies and departments, and vendor interactions.

- Project Management

The state will continue to fund a project manager who will oversee implementation of all projects associated with this plan. This person will be administratively reporting to the NCC executive director.

- General Contractor

The state will act as the general contractor for implementation of the plan. This means that the state will retain ultimate management control of the plan and its projects. Vendors will be selected and contracted with to provide components of the plan, but they will not be given management control.

- Project Funding

Funding for the project will come from federal, state, and local sources. All tactical projects will be funded through the state's FY budgets, both the operating budgets and the capital budget.

- Technical Support

In order to meet the technical support requirements of the plan, the state will look to establishing an integrated support system that is more geographically focused rather than departmentalized. The state will also research and evaluate the use of vendor partnerships in order to meet the support requirements.

- Training

Training in the use of all technology and applications employed as part of this plan is of the utmost importance. Each department staff member, whether an end user or applications development staff, will receive training in the technology necessary for the performance of job functions. The state's law enforcement training center can be used for this purpose.

D. TECHNOLOGY DECISIONS

Strategic technology decisions concentrate on setting the technology direction for the state criminal justice community. These decisions impact the infrastructure environment that will enable the effective future use of technology within the criminal justice system.

■ Technology Standards

The state criminal justice systems will adopt and integrate existing state and federal technology standards. Adoption of these standards will allow the state to communicate and share information with other criminal justice systems throughout the nation.

■ System Interfaces

Interfaces and standard data types and/or message will be established for all routine information exchanges between the criminal justice applications and other systems. These systems may include state and local criminal justice agencies, state non-criminal justice agencies, and federal agencies.

■ Equivalent Computing Environment

The criminal justice community through this project will establish minimum computing configurations. Computers and terminals within each office will be upgraded to the minimum standard as part of any new acquisition or project. This will provide baseline functionality in the computing environment.

■ Application Infrastructure

The new application systems will employ the following infrastructure application product areas:

- » Office automation (word processor, spreadsheet, e-mail, etc.).
- » Operating system.
- » Web browser.

These products will provide a common integrated infrastructure from which to access system resources.

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These decisions ultimately frame the definition of the tactical projects, the implementation schedule, and the overall cost of the plan. Additional decisions will still need to be made at the initiation of each tactical project and as implementation plans are being developed.

VII. TACTICAL PROJECTS

VII. TACTICAL PROJECTS

This section identifies the tactical projects necessary to meet the plan's overall goals and objectives. The tactical projects represent an integration of the strategic initiatives described in Section V and the strategic decisions documented in Section VI.

There are 40 tactical projects defined to implement the integration plan. EXHIBIT VII-1, at the end of this section, lists the tactical projects. They are grouped by focus areas, and each project has been assigned a specific plan project number to facilitate project identification and tracking.

A 1-page project description sheet has been prepared for each tactical project. The description sheets are designed for quick reference to provide a general overview of the project, including its purpose, budget, duration, staff commitment, and expected outcomes. The project description sheet comprises 12 fields, which are listed below.

- *Project.* The name used to refer to the specific project.
- *Project Number.* A unique plan project identifier.
- *Sponsoring Organization.* The project's sponsoring organization. It is also the organization that will have budget and leadership responsibility for the project.
- *Documentation Date.* The date that the project description sheet was created.
- *Budget.* The estimated capital budget requirement for the project and the fiscal year(s) in which expenditures will occur. Operating budget estimates are not included in the project profile except for Project 1B, but are defined in the budget and funding chapter of the plan.
- *Project Duration.* The planned beginning and ending months of the project.
- *Project Resource Hour Estimates.* The amount of staff time required to support the project, broken down by type of resource. The Task Force resource is assumed to be the whole committee and the hours are per meeting time, not per resource.
- *Project Description.* A general description of the project's purpose and objectives.
- *Tasks, Activities, and Key Assumptions.* The general tasks or activities that the project will complete and any important assumptions or clarification needed about the project.
- *Benefits and Justification.* Types of benefits that may be enabled through completion of the project and justification or need for the project.
- *Relevant Research Conducted.* If specific research or external references are available, they are noted here.

- *Potential Funding Sources.* The source of funds for the project. In most cases, this will be “Not Identified,” since specific funding strategies have not been developed. This field should be completed as a result of one of the initial tactical projects (Project 1B).

The implementation plan tactical project sheets are provided in the remainder of this section.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This section presents the overall schedule for completing the CJIS Plan. It outlines the overriding assumptions and constraints that were considered in development of the schedule, then presents the detailed Gantt chart for tactical projects over the plan period (January 2001 through July 2005).

A. ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The construction of a detailed project or plan schedule is driven first by a defined set of external and internal assumptions regarding each project. Then the schedule is further defined based upon whatever constraints there may be regarding the amount of resources, scheduling conflicts, funding availability, etc. The following assumptions and/or constraints were identified and considered in the development of a schedule for this plan.

- The core technology, workstation, and enterprise application project areas must coincide with implementation of the departmental applications.
- The state will migrate the open NCJIS network and the private NBLETS networks toward an integrated service delivery vehicle by the end of FY 2002.
- The criminal justice data publication system via the NCJIS server will be a priority over the interfaces between existing systems. This will provide the necessary vehicle for future integration projects.
- The NBLETS network migration has been completed in calendar year 2000 such that a Web-based end user interface can be implemented with 2001.
- The Prosecution Case Management System is prioritized for immediate implementation.
- The SLEUTH ACCESS law enforcement system implementation is not included in the plan, but it is assumed that the implementation is completed by the end of calendar year 2000.
- The information-sharing projects cannot start until there are at least a few fully implemented departmental systems.
- The public access project follows implementation of the criminal justice data warehouse.

If any of these assumptions and constraints, especially those projects that are external to the state, are delayed or not implemented as currently defined, they may have an overall rippling effect on the rest of the schedule.

B. SCHEDULE

EXHIBIT VIII-1, which follows this page, presents the detailed schedule for the plan. It identifies and defines the 16 strategic initiatives and 40 tactical projects, which represent the tactical portion of the implementation plan. Highlights from this schedule are:

- The schedule begins on January 1, 2001, and is completed by the end of June 2005.
- All departmental applications are fully integrated by the end of FY 2004.
- The public is able to access criminal history background system information by the end of FY 2001.

While this schedule represents a significant level of detail, it must be understood that the actual schedules for project implementation may vary considerably from the plan, based upon resource and funding availability, actual project progress, and other unknown factors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task Split Milestone Summary

ATC

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

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Project: Strategic Plan Years are fiscal years. Task  Split Milestone  Summary 

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

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Project: Strategic Plan
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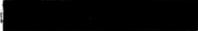
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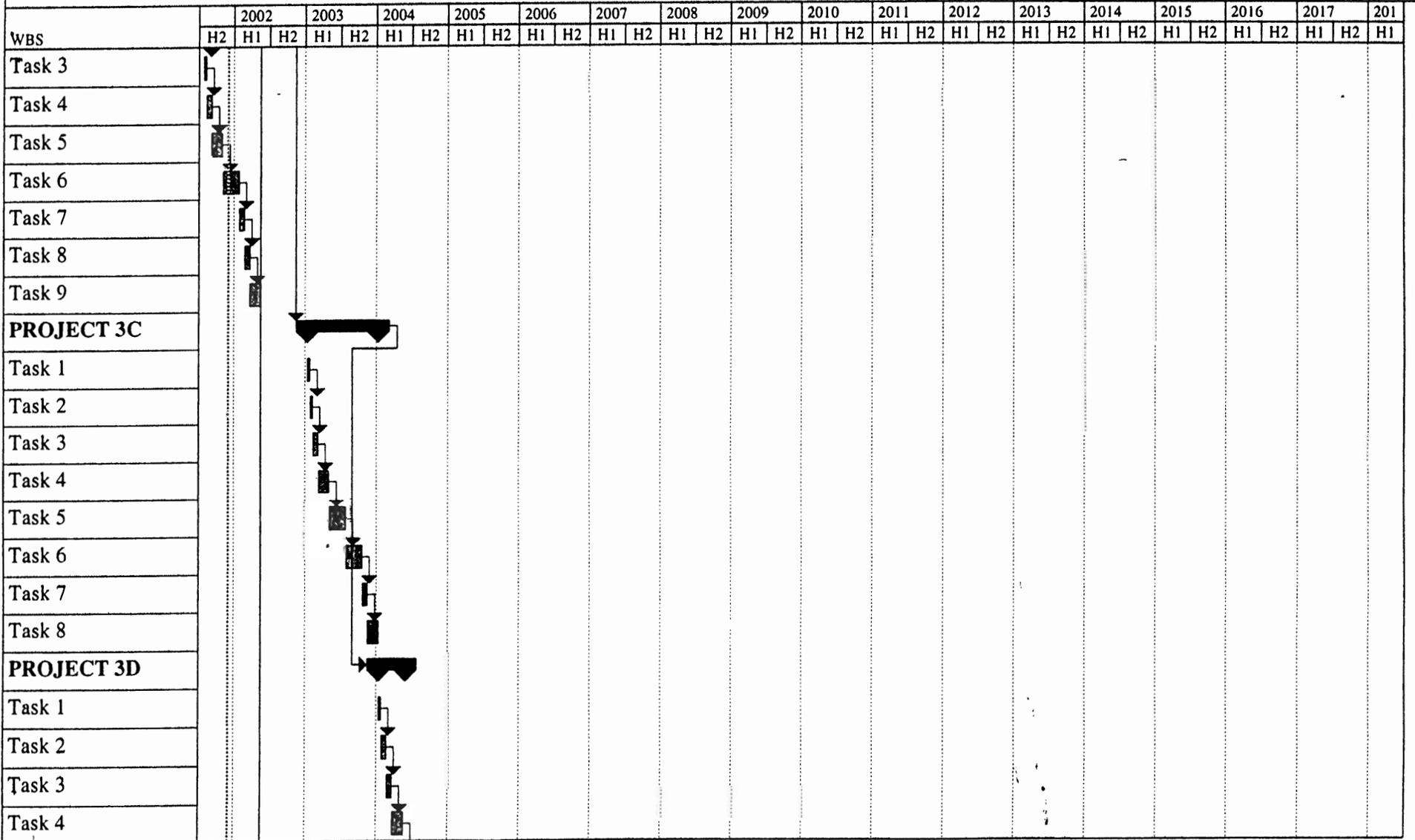
STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

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Project: Strategic Plan
Years are fiscal years.

