

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS

A MID-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON THE SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS FOR ENHANCED COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAM

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During the past three years, major strides have been taken toward improving the criminal justice information systems in New York State. In 1983, Governor Cuomo established the position of Director of Criminal Justice and appointed Lawrence Kurlander as Director. One of Mr. Kurlander's mandates was the responsibility for coordinating criminal justice information systems, both at the State and local level.

In order to accomplish this goal, Mr. Kurlander established the Criminal Justice Information Systems Improvement Project with an associated Task Force. The primary goals of the project were:

- to study existing criminal justice information systems
- establish a foundation of understanding concerning the required interaction of the various components of the system
- identify problems which interfere with required information flow.

The study process was applied to each of the nine functional areas of criminal justice:

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution
- Local Jails
- Courts
- Probation
- Correctional Services
- Parole
- Data Communications
- Support Services

Hundreds of criminal justice practitioners worked with Task Force personnel to develop a comprehensive picture of the existing array of criminal justice information systems.

When the study process was completed, those same practitioners presented recommendations for improved information sharing, both within the functional areas and between the various segments of the criminal justice community. Both the study findings and recommendations were published in documents called State I reports.

Task Force personnel consolidated all of the inter-agency problems and recommendations from the State I reports into an

inter-agency data flow document (see Appendix A). The document was carefully reviewed by the various functional area teams and was revised until the charts represented an ideal, automated system where all required data is captured once and is shared by all of the various State and local criminal justice agencies.

While the data flow document was developed to represent the ideal system for automated exchange of information between criminal justice agencies, it also serves as a preliminary plan for developing a coordinated criminal justice information system. The document identifies each required information exchange point without strictly defining the data to be exchanged or how the exchange will be brought about. This was done deliberately. The data flow document is meant to be an evolutionary document, a plan that remains flexible and capable of respond to the constantly changing needs of the criminal justice community.

It must also be recognized that any plan for restructuring the existing criminal justice information systems cannot be implemented overnight. Automation is not a magic cure to the problems with information flow. Before automation can be effective, standard procedures and forms must be developed and standard data definitions must be established and used by all criminal justice agencies. With over 1,000 criminal justice agencies in New York State, changes must be made incrementally, both within the various functional areas and then on an inter-agency basis. The consensus process, used so effectively through the study process and the development of the data flow document must continue. The planning efforts of all criminal justice practitioners must continue to consider the needs of the entire criminal justice community rather than being limited to the needs of their own functional areas.

The 1985-86 State Budget recognized the need for the State to stay in the forefront of efforts to improve criminal justice information flow. The Budget established a multi-year program, Systems Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety (SIF ECS), to develop and implement short and long term information system plans for the criminal justice community of the State. The goals of the program are:

- to automate and streamline the administrative aspects of criminal justice
- to improve the quality of information provided by State criminal justice agencies
- to promote the exchange of data among criminal justice agencies.

These goals will be achieved through a three part program of:

- Strengthening of statewide services
- Automation of criminal justice functions at the State level
- Support of standard data collection and automation at the local level.

SIFECS personnel, working with State and local criminal justice practitioners and managers, identified the following program areas as those which would provide the most immediate and long-range benefit to the criminal justice system:

- Automation. This is a necessity throughout local and State agencies. Without automation, State and local criminal justice agencies will require massive staff increases to continue to perform their mandated functions.
- Standardized forms. The forms used to collect data, from incident reporting to commitment papers, should be standardized.
- Standardized data definitions. Information exchange between every segment of the criminal justice community necessitates the use of a commonly defined set of data elements. New systems will be mandated to use the standard data definitions and existing systems, where possible, should be modified to meet the new standards.
- Accurate, comprehensive and timely data. The criminal justice system collects a tremendous amount of data. To be of value, that data must be accurate and comprehensive and readily accessible at each point in the criminal justice process.
- Communications. Increased automation and standardization magnifies the need for a unified criminal justice communications network with capabilities far beyond those currently available to the criminal justice community.
- Support. State government should support and help coordinate the development of local information systems.

These program areas are being addressed through a number of projects funded under the SIFECS program.

AUTOMATION

The Plan

The studies conducted in all of the functional areas identified increased and expanded automation as one of the major needs at each point in the system. The SIFECS program has initiated a number of projects at the State and local level to meet this need.

The Local Services Division of SIFECS has undertaken the development of several automated and manual systems in conjunction with the various study groups which were established in the areas of law enforcement, prosecution and jails. The systems were developed at prototype sites with the direct involvement of criminal justice practitioners at those sites.

Once the systems were developed, tested and refined to meet the day to day operational needs of the user group, the systems were made available, free of charge, to any criminal justice agency which expressed an interest in implementation. For automated systems, the locality was required to provide the micro computer equipment. The computer equipment is the only expense to the locality. SIFECS personnel install the system, provide the necessary training and follow-up and update and refine the systems on a regular basis. Appendix B presents a county by county breakdown of where these systems have been implemented.

The State Services Division of SIFECS is concerned with the automation and improvement of internal operations at DCJS, DFY, DOCS, Parole, Probation, SCOC and State Police. Each agency has projects under development to improve internal operations and make the agency better able to fulfill its mandated function and prepare for interface with other agencies in the future.

The Accomplishments

Micro-based Jails Management System

The micro-based Jails Management System automates all of the functions necessary to efficiently administer a small to medium size jail: admissions, releases, transportation scheduling, commissary accounts for inmates, visitors, mail and the daily population count.

Programming of the system was completed in mid-1985 after extensive work with the Jails Study Team to define a set of specifications. The system was prototyped on SIFECS provided equipment in Warren and Washington Counties. Personnel from those departments worked with SIFECS staff to test the programs.

Numerous enhancements were made to the prototype before the system was turned over as fully operational.

The Jails Management system has been installed in 10 counties.

The Future

The system is scheduled for installation in 7 additional counties in the near future.

SIFecs personnel are currently studying the feasibility of a multi-user version of the program for use by larger facilities which require more than one data entry site.

Additional reports such as the Sheriffs Annual Report to SCOC, a D and E Felony report and a School Lunch Reimbursement Report are being developed and will be implemented in 1986.

Warrant Management

One of the major problems identified by the law enforcement study process was poor warrant processing. Concern was expressed over the lack of a systematic approach to warrant processing, failure to meet due diligence requirements and the presence of significant warrant backlogs in most departments. It was also noted that not all warrant data was shared across jurisdictional lines.

The first step proposed to improve this situation was the development of an efficient manual warrant tracking system. SIFecs personnel worked initially with The Binghamton Police Department to develop both standard procedures for warrant processing as well as standard forms to document the steps that were taken to execute the warrant.

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented in 91 police departments in New York State. The State is providing the written procedures, required forms, and training, free of cost, to any law enforcement agency which expresses an interest in the system.

Reports from around the State credit the system for dramatically increasing the warrant execution rate. Yorktown PD has reported a clearance rate of 81%. The Niagara County Sheriffs Department reports a 70% clearance rate with 77% of these clearances occurring within 10 days.

A micro-computer based warrant tracking system, the Warrant History and Management System (WHAMS), has been developed and is being tested by the Albany and Schenectady Police Departments. The automated system complements the manual system and enhances

the warrant control process by providing search capabilities as well as tickler and management reports on all phases of the warrant process.

The Future

SIFECS personnel will continue to implement the manual warrant system in any law enforcement agency requesting the service. After system testing, WHAMS is initially scheduled for implementation in 21 law enforcement agencies.

Plans have also been made to test the feasibility of data exchange between WHAMS sites. This concept will be tested by the Albany and Schenectady Police Departments during October of this year.

Prosecutors DWI Case Tracking System

As a beginning step in the prosecution study effort, SIFECS personnel attempted to identify and evaluate existing micro-computer based case tracking software. As a result of this review, a Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) case tracking system, which had been developed in the private sector, was identified as fulfilling the general needs of New York State prosecutors regarding DWI cases. The system is easy to use, collects all the data required for prosecution of the case and provides all State mandated and internal reports needed to assess the success of the Statewide STOP DWI Program.

The system and general technical support for implementing and maintaining the program has been provided to eleven counties.

A standardized DWI Bill of Particulars, 710.30 Notice and Supporting Deposition has also been adopted by most of the participating counties.

The Future

Eight additional counties are scheduled for implementation as soon as their computer equipment is received.

The system will continue to be made available to any small or medium size prosecutors' office which requests the service.

Prosecution/DCJS On-Line Interface

SIFECS personnel working in the area of Prosecution helped initiate a project with DCJS and staff from the New York County District Attorney's Office to develop an on-line interface for the exchange of indictment statistic and criminal history information.

The Future

The criminal history interface will begin in the near future and is expected to substantially improve the arrest to arraignment time in Manhattan.

When the system has been developed, tested and implemented, the system documentation will be made available to any prosecutor interested in implementing the program.

