

REPORT TO THE
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
AND THE
ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
ON THE
SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS FOR ENHANCED
COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAM

January 1989

John J. Poklemba
Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioner, DCJS

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STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR
JOHN J. POKLEMB
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

January 27, 1989

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to provide you with the Systems Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety (SIFecs) Program's 1989 Report to the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Significant achievements have been made during the first four years of the SIFecs Program. All State criminal justice agencies have greatly advanced their information systems. Automation has improved the efficiency and effectiveness of agency operations. Working with hundreds of local officials and practitioners, SIFecs has also shown enormous progress in developing information to streamline the management of local law enforcement agencies, jails, and prosecutors' offices. At both the State and local levels, new bonds have been forged between Executive and Judicial information systems. We continue to break new ground in the development of cost effective data communications capabilities in criminal justice, and in the use of automated systems to provide critical information to policy makers.

The enclosed report documents this growth over the first four years of the SIFecs Program and sets a challenging agenda for inter-agency systems improvements over the next five years. Dedicated staff in local and State criminal justice agencies, and in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of government, have worked hard at improving criminal justice information systems. It is now time for us to capitalize on this investment. Our challenge in the years ahead is to improve criminal justice processing through integrating our information systems. I look forward to working with you to turn this goal into a reality.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John J. Poklemba', written over a horizontal line.

John J. Poklemba
Director of Criminal Justice

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROGRESS SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION

This report to the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee fulfills a requirement of the Report of The Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget for the 1988-1989 Fiscal Year. The reporting requirement accompanied the appropriation of approximately \$11.5 million for the Systems Improvements for Enhanced Community Safety (SIFECS) Program.

To meet the reporting requirement of the Fiscal Committees, this report outlines:

- progress of SIFECS initiatives funded since the inception of the program through to projections for 1992-93, including how projects have expanded or changed over the period;
- five year plans for the Program; and
- a fiscal summary with historical data and five year projections for appropriations, funding streams, staff, and expenditures.

The SIFECS program is nearing the end of its fourth year of large scale implementation of information systems improvements aimed at enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of criminal justice administration. In this period great strides have been made in improving criminal justice information at the State and local levels. The Progress Summary at the end of this section shows significant growth in information capabilities in all functional areas of criminal justice, and in agencies at the State and local levels.

Much of the first four years of effort has been directed toward strengthening and streamlining the operations of the individual criminal justice agencies or functional areas. At the same time, the SIFECS program has been working on major inter-agency initiatives in data standardization, data communications, and research and policy planning to set the stage for the exchange of information. The study phase of the information improvement program demonstrated that transfer of critical offender- and case-based data between agencies is needed to guide important operational and policy decisions.

With the automation efforts underway at the New York State Crime Victims Board, all State criminal justice agencies have achieved automation. In addition, local agencies have achieved great gains in automation, benefiting the State through the production of standard, timely and accurate data in law enforcement, local corrections, and prosecution.

The logical path of information improvements calls for a dual emphasis for the next phase of the SIFECS program.

- First, essential ongoing initiatives that promote the standardization and automation needed for the inter-agency exchange of information must be maintained. This includes efforts in the development of standard data definitions among all criminal justice agencies and the expanded use and development of standard forms. A significant and growing part of this effort is the development or procurement, enhancement, and maintenance of standard software.
- Second, with a foundation of automation having been achieved within State agencies, the program can move more aggressively toward activities to support the inter-agency exchange of information, such as efforts to provide a modern and efficient data communications network for criminal justice, actual application level projects to use the data exchanged, and inter-agency work to insure that policy makers in criminal justice have the information they need to guide the development of programs and policies. To realize the benefits from the inter-agency foundations that have been put in place in standardization and communications, it will be necessary for agencies to dedicate programming resources to projects entailing data exchange.

To ensure the SIFECs program has the capacity to coordinate information systems across criminal justice agencies, while at the same time preserving innovative and foundation-building inter-agency projects, it will be necessary for the SIFECs program to transition back to State agencies programs and projects that are well underway.

Below, a Progress Summary presents a condensed view of criminal justice information systems improvements over the first four years of the SIFECs Program. Section II of this report gives an overview of plans for the next five years. Section III includes a detailed discussion of progress and plans on specific project activities. Section IV presents a fiscal summary of the SIFECs Program.

PROGRESS SUMMARY

Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA)

- Created an automated system for managing local departments.
- Automated the Division's manual information systems to identify numbers of probationers by county and to respond to county data requests, manage the Alternatives to Incarceration program and improve office operations.

Division of Parole

- Acquired a secure DOCS/Parole shared mainframe computer.
- Provided resources in support of MIS unit, including a case management system and automated violation processing.

- Computerized applications that provide faster parole violator information to DOCS.
- Conserved resources/dollars and improved data security.

State Commission of Correction (SCOC)/Jails

- Acquired a minicomputer and created the MIS unit.
- Implemented systems to collect and analyze data (available local beds by county, number of sentenced and unsentenced persons, etc.)
- Implemented common admission, release, and incident definitions.
- Automated jails management in 23 counties.
- Improved information for local inmate classification.

Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)

- Acquired a secure DOCS/Parole shared mainframe computer.
- Connected the central office to all facilities.
- Acquired SUNY finance system (free of charge) for modification and use by criminal justice agencies.
- Conserved resources/dollars and improved data security.
- Worked with SCOC to improve information for local inmate classification.

Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

- Improved court disposition information on criminal histories.
- Improved fingerprint processing services to criminal justice agencies through upgrading facsimile equipment.
- Acquired hardware and software for the Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
- Completed initial analysis for a Criminal History Redesign.
- Supported development of an on-line booking system in Onondaga County.
- Developed improved criminal history delivery system for arraignment rap sheets to Manhattan District Attorney.
- Developed new arrest and disposition exchange programs in conjunction with OCA and the CRIMS project.
- Transitioned Probation Registrant System to Probation mainframe.

Crime Victims Board (CVB)

- Acquired hardware and designed software for a new claims processing system to expedite payments and link information on victim compensation to information on victim assistance programs.

Office of Court Administration (OCA)

- Expedited the development of the new court record information management system.
- Improved the exchange of arrest and disposition information between OCA and DCJS.
- Developed link between court and police information systems.

Division of State Police (DSP)

- Provided systems analysis to DOB on the procurement of hardware/-software for an automated administrative system.
- Provided analytical support to DOB on the recent mainframe upgrade.
- Funded a study of the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN).
- Identified and implemented short-term NYSPIN improvements.

Division For Youth (DFY)

- Procured hardware/software to automate classification and movement of youth in facilities.

Law Enforcement

Implemented the following manual/automated components of a Comprehensive Law Enforcement Records Management System:

- Manual Warrant Management System - 247 local agencies.
- Automated Warrant Management System (WHAMS) - 70 local agencies.
- Standard Arrest Report - 277 local agencies.
- Completed the analysis for the Arrest Case Tracking module.
- Provided warrant data links among police, courts and the State.
- Upgrade WHAMS to mainframe systems in two counties.
- Provided regional information sharing capabilities in Madison and Onondaga counties.

Prosecution

- Standard DWI Arrest Instrument - 150 users in 15 counties.
- Provided DWI case tracking system to 13 counties.
- Completed a needs/system design document for a comprehensive prosecutor's management information system.
- Provided a prosecution/police data link in Niagara County.
- Provided a data link between DCJS and New York County DA's office.
- Implemented a prosecutors' case tracking system in Rensselaer and Saratoga counties.

Data Communications

- Reduced costs and improved service by consolidating circuits on high-speed digital pathways.
- Prepared a RFQ and acquired the initial hardware and software for implementing CRIMNET.
- Created a Management Council to plan for a consolidated criminal justice data network called CRIMNET.

Coordination

- Completed a comprehensive study of all major functional areas of criminal justice and developed an overall strategy for improvement.
- Analyzed the effects of disaster on major criminal justice data processing operations.
- Standardized data definitions to transfer criminal justice data.
- Provided technical assistance/training to State and local agencies.

Research and Policy Planning

- Created an Advisory Board composed of 10 major State agencies to link policy concerns to information improvements.
- Provided the Criminal Justice Sub-Cabinet and Director of Criminal Justice with three reports that identified ways to improve research and analysis.
- Completed State I analysis of research and analytic capabilities and made recommendations for improvement.

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II. THE NEXT FIVE YEARS — SYSTEMIC AND STRATEGIC

The Progress Summary outlines the growth of information systems in criminal justice over the first four years of the SIFECs Program. During these years hundreds of individuals in criminal justice agencies and associations across the State worked together to establish the essential groundwork for the inter-agency exchange of data. This includes:

- establishing a network for dialogue among criminal justice agencies;
- developing the essential automation in State criminal justice agencies;
- improving information in local criminal justice agencies through standard systems;
- doing the preliminary study, planning, inter-agency coordination, and implementation to put in place a statewide criminal justice data communications network;
- conducting the initial studies and planning for integrating research and policy planning information needs with systems improvements;
- sponsoring and supporting the dedication of programming resources to applications of inter-agency importance;
- taking major strides in developing common data definitions and standards for the electronic transfer of information among agencies at different levels and in separate branches of government;
- achieving progress integrating information produced by the Judicial and Executive branches of government, both at a local level and at a State level; and
- demonstrating that regionalization of criminal justice information at the local level is a viable and efficient solution to information problems.

This section outlines the activities of the SIFECs Program over the next five years. The course of criminal justice information systems improvements will be **SYSTEMIC** and **STRATEGIC**. The five year plans outlined below are characterized as **systemic** because improvements in information are enabling New York, for the first time, to view the many separate agencies at the State and local levels, in law enforcement, courts, and corrections as one integrated criminal justice system. Through the efficient exchange of timely and accurate information, the different functional areas of the system can work together better to accomplish the goals of the entire

system, much the same way as separate organs of the healthy human body depend on each other and work together efficiently.