Task  Split Milestone  Summary 

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN



Project: Strategic Plan
Years are fiscal years.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task

Split

Milestone

Summary

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

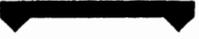
WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1			
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task [Symbol] Split Milestone ◆ Summary [Symbol]

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
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WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018			
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Project: Strategic Plan Years are fiscal years. Task  Split Milestone  Summary 



STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
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WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018			
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1				
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Project: Strategic Plan
Years are fiscal years.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002			2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1		
PROJECT 6A																																		
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task Split Milestone Summary

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1																															
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task  Split Milestone  Summary 

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		201
	H2	H1																															
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task  Split Milestone  Summary 

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1											
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Project: Strategic Plan
Years are fiscal years.

Task Split Milestone Summary

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
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PROJECT 11A	■		■		■																												
Task 1	■		■		■																												
Task 2	■		■		■																												
Task 3	■		■		■																												
Task 4	■		■		■																												
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Task 6	■		■		■																												
Task 7	■		■		■																												
Task 8	■		■		■																												
PROJECT 11B					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 1					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 2					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 3					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 4					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 5					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 6					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 7					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
INITIATIVE #12					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
PROJECT 12A					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 1					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		
Task 2					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		

Project: Strategic Plan
Years are fiscal years.

Task



Split



Milestone



Summary



STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
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WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2			
Task 3																																		
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PROJECT 12B	[Summary bar spanning from 2002 H2 to 2006 H2]																																	
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INITIATIVE #13	[Summary bar spanning from 2002 H2 to 2006 H2]																																	
PROJECT 13A	[Summary bar spanning from 2002 H2 to 2006 H2]																																	
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task [Summary bar] Split Milestone ◆ Summary [Summary bar]

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STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1																															
Task 6	■																																
Task 7		■																															
INITIATIVE #14																																	
PROJECT 14A	■																																
Task 1																																	
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Task 5																																	
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PROJECT 14B	■																																
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Project: Strategic Plan Years are fiscal years. Task ██████████ Split Milestone Summary

STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1																															
Task 8																																	
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PROJECT 14C																																	
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INITIATIVE #15																																	
PROJECT 15A																																	
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Task 5																																	
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INITIATIVE #16																																	

Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task



Split



Milestone



Summary



STATE OF NEBRASKA
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
 2000 STRATEGIC PLAN

WBS	2002			2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1		
PROJECT 16A																																		
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PROJECT 16B																																		
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Project: Strategic Plan
 Years are fiscal years.

Task Split Milestone Summary

IX. BUDGET AND FUNDING

IX. BUDGET AND FUNDING

Realization of the future business and technology vision described in this document will require a significant investment. The investments described in this section have been developed based on state criminal justice priorities and needs. These priorities and needs resulted in a series of strategic decisions outlined in Section VI. The strategic decisions established the framework for defining and sequencing the tactical projects, which in turn drive the resource investment requirements. This section outlines the specific investments required to implement the plan. It also describes potential sources of funds that may be available to support the investments contemplated in the plan.

A. ASSUMPTIONS

Budget and staffing estimates for the implementation plan are defined based upon a set of assumptions that establish parameters for the estimation process. These assumptions are listed below.

1. State Personnel

- Budgets include only incremental costs for additional permanent or temporary state government staff. Salary and benefits costs for existing staff working on projects have not been included. However, hourly estimates by type of existing state resources are provided.
- Incremental permanent staff costs include benefits and other payroll expenses (estimated at an additional 25 percent).
- State personnel hour estimates do not include time in training for users.
- State technical personnel hour estimates should be considered incremental to sustaining normal technology operations.

2. Departmental Applications

Licensed departmental applications have a 1-year warranty before maintenance fees apply.

3. Enterprise Applications and Technology Infrastructure

A high-performance shared data center, network hub, and server farm will be established within the state data center. This is an incremental growth of the existing NCJIS server environment.

4. Other

- All costs are presented in today's dollars. Inflation factors have not been applied.
- Plan budget estimates begin in January 2001. Prior expenditures in FY 2000 are not included.
- Plan estimates are incremental to current sustaining technology and operations costs.
- Technology cost-avoidance or cost-offset estimates owing to implementation of the plan are not included.
- Software and hardware maintenance costs, where applicable, are estimated at 15 percent of the license or purchase price per year, starting in the next fiscal year after installation.
- Costs do not include any telephone system equipment, recurring, or support staff costs.

The preceding assumptions were used to develop the budget estimates that follow. Additional assumptions are also documented on the tactical project description sheets in Section VII.

B. DETAILED BUDGET

The detailed budget for the CJIS Plan is based on the estimated implementation and operational costs for each of the 40 tactical projects identified in Section VII. Several views of the estimated plan budget are provided to give the reader appropriate perspective on the required investment. These views include:

- EXHIBIT IX-1, Summary Capital Budget by Project, which follows this page, presents the estimated *onetime* costs for implementation of the plan. This version of the overall budget identifies implementation funding requirements for each of the 40 tactical projects. It does not include the impact of ongoing incremental operating costs for these projects, once implemented. In addition, the items extend beyond the traditional definition of capital investment to include any onetime or temporary expenditures specifically to support project implementation.
- EXHIBIT IX-2, Summary Capital Budget by Agency, which follows EXHIBIT IX-1, provides an overview of *onetime* costs for implementation of the plan by agency. This version of the overall budget identifies implementation funding requirements organized by the participating criminal justice and technology support organizations.
- EXHIBIT IX-3, Summary Operating Budget by Project, which follows EXHIBIT IX-2, provides the estimated recurring costs of ongoing operation and maintenance of the new

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
1A	Prosecution Case Management System	\$312,500	\$51,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$364,000
1B	NIBRS Repository Upgrade	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
1C	Judges Application	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
1D	NPMIS Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
1E	DCS Mugshot System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2A	NBLETS Web Interface System	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$240,000
2B	Detainer and Jail Transportation Planning System	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
3A	Alternative Identification Standards	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
3B	AFIS Store and Forward	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
3C	AFIS and Live-Scan Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000
3D	Alternative Authentication Pilot	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
5A	CJIS Public Access Plan	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
5B	PCH Background Check System	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
5C	JUSTICE Data Publication	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,000
5D	NIBRS+ Data Publication	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
5E	NCIS Data Publication	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
5F	Driver and Vehicle Data Publication	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
5G	Jail Mugshot Image Publication	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
5H	Resource Directory Program Services	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
6A	NCJIS/PCH Interface	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
6B	Live-Scan/Jail Interface	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
6C	JUSTICE/PCH Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6D	Common Local Integration Design	\$0	\$60,000	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$95,000
6E	PCH/CTS Population Interface	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
6F	Electronic Filing Pilot	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
6G	Prosecution/NCJIS/PCH Interface	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
5I	Subscription and Notification System	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
10A	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase I	\$0	\$108,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,750
10B	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,300	\$0	\$106,300
11A	Security Plan and Design	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
11B	Security Plan Implementation	\$0	\$0	\$189,085	\$261,343	\$120,000	\$570,428
12A	CJIS Strategic Plan Update	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
12B	Administrative and Management Support	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
13A	Records Management Policy	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
14A	Technical Support Plan	\$0	\$25,000	\$42,000	\$0	\$0	\$67,000
14B	Central Web Support Tools	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
14C	Training Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15A	Standards Update	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16A	Performance Baseline Measurement	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
16B	Post Implementation Measurement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
		\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478

**STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL BUDGET BY AGENCY**

CODE	AGENCY	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
CJIS	CJIS Advisory Committee	\$407,500	\$520,250	\$441,085	\$437,643	\$135,000	\$1,941,478
DCS	Department of Correctional Services	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
NCC	Nebraska Crime Commission	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
NCC+	CJIS/Nebraska Crime Commission	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
NSP	Nebraska State Patrol	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,135,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$1,655,000
NSP+	CJIS/Nebraska State Patrol	\$75,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000
SCA	State Court Administration	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$270,000
SPA	State Probation Administration	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
		\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
1A	Prosecution Case Management System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1B	NIBRS Repository Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1C	Judges Application	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1D	NPMIS Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1E	DCS Mugshot System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2A	NBLETS Web Interface System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2B	Detainer and Jail Transportation Planning System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3A	Alternative Identification Standards	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3B	AFIS Store and Forward	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3C	AFIS and Live-Scan Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3D	Alternative Authentication Pilot	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5A	CJIS Public Access Plan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5B	PCH Background Check System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5C	JUSTICE Data Publication	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5D	NIBRS+ Data Publication	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5E	NCIS Data Publication	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5F	Driver and Vehicle Data Publication	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5G	Jail Mugshot Image Publication	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5H	Resource Directory Program Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6A	NCJIS/PCH Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
6B	Live-Scan/Jail Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6C	JUSTICE/PCH Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6D	Common Local Integration Design	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6E	PCH/CTS Population Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6F	Electronic Filing Pilot	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6G	Prosecution/NCJIS/PCH Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5I	Subscription and Notification System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10A	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10B	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11A	Security Plan and Design	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11B	Security Plan Implementation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12A	CJIS Strategic Plan Update	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12B	Administrative and Management Support	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$560,000
13A	Records Management Policy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14A	Technical Support Plan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14B	Central Web Support Tools	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14C	Training Program	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$80,000
15A	Standards Update	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16A	Performance Baseline Measurement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16B	Post Implementation Measurement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT**

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
		\$80,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$640,000

technology infrastructure and applications. Costs shown in this exhibit generally include items such as incremental permanent staff costs and software or hardware maintenance charges.