CHAIRS/IS

For the past eighteen months, the Onondaga County Sheriffs Department has been working with SIFECs personnel to redesign the county wide criminal justice information system and establish an on-line interface between the Onondaga County Criminal History Arrest Information Reporting System (CHAIRS) and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The goals of the interface are to:

- Eliminate duplication in data collection by having arrest information entered at the county level and transmitted on-line to DCJS.
- Eliminate police clerical effort in preparing arrest fingerprint cards.
- Allow all arresting agencies on the CHAIRS network to have direct access to DCJS criminal history files and receive criminal history reports (rapsheets) via the local network.

The CHAIRS system was implemented in the second quarter of 1986. The system serves as a prototype for a county-wide criminal justice system linking on-line booking, the prosecutor, the jails system and probation. Common data definition standards for arrest information are being used by all participating local agencies guaranteeing compatibility with any future projects for the exchange of criminal justice information with the State or at a regional level.

Specifications and system documentation will be made available to any county considering the development of a county wide criminal justice system.

The Future - Madison County Interface

The next step in the CHAIRS project is to test the feasibility of expanding existing regional and county criminal justice information systems to serve law enforcement agencies in adjoining counties. SIFECs funding, in the amount of \$15,000

has been provided to Madison County to establish a telecommunication link between the six police agencies in the county and the CHAIRS System in Onondaga County.

This system will use and create common files such as Crime, Arrest, Warrant and Property for both Madison and Onondaga Counties. Support files such as Telephone, Alarm, Street, and Offense will be tailored to meet Madison and Onondaga requirements.

This project will serve as a model State reimbursement arrangement that may be the basis of the States' policy for promoting the multi-jurisdictional expansion of existing regional criminal justice systems.

Nassau County Chronic Alarm Abuser System

In 1984, the Task Force provided funding to Nassau County to develop system design documentation and system specifications for a Chronic Alarm Abuser System. The system assists law enforcement agencies in identifying and controlling false alarms. Answering false alarms accounts for an inordinate loss of available law enforcement patrol resources. Since these resources should be devoted to the protection of public safety, any method for identifying false requests for service should be encouraged.

The system was implemented in Nassau County in 1985.

The Future

The system documentation and specifications have been delivered to DCJS. This system documentation is available, free of charge, to other interested agencies.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Two projects have been implemented to allow receipt of better quality fingerprint cards at DCJS and to expedite the processing of those prints:

- Replace selected portions of the facsimile system
- Implement a Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)

Facsimile Equipment

The Plan

DCJS uses a complex system of telephone and microwave transmission (facsimile) for the high speed transmission of

arrest fingerprint cards from some law enforcement agencies.

The DCJS facsimile system consists of sixteen year old photofacsimile (telephone) equipment and six-year old laserfacsimile (microwave) equipment which operates 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The photofacsimile units serve as the primary fingerprint transmission mechanism for localities outside New York City. The laserfacsimile system serves as the transmission mechanism for New York City and Nassau County.

The photofacsimile receiver system is rapidly deteriorating because the chemical process used to develop the fingerprint images is corrosive. This has resulted in delays in receiving arrest fingerprints from localities. Delays in transmitting fingerprints and receiving criminal histories detract from the smooth functioning of the entire criminal justice process.

In addition, the laserfacsimile technology is becoming increasingly unreliable and is leading to a degradation in the fingerprint search.

The entire facsimile system at DCJS should be renovated or replaced.

The Accomplishments

Discussions were held with the laserfacsimile vendor to determine what could be done to renovate the system to obtain better print quality. Renovation could not guaranteed any improvement. The decision was made to stay with the laser equipment and explore other technologies in the hopes of finding a cost efficient replacement for the existing system.

To improve the photofacsimile system, funding was allocated and orders written for replacement of 16 receivers and 14 transmitters. Eight of the receivers have been installed. The remainder of the equipment will be install by the end of September 1986.

The Future

Technology being developed as part of the SAFIS project should resolve the remaining problems with the facsimile system.

Statewide Automated Fingerprint Processing System (SAFIS)

The Plan

Fingerprint comparison provides a positive identification of an individual and serves three purposes in New York State. The comparison of fingerprints taken at the time a person is arrested allows all members of the criminal justice community to

receive a verified copy of the individual's prior criminal history. Prior criminal history data will determine how a person will be handled during each step in the criminal justice process. More critical is the use of fingerprints as an investigative tool i.e., a tool used by law enforcement agencies to link fingerprints left at apparently unrelated crime scenes (latent prints) to one individual and provide the identification of that individual so he can be arrested before there is a further threat to public safety. Also of importance is the positive identification and determination of prior criminal history for individuals entering certain job sectors (non-criminal prints) such as law enforcement, child care or school bus drivers or determining the prior criminal history of individuals applying for gun permits and other governmental employment, licenses or permits.

Currently, DCJS processes arrest fingerprints, latent prints and non-criminal prints using an extremely labor intensive semi-automated fingerprint classification and comparison system. In order to improve the quality and speed of criminal, latent and non-criminal print processing, the Governor has proposed the acquisition of a Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) for New York State. The specific system proposed would involve a centralized base file of fingerprints maintained by DCJS, a communications network for the transmission of fingerprint data to DCJS, new computer based fingerprint search technology and a series of remote terminals and optional systems enhancements which would allow local departments to do their own latent print searches and comparisons.

The major advantage of the SAFIS system is the ability to strengthen criminal investigative capability throughout the State. Fingerprints left at a crime scene are often the only clue to a criminal's identity. Moreover, positive fingerprint identification dramatically improves the prospects for convictions. The existing system for identifying potential suspects is tedious and time consuming. While there is no way to determine the exact results of implementing the system in New York State, California recently implemented a similar system for latent print identification. Based on the results in California, New York State can anticipate the solution of 5,000 to 10,000 additional crimes annually.

Latent print processing can continue to be handled by those law enforcement agencies with trained latent fingerprint technicians with the advantage of searching against a Statewide rather than local files. Smaller agencies can use DCJS latent expertise. Automation of the process will allow local law enforcement and DCJS latent fingerprint technicians to process more searches and with remarkably greater accuracy.

The Accomplishments

A Policy Steering Committee, consisting of high level criminal justice representatives from every sector of the criminal justice community, has been established to assist in the thoughtful resolution of statewide policy and service issues regarding the SAFIS system.

A Project Advisory Committee, consisting of latent print experts, has been formed to provide technical support and assistance in preparing the Request for Proposal and evaluating the vendor responses.

The staff to implement the SAFIS system has been hired and work has begun on developing the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the system. The RFP is scheduled for release by October 1. Vendor responses are scheduled for return by December 1.

Evaluation of vendor responses to the RFP and awarding of the contract will be completed in fiscal 1986-87.

The Future

A basic system will become operational in 1987. Future enhancements to the system will be a combined effort on the part of the State and local law enforcement agencies that will extend over a three year period.

Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)

Mainframe Acquisition

The Plan

While almost all State criminal justice agencies had some degree of automation, the Department of Correctional Services and the Division of Parole were not housed on dedicated criminal justice computers and that precluded their interfacing with other State and local criminal justice agencies. Consequently, duplicate files were maintained and information passed more slowly than necessary from agency to agency or not at all. Lack of dedicated equipment and data processing staff also interfered with the ability of the two agencies to properly perform their mandated functions.

A feasibility study conducted by DOCS, in conjunction with the Division of Parole, concluded that the acquisition of a mainframe computer system, jointly controlled by DOCS and Parole was the best way to meet their joint objectives. This study was an outgrowth of findings of the DOCS, Parole and Data Communications System Review Teams.

The Accomplishments

In 1985, DOCS hired an experienced EDP management team to carry out this project and provide the EDP expertise to meet DOCS future needs. This team helped to prepare a request for proposal (RFP) for the new system, issued it, and thoroughly evaluated the vendor responses.

In late December 1985, formal announcement was made regarding the selection of computer hardware to meet the needs of both DOCS and Parole. A generalized database plan has been prepared, a comprehensive staffing plan developed and plans for location of the equipment completed. The new computer system was delivered and installed in March 1986.

The system was temporarily housed at DCJS awaiting the completion of a permanent computer site in Building #2 of the State Office Campus. The facility was completed in late August and the DOCS mainframe has been relocated to the new site.

The Future

During the rest of fiscal 1986-87, DOCS will complete the transfer of its systems to a dedicated DOCS/Parole computer system and begin new development. This process will involve:

- Migration of programs from the current OGS computer to the DOCS/Parole computer.
- Design and implementation of a joint database with the Division of Parole.
- Expansion and reconfiguration of the existing terminal network to support new applications.

Expansion of the Population Management System (PMS)

The Plan

The Department of Correctional Services has been working for several years to implement a comprehensive inmate Population Management System (PMS). The existing PMS system provides basic admissions, release and location information. New modules should be developed to provide data on inmate disciplinary actions, education, medical data and tracking of known enemies between inmates. In addition, 1985 legislation mandated a system which would allow local jails to notify DOCS when sentenced prisoners were ready for transfer to state facilities.

The Accomplishments

The enemies and education systems were completed in the

Fall of 1985 and are currently being implemented Statewide. Both systems will have to be converted to the new machine.

The discipline system was installed in two facilities, for pilot testing, on July 28. Installation of the discipline system in other facilities will be frozen until after migration to the new computer.