For those who have long viewed New York's justice system as fragmented, with the separate agencies working out of different interests, and sometimes at cross-purposes, this is indeed a significant accomplishment. The Judicial branch of government and the Executive branch are coordinating their information systems. It no longer makes sense to conceptualize "local" and "State" information systems as independent. Agencies have shared needs for efficient data communications. New York State Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioner of DCJS, John J. Poklemba, has said, "Information systems improvements in criminal justice have been unique because they have been achieved with a vision of inter-agency data sharing, a systemic orientation."

The strategic element of the next five years flows from these systemic improvements. Using information derived from the integration of criminal justice information systems in different levels and branches of government, it is realistic to set goals that involve strategic planning for an integrated criminal justice system. As witnessed in the Research and Policy Planning developments, agencies can use each other's information to better predict their own workloads, to use existing resources more efficiently, and to increase their accountability. Decision makers have more accurate information for making choices between policy alternatives. Program development is guided by more precise analysis of problems and solutions.

The next five years of criminal justice information systems improvements involve two major areas of program focus: (1) Essential Maintenance, Enhancement and Expansion; and (2) Systemic and Strategic Projects. To preserve the developmental nature of the SIFECs program and to enable it to operate effectively in these two areas it will be critical to transition to State agency budgets projects that are at or near completion.

ESSENTIAL MAINTENANCE, ENHANCEMENT AND EXPANSION

Certain projects begun in the initial four years of the SIFECs program and expected to continue in the next five years are best characterized as essential ongoing maintenance and enhancement/expansion projects.

Essential maintenance projects and activities include:

1. Distribution and annual updating of the New York Statewide Criminal Justice Data Dictionary.
2. Continued distribution of standard forms and installation of standard software.

3. Continued support of SIFECs developed software applications through already established programs and projects such as the "hotline" to respond to user questions and problems, user manuals, microcomputer training, field installation and training related to software, and the support of user groups.

Enhancement and Expansion projects and activities include:

1. Enhancements to SIFECs-developed software based on needed improvements identified by users, including the continued development of multi-user systems.
2. Enhancements and modifications to standard data definitions, forms and software that are necessary to accommodate legislative changes, or to support developments such as the implementation of the Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System, or the redesign of the Computerized Criminal History and Uniform Crime Reporting systems.
3. The design, programming, and implementation of new systems or projects to meet identified needs as analysis is completed.
4. Expansion of currently developed systems to new local sites, to increase the statewide standardization of information.

SYSTEMIC AND STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Systemic and strategic projects are those that will enhance the ability of the separate agencies that comprise the criminal justice system to perform more effectively through the timely availability of necessary information exchanged with other agencies. This includes data sharing for operational purposes, so that agencies accomplish their individual missions and mandates effectively and efficiently. It also includes the enhancement of information for cross-system analysis, so that decision makers have the information they need to insure the criminal justice system as a whole is accomplishing its goals.

To ensure that the goal of inter-agency data exchange is met, it will be necessary for all agencies to commit the programming resources required. There is no other way to meet systemic goals. For the purposes of this discussion, systemic and strategic projects are presented according to functional areas within the SIFECs Task Force, which has been reorganized recently to reflect the changing needs of the information environment in criminal justice.

STATE AND LOCAL SERVICES

With the many separate information systems improvements within the past four years, and with projected improvements in data communications capabilities, the critical mass now exists to engage in a comprehensive study of information flow throughout the criminal justice process. This will begin with a study of the data that State criminal justice agencies send and receive, as well as data they would like to send or receive, to identify problems related to the exchange of information. A critical part of this study will be the analysis of data linkages -- person and case identifiers that are used to exchange needed information. The analysis of necessary data linkages, outlined in the Consolidated Criminal Justice Information Systems Budget Request for FY 89-90, was a major recommendation of the Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board to SIFECs. From this needs analysis will come recommendations for projects to solve the data linkage problems.

Other projects noted in the Consolidated Budget for FY 89-90 are strategic or inter-agency in focus. Automation and standardization of pre-sentence investigations in the probation function will provide needed case and offender information for later parts of the criminal justice system. The system will also enhance analytic capabilities by capturing information on offenders early in the criminal justice system. A needs analysis for an Inter-Agency Accounting System for State Reimbursement will examine the accuracy of existing systems to reimburse localities for certain categories of inmates held in local corrections.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS

A modern, efficient and secure criminal justice data communications network is the vehicle for agencies to share vital case and person information. Data sharing in criminal justice occurs in a variety of ways -- State-to-State, local-to-local, and tremendously important local-to-State and State-to-local communications to support the efficient apprehension and processing of criminal offenders. With these data distributed over 1,000 State and local databases across New York, the means to effectively move data is critical to systems development. All of these needs will be met in the most cost effective way through the implementation of CRIMNET. The CRIMNET Management Council is currently involved in planning, procuring, and implementing this network.

CRIMNET will be the vehicle for agencies to share information. The network's potential is enormous. Agencies will have to continue to work together to develop applications to realize this potential.

RESEARCH AND POLICY PLANNING

The "State I" study of the Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board identified the goal of tracking persons and cases across the criminal justice system as one of the most critical goals in the next stage of information improvement. With this capability, analysts are able to create information from the data provided by operational systems. From the perspective of top level decision makers in criminal justice, information is needed that assesses the complex organization of the criminal justice system as a whole.

The Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board is in the process of completing a document that will spell out some needed improvements for the next five years. A critical part of this plan is designing strategies that will increase the productivity of existing resources.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

While many of the SIFECs' achievements in software development have been targeted at specific functional areas within criminal justice -- law enforcement, prosecution, jails -- there is a systemic dimension to software development that is often overlooked. For example, the SIFECs-developed Jails Management System, discussed in greater detail in the next section, enables locals to pass necessary information to the State Commission of Correction, an example of the local-to-State data exchange discussed above. The WHAMS/NYSPIN interface will streamline procedures so that local agencies can make better use of State and Federal databanks for enforcing warrants. Another notable example of how software development for localities is tied to the State's information processes is the coordination of the Arrest Tracking System under development in SIFECs with the UCR and CCH data systems in DCJS. Software development is expected to continue this path of enhancing the inter-agency exchange of information.

III. PROGRAM PROGRESS

III. PROGRAM PROGRESS

This section presents progress on specific project activities throughout the first four years of the SIFECs program. This includes projects that have increased automation at the State and local levels, projects involving standardization of criminal justice information, and projects aimed at improving information for research and policy planning. Fiscal data related to the projects discussed here are presented in Section IV. Additional information on local information systems is contained in Appendix A, which shows a complete listing, by county, of local improvements.

A. INCREASED AUTOMATION AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL

During the first four years of the SIFECs Program significant effort has been directed toward automating information in criminal justice agencies. Some of these efforts have been inter-agency in nature; for the purposes of this report they are labeled statewide projects. Other projects have been conducted within individual State criminal justice agencies, and these projects are presented as specific agency accomplishments. A separate category of projects involving increased automation are those projects that have improved the information collected by local criminal justice agencies.

It is important to realize that these categories are somewhat artificial. Improvements to local information systems are vitally important to State agencies, because the State relies heavily on local systems for accurate and timely information to make operational and policy choices. Conversely, improvements in the way State agencies can accept data from local agencies and send data to them, will strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the local agencies. Projects aimed at improving information for research and policy planning and increasing the standardization of criminal justice information serve agencies at all levels of government.

STATEWIDE SYSTEMS

Criminal Justice Information Systems Improvement Task Force

The Criminal Justice Information Systems Improvement Task Force was established to coordinate criminal justice information system improvements among State and local criminal justice agencies. It is organized with a Program Director and four units: State and Local Services, Software Development, Research and Support Services, and Data Communications.

- o State and Local Services Unit - Coordinates and assists in the development of State, local and regional automated systems; provides technical assistance on hardware configurations, software analysis, and needs assessment; and provides ongoing coordination and resources to continue the design of standard data collection forms.
- o Software Development Unit - Develops new microcomputer-based systems and maintains and enhances existing systems.
- o Research and Support Services Unit - Ensures that criminal justice information systems developments meet the information requirements articulated by State level policy makers; coordinates the Statewide Criminal Justice Data Dictionary; provides support services for the Task Force.
- o Data Communications - Improves the efficiency of inter-agency exchange of information through the continued planning and implementation of a criminal justice system information network which provides agencies with better communications capabilities at less cost.

In addition to the Task Force, a number of projects over the initial four years of the SIFECs Program have involved inter-agency information systems improvements. These include: CRIMNET, the Criminal Justice Finance System, Disaster Preparedness and the Corrections History System.

Statewide Criminal Justice Communications Network (CRIMNET)

The SIFECs program has been responsible for major increases in the level of automation in both State and local agencies. The basic foundation has been built for criminal justice information exchange. The key to this data exchange is a data communications network capable of the efficient distribution of criminal justice information among the over 1,000 agencies involved in the New York State criminal justice system. An efficient, modern criminal justice communications network is a universal need of the criminal justice community.

In 1984, all State and local criminal justice data communication experts agreed that a primary goal for Information Systems Improvements had to be the design and implementation of an economical, efficient and effective communications network (CRIMNET). Subsequently, a comprehensive plan was developed that would move State and local criminal justice agencies from a series of disparate data communications networks to a multi-functional, unified network to allow the full sharing of data across parochial boundaries.