- EXHIBIT IX-4, Summary Capital and Operating Budget by Project, which follows this page, provides the estimated *onetime and recurring* costs of implementing, operating, and sustaining the new technology infrastructure and applications on an ongoing basis.
- EXHIBIT IX-5, Summary Capital and Operating Budget by Agency, which follows EXHIBIT IX-4, provides the estimated *onetime and recurring* costs of implementing, operating, and sustaining the new technology infrastructure and applications on an ongoing basis by agency.

In addition to the cost information provided in the preceding exhibits, APPENDIX C, Tactical Projects Cost Detail, provides more detailed, line-item estimates for each project. Capital (onetime) and ongoing operational costs are outlined by fiscal year, along with the internal staff resource estimates for the project.

C. INTERNAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Undertaking the changes and work identified in the 40 tactical projects will require a significant investment of internal resources. While some of the changes contemplated in this plan can be undertaken or supplemented by contract or temporary staff, it is critical that both the criminal justice agency and technology support staff participate and take ownership in the plan. If the systems delivered through this plan and its tactical projects are to be successful, they must be driven by criminal justice business needs, and the technology support organization must be well positioned to maintain and enhance the technology environment. This requires the commitment and investment of internal staff.

EXHIBIT IX-6, Summary of Internal Staff Requirements, which follows EXHIBIT IX-5, summarizes the total technical and business staff commitment needed for each project.

D. POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

This section identifies potential funding sources for the CJIS Plan. These potential sources of funds are presented for discussion purposes only and do not reflect any agreements by any party on how to fund the plan. These funding sources identify current and already-requested grant funds, as well as line items in the criminal justice community identified as full or partial beneficiary of the funds.

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SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
1A	Prosecution Case-Management System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$312,500	\$51,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$364,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$312,500	\$51,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$364,000
1B	NIBRS Repository Upgrade						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
1C	Judges Application						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
1D	NPMIS Upgrade						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
1E	DCS Mugshot System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2A	NBLETS Web Interface System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$240,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$240,000

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT**

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
2B	Detainer and Jail Transportation Planning System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
3A	Alternative Identification Standards						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
3B	AFIS Store and Forward						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
3C	AFIS and Live-Scan Upgrade						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,015,000
3D	Alternative Authentication Pilot						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
5A	CJIS Public Access Plan						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
5B	PCH Background Check System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
5C	JUSTICE Data Publication						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,000
5D	NIBRS+ Data Publication						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
5E	NCIS Data Publication						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
5F	Driver and Vehicle Data Publication						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
5G	Jail Mugshot Image Publication						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
5H	Resource Directory Program Services						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
6A	NCJIS/PCH Interface						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
6B	Live-Scan/Jail Interface						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
6C	JUSTICE/PCH Interface						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6D	Common Local Integration Design						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$60,000	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$95,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$60,000	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$95,000
6E	PCH/CTS Population Interface						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000

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SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
6F	Electronic Filing Pilot						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
6G	Prosecution/NCJIS/PCH Interface						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
5I	Subscription and Notification System						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
10A	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase I						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$108,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,750
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$108,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,750
10B	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase II						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,300	\$0	\$106,300
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$106,300	\$0	\$106,300
11A	Security Plan and Design						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT**

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
11B	Security Plan Implementation						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$189,085	\$261,343	\$120,000	\$570,428
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$189,085	\$261,343	\$120,000	\$570,428
12A	CJIS Strategic Plan Update						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
12B	Administrative and Management Support						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$560,000
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$85,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$585,000
13A	Records Management Policy						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
14A	Technical Support Plan						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$25,000	\$42,000	\$0	\$0	\$67,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$25,000	\$42,000	\$0	\$0	\$67,000
14B	Central Web Support Tools						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000



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SUMMARY CAPITAL ANDS OPERATING COSTS BY PROJECT**

PID	PROJECT	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
14C	Training Program						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$80,000
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$80,000
15A	Standards Update						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16A	Performance Baseline Measurement						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
16B	Post Implementation Measurement						
	Project Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
	Project Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000

Total Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478
Total Operating Costs	\$80,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$640,000
Total Costs	\$1,232,500	\$885,250	\$1,941,085	\$697,643	\$275,000	\$5,031,478

**STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS BY AGENCY**

AGENCY NAME	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
CJIS Advisory Committee						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$407,500	\$520,250	\$441,085	\$437,643	\$135,000	\$1,941,478
Agency Operating Costs	\$80,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$640,000
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$487,500	\$660,250	\$581,085	\$577,643	\$275,000	\$2,581,478
Department of Correctional Services						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Nebraska Crime Commission						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
CJIS/Nebraska Crime Commission						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Nebraska State Patrol						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,135,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$1,655,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$400,000	\$0	\$1,135,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$1,655,000
CJIS/Nebraska State Patrol						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$75,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$75,000	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN
SUMMARY CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS BY AGENCY**

AGENCY NAME	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
State Court Administration						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$270,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$270,000
State Probation Administration						
Agency Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
Agency Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Project Total Capital and Operating Costs	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000

Total Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$1,152,500	\$745,250	\$1,801,085	\$557,643	\$135,000	\$4,391,478
Total Operating Costs	\$80,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$640,000
Total Costs	\$1,232,500	\$885,250	\$1,941,085	\$697,643	\$275,000	\$5,031,478

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
SUMMARY OF INTERNAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

PID	Project Name	Resource Type	Estimate
1A	Prosecution Case Management System	Business User	1064
		Project Manager	804.02
		Vendor	1640
1B	NIBRS Repository Upgrade	Business User	188
		Project Manager	132
		Vendor	276
1C	Judges Application	Business User	400
		Consultant	780
		Project Manager	132
1D	NPMIS Upgrade	Business User	1304
		Consultant	184
		Contractor	1760
		Project Manager	324
1E	DCS Mugshot System	Business User	208
		Programmer Analyst	160
		Project Manager	200
2A	NBLETS Web Interface System	Business User	344
		Programmer Analyst	800
		Project Manager	328
		Vendor	840
2B	Detainer and Jail Transportation Planning System	Business User	776
		Consultant	240
		Contractor	796
		Project Manager	352
3A	Alternative Identification Standards	Consultant	320
		Project Manager	108
3B	AFIS Store and Forward	Programmer Analyst	880
		Project Manager	264
		Vendor	840
3C	AFIS and Live-Scan Upgrade	Business User	240
		Programmer Analyst	160
		Project Manager	440

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
SUMMARY OF INTERNAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

PID	Project Name	Resource Type	Estimate
3C	AFIS and Live-Scan Upgrade	Vendor	800
3D	Alternative Authentication Pilot	Business User	136
		Project Manager	160
5A	CJIS Public Access Plan	Business User	184
		Consultant	264
		Project Manager	140
5B	PCH Background Check System	Business User	304
		Consultant	80
		Contractor	704
		Project Manager	124
5C	JUSTICE Data Publication	Business User	128
		Contractor	624
		Project Manager	108
5D	NIBRS+ Data Publication	Business User	72
		Contractor	544
		Project Manager	144
5E	NCIS Data Publication	Business User	160
		Contractor	616
		Project Manager	156
5F	Driver and Vehicle Data Publication	Business User	106
		Contractor	632
		Project Manager	124
5G	Jail MugShots Image Publication	Business User	64
		Contractor	344
		Project Manager	64
5H	Resource Directory Program Services	Business User	120
		Programmer Analyst	504
		Project Manager	258
6A	NCJIS/PCH Interface	Contractor	448
		Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
6B	Live-Scan/Jail Interface	Contractor	448

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
SUMMARY OF INTERNAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

PID	Project Name	Resource Type	Estimate
6B	Live-Scan/Jail Interface	Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
6C	JUSTICE/PCH Interface	Contractor	448
		Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
6D	Common Local Integration Design	Contractor	448
		Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
6E	PCH/CTS Population Interface	Contractor	448
		Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
6F	Electronic Filing Pilot	Business User	480
		Consultant	260
		Programmer Analyst	824
		Project Manager	192
		Vendor	560
6G	Prosecution/NCJIS/PCH Interface	Contractor	448
		Programmer Analyst	488
		Project Manager	160
5I	Subscription and Notification System	Business User	106
		Consultant	80
		Contractor	400
		Project Manager	136
10A	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase I	Contractor	288
		Project Manager	120
		Technical Support	312
10B	CJIS Data Center Upgrade Phase II	Contractor	208
		Project Manager	104
		Technical Support	232
11A	Security Plan and Design	Business User	328
		Consultant	280
		Project Manager	152

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
SUMMARY OF INTERNAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

PID	Project Name	Resource Type	Estimate
11A	Security Plan and Design	Task Force	24
11B	Security Plan Implementation	Business User	760
		Consultant	408
		Programmer Analyst	744
		Project Manager	188
12A	CJIS Strategic Plan Update	Consultant	312
		Project Manager	186
		Task Force	320
12B	Administrative and Management Support	Project Director	80
13A	Records Management Policy	Consultant	304
		Project Manager	104
		Task Force	160

While some of these funds may not be available for implementation, they represent a basis for discussion. Potential funding sources are presented in two exhibits, which follow this page:

- **EXHIBIT IX-7, Summary of Potential External Funding Sources.** This exhibit shows current or requested grant funds. It does not include the local match (where appropriate) for those grants.
- **EXHIBIT IX-8, Summary of Potential Internal Funding Sources.** Line items in this exhibit are taken primarily from interviews with agency personnel and the state 5-year plan.