The medical system has gone through preliminary analysis but has been deferred to a later date and time due to the impact of the mainframe acquisition.

A Facility Liaison, Training and Support Unit to assist in the installation and resolve post-installation problems for the new PMS subsystems will be fully operational by late July or early August.

The statewide notification system for state ready prisoners has been fully implemented with assistance of the Division of State Police and the NYSPIN system.

The Future

When migration to the new computer is completed and all of the existing programs converted to the new system, DOCS staff will finish developing and installing the medical system and continue to enhance the other modules of PMS.

Business Office Automation (BOA)

The Plan

For the past several years, support service units at DOCS facilities have experienced increasing workloads due to population expansion, changes in programs and changes in management information needs. Time keeping, payroll processing (for employees and inmates), overtime accounting and emergency purchases, among other functions, have expanded to the point where the operation must be automated or force a staff increase of approximately 175 new positions.

This project will place microcomputer configurations in facility business offices. Because the system is microcomputer-based, it will provide the facility with maximum flexibility for tailoring business application programs to facility needs. All equipment will be compatible with the Department's mainframe computer to ensure the automated transfer of data between the facility and central office.

The Accomplishments

The hiring of a new EDP management team and the acquisition

of the mainframe computer have delayed the beginning of this project.

The Future

This project will be re-initiated after the migration to the new computer is completed.

Division of Parole

The Division is working with DOCS to migrate to the new shared computer system. In addition, two other systems are being developed to improve the internal operations of the Division.

Parole Transmission Network and Retrieval (PARTNER)

The Plan

The PARTNER project was set up to provide an on-line information system for transmission of parole data between field locations, the Central Office and institutional parole offices. PARTNER will provide the staff to coordinate current systems, develop new applications to assist in the utilization of parole resources, monitor Parole Board activities and identify and monitor parolee activities such as releases and rearrests.

PARTNER is intended to reduce the cost and eliminate the delays and possible loss of material associated with the current mail system. The reduction in the time between a request for an investigation and the results being received in the facility will result in a quicker release. The resultant savings in bed space will help relieve the overcrowding of DOCS facilities and, therefore, help reduce the need for new cell construction.

PARTNER will also fully incorporate all of the diverse applications under development by the Division of Parole in an on-line, real time environment.

The Accomplishments

Acquisition of the new computer and the work required to convert Parole files to a database environment, have delayed the implementation of this project.

The Future

Work will resume on this project when conversion to the new computer is completed.

Contact-Posting On-Line Entry System (C-POLES)

The Plan

The ability to monitor parole officer compliance in terms of the number of contacts afforded a given case is important to both the service delivery and community protection objectives of the Division. The Division, in the system review process, identified the lack of contact information as a serious system deficiency. Failure of a parolee to make mandated contacts with a parole officer is an indication of potential problems, many of which may pose a present or future danger to the public. In response to this critical information gap, SIFECS funded the development of a prototype contact system (C-POLES). The C-POLES system is envisioned as a network of micro computers providing for local data entry and retrieval of field reports. The summary data will be used in the evaluation and development of the Division's proposed Case Management System.

Using the prototype system, area offices will be able to enter all contact information on a daily basis. Senior Parole Officers will be able to retrieve contact information relating to either a Parole Officer or a parolee when needed. This enables the Senior Parole Officer to spot deficiencies quickly and to take corrective action. Thus, the Seniors will be provided with a tool to rapidly respond to possible problems with staff and/or the client population. Further, Area Supervisors will be able to monitor the performance of their individual units to insure compliance and provide corrective actions.

The Accomplishments

Work on the system started in January 1985. The system design was completed in April 1985 and programming was completed in August 1985. The prototype system was implemented in the Brooklyn Area Office in January and February 1986. The installation was not successful. A Parole staff member is now making the necessary modifications to the system. A second prototype installation will be attempted when the required modifications are completed. This installation is tentatively scheduled for September 1986.

The Future

Assuming a successful prototype is developed, C-POLES will be implemented in all of Parole's area offices.

Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Probation Registrant System Redesign (PRS)

The Plan

The Probation Registrant System is a data base of all adult probationers in New York State. The system allows DCJS to provide rearrest notifications to local probation offices and produces management reports for local and state level administration.

The Probation Registrant System is eight years old and no longer meets the needs of the State Division or local departments. The system review process identified major problems with the system including the untimeliness of rearrest notices, overly complicated input forms and lack of useful management reports for local offices. The entire system should be re-written.

The Accomplishments

PRS redesign is a project which requires the participation of State and local probation agencies and a full assessment of information needs. A questionnaire was distributed to all concerned parties on March 31, 1986. When a consensus is reached on the type of data to be collected, the detailed systems analysis and forms design work can be completed. Because of staffing problems at the Division, it is not possible to determine new milestone dates at this time.

A computer system was acquired in 1986 and has been fully installed. The system is being integrated into the Division's operation and the PRS system will be transferred from the DCJS computer when the redesign effort is completed.

County Automated Probation Information System (CAPIS)

The Plan

In 1984, the original Systems Improvement Project funded the development of a prototype micro computer based Probation system. The system was developed by State Division of Probation and Systems Improvement personnel in conjunction with the Franklin County Probation Department. The initial prototype contained modules for supervision, investigation and intake and generated State mandated reports as well as work documents and management reports for local probation offices.

The system was designed to be expanded module by module until all of the data needed to supervise and monitor probation cases was automated. The system was also designed to be transportable to any county which could provide the necessary

micro-computer equipment.

The Accomplishments

Under continued funding by the Division of Probation and the SIFECs program, CAPIS has been expanded from the original three module system to an eight module system which tracks Intake, Investigations, Supervision, Collections, Violations, Release on Recognizance programs, Employment and Juvenile Facilities.

The full system has been installed in 12 counties to date and several other counties have expressed an interest in acquiring the system if they can obtain the needed computer equipment from the county. Several larger counties have taken some or all of the system documentation in order to convert the system to a mainframe computer application. Probation is also in the process of converting the system to a multi-user version for some of the medium size counties which are too large to operate in a single micro computer environment.

Not only has a standard system been disseminated across the State, but there have been significant savings to local Probation Departments and subsequently to the State. The original estimate for development of an independent Franklin County Probation system was \$30,000. If all 12 counties which currently have the system had developed independently, the overall cost would have been \$360,000. Approximately \$66,500 has been expended by Probation and SIFECs to obtain the same product. This represents a savings of \$193,500. It should also be noted that the \$30,000 development estimate did not include funding for on-going modifications and updates meaning the savings are considerably more than shown above.

The Future

Probation is in the process of converting the system to a multi-user version for some of the medium size counties which are too large to operate in a single microcomputer environment.

Probation staff will continue to install the CAPIS system in any county which can provide the required computer equipment.

State Commission of Correction (SCOC)

Automation of Internal Operations

The Plan

The State Commission of Correction has the responsibility for monitoring all local police lock-ups as well as at local and State Correctional Facilities. Until early 1985, the Commission

of Correction had no internal data processing staff, equipment or capabilities to effectively meet this mandate.

The major goal at SCOC is to develop a management information system that allows the Commission to take a leadership role in providing services to the facilities defined in its legislative mandate. In addition, the system must assist the Commission in properly identifying "hot spots" and problem areas with enough speed to be able to effect them in a positive and timely manner. This is especially true in the area of inmate complaints and grievances, scheduling of training (as described in a 1984 SIC report and recent lawsuits against jail personnel), field review of facility responsiveness to SCOC imposed standards, facility profiles which outline staff, incidents and potential for problems in an institution, the need to move prisoners from crowded to less crowded facilities (substitute jail orders) and administrative areas.

The Accomplishments

The Commission obtained both equipment and data processing staff early in calendar year 1985 and work was started on a central database, the Dynamic Alert System (DAS). The initial functional description of the system included establishment of a central database, interfaces with other agencies, on-line and batch mode management reports, facility profiles and staff development data. DAS was designed to provide a tool for the early identification of potential problems within local correctional facilities before incidents develop which will threaten the local correctional facilities, correctional officers, inmates, local law enforcement or general community safety.

The initial schedule for the project outlined 15 milestones in system development. The project began in August 1985 and was scheduled for completion in March 1986. Delays in hiring staff and then problems retaining staff have seriously delayed implementation of DAS. Only four of the initial milestones have been completed. Two additional steps have been initiated, but no completion dates have been established.

As of August 1986, staff had been rehired and a new schedule has been developed for the project.

The Future

Initial file creation and access to essential data will be completed in December 1986. A fully enhanced Dynamic Alert System will be completed by the end of 1987.

Division of State Police

New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN) Improvement Project

The Plan

The system review conducted in conjunction with the Systems Improvement Project has recommended improvements to the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN). General problem areas relating to operational characteristics, system management, functionality, and ease-of-use were identified. A comprehensive study of the NYSPIN system must be undertaken to identify required system improvements and to develop a plan to implement these changes. The study must be accomplished and the plan developed in conjunction with the SIFECs program and with input from the various teams associated with the project. This project will require two years to complete.