The CRIMNET plan was based on a recognition that criminal justice agencies had to work together, with strong executive commitment, to resolve communications needs. The goal was to develop a capability that could be shared by all criminal justice agencies. It was recognized from the

beginning that while the cost to the State for an integrated criminal justice information network would be significant, the potential savings to the State and localities could far outweigh this cost. Recognizing the cost factor, the CRIMNET plan called for incremental development.

A four phase plan for the development of CRIMNET was approved in May 1986 by the Data Communications Executive Sponsor Committee. The four phase plan includes:

1. Phase I - High-Speed Pathways

The installation of high-speed digital circuits between Albany and the major metropolitan areas in New York State to allow for the consolidation of as many as seven individual low-speed circuits into one. The high-speed lines, capable of serving multiple sites and agencies, represent a major step in stabilizing costs.

2. Phase II - An Intelligent Switch

The next step is the installation of an "intelligent switch", a computer, to link together all the State's criminal justice computer centers in Albany and provide a standard interface to the computer installations of the various local and regional criminal justice agencies throughout the State.

3. Phase III - Remote Concentration

Phase III consists of placing communication processors in the hub locations around the State to improve terminal service. In essence, this will move a great deal of the overhead associated with the operation of these terminal networks closer to the points of origin, thus removing basic housekeeping traffic from the expensive long distance circuits. This will allow the pathways to handle larger volumes of actual data and will significantly improve the utilization of these links.

4. Phase IV - Universal Connectivity

The final phase is to provide the intelligence and capacity to the network to allow any authorized user access to the information that they require to effectively perform their functions. Users will be "plugged into" the network wherever it is most economical and effective.

Current Status

Fiscal Year 88-89 has been a year in which major strides have been made in the implementation of CRIMNET. Important inter-agency executive commitment has been strengthened as a result of the formation of a CRIMNET Management Council to implement the statewide network.

The Management Council will serve as the vehicle to solve many of the communications problems which will need to be addressed in current and future criminal justice projects.

Installation of the pathways (Phase I) began in 1985. Currently nine pathways have been installed between Albany and New York, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. DSP, DCJS, OCA, DPCA, NYCPD, Onondaga County, Monroe County and Erie County are currently connected to these pathways.

Through pathways, non-competitive, regulated portions of the network have been successfully segregated from the competitive portion. Criminal justice agencies now control all the facilities and equipment that link the local pieces of the network together. Services across agencies have been consolidated and the most advantageous rate structures pursued. This coordinated approach provides substantial cost reductions, minimal reconfiguration of existing service, flexibility, and a continuing competitive environment. However, many changes have occurred in agency networks over the past three years which dictate a transition to newer, more sophisticated technology that will simultaneously be more cost-effective.

Under the direction of the Management Council, a competitive process, in the form of a Request for Quotation, was performed to evaluate and select high speed T-1 multiplexers to serve the criminal justice community in a more efficient and cost effective manner. The IBM IDNX series of multiplexers was selected and three were ordered in December 1988. These will meet the communications requirements for SAFIS in the New York City area. A decision to extend this T-1 network to the upstate area will be made in the first quarter of 1989 by the Council.

In addition, the Management Council has begun to address the next 3 Phases of the CRIMNET concept. It has been determined that a general consensus among the criminal justice agencies exists to actively pursue solutions for Phase II, the "intelligent switch."

Towards this end, a Request for Information (RFI) was prepared for the Management Council by its Technical/Operations Committee. Due to other concurrent efforts, the T-1 network effort and New York State non-criminal justice communications proposals (the Empire Net analysis), the decision on how to proceed with the intelligent switch implementation has been deferred to the first quarter of 1989.

Criminal Justice Finance System

The current manual or semi-automated finance systems in criminal justice agencies are cumbersome to use and make it difficult for agencies to operate. Within each criminal justice agency, there is a pressing need to have timely and accurate financial information available to all levels of management. Yet, completely independent development efforts would be costly, take several years, and would be beyond the ability of smaller agencies.

A multi-agency finance system has been developed that will provide for uniform processing of purchases and related accounting functions for State criminal justice agencies. It is anticipated that the first of three phases will be fully implemented by the end of the current fiscal year.

Software acquired from the State University of New York (Central Administration) was modified for criminal justice agencies and installed on the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) mainframe. Criminal justice agencies will conduct finance operations from their own locations on the DOCS mainframe, but will maintain separate and independent data files. When fully implemented, the system will replace the purchase related functions on the Audit and Control terminals currently used by criminal justice finance offices with a single linkage to Audit and Control through the DOCS mainframe.

The major functions of the system include the processing of purchase requisitions, purchase orders, vouchers, petty cash, travel voucher processing and journal voucher transactions. An optional budget certificate process is also available for consideration. The system will also provide extensive on-line inquiry capabilities and management reports.

Currently, the Division of Parole and DCJS are working with DOCS to share this system. As a first step in sharing the Financial Management System, the Division of Parole is implementing PR75, a system designed to provide for on-line payroll and staffing data entry.

Disaster Preparedness

The criminal justice system in New York State continues to strengthen its operations and productivity through the use of computers and communications. As agencies expand the role of automation, their dependence on the availability of their computer facilities also grows, and the loss of those facilities for any period of time becomes less tolerable.

Disaster recovery planning is critical to any organization dependent on its data processing facilities for normal business operations. This is particularly vital in criminal justice, where information is necessary throughout the process on a 7 days a week, 24 hours a day basis. To minimize risks, a plan is needed to mitigate the effects of any disaster on the data processing operations of criminal justice agencies.

Grumman Data Systems, on a pro bono basis, worked with representatives from the Division of State Police, the Department of Correctional Services, the Division of Parole, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, the Task Force, and the Office of Court Administration to develop a comprehensive disaster recovery plan for criminal justice, as well as agency specific improvements.

The implementation of CRIMNET will give criminal justice agencies the flexibility they need to handle a variety of disaster scenarios, ranging from problems with telephone companies to major catastrophes. SIFECs has also been working with the Office of General Services (OGS) in its "cold site" effort to provide alternate computer facilities for State agencies.

Corrections History System

The Corrections History System will contain comprehensive information on past correctional behavior to assist in determining the proper classification of an inmate upon admittance to a facility. It will provide a repository of individual-based incarceration and supervision data on both a current and historical basis. The information will be available on-line, to the Federal, State and local criminal justice community.

This project is a joint effort of State and local corrections personnel to design and implement a population census system and a statewide database of inmates' correctional histories. When fully developed, this system will provide information statewide to all correctional and law enforcement agencies on the status and past behavior of inmates.

The work team for this project was appointed and began work in the Fall of 1986. During 1987, the design documentation was completed, and, in early 1988, a basic pointer system was implemented in 10 prototype sites (jails and police lock-ups). The initial system contains information on when and where a person has been incarcerated. The inquiring agency then contacts the designated facilities to get the details of inmate behavior. The primary purpose of the first segment of the system is to provide data for determining the proper classification of an inmate at admission. This will minimize risks to corrections employees and inmates.

When fully implemented, the system will interface with the State Department of Correctional Services, the New York City Department of Correction, local police lock-ups, the State Commission of Correction, the Division of Parole and the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. During 1989-90, the system will be enhanced to enable on-line reporting of incident information directly to the State Commission of Correction, and to allow all admissions and discharges to be updated to the database. A name search inquiry module will also be developed, to be implemented during 1990-91, providing technical considerations are in place.

STATE AGENCIES

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

Photo Facsimile Equipment

The Division of Criminal Justice Services acquired new photo facsimile equipment to maintain the fingerprint file's accuracy and improve fingerprint processing services.

Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)

The Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) is one of Governor Cuomo's key criminal justice initiatives. Many individuals have contributed considerable time and effort to put New York State at the forefront of states using electronic equipment as a weapon against crime. Interest in improved fingerprint imaging technology began with the Automated Classification System project, funded by SIFECs. The goal of that project was to provide enlarged, enhanced fingerprint images for classification and comparison purposes. The improvements in technology, however, made it much more desirable to move into automated systems being developed by the private sector. The Division of Criminal Justice Services evaluated proposals submitted as a result of a Request For Proposal (RFP) and negotiated a contract with the vendor of choice.

During 1988-89 SAFIS will be made operational. To date, a great deal of progress has been made with implementation. The first major step, conversion of the current database of fingerprints to the new technology, has been initiated. The 12 localities which will receive the remote latent facilities have been chosen and work has begun to prepare these sites for the equipment. The first site, which will be in the New York City Police Department, is scheduled to go on-line in the second quarter of 1989. The equipment required to provide data communications linkages was ordered in December 1988 and will be installed and tested in March and April 1989. Upon completion of the fingerprint conversion, the ten-print sites will be brought on-line.

The new system consists of a statewide file of criminal fingerprints maintained at DCJS and a sophisticated array of electronic scanning devices, computer hardware and communications systems. The SAFIS communications network, which will be part of CRIMNET, will support the transmission and identification of crime scene latent or arrest fingerprints from local police agencies. SAFIS will replace DCJS's current semi-automated fingerprint processing system, as well as its laser/microwave and photo-facsimile transmission systems. It will also eliminate the current extremely labor intensive approach to classifying, searching and comparing known or unidentified crime scene fingerprints.

Missing Disposition Collection

This joint project of DCJS and the Office of Court Administration includes the collection of dispositions pursuant to Federal court order in the Tatum v. Rogers case, as well as a new disposition collection project focused on dispositions from 1978 through 1983. Court ordered work was completed in 1987-88, but much still remains to be done on post 1977 dispositions.