Finally, **EXHIBIT IX-9, Summary Cash Flow**, which follows **EXHIBIT IX-8**, shows net cash flow if all of the preceding external and internal funding sources were applied to implementation. The exhibit shows the onetime and operational investments required, offset by the potential funding sources. The cash flow exhibit presents a starting point for the development of an overall CJIS Strategic Plan funding strategy and incremental funding plan.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXTERNAL FUNDING SOURCES

Potential Funding Source	Agency	Status	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Byrne Federal Funds	NCC	Current	\$ 222,353	-	-	-		\$ 222,353
NGA Grant Funds	NCC	Current	25,000	-	-	-		25,000
VAWA Grant Funds	NCC	Current	65,833	-	-	-	-	65,833
NCHIP99 Federal Funds	NSP	Current	241,500	-	-	-	-	241,500
NeLEIS Federal Funds	NCC	Current	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
NITC Grant	NCC	Current	62,500	-	-	-	-	62,500
Byrne 5% Set Aside	NCC	Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCHIP00 Federal Grand	NSP	Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIBRS Grant	NCC	Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
CITA Grant?	NCC	Future						-
								-
								-
								-
								-
								-
								-
TOTAL		\$ -	\$ 647,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 647,186

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL INTERNAL FUNDING SOURCES

Potential Funding Source	Agency	Status	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
CJIS Legislative Budget 00-01	NCC	Current	\$ 301,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 301,821
CJIS Legislative Budget 02-03	NCC	Future	-	640,000	324,000	-	-	964,000
CJIS Legislative Budget 04-05	NCC	Future						-
Agency Budget	NSP	Current						-
Agency Budget	NSP	Future						-
Agency Budget	DCS	Current						-
Agency Budget	DCS	Future						-
Agency Budget	SCA	Current						-
Agency Budget	SCA	Future						-
								-
								-
								-
								-
TOTAL			\$ 301,821	\$ 640,000	\$ 324,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,265,821

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGIC PLAN

SUMMARY CASH FLOW

Expenditures and Funding Sources	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
Plan Capital (Onetime) Costs	\$ 1,152,500	\$ 745,250	\$ 1,801,085	\$ 557,643	\$ 135,000	\$ 4,391,478
Plan Operating Costs	80,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	640,000
Plan Investments	\$ 1,232,500	\$ 885,250	\$ 1,941,085	\$ 697,643	\$ 275,000	\$ 5,031,478
Potential External Funding Sources	\$ 1,047,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,047,186
Potential Internal Funding Sources	301,821	640,000	324,000	-	-	1,265,821
Potential Funding	\$ 1,349,007	\$ 640,000	\$ 324,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,313,007
NET CASH FLOW	\$ 116,507	\$ (245,250)	\$ (1,617,085)	\$ (697,643)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (2,718,471)

X. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

X. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

This section of the plan presents the organization structure for the continued management and operation of this multiple-agency project. The organization is defined in terms of mission, structure, communications, and rules of operation.

A. MISSION

The CJIS Strategic Plan project is managed and coordinated by the CJIS Advisory Committee. This committee's mission is to provide advice and direction on issues related to data sharing and the use of IT among criminal justice agencies. This includes establishing criteria and providing a forum for the examination of state and local CJISs, promoting coordination, promoting the use of voluntary standards, and providing technical assistance.

B. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

EXHIBIT X-1, which follows this page, presents the organization structure identified for this project. Each of the organizations and/or entities identified on this organization structure is described, along with their respective responsibilities.

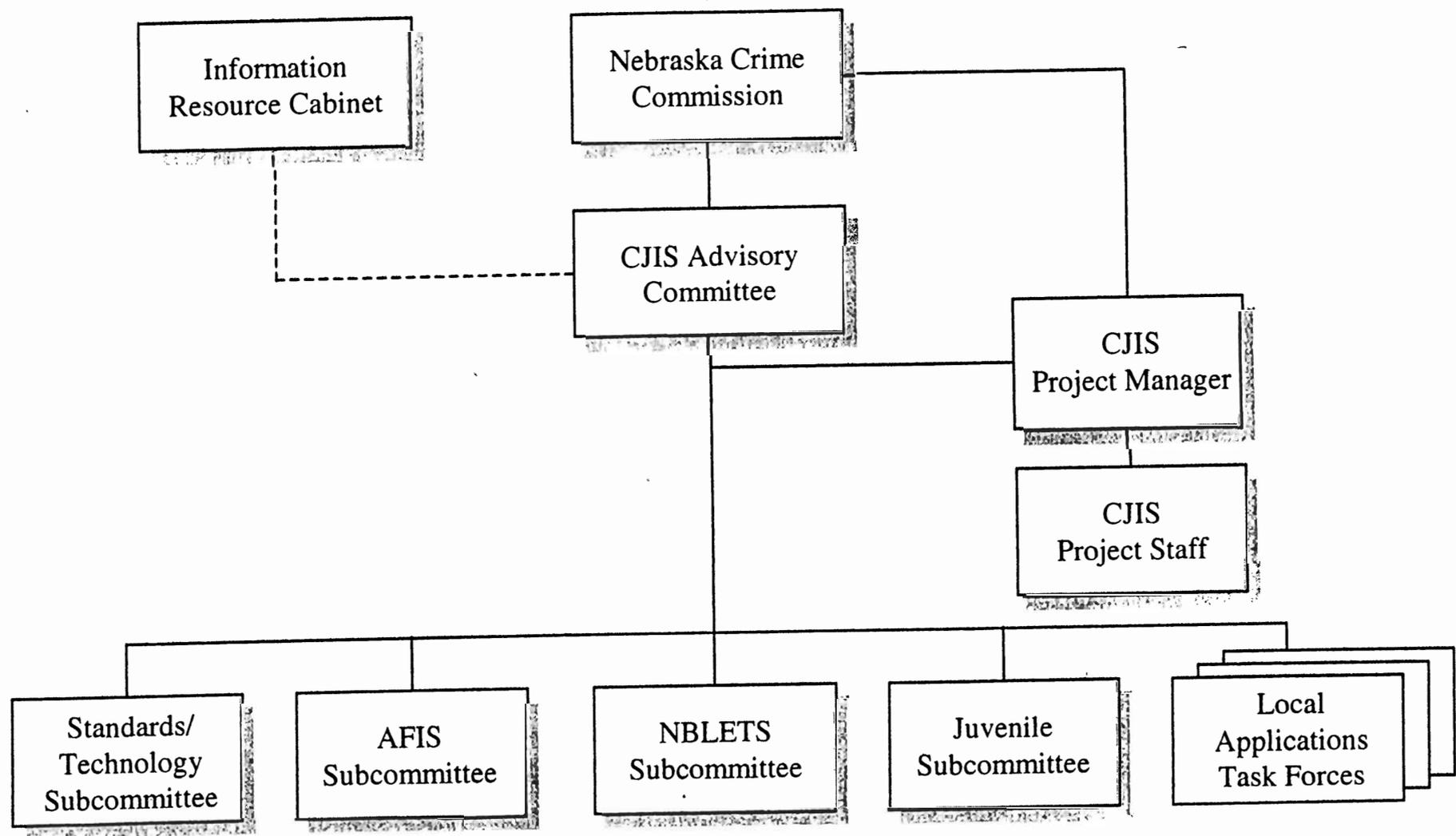
1. Nebraska Crime Commission

The NCC originally created the CJIS Advisory Committee and approved the contract for completion of this strategic plan. The responsibilities of the NCC are:

- Approve the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Approve any funding allocations from federal or state funds, unless otherwise targeted.
- Manage the budget for the Strategic Planning project.
- Authorize payments for the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Continue to sponsor and assist the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- Review and respond to the activities and recommendations of the CJIS Advisory Committee.
- Cooperate with the administering agency and CJIS project manager.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

PROJECT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



2. Information Resources Cabinet (IRC)

The IRC serves to establish goals and guidelines for development of the IT infrastructure within state government, advise the Department of Administrative Services, and make recommendations to the governor and the Legislature. This group influences the CJIS improvement efforts of the state as it addresses the needs of IT for all communities of interest (including criminal justice) in state government. IRC responsibilities for this project are to:

- Review any key technology infrastructure designs that affect state agency information systems.
- Establish enterprise goals and guidelines and technology standards for state agencies.
- Review and respond to the activities and recommendations of the CJIS Advisory Committee.

3. CJIS Advisory Committee

The CJIS Advisory Committee is composed of key CJIS stakeholders from state and local agencies. This committee's charter is to identify requirements to improve data communications among criminal justice agencies. Its role is to review and revise the CJIS Strategic Plan and provide policy direction for implementing the plan. The responsibilities of the CJIS Advisory Committee are:

- Review and advise on the overall project budget and modifications.
- Review and revise the Strategic Plan.
- Evaluate and approve technical system designs.
- Recommend projects and establish priorities.
- Review progress on all projects relating to the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Establish voluntary standards for all components of the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Approve projects prior to being requested from the Legislature.
- Approve system technical designs prior to development and implementation.
- Report progress to the Legislature on a routine basis.

4. CJIS Advisory Committee Subcommittees

To support its efforts, the CJIS Advisory Committee may elect to create a number of subcommittees or task forces to provide detailed direction of particular issues or projects. The responsibilities of the CJIS Advisory Committee task forces are:

- Provide technical guidance on the development of project areas.
- Review topical proposals and make recommendations for approval to the CJIS Advisory Committee.

5. Sponsoring Agencies

State appropriations for large projects may go to a primary sponsoring agency. The sponsoring agencies:

- Manage the project.
- Coordinate project implementation with the CJIS project manager and the CJIS Advisory Committee.