The main thrust of the project is to introduce a "User Friendly" environment to the NYSPIN system, with emphasis on ease-of-use by those required to operate and maintain the system.

To accomplish this goal, a detailed study of the existing NYSPIN system will be conducted. This study will include:

- Conducting in-depth field visits.
- Obtaining input from user sites on the areas of the NYSPIN operation which require improvement.
- Integrating suggestions from other Task Force study efforts into an overall system improvement plan.
- Implementing short term improvements within the funding structure provided in the 1986-87 budget.
- Developing recommendations for long range system improvements and the associated funding requests.

The Accomplishments

State Police have encountered difficulties in obtaining the staff to conduct the study. Approval has now been obtained and hiring has commenced.

The Future

Once work on the project has been initiated it is anticipated that implementing NYSPIN improvements will be a multi-year project which will be closely tied to the development of

CRIMNET. Throughout the process, there will be a need for NYSPIN staffing enhancement and continued liaison with the user community.

STANDARDIZED FORMS

A major problem identified during the study process was the duplication in data collection and the lack of standard data definitions for the common data shared by the criminal justice community. Two significant steps have been taken toward resolving these problems with the completed design of a standardized arrest report and the initial design of a standard DWI arrest report. A work team will be formed in the near future to begin design work on a standardized incident report.

Standardized Arrest Report

The Plan

A major arrest process problem identified by the law enforcement study teams was the lack of standardized arrest forms and standard data definitions to cover the arrest process.

With SIF ECS backing, a design and implementation team consisting of law enforcement officials was formed to develop a standardized arrest form and a data element dictionary. Prosecutors were also consulted during the design process.

The Accomplishments

Design of the form and the standard data definitions was completed in June. The data definitions are in agreement with the common definitions developed by the Statewide Division and used in the Jails Management System and the Warrant History and Management System.

The Future

The form will be reviewed by the Chiefs of Police, the Sheriffs Associations and the Division of State Police during the summer. If approved, the form will be tested in several police agencies across the State starting in October. Full implementation of the standard arrest report is expected in April, 1987. The standard form and data definitions will be the basis for future law enforcement/SIF ECS information system development.

As with other SIF ECS products, the form will be provided, free of charge, to any police agency which cares to implement the system.

Standard DWI Arrest Report

The Plan

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system utilizes a standard form, the DWI Prosecutors Report and Supporting Deposition, which was developed in Orange County and has become a county standard.

The Accomplishments

SIFECs has been supporting this form as an unofficial standard for over a year. Almost all of the counties which have implemented the prosecutors DWI case tracking system have also elected to use the standard form.

Once approval has been obtained for the standard arrest report, the necessary steps will be taken to revise this form and receive formal approval for its distribution Statewide.

STANDARD DATA DEFINITIONS

The Plan

If computer systems are going to share information in the future, each system must define that information in the same way. The need for standardization of data definitions was identified by all of the study teams in each of the functional areas, but the teams also recognized the problems of trying to impose new standards on existing systems.

In the Spring of 1985, the State Department of Correctional Services, Parole, the New York City Criminal Justice Agency and the New York City Department of Corrections were all in the process of procuring computer equipment and developing databases. Through the efforts of the Office of the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinator, a project was initiated to form a study team to begin to develop standard definitions for defendant/inmate data. These standards will be used, initially, by the four systems currently under development. The standards will be applied to all new systems in the future and incorporated, as much as possible into existing databases.

The Accomplishments

The study team consisting of representatives of Parole, DOCS, CJA, NYC DOC, the Criminal Justice Coordinator, DCJS and NYPD have identified all of the data elements which they share and have established some standard definitions. The standard definitions which have been established have been incorporated into the Jails Management System, the Warrant History and Management System and the standardized arrest report. Programs

have been written to analyze the remaining data elements as a first step toward establishing the remaining standard definitions. The team is also discussing the various legal, quality control and physical aspects involved in electronic exchange of this type of information.

The Future

The team meets approximately once a month and will continue to function until all common data elements have been defined and incorporated into the four systems which are currently under development.

Additional teams will be formed to develop standardized data definitions for the other functional areas of the criminal justice system.

ACCURATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION

Accurate, comprehensive and timely data is the lifeblood of the criminal justice system. Each step in the system is dependent upon a knowledge of an individual's past history and actions. Four separate projects have been initiated to help improve data accuracy and assure that the desired data is available and can be delivered in a timely fashion. The projects involve:

- collecting missing disposition information
- verifying questionable disposition data currently on file
- establishing a Statewide Corrections History File
- redesigning the Statewide criminal history database maintained by DCJS.

Missing Disposition Collection

The Plan

Ongoing efforts between the Office of Court Administration (OCA) and the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) have resulted in an increased rate of reporting final case disposition data to DCJS's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) file. This has resulted in an improvement in the quality of rap sheets by reducing the number of reported arrests without disposition information. Improved collection efforts, however, have done nothing in capturing historic disposition information which is missing from the DCJS files.

A joint pilot project to collect missing dispositions was initiated between OCA and DCJS in 1984. The objectives of the

project are to identify missing dispositions for arrests which occurred between 1977 and 1983.

Given the resources which could be provided to the project, it was estimated that the collection effort would take about five and one half years.

The specific provisions of the OCA/DCJS agreement include:

-OCA will manage the project

-DCJS and OCA will jointly prepare coordinated missing disposition lists for each court in order to minimize the required field collection effort.

-Temporary DCJS field staff, working under the supervision of OCA, will collect the missing disposition data.

-The disposition data will be entered into the OCA computer system and transmitted electronically to DCJS's computerized criminal history file using the existing OCA/DCJS computer interface.

The Accomplishments

454,977 dispositions for arrests occurring between 1977 and 1983 were identified as missing from the DCJS files. Collection work began in mid-1984. Through July 1986, data on 88,607 of these dispositions had been collected and updated to the DCJS files.

The Future

OCA and DCJS will continue to work together to collect missing historic dispositions and improve the current disposition collection interface. No end date for this project has been established.

Disposition Verification Project

The Plan

This project is being carried out at the direction of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Judge Constance Baker Motley presiding. The order resulted from a suit brought by the Legal Aid Society of New York City in 1975 (Tatum vs. Rogers). On June 26, 1979, the court directed DCJS to conduct a feasibility study for correcting errors in the criminal history system and to collect court dispositions for those arrests which lacked disposition data. After reviewing the feasibility study, the court directed that DCJS verify the

accuracy and correct any errors in the 486,323 dispositions received by DCJS from the Office of Court Administration (OCA) via SC-500 forms from 1974 through January 1977. DCJS began this project on July 1, 1982.

The project has two components. The dispositions must first be collected from court records and then updated to the criminal history file via a clerical operation. Both the field work and correction of disposition data on the criminal history file are projects under the supervision of DCJS.

The Accomplishments

Of the 486,323 dispositions requiring verification and correction, 463,117 (95.2%) had been verified and 421,813 (91.1%) had been updated to the DCJS files through July 1986.

The Future

The verification effort is scheduled for completion in the fourth quarter of 1986. Corrections to the file should be completed by the end of the first quarter of 1987.

Creation and Maintenance of Corrections History and Jails Information Systems

The Plan

The main thrust of this project is to build a population census system and a statewide information database of individual inmate's correction history.

The population census system was designed to provide the Sheriffs and the Commission of Correction with a daily on-line transmission of inmate population and classification at each local correctional facility. For the first time, an accurate census of local jail population will be available on a daily basis. Both the Sheriffs and the Commission will use the population count data in the substitute jail order process, the process which controls the movement of inmates from overcrowded to less full jails.

The second major piece of this project is the development of a Statewide Correction History. This file will provide information to all New York State law enforcement agencies on the status of inmates at a particular time on a statewide basis, thus speeding up investigations. Sheriffs are now required by law to investigate an inmate's past correctional history. This system will provide the required data.

The Accomplishments

System design and programming, involving local jails, DSP, DCJS and SCOC, started in the fall of 1984. By early 1985, the population count module was completed and pilot testing was being conducted. The system has now been installed in every jail in the State. Population count is monitored on a daily basis. Four areas of jurisdiction: the State Commission of Correction, Division of Parole, Department of Correctional Services and the 56 county jails, are sharing the data and will use it in managing their respective resources.

Population count data are transmitted daily from the county jails via NYSPIN. Information is maintained on the DCJS computer and portions are downloaded to the computer at SCOC for analysis and planning purposes. All participating jurisdictions are able to inquire against the data files.

The Future

Primary emphasis in 1986-87 will be to implement the Corrections History System. The system, when fully expanded, will interface with the State Department of Corrections, the New York City Department of Corrections, local police lock-ups, the Commission of Correction and the Divisions of Parole and Probation. This interface will eliminate a great deal of duplicate data collection as well as expedite and enhance the inmate classification process.

The work team for this project is in the process of being chosen and will begin work in the Fall of 1986.

Statewide Computerized Criminal History System Redesign

The Plan

The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) operates the State's centralized criminal history file. This file is designed to serve as a central repository for arrest, case disposition, and sentencing information which is used to produce criminal history reports (rapsheets) on individuals.

