

Contact: [Taryn Hunter](#)
Policy Analyst
Homeland Security &
Technology Division
(202) 624-5397

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Overview of State Justice Information Sharing Governance Structures

Executive Summary

A decision-making body or governance structure is fundamental to the proper implementation of a statewide justice information sharing (JIS) program. These governing bodies allow states to manage the task of working across multiple agencies and to create and implement strategic plans for JIS. Such arrangements are vital to success because they facilitate collective decision-making and formalize the decision-making process.

To provide states with an overview of the range of JIS governance structures in place across the country, the National Governors Association's Center for Best Practices requested information from all 56 states and territories during fall 2008. Thirty-two states responded to our request.

Of the states who responded:

- More than 75 percent reported having either a formal board, commission, or committee in place to oversee statewide JIS programs;
- These bodies or structures were created through a variety of means: 19 were created through legislation, four were established by a governor's executive order, and nine were established either informally or by some other mechanism; and
- The groups had from five to 45 members and typically included state and local officials as well as representatives from professional associations.

Justice Information Sharing and the Role of the Governance Structure

Broadly defined, JIS is a process that enables the components of states' justice systems—including state and local law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and corrections agencies—to share justice information easily and effectively. Information is shared both vertically (among different levels of government, such as state, local, tribal, and federal entities) and horizontally (across agencies and branches of government).¹ The types of information shared include individuals' criminal history, parole and probation status, and court case data.

JIS governance structures have several roles:

- Manage the task of working across multiple agencies and levels of government while balancing competing interests;
- Formalize the decision-making process and, as needed, make difficult decisions that affect the agencies involved;²
- Ensure a place at the table for all relevant agencies and users;
- Create and implement a strategic plan for JIS; and
- Implement the technology and processes needed to prevent “bad guys” from escaping detection simply because jurisdictions and agencies are not connected.

The ability of stakeholders to work together has, in most cases, required gubernatorial and/or legislative action that allows a select group of organizations and individuals to come together and find solutions to complex issues. For example, a governing body has to establish privacy policies for the sharing of information, which includes setting policies for data ownership, accessibility, data quality, and accountability if information is improperly used. The governing body may also be charged with adopting national information exchange standards, such as the National Information Exchange Model,³ which may require hiring individuals with the skill sets needed to do this.

For this study, 32 states reported a range of organizational structures, methods of creation, and governing body membership. The survey revealed:

- More than 75 percent of states have either a formal board, commission, or committee in place to oversee statewide JIS programs;
- The majority of state governance structures (approximately 60 percent) were created through legislation;
- Governing body membership ranged from five to 45 members, averaging about 15 members per body; and
- State governance structures fell under the managing authority of various state agencies, ranging from departments of public safety to offices of the attorney general to a department of information services.

Figure 1 shows a state-by-state overview of the governance structures reviewed in this analysis. Appendix A contains detailed information about each of the 32 state JIS programs.

Figure 1: Overview of State JIS Governance Structures

State	Governance Structure	Creation Structure	Membership	Managing Agency
Alabama	Commission	Legislation	14-member voting body and six-member advisory body	Criminal Justice Information Center
Alaska	Bureau	Legislation	Nine members	Department of Public Safety
Arizona	Commission	Legislation	19 members	Criminal Justice Commission
Arkansas	Board	Legislation	14 members	Crime Information Center
California	In process ⁴	Informally Created	N/A	Department of Justice

State	Governance Structure	Creation Structure	Membership	Managing Agency
Colorado	Board	Legislation	Five members	The Integrated Criminal Justice Information System links five state agencies: The Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Investigation, District Attorneys Council, Judicial Branch, Department of Corrections, and Department of Human Services
Connecticut	Board	Legislation	16 members	Office of Policy and Management
Delaware	Board	Legislation	16 members	Criminal Justice Information System
Florida	Board	Legislation	15 members	Department of Law Enforcement
Hawaii	Executive Committee	Informally created, established by formal MOU	13 members	Department of the Attorney General
Illinois	Board	Executive Order	26 members	Integrated Justice Information System
Iowa	Board	MOU signed by the governor and the Iowa Supreme Court	19 members	Department of Human Rights
Louisiana	Board	Established by executive order, formally enacted by legislation	12 members	Commission on Law Enforcement
Maryland	Board	CJIS: Legislation JIS: Judiciary	28 members	CJIS: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Justice Information System (JIS) ⁵
Massachusetts	Board	Legislation	Nine members who serve a three-year term; nine ex-officio members	Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
Minnesota	Two groups: Policy Group and Task Force	Legislation; both groups defined in state statute.	Policy Group: 10 members Task Force: 35 members	Department of Public Safety
Missouri	Committee	Legislation	Minimum: 16 members ⁶	Department of Public Safety
Nebraska	Committee	Established by the Crime Commission	23 members	Crime Commission
Nevada	Committee	Legislation	Nine members	Department of Public Safety
New Jersey	Committee	Informally created	Project manager plus several members from various state agencies and associations	Office of the Attorney General