6. Administering Agency and CJIS Project Manager and CJIS Staff

The CJIS project manager reports to the administering agency, which should have experience with implementing technical projects, demonstrated success with coordinating multijurisdictional activities, and a commitment to the CJIS Strategic Plan. Responsibilities of administering agency and the CJIS project manager are:

- Develop and maintain the CJIS project management plan.
- Report project progress to interested parties.
- Review and report on planning, management, and implementation of the tactical projects of the CJIS Strategic Plan.
- Plan, manage, and implement projects under the direct control of the administering agency.
- Communicate project activities to interested parties.
- Develop the standards maintenance process and nomenclature.
- Maintain the CJIS data standards.
- Maintain the CJIS technology standards.

- Maintain the CJIS information exchange standards.
- Publish and distribute the standards.
- Cooperate with the NCC, the CJIS Advisory Committee, and sponsoring agencies.

C. PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

Interaction among the NCC, IRC, CJIS Advisory Committee, sponsoring agencies, and CJIS project manager will consist of:

- The chairperson or designated representative of the CJIS Advisory Committee will brief the NCC, IRC, and NIDCAC on the activities of the CJIS Advisory Committee and the status of the CJIS Strategic Plan and implementation.
- The sponsoring agencies shall present progress reports to the CJIS project manager, CJIS, and CJIS task forces.
- The CJIS project manager will coordinate with project sponsors, the CJIS Advisory Committee, and CJIS task forces.
- Individual members of the CJIS Advisory Committee will act as liaisons with the agencies and associations they represent.

D. CJIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OPERATING RULES

In order for the CJIS Advisory Committee to operate effectively, rules of participation and voting rights must be established. Presented below is preliminary information regarding the voting rights and participation of members on the CJIS Advisory Committee. The committee will prepare a more detailed set of bylaws for approval by the NCC.

1. Rules of Participation

Rules of participation of the CJIS Advisory Committee members are defined as follows:

- Regular meetings will be held monthly.
- Special meetings can be called by the chairperson or when three board members agree in writing that a special meeting should be held. All members must be notified and provided

with an agenda, meeting time, and meeting place in writing at least 10 days prior to the meeting.

- If either two consecutive or three cumulative meetings are missed, the board member may be replaced. This decision is the responsibility of the committee chairperson.
- If necessary, a board member may allow another member to vote for him/her by proxy.

2. Voting Procedures and Rights

Voting procedures and rights of the CJIS Advisory Committee members are defined as follows:

- Definition of a quorum – one-half of members voting either in person, by telephone, or by proxy shall represent a quorum.
- Each active member will have one, and only one, vote.
- Procedural decisions are made by a supermajority (two-thirds of voting members).
- Changes to board policy must be approved by a supermajority and submitted to the NCC for approval.

The board may take action without a meeting. To do this, a form stating the proposed action must be circulated to and signed by all board members.

XI. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

XI. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Critical success factors (CSFs) are tasks an organization must do well in order to realize the goals and completion of the strategic initiatives defined in a strategic plan. CSFs for the CJIS Strategic Plan are listed below.

A. EXECUTIVE SPONSORSHIP

Effective system implementation requires the unqualified commitment of the organizations involved. This commitment must begin with senior executive staff within NCC, NSP, DCS, and the Nebraska Supreme Court. It must be clear that the projects identified in the IT plan are an organizational priority. This must be a “knowledgeable commitment” that exhibits a shared understanding of the plan and a shared commitment of resources and leadership to implement the plan. Administrators within each functional organization must act as sponsors for plan implementation and must believe in the importance, priority, and benefits of the projects identified.

B. LOCAL INVOLVEMENT

To be successful, the functionality and design of a new application must be driven by the people responsible for performing the business functions being addressed. These people are police officers, prosecutors, judges, clerks, and corrections officers at the local level. There must be clearly identified process owners who are responsible for the operational business processes being automated and who provide the perspective of all of the functions involved in the project. Process owners must be committed to making the system successful.

C. ENTERPRISE VIEW

In the highly interactive and interdependent environment in which this project will operate, the ability to realize significant improvement will depend heavily on the willingness of all participating organizations to seek solutions that are in the best interests of the enterprise. Stakeholder organizations must take an overall perspective and seek common solutions and procedures if significant benefits are to be realized. Further, failure to establish common business practices for the same processes may result in fewer benefits being realized.

D. SHARED VISION

Stakeholders in the change process must all hold a shared view of the future. Failure to have a common sense of purpose will result in differing objectives, desired outcomes, and expectations. Each stakeholder organization within the scope of this plan should be able to embrace the plan's mission and goals as part of a shared vision for the future. This will require commitment to plan goals and objectives by senior stakeholder management and agreement that those executives will foster this shared vision within their agencies.

E. BUSINESS NEEDS

To be implemented successfully, each project in the plan must maintain a clear focus on satisfying the business needs of participants. Automated and manual systems simply enable changes in process and work flow to better serve the business. If these enabling systems become the sole focal point of plan projects, the project and participating organizations may lose sight of the business needs and anticipated benefits. Too much emphasis on technology solutions for this project (e.g., laptop computers, imaging) could cause the focus on business requirements to be diluted in the rush to introduce new technology.

F. RESOURCE COMMITMENT

Each organization must be willing to commit the resources necessary to achieve success. It is particularly important to devote human resources to implementing the plan whom senior executives and process owners are willing to empower with the detailed design and implementation of new business processes and systems. Investing adequate and appropriate resources will be critical to accurately represent all business perspectives and produce high-quality results.

G. READINESS FOR CHANGE

Appropriate effort must be invested in ensuring that everyone affected by a change is prepared to work in the new environment. This includes changes in job duties, organization and reporting structures, business processes, and technology infrastructure. Each organization within the scope of this plan must work to establish a receptive environment for change.

H. COMMUNICATION

Deliberate and frequent communication with all stakeholders is required to ensure that personnel are kept informed of plan implementation progress and intentions. Stakeholder organizations and personnel should expect “no surprises.” Numerous communication methods, tailored to the needs of specific audiences, will be required to help ensure success. Management staff in the stakeholder organizations must also be knowledgeable about the plan and play an active role in reinforcing the importance of implementing the plan with their staff.

I. REALISM

Each organization must contemplate the magnitude and rate of change it is willing to undertake and can sustain. Expectations should be high, but not unrealistic. Establishing challenging, but realistic, expectations will help lead to a change program that achieves desired results, but does not paralyze an organization and result in failure of the project and the other business systems.

* * * * *

Attention must be paid to each of these CSFs if the benefits desired through implementation of the plan are to be realized. These CSFs must be considered and factored into every initiative and project undertaken as a result of the CJIS Strategic Plan.

APPENDIX A
CJIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

CJIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. Michael Overton, Chair
Nebraska Crime Commission

Mr. Steve Worster
Nebraska Commission on Public Advocacy

Lieutenant David Dishong, Vice Chair
Nebraska State Patrol

Ms. Sarah O'Shea
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault
Coalition

Mr. Manuel Gallardo
Nebraska Parole Board

Captain Byron Patterson
Police Officers Association of Nebraska
Kearney Police Department

Mr. John Cariotto
State Court Administrator's Office

Mr. Cliff Privatt
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

Mr. Lash Chaffin
League of Nebraska Municipalities

Mr. Ed Ragatz
Lincoln Police Department

Mr. Jim Jansen
Nebraska County Attorneys Association
Douglas County Attorney's Office

Mr. Mike Thurber
County Correctional Departments
Lancaster County Corrections

Mr. Larry Dix
Nebraska Association of County Officials

Mr. Ron Bowmaster
NIDCAC
Nebraska Intergovernmental Data Services

Chief Scot Ford
Police Chiefs Association of Nebraska
South Sioux City Police Department

Ms. Lauri Smith Camp
Nebraska Attorney General's Office

Mr. Terry Lane
Douglas County Information Systems

Mr. Dennis Keefe
Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorney's
Association
Lancaster County Public Defender

Mr. Ken Gallagher
Office of Juvenile Services
Nebraska Health and Human Services

Ms. JoAnna Svoboda
Nebraska Coalition for Victims of Crime
Lincoln Police Victim/Witness Unit

Mr. Dave Wegner
Nebraska Probation Administration

Ms. Sue Zaruba, President
Nebraska Association of County Court
Employees
Hamilton County Court

Mr. Gary Anderson
Omaha Police Department

Sheriff Gregg Magee
Nebraska Sheriffs' Association
Adams County Sheriff's Office

Ms. Marlene Vetick
Clerk of District Court
Platte County Courthouse

APPENDIX B
FEDERAL INITIATIVES

FEDERAL INITIATIVES

THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (NCHIP)

NCHIP is a grant program to assist states in automating and/or improving their criminal history record systems to meet requirements introduced by the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

The Brady Act mandates that, until November 1998, firearms dealers submit a background check on an individual and not sell that person a handgun until law enforcement notifies the dealer the buyer is eligible or until 5 days have passed. After 1998, firearms dealers will perform background checks directly through the National Instant Background Check System (NICS).

The primary impacts to law enforcement of the Brady Act include:

- Increased data requirements. Law enforcement will need to be able to determine whether an individual is eligible to purchase a handgun or whether the person:
 - » Is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.
 - » Is a fugitive from justice.
 - » Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance.
 - » Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution.
 - » Is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.
 - » Was discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions.
 - » Has renounced United States citizenship.
 - » Is subject to a civil restraining order arising out of domestic or child abuse (this condition was added as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994).
- Increased volume of background checks.

The National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended by the Violent Crime Control Act, requires that records of abuse against children be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national record system.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, BJS, National Criminal History Improvement Program – Program Announcement, November 1994.

NCHIP is a grant program administered by the Department of Justice, BJS. It is designed to help states automate their criminal history record systems and improve the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and accessibility of criminal history records. The program implements the grant provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993.

The Brady Act authorized \$200 million for the grant program; the Child Protection Act authorized \$20 million. An appropriation of \$100 million was made toward implementation of the Brady Act for 1995. Of this amount, \$88 million was made available for direct award to states. The total 3-year requests made by the states in their NCHIP applications far exceeded the funds available. Accordingly, full funding for even first-year requests was not possible in most cases.