The reviews of state and local information systems found substantial shortcomings in the existing criminal history system. Among the deficiencies were:

- The data, particularly disposition information, is incomplete.
- The primary output of the system, the rapsheet, is often difficult to read and interpret.

-The capture of data by the criminal history system often involves re-entering data that has already been entered in another system.

-The present design of the file makes statistical analysis of data difficult, time-consuming and expensive.

-The delivery of criminal history output is often untimely.

While the system reviews indicate a clear need to significantly improve the criminal history system, the ability to introduce effective change is influenced by several factors. The system contains information on over 4.5 million individuals with nearly 2 million updates processed annually. Any change must be carefully planned to avoid service disruptions. In addition, the criminal history system depends on a wide range of federal, state and local systems for the individual criminal history data elements. Any change in the criminal history system must be closely coordinated with these other systems.

The Accomplishments

This project had been initially delayed pending the approval of requested staffing and financial resources. Moreover, the assignment of key SIFECs technical staff to aid in the Parole conversion project constitutes a temporary bar to the initiation of the project.

The planned project is now expected to begin in January of 1987 if the project is approved for funding. When the project is activated the first step will be to develop a preliminary plan for redesigning the existing criminal history system. This plan must include a method for coordinating changes to local, State and Federal systems with the DCJS redesign and a phased implementation plan which will allow for the continued operation of the current criminal history system until the new system can be implemented. This becomes a more and more complex problem as local systems (especially law enforcement systems) become directly interfaced with DCJS.

As the central repository for criminal justice information in the State, DCJS is going to be heavily impacted by the development of new systems such as the Corrections History and the creation of new databases and interfaces such as the one with the DOCS/Parole computer. The agency needs to restructure the existing database to provide more timely and to incorporate data elements and definitions which are standardized throughout the New York State criminal justice community.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (CRIMNET)

The Plan

The Data Communications Study Team, consisting of representatives from the Division of State Police, Department of Correctional Services, the Office of Court Administration, the Division of Parole, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, and the Office of General Services, was formed in early 1984. The team studied existing computerized data communications systems and interfaces for all State criminal justice agencies.

In June 1984, the team issued a report on the findings of their study. A wide range of Agency specific and systemwide problems were identified in the report and a number of recommendations were made to resolve these problems. The most significant recommendation made by the study team was that they continue to function on the basis that, "The interchange of ideas, problems and problem resolution, along with a combined work effort on global issues affecting criminal justice data communications, is essential". This means that New York State now has a standing committee of data communication experts to review future data communication plans proposed by State or local agencies.

In May 1985 SIFecs sponsored a one day conference which brought together key personnel from major State and local data centers to discuss the concept of creating a single, unified data communications network to serve the criminal justice community. The consensus of the group was that a study team, consisting of knowledgeable practitioners from various State and local agencies, should be brought together to prepare a report addressing the development of a network plan.

Improved data communications is critical to the improvement of criminal justice information systems in New York State. Improved communication is necessary to expand access to data that is currently distributed in many locations and to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of data transfer.

The initial work of the Data Communications Study team indicated that the goal of a Statewide criminal justice telecommunication network is to provide a common resource to meet the data communications needs of State and local criminal justice agencies. Any network which is developed must:

- Contain the cost of data communications
- Provide a flexible, expandable and manageable system
- Provide improved service, reliability and functionality compared to existing systems.

In April, 1986 the Study Team issued their report on a "Plan for Criminal Justice Data Communications Network". The report recommends a four phase approach to developing CRIMNET:

-Phase I of the plan involves installation of high-speed pathways.

-Phase II involves the installation of an intelligent switching device in Albany; a computer which accepts messages from a number of sources and routes them to and from the appropriate systems.

-Phase III will involve placing communication processors at remote locations to act as concentrators of network services.

-Phase IV provides universal connectivity. The network must have the capacity, intelligence and security processes to allow authorized users access to any data required to perform their assigned function.

The Accomplishments

-Phase I - The Pathways

The pathways allow State and local agencies to consolidate as many as 7 individual long-distance circuits into one high-speed line. These high speed lines are capable of servicing multiple sites and agencies. The pathway concept is the first step in the development of a multi-agency, consolidated communications network. It also represents a major step in stabilizing costs and avoiding service problems brought on by the AT&T divestiture.

Installation of the pathways began in 1985 and should be completed in fiscal 1986. Pathways have been installed:

-Between Albany and Syracuse consolidating NYSPIN circuits and the DCJS Onondaga/CHAIRS interface.

-To New York City, consolidating 19 lines for Probation DCJS, NYSPIN and DOCS.

-To Buffalo and Rochester.

Pathways have been ordered for Poughkeepsie. Planning for Binghamton - Elmira and the 518 area code is still underway.

As an example of the savings which can be expected from the pathways, three pathways have been installed between Albany and New York City. These pathways have realized an annual savings

of \$142,250.

DSP, DCJS, Probation, NYCPD, Onondaga County, Monroe County and Erie County are currently connected to the pathways. Equipment has been ordered to add DOCS, Parole and OCA to the system.

-Phase II - The Centralized Data Communications Switch

Intelligent switching equipment will allow all the computer centers in Albany to link together and will provide a standard interface to all of the computer installations of the various local and regional criminal justice agencies in New York. This switching equipment will be used as a base for expanding the concept of a unified criminal justice data communications network (CRIMNET).

The installation of intelligent switching equipment expands on, and goes the next step beyond, the communications pathway project currently being implemented. The consolidation implemented by the pathways is simply a summation of the throughput rates of the individual low-speed circuits into a high-speed circuit. Individual links between each criminal justice computer and local or State agencies are still maintained and any underutilization of a circuit is incorporated into the higher speed line.

The switching equipment will provide better utilization of the pathway circuits and allow intelligent routing procedures for accessing multiple computers from a single circuit. The switching equipment will also be used for network maintenance and problem determination, as well as to provide audit trails and retrieval of volume and utilization statistics for effective network management and control.

Some major benefits of this proposal are:

- Improve the utilization of communications circuits
- Reduce the number of links required between computers
- Allow a remote computer access to all of the Albany computer centers via a single access point
- Provide terminals connected to remote computers a direct path to all the Albany databases
- Improve network management and statistical analysis
- Provide local and regional criminal justice computers with direct access to each other

-Assist in the containment of costs since the AT&T divestiture

-Provide a resource to improve criminal justice information systems.

The switching equipment will be installed in stages over the next several years with initial installation beginning in the fourth quarter of 1986. The Criminal Justice Communications Study Team will provide the expertise to develop the specification, select and install the equipment and establish operational procedures. This team will also guide the evolution of these facilities into a unified criminal justice network.

The Future

When the switching equipment has been installed and is fully operational, steps will be taken to start implementing Phase III of CRIMNET.

SUPPORT FOR LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Regionalization

The Plan

One of the primary needs of the law enforcement community is to have access to timely and accurate warrant and incident information. In order to be effective, this data should be shared between all local law enforcement agencies, the State Police, the District Attorney and local Parole and Probation officers. Given the increased mobility of the criminal population, it was felt that multi-jurisdictional sharing of crime activity information on a dedicated criminal justice computer would best meet the needs of the law enforcement community.

The Accomplishments

Pilot Regional Warrant System

In order to explore the feasibility of a regional warrant system, SIFECs personnel contacted Probation, local law enforcement, Parole and State Police for the four county area including Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties. Representatives from those agencies formed a Regional Coordinating Council. Initially the Coordinating Council was a forum for discussions on the concept of regionalization. Currently the Council is working in conjunction with the Capital District Regional Planning Commission to determine the feasibility and requirements for a regional system in the four county area.

As a result of working with the Capital District Regional Coordinating Council, SIFECs personnel were able to develop and publish a document, "A Plan for Regionalized Criminal Justice Information Management", in January 1986. The document outlines the benefits of automation, the multi-jurisdictional and interagency sharing of criminal justice information and dedicated regional criminal justice computer systems.

SIFECs supports both the development of new regional criminal justice systems, as well as, the concept of expanding existing criminal justice systems to serve multi-county needs. To date, \$15,000 in SIFECs funding has been provided to allow the six law enforcement agencies in Madison County to interface with the Onondaga Law Enforcement System to share warrant and incident data.

Capital District Warrant Strike Force

As a direct result of the spirit of cooperation created by the formation of the Capital District Regional Coordinating Council, a Capital District Warrant Strike Force was formed in May. The Strike Force consists of warrant control officers from law enforcement and probation agencies in Albany, Saratoga, Rensselaer and Schenectady Counties. Members meet monthly to exchange warrant information. As a direct result of the June meeting, a local law enforcement agency was able to apprehend a robbery suspect because of information provided by another attendee.

The Future

As soon as the WHAMS system is operational in Albany and Schenectady Police Departments, a project will be undertaken to interface the two systems so that warrant information can be shared.

SIFECs personnel are continuing to work with various regional planning commissions and existing county-wide criminal justice systems to explore the feasibility of establishing new regional data centers and expand existing systems to neighboring counties.