DCJS and OCA have evaluated the disposition collection project to determine means to ensure the collection of the greatest number of dispositions for the resources available. Greater emphasis will be placed on

automated initiatives such as the joint DCJS/OCA disposition prompting experiment begun in early 1987 for Town and Village Courts.

Current evaluation reports indicate that the statewide reporting rate on 6/1/86 was 83 percent (17 percent missing) compared with a more recent 3/3/88 reporting rate of 88 percent (12 percent missing). The New York City reporting rate was 91 percent, but has now improved to 95 percent (5 percent missing). It is through this project that reporting rates have improved, particularly through the application of computer technology and the addition of missing disposition research at the Office of Court Administration. With the full implementation of the CRIMS project, it is expected that fewer major court dispositions will be missing.

Criminal History System Redesign

DCJS operates the State's centralized criminal history file, designed to serve as a central repository for the arrest, case disposition and sentencing information which is used to produce criminal history reports. Review of State and local information systems found substantial shortcomings in the existing criminal history system and recommended a complete redesign effort.

In 1988, the Division of Criminal Justice Services prepared and initiated a plan for a complete overhaul of the State's Computerized Criminal History System. The agency identified the crucial demands placed upon the system since its last redesign in 1979 and projected future requirements. The major needs identified include: the development of the capability to provide information on the status of any individual within the system; establishment of linkages to more criminal justice databases on a national, State and local level; restructuring the deliverables of system, including an improved rapsheet along with on-line criminal history access; and creation of enhanced research and statistical capabilities.

In addition to initiation of the plan during 1988, the CCH redesign staff piloted a survey to be sent throughout the State's criminal justice system regarding rapsheet improvement and completed a survey of all other states regarding content and format of their rapsheet product.

STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION

Management Information System

The State Commission of Correction has the responsibility for monitoring all local police lock-ups, as well as local and State Correctional facilities. Until early 1985, the Commission of Correction had no internal data processing staff, equipment or capability to effectively meet this mandate.

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.

Dynamic Alert System Historical Database

The Dynamic Alert System identifies priorities for the mandated efforts of the State Commission of Correction to review correctional facilities. The system produces reports that can be used to identify prisons, jails, penitentiaries and lock-ups for field review, based on criteria established by the Commission. It also produces a report showing "hot spots" and facilities in need of immediate attention. A third product of this system will be various management reports and screen displays.

The first phase of the Dynamic Alert System is operational. This phase monitors conditions in local correctional facilities, and includes standardized data files on facility profiles, population and capacity, inmate complaints and grievances, and reportable incidents. From this system, the Commission identifies trends and problem areas system-wide as well as facility-specific, targets staff to problem areas, generates data important to local officials, coordinates the transfer of over 600 inmates annually based on available space, identifies inmates who are chronically disruptive or at risk, tracks mortality cases, and provides a facility profile based on a summary of collected data.

This system will receive data from subsystems to be designed as part of the Commission's Internal Development Project, as well as external sources including local correctional facilities and New York State agencies.

Jails Daily Population Reporting

The Jails Daily Population Reporting system provides local jail population figures daily on a statewide basis. This helps alleviate local jail overcrowding by providing easy identification of available jail beds in other counties.

Data transmission from the county jails is via NYSPIN with storage and access on the DCJS computer. The Commission uses the data in the substitute jail order process, the process which controls the movement of inmates from overcrowded to less full jails. In early 1985 the population count module was completed and installed in every jail in the State.

DIVISION FOR YOUTH

Client Classification and Movement System (CCM)

The Division for Youth was the first juvenile justice agency to join the criminal justice information systems improvement effort. During 1986, the Division completed its system study process and developed a comprehensive multi-year plan for procuring a new computer and terminal network to meet the current and anticipated information needs of the agency.

DFY released a Request For Proposal in June 1987, for equipment to support an integrated Client Classification and Movement (CCM) System. The Client Classification and Movement System will provide a mechanism for standardized assessment of youth at intake, automated matching of youth with facility programs offering adequate control and appropriate program services, and criterion based reclassification and movement of youth. A child's level of risk, as gauged by a standardized risk assessment instrument, is matched with facilities that are classified by their level of control and services. Bids for the system were opened at the end of August 1987 and a vendor was selected. Installation began in February 1988.

DFY has completed the design and programming for the Intake subsystem of CCM and expects it to be fully operational by the end of the current fiscal year.

DIVISION OF PAROLE

Parole Transmission Network and Retrieval (PARINER)

Plans for development of the Parole Transmission Network and Retrieval System (PARINER) began in FY 85-86. The PARINER system is the core database which will link the institutional, release, supervision, and termination process by creating a tracking system and database, ensuring the monitoring of each releasee to parole throughout their period of supervision. On-line, decentralized modular computerized systems of the releasee-supervision cycle will include critical interface with the other criminal justice agencies to speed notification between Parole and DOCS, and to eliminate dual entry into DOCS and DCJS systems, transforming computer tape applications into daily on-line transmissions.

The PARINER project is designed to provide full accountability of the Division's operations, to follow the manual work flow procedures as closely as possible, and to eliminate additional work for staff. Parole's information systems and the network will utilize on-line data entry to provide rapid response time in the identification of release-agreement violators. The systems will provide timely notification to field staff and will track parolees to insure that appropriate action is taken by field staff. Detailed data will be collected to insure the Division is able to evaluate and plan the allocation of the agency's resources. PARINER is designed to cope with increasing populations with minimal additional work for staff and

to provide for in-depth analysis of the various operations encompassed by the project.

PARTNER consists of four phases of development. Phase IV, covering parole violation processing, is completed. About half of the work needed to complete Phase III, which includes supervision data, has been done. The Division of Parole chose to begin PARTNER with these phases because of greater operational interest in violator and supervision data. Analysis has also been completed for Phase I, the Guideline Entry System. The current status includes continued refinement and implementation of PARTNER.

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

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 of Parole. Outside evaluations of the Division consistently identified the lack of contact information as a serious system deficiency of the Division. In response to this, SIFecs funded the development of a prototype contact system (C-POLES). The C-POLES system, developed as a microcomputer application, was not fully implemented. It was determined that PARTNER would eventually be a better solution for monitoring parole officer compliance. C-POLES has been subsumed under PARTNER.

Jail Time

In March 1988, the Division of Parole began implementing the Jail Time Certificate Project at Parole offices in DOCS reception centers and transient units throughout the State. Designed to provide critical information on parole violators upon their reception to the State prison system, this project offers immediate computerized data on their violation status and release-eligible dates.

The Division instituted a new procedure whereby an institutional parole officer must interview the violator within one week of his or her return to a State facility. Through the use of on-site computer access the parole officer is provided with vital data concerning the violator's status in the revocation process.

By providing the ability to issue the Jail Time Certificate before the Board affirmation and decentralizing the function for data entry at DOCS reception centers and transient blocks, DOCS is ensured more timely information for population movement, with more reliable and timely Board-eligible, conditional release and maximum expiration dates. Information concerning the dates allows immediate data recomputations, and when statutorily appropriate, immediate prison release. As a result of this project, time computations are now being done weeks sooner.

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES

The two projects at the Division which commenced in FY 85-86 are the internal systems project and the County Automated Probation Information System (CAPIS) project.

Internal Systems

The primary objective of the internal systems project is to integrate all DPCA information systems and to implement automated databases. This will provide a wealth of information for research, policy analysis, and planning, and will greatly enhance DPCA's ability to monitor the probation function. The databases will be linked to other criminal justice agencies via CRIMNET, assisting an exchange of data vital to the development of comprehensive community corrections plans for probation and correctional alternatives.

This will be accomplished by the development of: (1) the client-based system (including pre-trial release, community service of restitution, defender based advocacy, specialized alternatives, interstate transfer, supervision, and possibly investigations, and intake services); (2) the county/jurisdictional/program based system (county profile database, family court and criminal court workload reporting systems, state operations budget system, state-aid budget system, personnel/training system, C-MORS program monitoring system); and (3) other systems to aid in the administration of the Division's activities. The current Probation Registrant System will be redesigned to be the supervision module of the Client Database.

Within the client-based system all of the alternative to incarceration subsystems and the interstate module have been operating for two years. The supervision module is expected to be operational by the end of the 88-89 Fiscal Year. The feasibility of an investigations module is under study.

The county profile database, C-MORS, State Operations Budget and a training system are completed. An inventory system of all services provided by local probation departments has also been included. Lastly, the redesigned Probation Registrant System is expected to be operational by the end of this fiscal year.

County Automated Probation Information System (CAPIS)

Many small to medium-sized probation departments would like to maintain their own management information system, yet do not have the resources or expertise to develop them. By designing one system which can be installed in all such departments, a necessary service to localities is provided in a cost-effective manner.

The CAPIS system is an automated record management system developed by DPCA for local probation departments. It was developed as a prototype model in Franklin County in 1984 and has since been installed in 24 local probation departments.

CAPIS collects standard demographic and case data in the areas of probation investigation, supervision, violators and restitution. The system provides quick access to data through each feature and generates a number of management and tickler reports that direct the efforts of the department.

In the immediate future, plans call for the development of a multi-user capability which will appeal to large departments intent on automating operations.

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE

New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN)

The State I study process completed in FY 84-85 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 was undertaken in FY 86-87 to identify required system improvements and to develop a plan to implement these changes.

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.

The draft of the NYSPIN Improvement Project - Final Report is currently being completed and will be released in February 1989. This report is the culmination of over two years of work by the NYSPIN Improvement Project staff at the Division of State Police.