There are three basic levels of NCHIP participation. The level of participation and award amounts depend upon the condition of the applying state's records, the purposes for which funds were requested, and the impact the improvements will have on the availability of records throughout the national system.

Core Activities

Core activities focus on establishing and enhancing computerized criminal history records and on improving access to and interface between such systems and the NICS. Specifically, core activities relating to basic system development include efforts to:

- Improve the quality of criminal history (with emphasis on automation and disposition capture).
- Increase participation in the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III).
- Upgrade the accessibility of records for presale and preemployment checks.
- Increase system access to nonfelony records, particularly in areas relating to child or domestic abuse or crimes against the elderly or disabled.
- Establish an interface between criminal history record systems and any state data system that is compatible with the NIBRS.
- Ensure that information on convictions relating to stalking and domestic abuse are included in, and accessible through, the criminal history database.
- Evaluate, audit, or monitor progress in meeting legislative or program goals.

Extended Core Activities

In addition to funding core improvements to criminal history records, BJS will provide a limited amount of NCHIP funds (not to exceed \$5 million in total) to selected states to assist in the identification of persons other than felons who are prohibited from purchasing firearms. This effort will support the long-term goals of the permanent system established under the Brady Act by enhancing the effectiveness of the NICS. Funds under this effort can be used to evaluate the feasibility of accessing such records as those of individuals subject to civil restraining orders arising out of domestic or child abuse, as well as to develop protocols for interfacing with non-criminal history systems for purposes of background checks.

States are selected for extended core participation based on level of Computerized Criminal History development, participation in III, extent of automation and technical development, current efforts to interface with other categories of prohibited firearms purchasers (either within the state or interstate), and experience under the BJS Criminal History Records Improvement program.

Priority State Activities

The Brady Act requires BJS to give preference to states that have the lowest currency of case dispositions in computerized criminal history files. Five states (Vermont, Mississippi, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Maine) have almost no automated records and were designated as priority states. They will each receive \$1 million over their base NCHIP grants to further enhance their systems. These states may use NCHIP funds only to support the basic system development components of the core funding activity.

THE BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT

The Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act, enacted in November 1993 and effective in February 1994, requires that licensed firearms dealers request a presale check on all potential handgun purchasers by the chief law enforcement officer in the purchaser's residence. The check is to determine, based on available records, whether the individual is legally prohibited from purchase of the firearm. The sale of firearms is prohibited to an individual who:

- Is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.
- Is a fugitive from justice.
- Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance.
- Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or been committed to a mental institution.

- Is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.
- Was discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions.
- Has renounced United States citizenship.
- Is subject to a civil restraining order arising out of domestic or child abuse (this condition was added as part of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994).

The sale may not be completed for 5 days unless the dealer receives approval before that time. The 5-day waiting period requirement terminates by 1998, at which time presale inquiries for all firearms will be made to the NICS. The Brady Act provides that the NICS will supply information on whether receipt of a firearm would violate federal or state law. The Brady Act establishes a grant program to assist states in upgrading criminal records systems and in improving access to, and interfaces with, the NICS.

In addition, the Brady Act provides that funds from the 5 percent set-aside under the Byrne Formula Grant program may be spent for the improvement of state record systems and the sharing of records for the purposes of implementing the Brady Act.

The constitutionality of the Brady Act (specifically, the federal government's mandate that all states institute the background check requirement) is currently being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

The National Child Protection Act of 1993, as amended by the Violent Crime Control Act, requires that records of abuse against children be submitted to the FBI's national record system. The Act also encourages states to adopt legislation requiring background checks on individuals prior to their assuming responsibility for care of children, the elderly, or the disabled. The Act establishes a grant program to assist states in upgrading records to meet its requirements. Under the definition set forth in the Act, "child abuse crimes" includes crimes under any law of the state and are not limited to felonies.

THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT

In addition to amending the Brady Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993, the Violent Crime Control Act authorized a program to assist states in entering data on stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national databases. Although funding was deferred, the Act emphasizes the importance of ensuring that data on convictions for these crimes is included in databases being developed with federal funds.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OF 1994

VAMA, as enacted by the 103rd Congress, is set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796 (September 13, 1994).

VAWA reflects a firm commitment towards working to change the criminal justice system's response to violence that occurs when any woman is threatened or assaulted by someone with whom she has or has had an intimate relationship, with whom she was previously acquainted, or who is a stranger. By committing significant federal resources and attention to issues of violence against women, VAWA can respond to the needs and concerns of women who have been, or potentially could be, victimized by violence.

This program authorizes FY 1995 federal financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Units of local government; Native American tribal governments; and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service programs are eligible to apply to states for subgrants under this program. Native American tribal governments are also eligible to apply directly to the Office of Justice Programs for discretionary grants.

The impact to law enforcement agencies may include increased training, new policies and procedures, and/or increased data requirements. Impacts will vary with the strategies employed to combat violence against women.

Source: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Billing Code 4410-18-P, 28 CFR Part 90, RIN 1121-AA27, Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (DRAFT from Internet, November 27, 1996).

Definitions

"*Domestic violence*" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence (including threats or attempts) committed:

- By a current or former spouse of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- By a person who is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse.
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.

- By any other adult person against a victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies.

"Forensic medical examination" means:

- All medical diagnostic procedures performed for a sexual assault victim, including, but not limited to:
 - » Examination of physical trauma.
 - » Determination of penetration, force, or lack of consent.
 - » Patient interview.
 - » Collection and evaluation of evidence.
- The records and test results of such diagnostic procedures and evidence collection must be obtained in a manner suitable for use in a court of law.

Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women

For FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$26 million to the Department of Justice as a down payment towards assistance to combat violent crimes against women. Part T authorizes an appropriation of \$130 million for FY 1996 and increasing amounts in following years.

Thus, the \$26 million appropriation for FY 1995 is the initial step of a multiyear program designed to encourage states to implement innovative and effective criminal justice approaches to this problem. VAWA enumerates the following seven broad purpose areas for which funds may be used:

1. Training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to identify and respond more effectively to violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police and prosecution policies and services for preventing and responding to violent crimes against women.
4. Developing and improving data collection and communications systems linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for purposes of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions.

5. Developing, expanding, or improving victim services programs, including improved delivery of such services for racial, cultural, and ethnic minorities and providing specialized domestic violence court advocates.
6. Developing and enhancing programs addressing stalking.
7. Developing and enhancing programs addressing the special needs and circumstances of Native American tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women.

Additionally, by statute, 4 percent of the amount appropriated each year is available for Native American tribal governments through a discretionary program. For FY 1995, this program will fund up to 15 to 20 programs. Tribes, which may apply individually or as a consortium in order to maximize resources, are encouraged to develop programs that address their unique needs.

Eligibility Requirements Applicable to the States

To be eligible to receive grants under this program, states must develop plans that comply with the requirements set out in VAWA. Although grant amounts are limited for FY 1995, states should plan their VAWA activities with a view to implementing a continuing program over the next several years.

1. States must demonstrate how they plan to distribute their grant funds each year. At least 25 percent must be allocated to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, and 25 percent to victim services programs.
2. Priority must be given to areas within the state of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need. Need is based on population and the availability of existing domestic violence and sexual assault programs in the population and geographic area to be served. States must ensure equitable geographic distribution among urban, nonurban, and rural areas. States must also address the needs of populations previously underserved due to geographic location, racial or ethnic barriers, or special needs such as language barriers or physical disabilities.
3. In their applications, states and Native American tribal governments must certify that they (or another level of government) will incur the full out-of-pocket costs for forensic medical exams involving sexual assault victims. Additionally, each state and Native American tribal government must provide certification that its laws, policies, and practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense, that the victim bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against the

domestic violence offender or the costs associated with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order, and witness subpoena.

4. States are required to consult and coordinate with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUALLY VIOLENT OFFENDER REGISTRATION ACT

This act (known as the Jacob Wetterling Act) requires states to establish 10-year registration programs for persons convicted of certain crimes against minors and sexually violent offenses and to establish a more stringent set of registration requirements for a subclass of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as “sexually violent predators.” Impacts to law enforcement agencies responsible for registration (e.g., the NSP) include:

- Increased volume of sex offender registrations.
- Increased data requirements for “sexually violent predators,” such as:
 - » Identifying factors.
 - » Anticipated future residence.
 - » Offense history.
 - » Documentation of any treatment received for the mental abnormality or personality disorder of the offender.
- Requirement to transmit conviction data and fingerprints to the FBI. However, duplicative transmission of conviction data and fingerprints is not required at the time of initial registration if the state already has sent this information to the FBI (e.g., at the time of conviction).

Failure to comply with the requirements of this act will financially impact a state’s criminal justice improvement funds by resulting in a 10 percent reduction in the state’s Byrne Formula Grant funding.

Source: Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Billing Code 4410-01, RIN 1105-AA36, Proposed Guidelines for the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (DRAFT from Internet, November 27, 1996).

Section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 contains the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (hereafter

referred to as “the Act”). The Act provides a financial incentive for states to establish 10-year registration requirements for persons convicted of certain crimes against minors and sexually violent offenses and to establish a more stringent set of registration requirements for a subclass of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as “sexually violent predators.” States that fail to establish such systems within 3 years (subject to a possible 2-year extension) face a 10 percent reduction in their Byrne Formula Grant funding (under 42 U.S.C. 3756), and resulting surplus funds will be reallocated to states that are in compliance with the Act.

States are encouraged to submit descriptions of their existing or proposed registration systems for sex offenders in conjunction with their applications for Byrne Formula Grant funding, even prior to the expiration of the “grace period” provided by the Act for achieving compliance. Those submissions will enable the Department of Justice to review the status of state compliance with the Act and to suggest any changes necessary to achieve compliance before the funding reduction goes into effect.