Technical Assistance

The Plan

The Local Criminal Justice Systems Support Group

In order to effectively move local criminal justice agencies toward standardized, automated systems, a concerted effort must be made to avoid the continuation of isolated system

development and to provide an integrated planning function. The local systems support group was formed to fulfill this function by interaction with local and state advisory and liaison boards (the Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs Associations, the District Attorneys Association, local criminal justice coordinating councils, etc.) to identify applications requiring support.

Assistance will be provided in, but not limited to, the following areas:

- Software/Hardware Clearing House
- Facilities Planning
- Feasibility Studies
- Request for Proposal (RFP)
- Data Communications Support
- Federal/State Grant Applications
- General and detailed system analysis including development of detailed system specifications, manual procedures and user manuals
- Assistance to either develop new programs or modify already developed programs for local needs
- Conduct local training
- Plan and schedule conferences for discussion of criminal justice information system plans/problems
- Provide local budget justification assistance as requested

The Accomplishments

To date, the Local System Support Group has:

- Reviewed most of the known, existing law enforcement software packages
- Assisted local criminal justice agencies in the acquisition of hardware
- Provided assistance to the Special Prosecutor for New York Criminal Justice for record automation
- Answered seventeen requests for technical assistance

from local agencies

- Assisted in the implementation of all of the Local Services Division projects outlined previously.
- Started to develop a prototype court/law enforcement interface for the exchange of warrant information. The interface will involve the Plattsburgh Police Department and Plattsburgh City Court.
- Developed a half day training course for police managers titled "Computer Familiarization and Implications for Police Managers". This course was conducted at six sessions of the Bureau for Municipal Police Executive Management Seminars.
- Coordinated discussions between the Division of Parole and the NYPD Computer Aided Robbery System (CARS) and NYPD data processing bureau which led to significant new exchanges of data.

In addition to implementing projects in the various program areas, the State I study process continues.

The Division for Youth joined the SIFECs effort this year. The agency has committed the resources to conduct the system study required by the SIFECs methodology. 44 operations were studied during April and May. The Executive Sponsor Committee received a preliminary report in June. The final report and recommendations were complete in July. A plan for future activities is being developed with the assistance of the Executive Sponsor Committee.

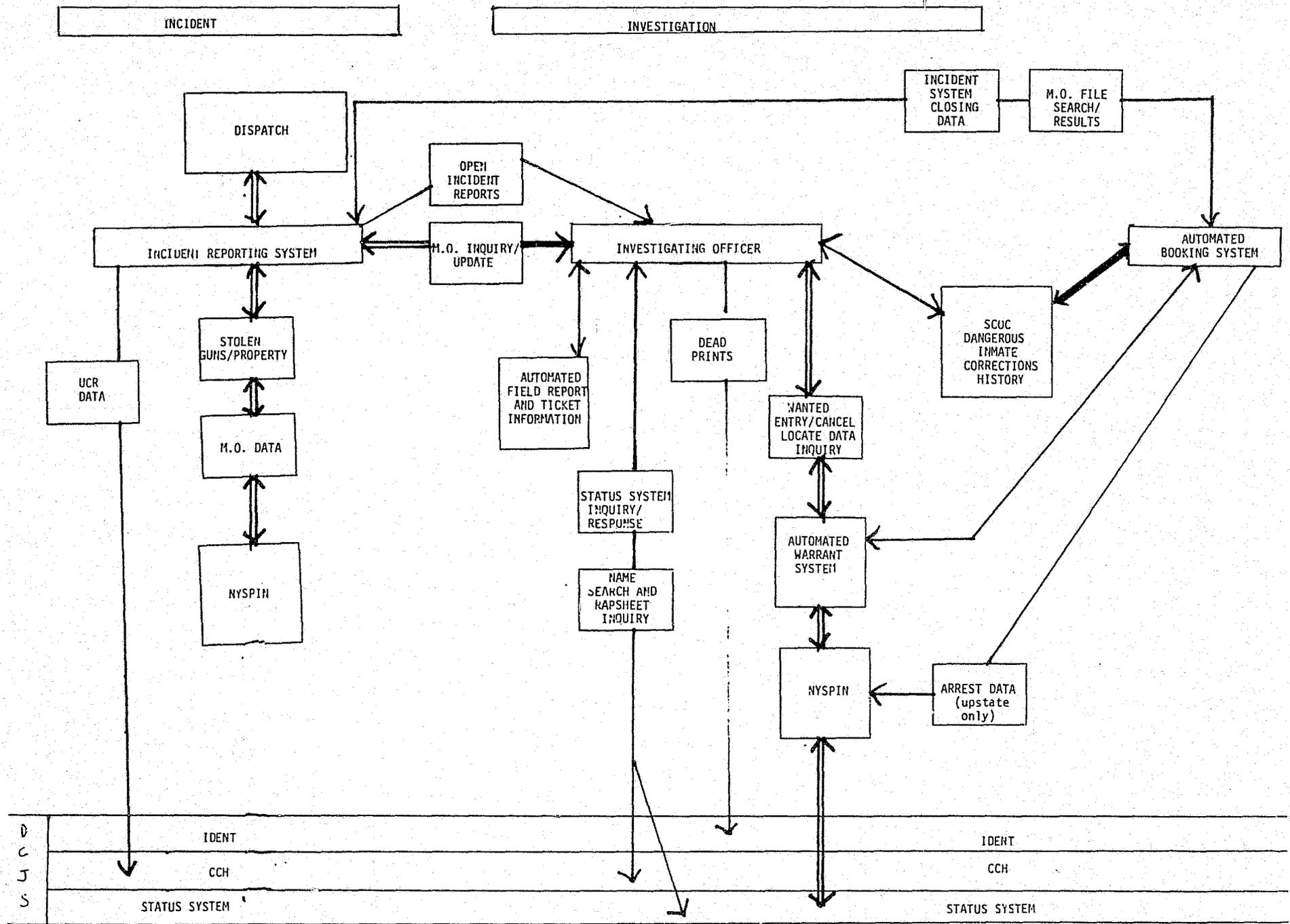
SIFECs personnel have been working since January 1985 with two study teams formed to document the area of Prosecution. A State I report for Prosecution was issued in June, 1986. A plan for implementing the recommendations of that report is being developed for Executive Sponsor approval.

While it appears that the SIFECs program is sponsoring a number of unrelated projects, each of the projects being undertaken falls within the major goals of the program and each project helps move the entire criminal justice community toward the ideal system outlined in the data flow document.

APPENDIX A

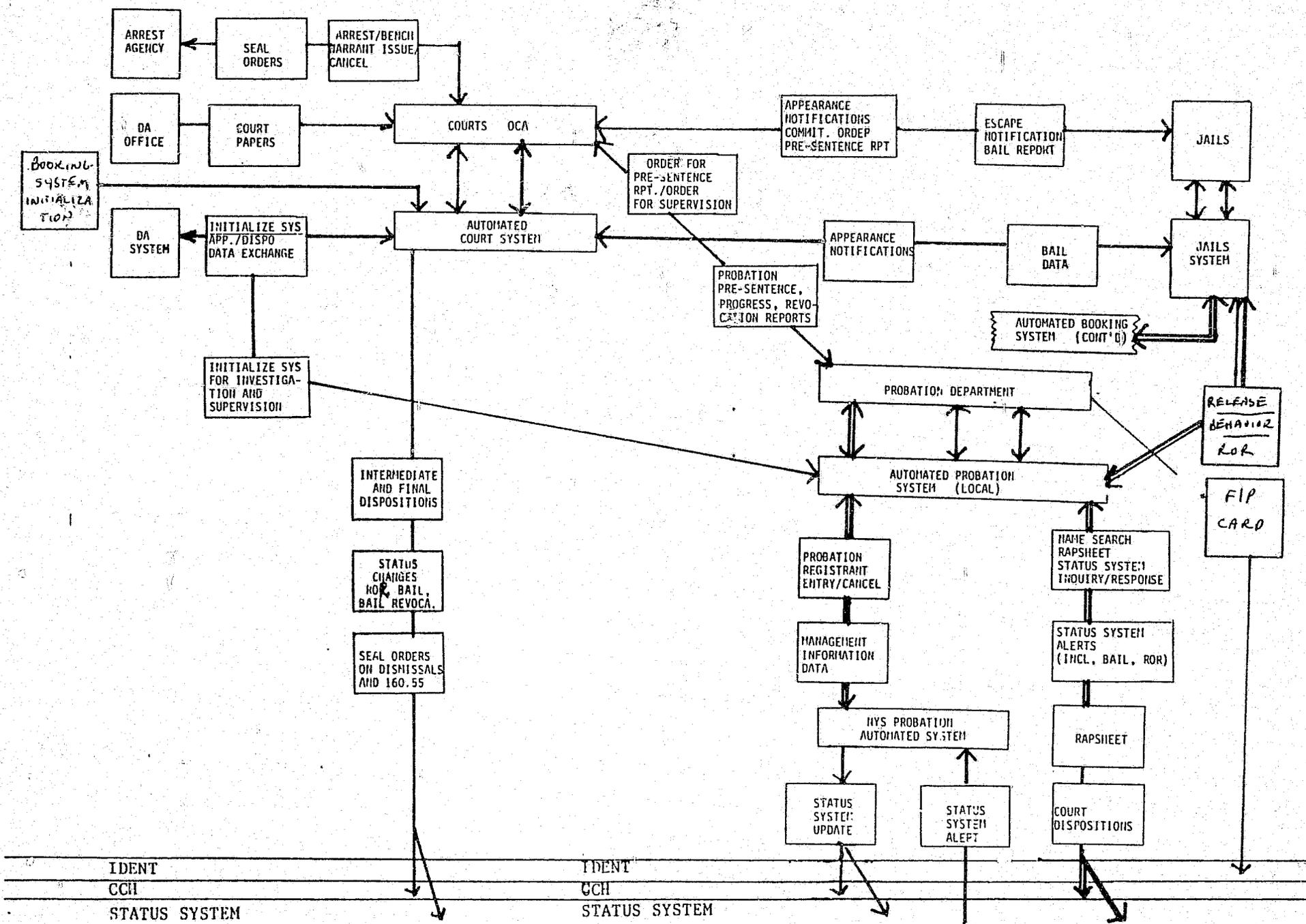
INTER-AGENCY
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