State	Governance Structure	Creation of Structure	Membership	Managing Agency
New Mexico	Commission	Informally created, then officially created by legislation	10 members	Sentencing Commission
New York	Board	Established by the director, Division of Criminal Justice Services	10 members	Division of Criminal Justice Services
North Carolina	Board	Legislation	20 members	Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
North Dakota	Board	Executive Order	Three board members; 11 representatives to the Executive Committee	Criminal Justice Information Sharing
Ohio	Board	Created by the governor, attorney general, and Ohio Supreme Court		Department of Public Safety
Pennsylvania	Executive Council; Steering Committee; Program Office	Executive Order	16 members	Justice Network (JNET)
Tennessee	Steering Committee	Informally created, then formally established by legislation	22 members	A consortium of groups
Utah	Commission	Legislation	21 members	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
Vermont	Consortium	Informally created	Eight member organizations	Department of Public Safety
Virginia	Committee	Governor-appointed oversight committee	Seven members	Secretary of Public Safety
Washington	Board	Legislation	18 members	Department of Information Services
Wisconsin	Policy Advisory Group	Executive Order	Three operational members; representatives from four other disciplines	Office of Justice Assistance

Types of Governance Structures

Of the states who responded to our request for information, more than 75 percent reported being governed by a formal board, committee, or commission. Many states have one body that oversees JIS activities. **Washington** is one such state; its Justice Information Network is governed by an 18-member group of state and local officials known as the Washington Integrated Justice Information Board.

In other states, however, governance responsibilities are divided between two or more groups. In **Illinois**, for example, the state's Integrated Justice Information System initiative is governed by a 26-member Implementation Board of state and local leaders from the criminal justice system. An Executive Steering Committee then helps set the initiative's direction by coordinating the activities of the four primary committees that are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the system: the Planning and Policy Committee, the Technical Committee, the Outreach Committee, and the Funding Committee.

Establishing Governance Structures

Of the states that responded to our information request, approximately 62 percent reported their JIS as having been created by legislative action, while about 1 percent reported theirs as having been created by executive order.⁷ Other states described their JIS as having been created by practitioners who convene for the common purpose of sharing justice information, but who have no formal mandate. For example, in **Vermont**, there is no entity that oversees system development for JIS other than a consortium of groups.

Many such informal groups do become formalized over time. In 1989 in **New Jersey**, for example, the Office of the Attorney General coordinated a meeting of various state agencies to apply for a state police grant and to rewrite the state's computerized criminal history system. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that a New Jersey Criminal Justice Information System Advisory Policy Committee should be established.

Similarly, from 1997 to 2006, **New Mexico's** Justice Information Sharing Council (JISC) was an informal group made up of the chief information officers of several state departments. In 2006, the New Mexico Legislature formally created JISC as a subset of the New Mexico Sentencing Commission. **Tennessee's** experience is similar to that of New Mexico; the Tennessee Integrated Criminal Justice Steering Committee was voluntarily formed by a group of criminal justice professionals in 2002. The Tennessee Legislature then formalized the group with the Integrated Criminal Justice Act of 2006.

Some long-standing justice policy committees have adopted JIS activities, while other states have created new bodies just to oversee information-sharing initiatives. For example, the **Arizona** Criminal Justice Commission, which has been conducting various coordinating, monitoring, and reporting functions regarding the administration and management of criminal justice programs since 1982, works with other state agencies in determining which JIS projects to fund and provides guidance for statewide development and implementation. This is also true for other agencies, such as the **Alabama** Criminal Justice Information Center and the **Utah** Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice,

which existed years before “JIS” was common terminology. These bodies now include JIS in their portfolios and are overseeing planning and implementation of JIS activities.