To maintain eligibility for full Byrne Formula Grant funding following the 3-year grace period, states will be required to submit information that shows compliance with the Act in at least one program year or an explanation of why compliance cannot be achieved within that period and a description of good faith efforts that justify an extension of time (but not more than 2 years) for achieving compliance. States will also be required to submit information in subsequent program years concerning any changes in sex offender registration systems that may affect compliance with the Act.

The Act pertains to offenders who are convicted of offenses in the pertinent categories subsequent to establishment of the registration program. The Act does not require states to attempt to identify and impose registration requirements on offenders who were convicted of offenses in these categories prior to the establishment of a conforming registration system.

Definition of “Criminal Offense Against a Victim Who Is a Minor”

The Act prescribes a 10-year registration requirement for persons convicted of a “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.” “Minor” should be understood to mean a person below the age of 18. The definition of “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor” includes any of the following:

- Kidnapping of a minor (except by a parent) and false imprisonment of a minor (except by a parent).
- Criminal sexual conduct toward a minor. Such offenses include convictions under general provisions defining sexually assaultive crimes – such as “rape,” “sexual assault,” or “sexual abuse” – in cases where the victim is in fact a minor.

- Solicitation of a minor to engage in sexual conduct.
- Using a minor in a sexual performance. This includes both live performances and using minors in the production of pornography.
- Solicitation of a minor to practice prostitution.
- Any conduct that by its nature is a sexual offense against a minor.

The Act gives states some discretion whether to require registration for attempts to commit offenses described above. However, any verbal command or attempted persuasion of the victim to engage in sexual conduct would bring the offense within the scope of the solicitation clause and make it subject to the Act's mandatory registration requirements. The simplest approach for states would be to include attempted sexual assaults on minors (as well as completed offenses) uniformly as predicates for the registration requirement.

The Act states that (for purposes of the definition) conduct that is criminal only because of the age of the victim shall not be considered a criminal offense if the perpetrator is 18 years of age or younger.

Since the Act's registration requirements depend in all circumstances on conviction for certain types of offenses, states are not required to mandate registration for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent – as opposed to adults convicted of crimes and juveniles convicted as adults – even if the conduct on which the juvenile delinquency adjudication is based would constitute an offense giving rise to a registration requirement if engaged in by an adult. However, states remain free to require registration for juvenile delinquents, and the conviction of a juvenile who is prosecuted as an adult does count as a conviction for purposes of the Act's registration requirements.

Definition of “Sexually Violent Offense”

The Act prescribes a 10-year registration requirement for offenders convicted of a “sexually violent offense,” as well as for those convicted of a “criminal offense against a victim who is a minor.”

The term “sexually violent offense” means any criminal offense that consists of aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse or an offense that has as its elements engaging in physical contact with another person with intent to commit such an offense. In light of this definition, there are two ways in which a state could satisfy the requirement of registration for persons convicted of “sexually violent offenses”:

1. If a state has offenses in its criminal code that are designated “aggravated sexual abuse” and “sexual abuse,” it could comply simply by requiring registration for all offenders who are convicted of these state offenses, and all offenders convicted of any state crime that has as its

elements engaging in physical contact with another person with intent to commit such an offense.

2. Second, a state could comply by requiring registration for offenders convicted for criminal conduct that would violate 18 U.S.C. 2241 or 2242 – the federal “aggravated sexual abuse” and “sexual abuse” offenses – if subject to federal prosecution. Generally, 18 U.S.C. 2241-42 proscribe nonconsensual “sexual acts” with anyone, “sexual acts” with persons below the age of 12, and attempts to engage in such conduct. “Sexual act” is generally defined to mean an act involving any degree of genital or anal penetration, oral/genital or oral/anal contact, or direct genital touching of a victim below the age of 16 in certain circumstances even without penetration.

States that elect the second option do not necessarily have to refer to these federal statutes in their registration provisions, but could alternatively achieve compliance by requiring registration for the state law offenses that encompass types of conduct proscribed by 18 U.S.C. 2241-42. Moreover, a state need not define sex offenses whose scope is congruent with 18 U.S.C. 2241-42 to take the latter approach. If state law does not criminalize some types of conduct that are covered by 18 U.S.C. 2241-42, then a person who engages in the conduct will not be subject to prosecution and conviction under state law, and there will be no basis for a registration requirement.

Definition of “Sexually Violent Predator”

Offenders who meet the definition of “sexually violent predator” are subject to more stringent registration requirements than other sex offenders.

A “sexually violent predator” is a person who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes the person likely to engage in predatory sexually violent offenses.

A “mental abnormality” is a disorder involving a disposition to commit criminal sexual acts of such a degree that it makes the person a menace to others. There is no definition of “personality disorder” in the Act; hence, the definition of this term is a matter of state discretion. For example, a state may choose to utilize the definition of “personality disorder” that appears in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: DSM-IV, American Psychiatric Association, (4th ed. 1994).

“Predatory” means an act directed at a stranger or at a person with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization.

The determination whether an offender is a “sexually violent predator” is to be made by the sentencing court with the assistance of a board of experts. The Act does not require, or preclude, that all

persons convicted of a sexually violent offense undergo a determination as to whether they satisfy the definition of “sexually violent predator.” It also does not specify under what conditions such an inquiry must be undertaken. A state that wishes to comply with the Act must adopt some approach to this issue, but the specifics are a matter of state discretion.

Specifications Concerning State Registration Systems Under the Act

Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) sets out duties for prison officials and courts in relation to offenders required to register who are released from prison or who are placed on any form of postconviction supervised release (“parole, supervised release, or probation”). These duties include:

- Informing the person of the duty to register and obtaining the information required for registration.
- Informing the person that he/she must give written notice of a new address within 10 days to a designated state law enforcement agency if he/she changes residence.
- Informing the person that, if he/she changes residence to another state, he/she must inform the registration agency in the state he/she is leaving and must also register the new address with a designated state law enforcement agency in the new state within 10 days (if the new state has a registration requirement).
- Obtaining fingerprints and a photograph, if they have not already been obtained.
- Requiring the person to read and sign a form stating that these requirements have been explained.

The Act requires that additional information be obtained in relation to a person who is required to register as a “sexually violent predator.” This information consists of the name of the person, identifying factors, anticipated future residence, offense history, and documentation of any treatment received for the mental abnormality or personality disorder of the person.

States that wish to comply with the Act will need to adopt statutes or administrative provisions to establish these duties and ensure that they are carried out. These informational requirements, like other requirements in the Act, only define minimum standards, and states may require more extensive information from offenders.

The responsible officer or court shall forward the registration information to a designated state law enforcement agency. The state law enforcement agency must immediately enter the information into the appropriate state law enforcement record system and notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person expects to reside. States that wish to achieve compliance with the Act

may need to modify state record systems if they are not currently set up to receive all the types of information the Act requires from registrants.

The state law enforcement agency is also required to immediately transmit the conviction data and fingerprints to the FBI. No changes will be required in the national records system, because the Act only requires transmission of conviction data and fingerprints, which the FBI already receives. The Act should not be understood as requiring duplicative transmission of conviction data and fingerprints at the time of initial registration if the state already has sent this information to the FBI (e.g., at the time of conviction).

Annual verification of address with the designated state law enforcement agency is required for offenders generally, through the return within 10 days of an address verification form sent by the agency to the registrant. However, the verification interval is 90 days (rather than a year) for “sexually violent predators.” As noted earlier, these are baseline requirements that do not bar states from requiring verification of address at shorter intervals than those specified in the Act.

The designated state law enforcement agency is required to notify other interested law enforcement agencies of a change of address by the registrant. Specifically, when a registrant changes residence to a new address, the designated law enforcement agency must:

- Notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the registrant will reside, and
- If the registrant moves to a new state, notify the law enforcement agency with which the offender must register in the new state (if the new state has a registration requirement).

The registration requirement remains in effect for 10 years. As noted earlier, states may choose to establish longer registration periods. The registration requirement for “sexually violent predators” under the Act terminates upon a determination that the offender no longer suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that would make him/her likely to engage in a predatory sexually violent offense. This provision does not require review of the offender’s status at any particular interval. For example, a state could set a minimum period of 10 years before entertaining a request to review the status of a “sexually violent predator.”

Criminal Penalties for Registration Violations

The Act provides that a person required to register under a state program established pursuant to the Act who knowingly fails to register and keep such registration current shall be subject to criminal penalties.

Release of Registration Information

Restrictions on the release of information under this Act do not constrain the state's release of information independent of the operation of the registration system. For example, a state will normally have criminal history information about an offender and will often have current address information as part of general probation or parole supervision requirements, independent of any special requirements imposed as part of the sex offender registration system. The Act does not limit the release of such information. However, the information collected under a state registration program shall be treated as private data, except under specified conditions:

- Disclosure to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes. This exemption permits use of the information for all law enforcement purposes, including all police, prosecutorial, release supervision, correctional, and judicial uses.
- Disclosure to government agencies conducting confidential background checks. "Confidential" should be understood to mean a background check where information is disclosed to an interested party or parties – such as a background check conducted by a government agency that provides information concerning prospective employees to public or private employers – as opposed to release of the information to the general public.
- Disclosure to protect the public. The Act does not impose limitations on the standards and procedures that states may adopt for determining when public safety necessitates community notification. Releases of information for public protection purposes short of general community notification – such as giving notice about an offender's location to the victims of his offenses, or to agencies or organizations in specified categories – are also permitted.

A proviso in the Act states that the identity of the victim of an offense that requires registration under the Act shall not be released. This is to protect the privacy of victims, and its restrictions may accordingly be waived at the victim's option. The proviso applies only to paragraph (3) and does not limit the disclosure of victim identity pursuant to law enforcement uses and confidential background checks.