CHART 1



COURTS

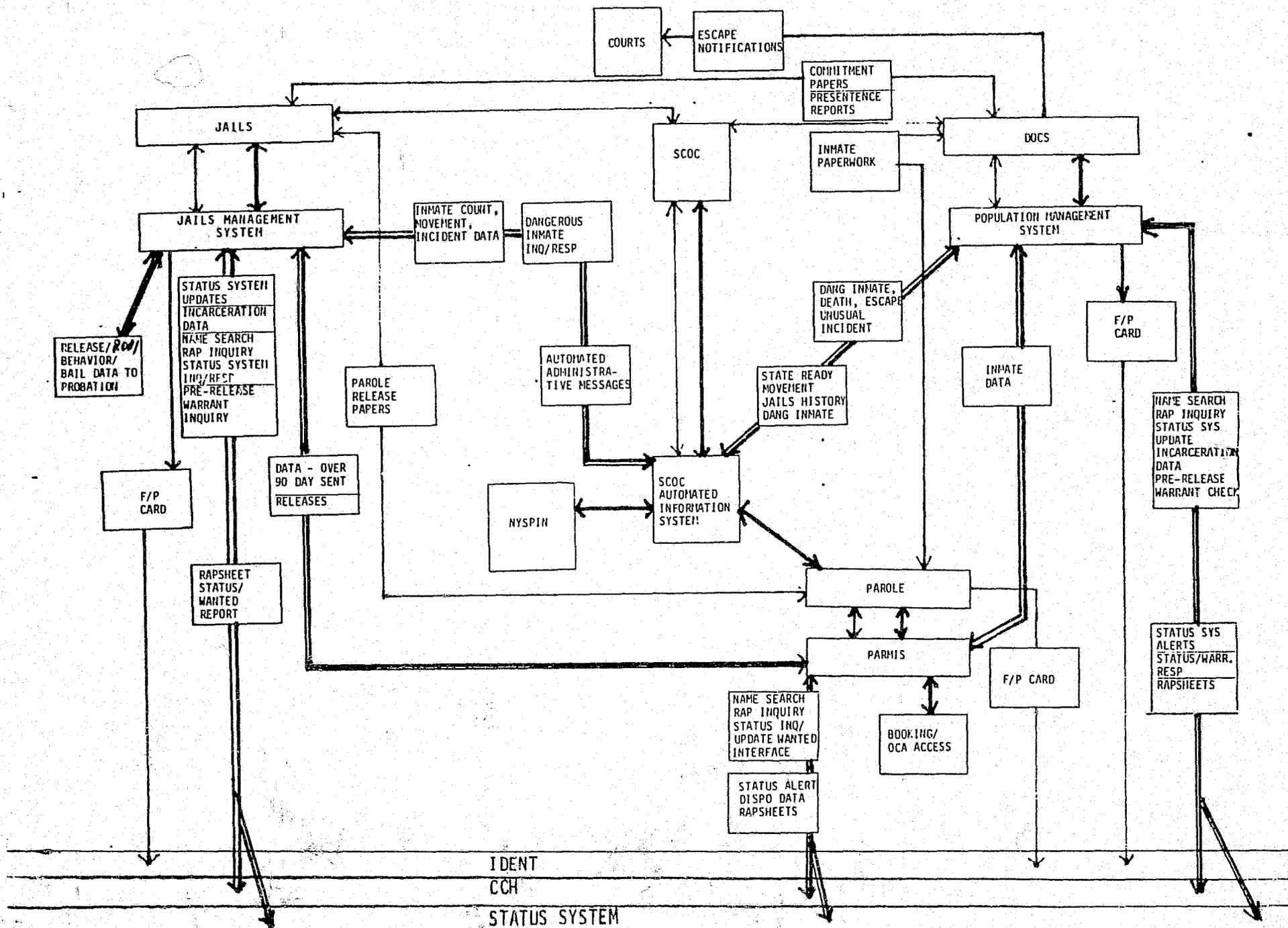
PROBATION



IDENT
CCH
STATUS SYSTEM

IDENT
CCH
STATUS SYSTEM

SUPERVISION



APPENDIX B

INFORMATION SYSTEM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR LOCALITIES

The Criminal Justice Information Systems Improvements Task Force working under the Systems Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety (SIFECS) Program has developed four programs which are available for implementation by local agencies. The programs include:

- o A manual system for tracking the warrant execution process.
- o An automated Warrant Management system which produces management and follow-up reports regarding warrant execution.
- o A micro-computer based Jails Management System.
- o A micro-computer based system for prosecutors which tracks the processing of driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases

Task Force personnel will install the systems and provide training and on-going support, free of charge, to any locality requesting the service. Localities must provide any needed micro-computer equipment.

The Division of Probation, working in conjunction with the Task Force and with limited financial assistance from SIFECS has developed a micro based County Automated Probation Information System (CAPIS) which is provided, free of charge to any county which can provide the required computer equipment. The Division provides the software, installation and training.

Task Force personnel are also available to provide technical assistance to local agencies. This assistance takes the form of determining automation needs, recommending hardware configurations to support those needs, examining existing software packages to determine compatibility with existing or proposed hardware and evaluating local programs to assure that they fulfill user needs.

Listed below is a breakdown, by county, of services which have been provided to local criminal justice agencies by Task Force personnel or through Task Force related programs.

Albany County

Eleven law enforcement agencies have implemented the manual warrant tracking system: Albany County SO, Albany PD, Bethlehem PD, Cohoes PD, Colonie PD, Coeymans PD, Green Island PD, Guilderland PD, Menands PD, Ravena PD and Watervliet PD.

Albany County(cont'd)

The Automated Warrant Management System is scheduled to be installed in Albany PD, Green Island PD, Ravena PD, and Watervliet PD.

The Jails Management System has been installed in the Albany County Jail/Penitentiary.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

The Green Island PD requested assistance in configuring a micro-computer system to support the Automated Warrant Management System. The configuration was completed in February, 1986.

Allegheny County

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Broome County

Five law enforcement agencies have implemented the manual warrant tracking system: Broome County SO, Binghamton PD, Endicott PD, Johnson City PD, and Vestal PD.

The Automated Warrant Management System will be installed in Binghamton PD and the Broome County Sheriffs Office.

Cattaraugus County

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Chautauqua County

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed in the county.

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Chemung County

The Jails Management System has been installed.

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in Elmira PD and the Sheriffs Office.

Chemung County(cont'd)

The Sheriff is scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Management System.

The county is also scheduled for installation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

Task Force personnel have been assisting law enforcement officials of Chemung and Schuyler Counties in exploring the feasibility of establishing a Regional Computerized Criminal Justice Information Management System.

Chenango County

The county has expressed an interest in implementating the Jails Management System.

Clinton County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in Plattsburg PD.

Plattsburg PD is also scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Management System.

A project agreement has been drawn up between the Plattsburg PD, the Unified Court System and SIFecs to develop a prototype interface between the Court Information System in the Plattsburg City Court and the Automated Warrant Management System in Plattsburg PD.

Columbia County

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed in the county.

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in Hudson PD, Catskill PD, the Columbia County SO and Copake PD.

Delaware County

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Dutchess County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in East Fishkill PD.

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed.

The Jails Management System has been installed.

Dutchess County(cont'd)

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

Task Force personnel are assisting the Fishkill PD in selecting an automated records management system. A needs assessment was completed and existing software package is being reviewed to find a system which best meets their needs.

The Beacon PD is in the process of acquiring an automated record management system. A needs analysis has been completed.

Poughkeepsie PD was provided with information on records management system which will run on an IBM system 36.

Dutchess County data processing is developing a central dispatching plan for the county. Task Force personnel put them in touch with personnel from another county who had just completed a similar study. We will maintain on-going contact with this project and provide any further assistance that might be requested.

Erie County

The county is scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Management System.