Governing Body Membership

Most governing bodies include state and local officials as well as representatives from professional associations, such as chiefs of police. Government representation on these bodies typically comes from law enforcement, state attorney’s offices, courts, state legislatures, parole boards, and information technology offices. In addition, in many states, a member of the general public serves in the JIS governance structure.

Many governors have the ability to appoint members to the governing bodies. In **Arizona**, for instance, the governor appoints 14 of the 19 members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Similarly, in **Florida**, the governor appoints five of the 15 members to the Criminal Justice Information Systems Council. In both cases, however, the governor is required by statute to appoint individuals with specific backgrounds (e.g., police chiefs, district attorneys, judges).

In other states, the governor does not appoint members to JIS governing bodies. In **Nevada**, only the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the majority leader of the Senate, the director of the Department of Public Safety, and the speaker of the Assembly can appoint members to the Advisory Committee on Nevada Criminal Justice Information Sharing. In addition, two individuals are appointed to the Advisory Committee by professional associations (the Nevada sheriffs’ and chiefs’ association and the Nevada district attorneys’ association.)

Staff Support for JIS Governing Bodies

In most states, a designated agency or program office is responsible for providing staff support to the JIS governing body. This responsibility generally lies within the department responsible for law enforcement; this arrangement can be seen in **Alaska, Florida, Minnesota, Nevada, and Vermont**. In other states, such as **Hawaii**, the JIS office is located within the Department of the Attorney General.

In other states, JIS activities are governed by other departments. In **Iowa**, project support is provided by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning in the Department of Human Rights. **Pennsylvania’s** Justice Network lies within the Office of Administration, Office for Information Technology. In **Wisconsin**, the JIS program is located within the Department of Justice Assistance. And in **Tennessee**, the Integrated Criminal Justice Program exists in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

If a formal agency or program office does not exist, staff support is typically drawn from one or more of these offices. These agencies then employ directors, executive directors, or program managers to oversee day-to-day operations of the JIS enterprise. These directors are hired in a number of ways; in many states, the director is appointed by a governing board.

For example, **Delaware’s** executive director is appointed by the Delaware Criminal Justice Information System Board of Managers. Directors may also be appointed by elected officials; in **Illinois**, the executive director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is appointed by

the governor. These directors may be full-time employees assigned to lead their state's JIS initiative. For example, in **Florida**, the director is an employee of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; in **New Jersey**, the project manager is hired by the Office of Attorney General.

In some cases, the director also serves on the JIS agency's governing board. In **Illinois**, the executive director also sits on the Implementation Board and has been elected chair by the board members. Similarly, in **New Jersey**, the project manager oversees the Advisory Policy Committee and is hired by the Office of the Attorney General. Directors may also serve in another position simultaneously. For example, the commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services in **New York**, appointed by the governor, also serves as the governor's assistant secretary of public safety and oversees the Integrated Justice Advisory Board.

Conclusion

Establishing a decision-making body or governance structure is vital to the successful sharing of justice information. Through executive orders and political appointments, governors can have a significant influence over these programs. In many states, this sort of gubernatorial leadership has yielded a JIS oversight structure that considerably augments crime fighting. Appendix A contains detailed information about each of the 32 state JIS programs reviewed in this analysis.

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Notes

¹ MacLellan, Thomas, and Erin Lee. *Issue Brief: Improving Public Safety through Justice Information Sharing*. National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, 2002, p. 3.

² Holden, Gwen A. *Who Decides? An Overview of How States are Addressing Delegation of Authority and Decision Making in Managing Integrated Justice Information Systems*. National Criminal Justice Association, 2001, p. 46.

“The duties of a governance structure typically include:

- Articulating a united vision and determine the scope and focus of JIS;
- Identifying legal, policy, administrative, funding and technical requirements and other obstacles to achieving integration;
- Defining project objectives, tasks, and timetables;
- Garnering support from other decision-makers;
- Monitoring planning, implementation, and management activities;
- Defining JIS operational requirements;
- Overseeing systems acquisition;

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- Resolving obstacles to implementation; and
 - Reviewing system performance and mak[ing] recommendations concerning systems improvements, enhancements, and next phases.”