APPENDIX C
TACTICAL PROJECTS COST DETAIL

TACTICAL PROJECTS COST DETAIL

This appendix provides the detailed cost breakdown for each of the 40 projects identified in the integration plan. The detail sheets are organized by project, and each sheet shows internal resource investments as well as capital (onetime) and ongoing operating costs for the individual cost items in a tactical project. In addition, capital and operating costs are broken down by fiscal year for each project, and expenditures are broken down into the categories defined in the table below.

Expenditure Category	Definition
PERS	Costs associated with incremental permanent staff or temporary employees. Permanent employee benefit costs are estimated at 25 percent of salary and are included in the employee costs.
CONT	Costs associated with hiring technical or IT contractors. This includes general technical assistance, technical support, contracted installation services, contracted conversion services, quality assurance services, and technology management assistance.
SS	Services and supplies expenditures other than contractor services. This includes training costs and technology costs where the unit cost is less than \$5,000 (e.g., PCs, PC software, communications equipment, line charges). The category also includes office supplies, printing costs, and mailing charges for projects' administration and communication with stakeholders.
CAP	Capital expenditures (i.e., physical assets with a unit cost of more than \$5,000). This includes items such as computer servers, departmental applications software, communication equipment, mobile data computers, and computer peripherals (e.g., high-speed document scanners).

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PROJECT I	CATEGOR CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL / ONETIME COSTS					OPERATING COSTS	
			FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002
1A	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1A	INST	Site Installations	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1A	SW	Prosecution Software License	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1A	TNG	End-User Training	\$0	\$26,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1B	CT	Contract Customizing Services	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1B	SW	MEGG Upgrade License	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1C	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1C	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
1D	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0	0	0
1D	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	0	0	0
1E	NA	No Direct Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
2A	INST	System Installation	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	0	0	0
2A	SW	Web Interface Software License	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$100,000	0	0	0
2A	SW	Software Customization Costs	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0	0	0
2A	TNG	System Training	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	0	0	0
2B	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0	0	0
2B	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	0	0	0
3A	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	0	0	0
3B	CS	Printrack Contract	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
3B	CT	IMS Contract Programming Services	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
3C	CS	Consulting Services - Contract Negotiation	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	0	0	0
3C	CT	Printrak Contract	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	0	0	0
3D	CT	Contract Programming (Test System)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	0	0	0
3D	MISC	Pilot Hardware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	0	0	0
3D	SW	Pilot Software	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	0	0	0
5A	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5B	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5B	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0

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PROJECT I	CATEGOR CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL / ONETIME COSTS					OPERATING COSTS	
			FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002
5B	CT	Contract Programming Services - IMS	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5C	CT	Contract Programming Services - AI	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5C	CT	Contract Programming Services - IMS	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5D	CT	Contract Programming Services - AI	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5E	CS	Consulting Services	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5E	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5F	CT	Contract Programming Services - AI	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5G	CT	Contract Programming Services - AI	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5H	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6A	CS	Consulting Services - Design	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6A	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6B	CS	Printrack Contract	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6B	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6C	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6C	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6D	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6D	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$0	0	0	0
6E	CT	Consulting Services	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6E	CT	IMS Contracting Services	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6F	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0	0	0
6F	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	0	0	0
6G	CT	Contract Programming Services - AI	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
6G	CT	Contract Programming Services Vendor	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5I	CS	Consulting Services - Design	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
5I	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$0	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	CT	Technical Support Contract	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SVR	2nd Web Server, SUN 420R/RISC/(4) 450MHz/(2 9.1GB	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0

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PROJECT I	CATEGOR CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL / ONETIME COSTS					OPERATING COSTS	
			FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002
10A	SVR	Memory Upgrade	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SVR	Development Server	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SVR	Production Data Storage, 200Gb Raid5	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SVR	2nd Production Data Server	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SW	Development Server, SQL Server License	\$0	\$1,250	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SW	Soundex Software	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10A	SW	2nd Production Data Server SQL Server License	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
10B	CT	Technical Support Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	0	0	0
10B	SVR	DSS Server, Data Storage 250Gb Raid5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,800	0	0	0
10B	SVR	DSS Server	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,500	0	0	0
10B	SW	Decision Support OLAP Tools	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	0	0	0
11A	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
11B	CS	Security Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$36,000	\$36,000	0	0	0
11B	CS	Security Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$36,000	\$0	0	0	0
11B	CT	Installation and Implementation	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0	0	0
11B	MISC	Firewall Gold Support, 2hr, 24x7 Assistance Response	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Workstation, SUN Ultra 5, 256Mb RAM, 8Gb HI	\$0	\$0	\$3,345	\$3,345	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Nokia IP440 Firewall-I Server w/ QUAD NIC (2)	\$0	\$0	\$9,500	\$9,500	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Chrysalis ITS Encryption Accel Card (2)	\$0	\$0	\$3,750	\$3,750	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Appliance Firewall Device (12)	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Workstation, SUN Ultra 5, 256Mb RAM, 8Gb HI	\$0	\$0	\$3,345	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Workstation, SUN Ultra 5, 256Mb RAM, 8Gb HI	\$0	\$0	\$3,345	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Workstation, SUN Ultra 5, 256Mb RAM, 8Gb HI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,345	0	0	0
11B	SVR	Workstation, SUN Ultra 5, 256Mb RAM, 8Gb HI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,345	0	0	0
11B	SW	Checkpoint LDAP Account Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	0	0	0
11B	SW	Checkpoint V4.0 Firewall-I Module Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	0	0	0
11B	SW	Checkpoint V4.0 Firewall-I Enter Encrypt Cente Module	\$0	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	0	0	0

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PROJECT I	CATEGOR CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL / ONETIME COSTS					OPERATING COSTS	
			FY 2001	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2002
11B	SW	Real Secure Intrusion Detection and Mngt Consol (3)	\$0	\$0	\$16,800	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SW	Key Fob, 3 year tokens, \$55.03 each	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,758	0	0	0
11B	SW	Proxy Server	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SW	Software License Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	100,000	0	0
11B	SW	ACE Server, Strong Auth for 1001-2500 User	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,800	0	0	0
11B	SW	Checkpoint V4.0 Firewall Module for Appliance (12)	\$0	\$0	\$18,000	\$0	0	0	0
11B	SW	Certificate Authority	\$0	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	0	0	0
11B	TNG	End-User Training	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	20,000	0	0
11B	TNG	User Training	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	0	0	0
12A	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	0	0	0
12B	MISC	Capital Equipment	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	5,000	0	0
12B	MISC	Office Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
12B	PERM	Project Director Salary and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	80,000	80,000
12B	PERS	Project Administrative Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	40,000
13A	CS	Consulting Services	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14A	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14A	CT	Help Desk Staff	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14A	CT	Techncial Support Staff or Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14A	SW	Problem/Configuration Management Software	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	\$0	0	0	0
14A	SW	Inventory Management Software	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	0	0	0
14B	CS	Consulting Services	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14B	CT	Contract Programming Services	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14C	CS	Consulting Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
14C	PERS	Training Coordinator (.25 FTE)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	20,000
15A	NA	No Direct Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
16A	CT	Baseline Measurement Services Contract	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
16B	CT	Post-Implementation Services Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	10,000	0	0

APPENDIX D
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary provides a reference for acronyms and terms used in this document. Acronyms are defined as they are commonly used in the course of normal criminal justice and IT industry reference in the state of Nebraska.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
911-CAD	911 – Computer-Aided Dispatch System
AAMVA	American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BMH	Bureau of Mental Health
CA	County Attorney
CAP	County Automation Project
CAD	Central Dispatching Agency
CC	County Court
CID	Nebraska State Patrol, Criminal Identification Division
CIT	Corrections Information Tracking System
CITA	Criminal Justice Integration Technology Act
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
CSF	Critical Success Factor
CTS	Corrections Tracking System
CTS-ICS	Corrections Tracking System – Initial Classification Study
DC	District Court
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DCS-JV	Department of Correctional Services Juveniles System
DEF	Defense Attorney
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOH	Department of Health
DOR/HSD	Department of Roads/Highway Safety Division
DSS/ESD	Department of Social Services/Enforcement Services Division
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FIRE	Fire Stations
FY	Fiscal Year

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
GANG	Gang System (maintained by OPD)
GPC	Games and Parks Commission
IAFIS	Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System
III	Interstate Identification Index
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INTELL	Nebraska State Patrol Intelligence Division
IRC	Information Resources Cabinet
IT	Information Technology
JAIL	Jail
JARS	Jail Admission and Release System
JDF	Juvenile Detention Facility
JPO	Juvenile Probation Office
JUSTICE	Justice System
JVC	Juvenile Court
LAB	Nebraska State Patrol Criminalistics Lab
LCC	Liquor Control Commission
LEIN	Law Enforcement Intelligence Network
LEMS	Law Enforcement Message Switch
LEO	Law Enforcement Operations
LPD	Lincoln Police Department
ME	Medical Examiner
MII	Master Identification Index
NBLETS	Nebraska Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
NCC	Nebraska Crime Commission
NCHIP	National Criminal History Improvement Project
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NCIS	Nebraska Crime Information System
NCJIS	Nebraska Criminal Justice Information System
NFF	National Fingerprint File
NIBRS	Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System
NIDCAC	Nebraska Intergovernmental Data and Communications Advisory Committee
NLETC	Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
NPB	Nebraska Parole Board
NPMIS	Nebraska Probation Management Information System
NSP	Nebraska State Patrol
OJS	Office of Juvenile Services
OPA	Office of Probation Administration
OPD	Omaha Police Department
PAROLE	Parole District
PAWN	Pawn Shop
PCH	Patrol Criminal History
PMIS	Probation Management Information System
PROB	Probation District
SAC	Statistical Analysis Center
SCA	State Court Administrator
SFM	State Fire Marshall
SHOCAP	Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program
SID	State Identification Number
SSA	Social Security Administration
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting
UTC	Universal Traffic Citation
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
WAN	Wide Area Network