Task Force personnel are working with Cheektowaga PD and the Bureau for Municipal Police with regard to \$50,000 of member funding to be used for a Police Computer System.

Franklin County

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Fulton County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Fulton County Sheriffs Office and Johnstown PD.

Task Force personnel have provided the Fulton County Sheriff's Department with the names of software packages that will run on a multi-user Sperry system.

Genesee County

Task Force personnel are working with the Genesee County Criminal Justice Advisory Council to help develop, evaluate and find funding sources for a county-wide criminal justice system.

Genesee County(cont'd)

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Genesee County SO.

The Sheriff is also scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Management System and has expressed as interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Greene County

The county has installed the Jails Management System.

Herkimer County

The county is scheduled for installation of the Jails Management System.

The Sheriff is scheduled for installation of the manual warrant tracking system and the Automated Warrant Management System.

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed in the county.

Task Force personnel worked with the Sheriffs Office to configure a cost effective computer system which will allow the Sheriff to run both the Automated Warrant Tracking System and the Jails Management system.

Madison County

The county is scheduled for installation of the Jails Management System.

Six law enforcement agencies in the county will interface with the Onondaga Law Enforcement Information System (OLEIS) providing automated data sharing capabilities to both counties.

Monroe County

The county is being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

Webster PD acquired a records management system prior to Task Force involvement with the project. Task Force personnel are assisting with system implementation and obtaining additional training from the software vendor.

Montgomery County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Amsterdam PD.

The county is being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Nassau County

The Nassau County Police Department received SIFECs funding to help develop, document, and implement a Chronic Alarm Abusers system. The system helps reduce police calls to service for known alarm abusers. The system design documentation is available for dissemination to other agencies.

Task Force personnel also have a request from the Hempstead Police Department to select software for an existing computer system.

New York County

The Task Force is assisting the New York County District Attorney's Office in a Computer Data Linkage Feasibility Study. The project involves an on-line interface between the Office and DCJS for transmission of indictment statistic data and direct receipt of criminal history reports by the DA's Office.

Niagara County

Four law enforcement agencies have implemented the manual warrant tracking system: Niagara County SO, Niagara Falls PD, Lockport PD and North Tonawanda PD.

All four of these departments are also scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Management System.

The Jails Management System has been installed.

The county is scheduled for implementation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

N. Tonawanda PD requested Task Force personnel to review the Sperry Link system they have acquired. The review was conducted and suggestions made on how to improve the proposed system.

Oneida County

The Sheriff is scheduled for installation of the manual warrant tracking system and the Automated Warrant Management System.

Oneida County(cont'd)

The CAPIS system is fully operational in the Probation Department.

Onondaga County

The manual warrant tracking system is has been installed in the Sheriffs Department, Baldwinsville PD and the Cicero PD.

The county has received SIFECs funding to help develop a county-wide criminal justice information system (CHAIRS/IS). This system provides an on-line transmission link with DCJS and will also provide criminal justice information to at least one adjacent county. The portion of the system which interfaces with DCJS is operational.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

The Restitution module of the CAPIS system has been implemented by the Probation Department.

Ontario County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office, Canandaigua PD and Geneva PD.

The Sheriffs Office and Canandaigua PD are scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Tracking System.

The county has expressed an interest in installing the Jails Management System.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

The CAPIS system has been fully installed in the Probation Department.

Orange County

Ten law enforcement agencies have implemented the manual warrant tracking system: Orange County SO, Middletown PD, Montgomery Town PD, New Windsor PD, Newburgh Town PD, Port Jarvis PD, Walden PD, Goshen PD and Irvington PD. Crawford PD and Warwick Village PD are scheduled for installation of the system.

The county also implemented the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

Orange County(cont'd)

The Middletown PD requested assistance in selecting an automated records management system. A needs analysis was performed and Task Force personnel are currently reviewing software packages to determine which one will best meet their needs.

The Orange County Sheriff is considering automation. Task Force personnel discussed issues that should be considered before undertaking an automation effort with the Sheriff's staff.

Task Force Personnel are working with the Warwick PD and the Bureau for Municipal Police regarding \$25,000 of member funding to be used to install a computer system in the Department.

The CAPIS system has been fully implemented in the Probation Department.

Orleans County

The Sheriff is scheduled for implementation of the manual warrant tracking system the Automated Warrant Tracking System.

The county is scheduled for implementation of the Jails Management System.

The CAPIS system has been fully implemented in the Probation Department.

Oswego County

The county has expressed an interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

Otsego County

Oneonta PD has implemented the manual warrant tracking system. The Sheriffs Department is scheduled for installation of the system.

The county is testing the Jails Management System and has expressed an interest in implementing the system.

Putnam County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office and Putnam Valley PD. Peekskill PD is scheduled for implementation of the system.

The county is scheduled for installation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

Putnam County(cont'd)

Task Force personnel have been working with the Putnam County SO and the Bureau for Municipal Police regarding \$18,000 of member funding to be used to automate the Department.

Rensselaer County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office, Rensselaer PD, Troy PD and Schodack PD.

The county is scheduled for installation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

The county has expressed an interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

Rockland County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office, Clarkstown Town PD, Haverstraw Village PD, Nyack Village PD, Orangetown PD, Piermont Village PD, Ramapo PD, South Nyack/Grand View PD, Spring Valley PD, Stony Point PD and Suffern PD. Sloatsburg PD is scheduled for implementation of the system.

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed in the county.

The county has expressed an interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

Saint Lawrence County

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been installed in the county.

Saratoga County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office, Ballston Spa PD, Mechanicville PD, South Glens Falls PD and Waterford PD.

The county is scheduled for installation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

Schenectady County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office, Glenville PD, Schenectady PD and the Scotia PD.

Schenectady PD is scheduled for implementation of the Automated Warrant Tracking System.

Schenectady County(cont'd)

The county is scheduled for implementation of the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

The Jails Management System is scheduled for implementation.

Schoharie County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Sheriffs Office and the Schoharie PD.

Schuyler County

The Jails Management System has been installed.

Task Force personnel have been assisting law enforcement officials of Chemung and Schuyler Counties in exploring the feasibility of establishing a Regional Computerized Criminal Justice Information Management System.

Seneca County

The Sheriffs Office is scheduled for installation of the manual warrant tracking system.

Task Force personnel assisted the Waterloo PD in determining the types of automated applications that would be most beneficial to the agency. A configuration for an IBM compatible, personal computer system was also provided.

Steuben County

The county has implemented the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

The county is scheduled for implementation of the Jails Management System.

Suffolk County

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented by the East Hampton PD.

Suffolk County PD requested an analysis of auxillary police services to include the Quartermaster, supplies, the Academy and the Armourer. It was recommended that the Department utilize a database package for automation of these operations. Two packages were recommended as meeting their needs. Additionally, Task Force personnel are in the process of modifying a DCJS personnel package, designed by the Task Force, into a police personnel system. Suffolk County PD will be the test site for the new program.

Sullivan County

The county has implemented the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

The Jails Management System has been implemented.

Tioga County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in the Waverly PD and Owego PD is scheduled for installation.

Owego PD is scheduled for installation of the Automated Warrant Tracking System.

The county is scheduled for implementation of the Jails Management System.

Tompkins County

The county has expressed an interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

The CAPIS system has been fully implemented in the Probation Department.

Ulster County

New Paltz PD and Shawangunk PD have implemented the manual warrant tracking system.

The county has also implemented the prosecutors DWI case tracking system.

The county has expressed an interest in implementing the Jails Management System.

Warren County

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented in the Sheriffs Office, Glens Falls PD and Lake George PD.

The county has implemented the Jails Management System.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

Washington County

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented in the Sheriffs Office and the Hudson Falls PD.

The county has implemented the Jails Management System.

Washington County(cont'd)

The prosecutors DWI case tracking system has been implemented in the county.

SIFECs personnel provided technical assistance and equipment to provide basic office automation to the District Attorney.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

Wayne County

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented in the Sheriffs Office.

The county has implemented the Jails Management System.

Westchester County

The manual warrant tracking system has been installed in Cortlandt PD, Mount Vernon PD, White Plains PD, Greenburg PD and Buchanan PD. Port Chester PD is scheduled for implementation.

The county is also being considered as a test site for the Corrections History system.

Task Force personnel are working with the Rockland County Chiefs of Police to develop a Request for Proposal (RFP) for computer equipment to support a county-wide criminal justice system.

Assisted Suffern PD in obtaining an operating manual for a Televideo computer and provided the department with software analysis of programs compatible with their computer system.

Mount Vernon PD requested assistance in obtaining an automated records management system. Discussions were held regarding the merits of the systems they were considering and issues to be considered before automation.

Assisted the White Plains PD in reviewing a records management package. An assessment of the package was provided as well as procedures to integrate into their automation plan.

Wyoming County

The manual warrant tracking system has been implemented by the Sheriffs Office and is scheduled for implementation in the Perry PD.

The Jails Management System has been installed.

Wyoming County(cont'd)

The Sheriff is scheduled for implementation of the Automated Warrant Management System.

Yates County

The county is scheduled for implementation of the Jails Management System.