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION

Criminal Records and Information Management System (CRIMS)

During Fiscal Year 1987-88, the Office of Court Administration (OCA) initiated the development of the Criminal Records and Information Management System (CRIMS) to replace the system currently in use by the New York City Criminal and Supreme Courts. The old system, the Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS), has been modified and enhanced but is not capable of meeting the ever increasing court load and the need to exchange information with a wide range of State and New York City Executive Branch agencies.

The CRIMS system will create, process and store accurate criminal record information in a timely, cost effective manner to track cases from arrest or summons to the point where the case is terminated. The system calls for on-line data exchange between the courts, the Office of Court Administration, the New York City Department of Correction, the Criminal Justice Agency, prosecution, police and the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinator's Office. The system will substantially improve the transmission of disposition data to the Division of Criminal Justice Services, thereby increasing the accuracy and completeness of criminal history information used at every step of the criminal justice process.

CRIMS will consist of sub-systems which will share a common database structure. The four sub-systems scheduled for implementation are the Arrest Case Processing, Felony Case Processing, Summons Processing and Cashier Function. The Arrest Case Processing sub-system is scheduled to be implemented in March 1989 and the Felony Case Processing sub-system is scheduled for completion in September 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Mainframe Acquisition

To meet the mandated missions of the Department of Correctional Services and the Division of Parole, more efficient and timely information processing was needed. The State Police, DCJS and other criminal justice agencies could not communicate directly (computer to computer) with DOCS or Parole because the shared Office of General Services (OGS) computer did not meet the security requirements outlined in the Federal Security and Privacy Regulations. Consequently, duplicate files were maintained and information passed more slowly than necessary from agency to agency. A feasibility study conducted in 1984 by DOCS and 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 objectives. After going through a competitive process, DOCS and Parole installed a shared dedicated criminal justice computer in March 1986.

Population Management System (PMS)

The Population Management System is designed to provide the information required to track inmates and manage cell space in the State's correctional system. This system includes information on disciplinary actions, inmate enemies, education and medical history. These data supplement the basic admission and release data on the system to provide a comprehensive inmate profile.

The Population Management System was converted to the new computer and then enhanced. This conversion/enhancement produced cost savings and effectiveness gains to the central office and to all facilities.

Computer Expansion

Together with expansion and acceptance in the mainframe's user community, several large tasks necessitated the expansion of the DOCS/Parole mainframe facility:

- o Design and replacement of Parole's batch processing with an on-line, real-time programming environment and associated terminal network;
- o Existing DOCS facilities were expanded and new ones opened up;
- o Correctional Industries, using the OGS facility, is a potential user of the DOCS/Parole computer;
- o The DOCS/Parole site houses the Statewide Corrections History database; and
- o The development of on-line interfaces with SCOC, DCJS, the Division of State Police, OCA and other interested criminal justice agencies.

To accomplish all of the above without affecting current and future planned development, it was necessary to expand the DOCS/Parole computer capability. Expansion of the computer took place early in 1988. This provided the resources to meet the processing and/or data access/ storage requirements of the tasks listed above.

LOCAL SYSTEMS

Great strides have been made in automation of information for local criminal justice agencies. Working with hundreds of local officials and practitioners, SIFECs has implemented standard, manual and automated systems for local law enforcement agencies, jails, and prosecutors' offices. A study of the information needs of public defenders is scheduled to begin soon.

Software has been enhanced to meet the needs of users. Systems have been developed to allow multiple users within an agency to access information. SIFECs-developed software is also being modified for use on main-frame computers.

Important links between information systems at the local level have been established between police agencies and courts, and between police and prosecutors. Efforts are also underway to strengthen local-State data exchange.

Specific project activities are described below.

Manual Warrant System

The manual warrant system project began in 1985 and provides a set of standard procedures and forms to track the warrant execution process. Working with the Binghamton Police Department, the Task Force developed standards and forms for the processing and execution of open warrants. The Manual Warrant System is now used by over 247 police departments in New York State. SIFECs provides written procedures, standard forms and training to any law enforcement agency which expresses a desire to use the system.

The system is designed to allow police to better manage their warrant operations and to make the most effective and efficient use of police personnel while meeting due diligence requirements. Reports from around the State credit the system with dramatic increases in the warrant execution rate. For example, the Yorktown Police Department has reported a clearance rate of 81 percent and the Niagara County Sheriff's Department reports a 70 percent clearance rate. Pre-system clearance rates averaged under 30 percent.

Warrant History and Management System (WHAMS)

For those departments which have microcomputing capabilities, SIFECs developed software to complement the manual system. Developed in 1985, the Warrant History and Management System (WHAMS) enhances the warrant control process. Police are provided with extensive warrant search and inquiry capabilities as well as a wide array of management reports, including the Special Warrant Enforcement and Enhancement Program (SWEEP) reports which must be submitted to the State. Presently, WHAMS is installed in 70 local law enforcement agencies.

To further enhance the processing of warrants, Task Force staff have developed a multi-user version of the system which will allow warrant information to be available to multiple users within an agency. The multi-user version of WHAMS is currently being tested at three sites. Distribution to participating agencies will start in the current fiscal year. WHAMS is the first module of what will become a comprehensive Law Enforcement Records Management System.

WHAMS/Court Interface

An interface between WHAMS and the Plattsburgh City Court became operational in March 1988. This project provided data sharing between police and OCA and demonstrated the time savings possible by reducing duplicate data entry. It was the first interface for the comprehensive law enforcement records management system.

WHAMS to Mainframe

In 1987, two projects to provide WHAMS to agencies using mainframe systems were commenced in Ontario and Erie Counties. These sites will be operational in the Spring of 1989. This continues the standardization effort by extending the use of software to users of mainframe computers.

OCA/Onondaga Interface

This project permits on-line delivery of rapsheets to local courts, thus dramatically accelerating defendant processing time. Through the OCA/Onondaga Interface, the courts are now able to receive rapsheets from DCJS within a matter of minutes rather than days. It is currently implemented in three local courts in Onondaga County. This project demonstrated data sharing between State and local agencies, as well as between Executive and Judicial branches of government.

Jails Management System

In an effort to improve the management and operation of local correction facilities, the Task Force worked closely with the Local Corrections Study Team to develop a Jails Management System (JMS) in 1985. This micro-based system automates all of the functions necessary to efficiently administer a small to medium sized jail. The system monitors admissions, releases, transportation scheduling, commissary accounts for inmates, and the daily population count. It has also served as a vehicle to facilitate data flow between local correctional facilities and the State Commission of Correction.

Twenty-five County Sheriffs now utilize the system and several additional installations are planned for next year. In addition to improving processing operations (i.e., producing figures for input into the Jails Daily Population Reporting System), the system produces the Sheriff's Annual Report, the D and E Felony Report, and a School Lunch Reimbursement Report.

During Fiscal Year 1988-89 the system will be further developed to allow multiple users within an agency to simultaneously access the system. The Local Correctional Facility Team will also be used in the training program to insure proper use of the system.

Arrest Case Tracking and Management System

The WHAMS system was the first module of the comprehensive Law Enforcement Records Management System. Work has commenced on the second module of the system, the Arrest Tracking and Management System (ATMS). This system will:

- o reduce the number of times data are transcribed;
- o increase the speed and ease of access to information to aid the investigative process;
- o contribute to officer safety;
- o generate valuable management reports;
- o and improve the efficiency of resource allocation.

The system will use the standardized arrest report as a source document. Data will be entered once and used as needed to prepare all arrest related paperwork. This includes the automatic printing of data on multiple copies of the arrest fingerprint card currently prepared manually by most departments. The arrest system will be ready for field-testing in the Summer of 1989.

Automation of police arrest data is the first step in future interfaces between police, prosecutors and the courts. This will integrate warrant processing, arrest case tracking, jails management, and future development. Because of this integration, the user will not have to exit one system and enter another to view all available information on a suspect. Also, interfaces to SIFECs-developed software will not be to WHAMS or to an arrest system, but to a single integrated package. For example, NYSPIN will have one interface to the integrated system, rather than one to the arrest system, one to WHAMS and one to JMS.

WHAMS/NYSPIN Interface

The original intent of this project was to develop an interface between the SIFECs' WHAMS system and the NYSPIN network. Given the SIFECs' plan to integrate warrant and arrest processing, the interface will in fact be between NYSPIN and the SIFECs integrated system. The project agreement to initiate this effort was signed in November 1988 and SIFECs staff are currently working with the NYSP in designing the system. The scheduled completion date is November 1989.

The interface will allow data to be transferred between SIFECs software and the New York State and national wanted files. The interface will reduce data entry by allowing for a single point of entry to local, State, and Federal wanted files. Also, it will establish a model for future interfacing of local applications and databases to State and national databases.

On-Line Booking Interface

The On-Line Booking Interface was initiated in early 1985. The Onondaga County Sheriff's Department worked with the Task Force to redesign the county-wide criminal justice information system and to establish an on-line interface between the Onondaga County Criminal History Arrest Information Reporting System (CHAIRS) and the Division of Criminal Justice Services. This project was completed in 1986 and is providing the following benefits to the criminal justice system:

- o eliminating duplicate data collection by having arrest information entered at the county level and transmitted on-line to DCJS;
- o eliminating clerical duties in the preparation of arrest fingerprint cards;
- o providing to arresting agencies on the CHAIRS network direct access to DCJS criminal history files to receive criminal history reports (rapsheets) in a timely manner;
- o using common data definitions for arrest information to guarantee compatibility with any future projects for the exchange of criminal justice information with the State or on a regional level.

Madison County/Onondaga County Interface

This interface, initiated in 1985 and completed in 1986, expanded existing regional and county criminal justice information systems to serve law enforcement agencies in adjoining counties.

Access into the Onondaga criminal justice information system through the Central Communications System provides the ability to 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 were tailored to meet Madison and Onondaga requirements.

This project extended the system from Onondaga to Madison County promoting regional data sharing and the potential for other regional efforts.

DCJS/NY County Interface

This project began in 1986 with a study to determine the feasibility of a mainframe to mainframe link between DCJS and the New York County District Attorney's Office. With the completion of the study, two projects were identified in 1987. Work commenced to provide:

1. computer tape transfer of Indictment Statistical Information (DCJS Form 1020) from the DA to DCJS; and

2. a mainframe transfer of rapsheets to the DA with a notice of missing dispositions and a return of "found" dispositions to DCJS to update criminal histories.

The DCJS Form 1020 project should be complete in the Fall of 1988 and the transfer of rapsheets project will be completed in 1989.

Arrest-to-Arraignment Improvement Project

The arrest-to-arraignment project begun in 1988 will provide more timely and reliable transmission of criminal history information between DCJS and the police and district attorneys of New York City.

This project will provide a mainframe-to-microcomputer data link to provide rapsheets to the New York City Police Department and each of the District Attorneys. Testing commenced in the Fall of 1988 with a terminal in the New York County District Attorney's Office. Once this link becomes operational, similar configurations will be explored for each of the other District Attorneys and to the police department.

This project will speed up the arraignment of defendants in each of the participating counties. It also provides a backup source of rapsheets to the police department in the event of a disaster or any other situation that would make the current mainframe-to-mainframe connection unavailable.

Prosecution DWI Case Tracking System

As a beginning step in the prosecution automation effort, the Task Force identified and evaluated existing microcomputer based case tracking software. As a result of this review, a DWI case tracking system that was developed in the private sector was identified in 1985. The implementation of this system met the general needs of New York State prosecutors regarding DWI cases. The system is easy to use, collects the data required for prosecuting cases, and provides all State mandated and internal reports to assess the Statewide STOP DWI Program. A standardized DWI Arrest Report, serving the functions of a DWI Bill of Particulars, a 710.30 Notice and a Supporting Deposition has also been adopted by most of the participating counties.

The system and general technical support for implementing and maintaining the program has been provided to 14 counties. In March 1989 this system will be replaced by a multi-functional prosecutor's case tracking system called "DA's Assistant."

Prosecution Case Tracking System

The State I study process for Prosecution in 1986 indicated a need for automation in prosecutors' offices, especially in smaller jurisdictions. A microcomputer based case tracking system would provide prosecutors with an on-line, cost-effective means of producing the paperwork needed to prosecute a case, provide timely reports on case loads and improve the accuracy of dispositions being produced by the office.

To support these efforts, a Systems/Needs Analysis and System Design Document for a Comprehensive Prosecutor's Management Information System was written and completed in 1988. This document received approval of the Executive Sponsor Committee of the New York State District Attorneys' Association.

A prosecution case tracking system, called "DA's Assistant", is being modified by SIFecs to provide every interested prosecutor in the State with a comprehensive case tracking system compatible with established data definitions, data collection forms, and other systems developed as part of the SIFecs effort. The DA's Assistant system is installed in Saratoga and Rensselaer counties. It is expected to be generally available for state-wide installation by the end of the first quarter of 1989.

Prosecution/Police Interface

A major point of data exchange in the criminal justice process is between the police and the prosecutor. With the advent of increased automation by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, each independent of the other, comes the need to be able to effectively interface separate systems for the exchange of police and prosecution data.

This project uses the SIFecs developed WHAMS software to transfer arrest warrant information from the member law enforcement agencies of the Niagara County Warrant Strike Force to the Niagara County District Attorney. This provides the District Attorney with the arrest warrant information to better make decisions on prosecuting cases and setting bail. This project serves as a model for other county efforts in New York. It began in 1988 and will be completely operational in 1989.

Public Defense State I

A Public Defense State I study process is currently being planned. The Task Force has a proven methodology for studying existing criminal justice information systems. The process involves formation of a team of agency practitioners who walk through the information systems of the agency, documenting the process and evaluating the effectiveness of input and output information. This study effort will include representatives from Legal Aid, assigned counsel, public defenders, and the New York State Public Defenders Association.

Law Enforcement Personnel Management System

Over the past few years, several local police departments have asked SIFECS if any software exists to manage police personnel. Finding no suitable software in the public domain, SIFECS developed a system. The system is scheduled for field-testing in early 1989. It includes modules for personnel, equipment inventory, training and certification, and performance evaluations.

Uniform Commitment and Securing Order

A Work Group representing the Sheriffs' Association, Office of Court Administration, State Magistrates' Association, Association of Chiefs of Police, State Police, and the State Commission of Correction is addressing the issue of establishing a statewide Uniform Commitment and Securing Order for use by local courts and a version for Superior Courts.

Because a commitment or securing order is the legal authority which remands an individual to a local correctional facility, it must be accurate and lawful. The information on current orders is often inaccurate or incomplete, leading to lengthened processing time and confused officials when determining sentencing or "good time." The work group is gathering and analyzing forms currently in use locally to determine what information can be included on a statewide standardized order.

B. STANDARD DATA DEFINITIONS AND COLLECTION FORMS

STANDARD DATA DEFINITIONS

Lack of standardization is a major impediment to effective automation and data exchange. If computer systems are going to share information in the future, each system must define that information in the same way. Standardization of data definitions and the forms used to collect and transmit data is the key to eliminating duplicate data collection. Standardization is one of the most critical needs in criminal justice; however, the inter-agency consensus that must be achieved to accomplish standardization is a very lengthy and tedious process.

During Fiscal Year 1988-89, the standardization effort was expanded to include twenty-three State and City criminal justice agencies and associations including the Office of Court Administration. Four committees have been formed: a Liaison Committee, which acts as an oversight team; and three committees to standardize law enforcement, court, and corrections data.

This effort is unique in that it is the first time various agencies at the State and local level have made a concerted effort to adapt individual information systems to common data standards. To date, 21 participating agencies have submitted an official letter to the Director of Criminal Justice approving the standards established for over 60 personal descriptor data elements.

Adherence to the Data Dictionary by the Department of Correctional Services in designing the Corrections History, and inclusion of the new standards in the Division of Criminal Justice Services Criminal History and Uniform Crime Reporting redesigns, are major steps toward information exchange. In addition, the Office of Court Administration has joined the effort and is using the standards in designing the Criminal Records and Information Management System.

This is a long-term project. The teams will continue to meet until all data elements within the various functional areas have been defined in a way acceptable to both the operational and research and statistical staff of the various agencies.

In addition to their own direct area of concern, Data Standardization Team members will serve as advisors to both the forms design teams and the teams involved in the development and redesign of criminal justice information systems.

Standard data definitions and data collection mechanisms are vital to the success of any automation effort between local and State agencies. Local criminal justice agencies are the source for almost all of the data on State systems. Anything that improves the quality of data collection at the local level increases the timeliness and accuracy of State databases.

STANDARD FORMS

Standard forms are being developed using teams of criminal justice practitioners. After extensive testing, the forms are presented for final Executive Sponsor approval. Statewide implementation involves providing the forms, free of charge, to agencies who elect to use them.

In 1985, standard forms and procedures were developed for processing and documenting warrant execution efforts. This system is now operational in 247 law enforcement agencies statewide.

In 1986, a standard arrest report was developed. The form is currently used in 277 agencies across the State, including a statewide implementation by the New York State Park Police, New York State Capital Police, and the DOCS Office of the Inspector General.

Standard data definitions and data collection forms for the Reportable Incident System received Executive Sponsor approval in Spring 1987 and were implemented statewide. The new standards were incorporated in the Corrections Law in July 1987. This is a major milestone in the Corrections History project.

The same design team that developed the arrest report is currently working on an incident report. This form is being developed in conjunction with a DCJS project to redesign the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System. Design, field testing and Executive Sponsor approval will be completed this fiscal year. Statewide distribution is scheduled for Fiscal 1989-90.

A standard DWI arrest report was designed and implemented by the prosecution team. The form is in use in approximately 150 agencies and will be released on a statewide basis in January 1989.

A standard prosecutor's worksheet project was commenced in 1988. A prototype is scheduled for release in 1989. This document will serve as an input/output document to the DA's Assistant software system currently being modified for release by SIFECs.

C. RESEARCH AND POLICY PLANNING

The criminal justice information systems improvement effort began by targeting the massive information requirements of the day-to-day operating criminal justice system. Researchers and analysts who produce information for decision makers rely heavily on the information systems designed to support criminal justice agency operations. The automation, standardization, and communications accomplishments of the SIFECs Program are therefore the foundation for the production of policy relevant information.

Research and Policy Planning within SIFECs currently involves the coordination of ten State criminal justice agencies in developing and implementing plans for enhancing the usefulness of information systems for policy analysis and planning. The agencies involved include: The Division for Youth, the Division of Parole, the Crime Victims Board, the State Commission of Correction, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, the Department of Correctional Services, the Division of the Budget, the Office of Court Administration, and the Division of the State Police.

The Research and Policy Planning effort was initiated in FY 87-88. In June 1987 the Director of Criminal Justice and the Criminal Justice Sub-Cabinet approved three projects and appointed a Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board to SIFECs. The Advisory Board became the "study team" that worked with the Task Force to perform analysis for the initial projects and to advise SIFECs on future directions in research and policy planning.

Three reports were delivered to the Director of Criminal Justice and the Criminal Justice Sub-Cabinet in the Summer of 1988:

Information Policy and Criminal Justice Research, an examination of the formal and informal policies surrounding the collection and retention of criminal justice information and their impact on agency analytic capabilities;

Legislative Requests for Criminal Justice Information, a study of the mandated and ad hoc information reports produced by State criminal justice agencies for the Legislature; and

Measurement Issues in Prison and Jail Overcrowding, a study of why different agencies measuring the same things, produce different numbers with a focus on key concepts related to prison and jail overcrowding.

During FY 87-88 the Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board's activities are building on the findings of these initial studies. The inter-agency group that produced the Measurement Issues report documented multiple research and analysis problems encountered by State agencies. This became the foundation for a meeting in April 1988 to discuss the strengths and limitations of existing data in criminal justice from the standpoint of providing information to guide policy choices.

From this meeting and follow-up analysis, the Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board provided a report entitled Enhancing Research and Analytic Capabilities in New York that summarizes the "State I" analysis of policy relevant information produced by State Executive Department criminal justice agencies. This report suggests some strategies for improvement and recommends specific project activities be undertaken by SIFECs and the agencies represented on the Research and Policy Planning Advisory Board.

Some of the recommended project activities will begin in FY 88-89 and will be conducted using a blend of existing resources in the Task Force and in agencies. An important new activity involves working on the basis of the State I analysis to map out what research and analytic information capabilities should be developed.

In addition, staff within the Task Force will be working with the Office of Justice Systems Analysis in DCJS to examine issues related to information policy in juvenile justice and to make recommendations for improvement of information for operations and for policy development.

IV. FISCAL SUMMARY

FUNDING SOURCES

The SIFECS project was funded with appropriations from the General Fund during Fiscal Years 1983-84 and 1984-85. General Fund appropriations totalling \$3.6 million were also used to fund the development of the SAFIS and the operation of the DOCS/Parole mainframe project during Fiscal Year 1985-86. With the exception of the years and projects mentioned above, the SIFECS project was funded by appropriations from the Criminal Justice Revenue Account (Special Revenue Fund). See the attached funding history for a summary of appropriations.

Appropriations made to SIFECS were allocated to the agencies listed (with the projects they administered on the attachments) by means of a quarterly certificate. Projects involving both State and local agencies were directly administered by the SIFECS Task Force.

FUNDING HISTORY/STAFFING

Over \$43 million has been appropriated to the SIFECS program since Fiscal Year 1983-84. Those funds have supported the initial studies of the existing information systems and the subsequent implementation of the recommendations for improvements. These have ranged from short term improvements in existing systems to the initiation and multi-year funding of new data processing units in State agencies.

Attached is a comprehensive set of charts which detail the history of the program. The first chart summarizes the funding sources which have supported SIFECS. Chart 2 details how funds were allocated by agency. The third chart provides a breakdown of the various projects by agency or major category (i.e., SAFIS, Telecommunications, etc.).

The State I studies revealed that the greatest weakness of information systems within the State's criminal justice agencies was the lack of data processing or management information systems. To address this fact, a great deal of the funding was utilized to (1) create that capability within those agencies that had none and, (2) bolster the support for agencies with some of these functions by providing staff and other resources.

The fourth chart attached to this narrative shows the number of staff which have been or continue to be supported by SIFECS funding. Funding has been utilized for staff support since the 1985-86 fiscal year.

The fifth chart is a projection of SIFECS costs for the next five fiscal years (1989-90 through 1993-94). It is based on the 1989-90 request. The listed projects have been adjusted for inflation and projected pay raises for personnel costs at current staffing levels.

INFORMATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS FUNDING HISTORY
(SOURCES)

	<u>STATE OPERATIONS GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL REVENUE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>STUDY PHASE</u>			
1983-84*	750,000	0	750,000
1984-85	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
<u>SIFECS</u>			
1985-86	0	8,900,000	8,900,000
1986-87	3,600,000	6,800,000	10,400,000
1987-88	0	10,777,100	10,777,100
1988-89	0	11,546,100	11,546,100

* First year of program

FUNDING SUMMARY
FISCAL YEARS 1983-84 TO 1988-89

AGENCY/PROJECT	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	TOTAL

PAROLE	\$0	\$0	\$307,672	\$738,672	\$690,400	\$752,577	\$2,489,321
PROBATION	\$0	\$0	\$86,380	\$151,637	\$144,276	\$143,791	\$526,084
STATE POLICE	\$0	\$0	\$260,900	\$633,721	\$821,054	\$863,290	\$2,578,965
CORRECTIONS	\$0	\$0	\$3,232,698	\$3,128,411	\$0	\$0	\$6,361,109
DCJS	\$0	\$0	\$1,061,949	\$788,020	\$620,700	\$457,323	\$2,927,992
SYSTEM STUDIES	\$750,000	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,850,000
TASK FORCE	\$0	\$0	\$1,594,911	\$1,422,575	\$1,340,730	\$1,208,224	\$5,566,440
LOCAL ASSIST.	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$697,128	\$731,140	\$586,074	\$2,314,342
SCOC	\$0	\$0	\$181,660	\$174,260	\$181,600	\$164,687	\$702,207
DIV FOR YOUTH	\$0	\$0	\$32,200	\$0	\$332,500	\$666,500	\$1,031,200
COURT ADMIN.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$303,200	\$399,101	\$702,301
TELECOMM.	\$0	\$0	\$1,634,430	\$1,863,576	\$1,805,600	\$1,071,359	\$6,374,965
SAFIS	\$0	\$0	\$207,200	\$802,000	\$3,805,900	\$5,233,174	\$10,048,274
GRAND TOTALS	\$750,000	\$1,100,000	\$8,900,000	\$10,400,000	\$10,777,100	\$11,546,100	\$43,473,200

FUNDING SUMMARY: 1983-84 TO 1988-89

AGENCY/PROJECT	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	TOTAL
PAROLE:							
Partner/C-Poles	\$0	\$0	\$146,560	\$738,672	\$556,206	\$606,297	\$2,047,735
Mainframe	\$0	\$0	\$161,112	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$161,112
Jailtime	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$134,194	\$146,280	\$280,474
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$307,672	\$738,672	\$690,400	\$752,577	\$2,489,321
PROBATION:							
CAPIS	\$0	\$0	\$22,095	\$45,871	\$0	\$0	\$67,966
Int. Systems	\$0	\$0	\$42,190	\$105,766	\$144,276	\$143,791	\$436,023
PRS Redesign	\$0	\$0	\$22,095	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,095
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$86,380	\$151,637	\$144,276	\$143,791	\$526,084
STATE POLICE:							
NYSPIIN Improve.	\$0	\$0	\$124,900	\$243,000	\$263,800	\$269,757	\$901,457
PATHWAYS	\$0	\$0	\$136,000	\$390,721	\$557,254	\$593,533	\$1,677,508
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$260,900	\$633,721	\$821,054	\$863,290	\$2,578,965
CORRECTIONS:							
Mainframe	\$0	\$0	\$2,838,861	\$3,128,411	\$0	\$0	\$5,967,272
Bus. Off. Auto.	\$0	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,000
PMS Expansion	\$0	\$0	\$369,837	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$369,837
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$3,232,698	\$3,128,411	\$0	\$0	\$6,361,109
DCJS:							
Dispo. Collect.	\$0	\$0	\$372,304	\$332,425	\$341,400	\$237,481	\$1,283,610
Dispo. Verific.	\$0	\$0	\$647,645	\$323,420	\$0	\$0	\$971,065
CCH Redesign	\$0	\$0	\$42,000	\$132,175	\$279,300	\$219,842	\$673,317
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$1,061,949	\$788,020	\$620,700	\$457,323	\$2,927,992
LOCAL ASSIST.							
TASK FORCE	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$297,500	\$609,765	\$586,074	\$1,793,339
SAFIS	\$0	\$0	\$1,594,911	\$1,422,575	\$1,340,730	\$1,208,224	\$5,566,440
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$2,102,111	\$2,522,075	\$5,756,395	\$7,027,472	\$17,408,053
COMM/CORRECT.:							
Int. Automation	\$0	\$0	\$139,820	\$174,260	\$181,600	\$164,687	\$660,367
Jail Network	\$0	\$0	\$24,060	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,060
Jail Prototype	\$0	\$0	\$17,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,780
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$181,660	\$174,260	\$181,600	\$164,687	\$702,207
DIV. FOR YOUTH:							
JCS Expansion	\$0	\$0	\$32,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,200
Client Class Sys.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$332,500	\$666,500	\$999,000
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$32,200	\$0	\$332,500	\$666,500	\$1,031,200

FUNDING SUMMARY: 1983-84 TO 1988-89

AGENCY/PROJECT	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	TOTAL

COURT ADMIN.:							
CRIMS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$303,200	\$399,101	\$702,301
DATA/TELECOMM.:							
Corrections *	\$0	\$0	\$249,473	\$284,411	\$275,600	\$303,200	\$1,112,684
Criminal Just.*	\$0	\$0	\$50,994	\$58,144	\$56,335	\$62,000	\$227,473
Probation *	\$0	\$0	\$3,323	\$3,826	\$3,670	\$3,013	\$13,832
Div. for Youth*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$504,000	\$504,000
State Police *	\$0	\$0	\$1,330,640	\$1,517,195	\$1,469,995	\$0	\$4,317,830
CRIMNET	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,146	\$199,146
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SUBTOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$1,634,430	\$1,863,576	\$1,805,600	\$1,071,359	\$6,374,965
MAINT. UNISTR.:							
State I Studies	\$750,000	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,850,000
Local/M.U.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$399,628	\$121,375	\$0	\$521,003
GRAND TOTAL	\$750,000	\$1,100,000	\$8,900,000	\$10,400,000	\$10,777,100	\$11,546,100	\$43,473,200

* ALLOCATIONS FOR AGENCY TELEPHONE LINES AND CIRCUIT COSTS.

STAFFING: (AUTHORIZED POSITIONS)
FISCAL YEAR 1985-86 THRU 1988-89.

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*****
AGENCY/PROJECT      1985-6      1986-7      1987-8      1988-9
-----
PAROLE
PARTNER              8          11          11          11
MAINFRAME            2           0           0           0
C-POLES              1           0           0           0
JAILTIME             0           0           0           5
-----
SUBTOTAL             11          11          11          16

PROBATION
CAPIS                1           1           0           0
INTERNAL SYSTEMS     1           2           3           3
PRS' REDESIGN        1           0           0           0
-----
SUBTOTAL              3           3           3           3

STATE POLICE
PATHWAY              1           1           1           1
NYSPIN IMPROVEMENT   5           5           5           5
-----
SUBTOTAL              6           6           6           6

CORRECTIONS
MAINFRAME            19          50           0           0
BUS. OFF. AUTOM.     4           0           0           0
PMS EXPANSION        15          0           0           0
-----
SUBTOTAL             38          50           0           0

DCJS
DISPO COLLECT. (EXTRA SVC.) 0           0           0           0
DISPO VERIFIC.       14          14           0           0
CRIM. HISTORY         5           5           5           5
-----
SUBTOTAL             19          19           5           5

SAFIS
TASK FORCE            33          31          28          28
CRIMNET              0           0           0           2
LOCAL ASSIST.         0           0           3           3
-----
SUBTOTAL             34          39          70          85

SCOC
INTERNAL AUTOMATION   3           3           3           3
JAIL NETWORK          0           0           0           0
JAIL PROTOTYPE        0           0           0           0
-----
SUBTOTAL              3           3           3           3

YOUTH
JCS EXPANSION        1           0           0           0
CCHS                  0           0          11          11
-----
SUBTOTAL              1           0          11          11

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OCA
CRIMS

GRAND TOTAL

0	0	9	9
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115	131	118	138

100-44-31

FIVE YEAR SIFECs
PROJECTIONS

AGENCY/PROJ.	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	TOTAL
#####						
PAROLE						
PERSONAL SVC	\$624,586	\$655,815	\$688,606	\$723,036	\$759,188	\$3,451,232
NONPERS. SVC	\$0	\$50,000	\$62,400	\$77,875	\$97,188	\$287,463
FRINGE	\$161,830	\$184,415	\$193,636	\$203,318	\$213,484	\$956,683
SUBTOTAL	\$786,416	\$890,231	\$944,642	\$1,004,229	\$1,069,860	\$4,695,378
PROBATION						
PERSONAL SVC	\$125,400	\$131,670	\$138,254	\$145,166	\$152,424	\$692,914
NONPERS. SVC	\$19,125	\$19,890	\$20,686	\$21,513	\$22,374	\$103,587
FRINGE	\$32,500	\$37,026	\$38,877	\$40,821	\$42,862	\$192,085
SUBTOTAL	\$177,025	\$188,586	\$197,816	\$207,500	\$217,660	\$988,586
PROB./P.S.I.						
PERSONAL SVC	\$70,292	\$73,807	\$77,497	\$81,372	\$85,440	\$388,408
NONPERS. SVC	\$10,000	\$10,400	\$10,816	\$11,249	\$11,699	\$54,163
FRINGE	\$18,213	\$20,754	\$21,792	\$22,882	\$24,026	\$107,667
SUBTOTAL	\$98,505	\$104,961	\$110,105	\$115,502	\$121,165	\$550,238
TASK FORCE						
PERSONAL SVC	\$944,916	\$992,162	\$1,041,770	\$1,093,858	\$1,148,551	\$5,221,257
NONPERS. SVC	\$128,547	\$133,689	\$139,036	\$144,598	\$150,382	\$696,252
FRINGE	\$244,828	\$278,996	\$292,946	\$307,593	\$322,973	\$1,447,335
SUBTOTAL	\$1,318,291	\$1,404,847	\$1,473,752	\$1,546,049	\$1,621,906	\$7,364,845
LOCAL M.U.						
PERSONAL SVC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NONPERS. SVC	\$442,700	\$460,408	\$478,824	\$497,977	\$517,896	\$2,397,806
FRINGE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SUBTOTAL	\$442,700	\$460,408	\$478,824	\$497,977	\$517,896	\$2,397,806
DISPO						
PERSONAL SVC	\$185,134	\$194,391	\$204,110	\$214,316	\$225,032	\$1,022,982
NONPERS. SVC	\$20,600	\$21,424	\$22,281	\$23,172	\$24,099	\$111,576
FRINGE	\$47,968	\$54,663	\$57,396	\$60,266	\$63,279	\$283,571
SUBTOTAL	\$253,702	\$270,477	\$283,787	\$297,754	\$312,409	\$1,418,129
CCHR						
PERSONAL SVC	\$218,494	\$229,419	\$240,890	\$252,934	\$265,581	\$1,207,317
NONPERS. SVC	\$51,500	\$53,560	\$55,702	\$57,930	\$60,248	\$278,941
FRINGE	\$56,612	\$64,513	\$67,738	\$71,125	\$74,681	\$334,669
SUBTOTAL	\$326,606	\$347,491	\$364,330	\$381,990	\$400,510	\$1,820,927
CORR. HIST.						
PERSONAL SVC	\$86,156	\$90,464	\$94,987	\$99,736	\$104,723	\$476,066
NONPERS. SVC	\$50,000	\$52,000	\$54,080	\$56,243	\$58,493	\$270,816
FRINGE	\$22,323	\$25,438	\$26,710	\$28,040	\$29,448	\$131,966
SUBTOTAL	\$158,479	\$167,902	\$175,777	\$184,025	\$192,664	\$878,848

AGENCY/PROJ.	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	TOTAL
#####						
ALL PROJECTS						
PERSONAL SVC	\$3,177,476	\$3,246,829	\$3,409,170	\$3,579,629	\$3,758,610	\$17,171,714
NONPERS. SVC	\$3,099,233	\$3,292,746	\$3,429,856	\$3,575,030	\$3,729,229	\$17,126,094
FRINGE	\$823,291	\$913,008	\$958,659	\$1,006,592	\$1,056,921	\$4,758,471
TOTAL	\$7,100,000	\$7,452,584	\$7,797,685	\$8,161,250	\$8,544,760	\$39,056,279

APPENDIX A

SIFECs LOCAL AUTOMATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SYSTEMS

County	Manual Warrant ^a	Computerized Warrant Management (WHAMS) ^a	Computerized Jails Management (JMS)	Computerized Probation Tracking (CAPIS)	Computerized DWI Case Tracking ^a	Technical Assistance ^b	Corrections History
Albany	12	5	X			7	2
Allegany	6		X	X	X	1	
Broome	5	2		X		2	
Cattaraugus	7	2	X	X		3	
Cayuga	5	1	X			2	
Chautauqua	1			X	X	3	
Chemung	3	1	X	X		2	
Chenango	3		X				
Clinton	3	1				1	
Columbia	5	1			X	1	1
Cortland	1						
Delaware				X		1	
Dutchess	5					5	
Erie	4	4				1	
Essex		2		X			

SYSTEMS

County	Manual Warrant ^a	Computerized Warrant Management (WHAMS) ^a	Computerized Jails Management (JMS)	Computerized Probation Tracking (CAPIS)	Computerized DWI Case Tracking ^a	Technical Assistance ^b	Corrections History
Franklin				X		1	
Fulton	2	1	X	X		1	
Genesee	2	2		X			
Greene	2		X				
Hamilton	1			X			
Herkimer	1	3	X	X		2	
Jefferson	4	2		X		2	
Kings						1	
Lewis	1						
Madison	1		X	X			
Monroe						3	
Montgomery	1			X		1	2
Nassau						3	
New York		4			X	3	
Niagara	9	6	X		X	4	
Oneida	7	2		X		1	
Onondaga	5	1		X		1	
Ontario	3	3		X		1	

SYSTEMS

County	Manual Warrant ^a	Computerized Warrant Management (WHAMS) ^a	Computerized Jails Management (JMS)	Computerized Probation Tracking (CAPIS)	Computerized DWI Case Tracking ^a	Technical Assistance ^b	Corrections History
Orange	10	1		X	X	4	
Orleans	2	2	X	X			
Oswego	1	1					
Otsego	2	1	X				
Putnam	2	2	X		X	1	
Rensselaer	5	1	X (evaluation copy)		X	5	2
Rockland	11	2			X	1	
St. Lawrence	2	1					
Saratoga	5	1			X	1	
Schenectady	4	2				2	2
Schoharie	2						1
Schuyler	1		X				
Seneca	3	1				2	
Steuben			X		X		
Suffolk	3	1				2	
Sullivan			X	X	X	2	
Tioga	1						

SYSTEMS

County	Manual Warrant ^a	Computerized Warrant Management (WHAMS) ^a	Computerized Jails Management (JMS)	Computerized Probation Tracking (CAPIS)	Computerized DWI Case Tracking ^a	Technical Assistance ^b	Corrections History
Tompkins		1		X		1	
Ulster	3	1			X	1	
Warren	3		X	X			
Washington	3	X	X			3	
Wayne	1		X (mainframe conv.)				
Westchester	8	4				3	
Wyoming	1	1	X				
Yates	2	1	X				
TOTALS:	143 c	29 d	23	16	13	83	10

a: Number of specific installations.

b: Number of specific projects.

c: The Manual Warrant system is also installed in five State level law enforcement agencies.

d: WHAMS has also been installed in two regional offices of the NYS Park Police.