³ More information on the National Information Exchange Model can be found at www.NIEM.gov.

⁴ Currently, the California Justice Information Sharing Initiative is at its initial stage. The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information will be gathering the leadership structure to build the governance structure for the California Justice Information Sharing Initiative.

⁵ Maryland has two systems: the Criminal Justice Information System, operated by the executive branch, and the Justice Information System, operated by the judiciary.

⁶ The Missouri governance committee includes several officials, including the chiefs of police of agencies in jurisdictions with a population of more than 200,000. The number of officials on the committee may fluctuate depending on population numbers.

⁷ Maryland has two separate JIS systems: its Criminal Justice Information System was created by legislative action, and its Justice Information System was created by the judiciary. Because the state’s JIS agency was created by legislative action, it has been included in that count.



Appendix A: State Justice Information Sharing Organizational Structures

Appendix A details information about selected state JIS governance structures. Much of the language is taken directly from agency websites, state statutes, or information requests submitted by state officials.

ALABAMA

Web Site: <http://acjic.alabama.gov>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC)

Director: Maury Mitchell, appointed by the ACJIC Commission

About: ACJIC is the Alabama state agency responsible for gathering and providing critical information for law enforcement and the criminal justice community. ACJIC operates a state-of-the-art data center 24 hours a day, providing many information systems through its state criminal justice network (CJnet) and the Internet.

Mission: ACJIC serves the criminal justice community by developing new and effective technologies, facilitating and coordinating state and local data sharing systems, cooperating with every served agency, promoting technology standards, and providing exactly what is needed to make the criminal justice enterprise better.

Created: The Alabama Legislature created ACJIC in October 1975. ACJIC's powers and duties are defined in Sections 41-9-590 through 41-9-649 of the [Code of Alabama, 1975](#).

Governance Details: ACJIC is governed by the ACJIC Commission, a supervisory board composed of a 14-member voting section and a six-member advisory section that includes representatives from state and local governments and professional associations. The commission is responsible for establishing the policies and rules governing the operation of the agency. The commission's voting section includes representatives from law enforcement and the judiciary, prosecuting attorneys, and district attorneys, while the advisory section includes legislators, municipal and county government association presidents, a representative from the Administrative Office of the Courts, and an Alabama citizen. Responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the agency is vested in the ACJIC director, who works under the supervision of the ACJIC Commission.

ALASKA

Web Site: <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Statewide>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Department of Public Safety, Records and Identification Bureau

Director: Kathryn Monfreda, bureau chief, hired

About: The Criminal Records and Identification Bureau maintains Alaska's criminal history records and fingerprint identification data. The Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS) verifies the identity of persons arrested and matches latent prints from crime scenes with prints on file. AAFIS is a participant in the nine-state Western Identification Network, which shares a fingerprint database.

Mission: Maintain and provide criminal record and identification information.

Created: The Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board and the central repository (Records and Identification Bureau) were created in accordance with Alaska Statutes [12.62.100–110](#), which became effective July 1, 1995. Prior to that, the Governor’s Commission on Administration of Justice was authorized by statute (since repealed) to adopt regulations and procedures considered necessary to facilitate and regulate the exchange of criminal justice information and to ensure the security and privacy of criminal justice information systems.

Governance Details: The Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board advises the Department of Public Safety and other criminal justice agencies on matters pertaining to the development and operation of Alaska’s central criminal justice data repository and other criminal justice information systems. The board includes nine representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Administration, the Alaskan citizenry, and the Alaska Judicial Council, an independent citizen’s commission that screens judicial appointees and evaluates judges.

ARIZONA

Web Site: <http://www.azcjc.gov>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC)

Director: John Blackburn, Jr.

About: ACJC was created to serve as a resource and service organization for Arizona’s 480 criminal justice agencies on a myriad of issues ranging from drugs, gangs, victim compensation, and assistance to criminal record improvement initiatives. ACJC also works on behalf of the criminal justice agencies in Arizona to facilitate information and data exchange among statewide agencies by establishing and maintaining criminal justice information archives, monitoring new and continuing legislation relating to criminal justice issues, and gathering information and researching existing criminal justice programs.

Mission: The mission of ACJC is to sustain and enhance the coordination, cohesiveness, productivity, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Arizona.

Created: ACJC was statutorily created in 1982, defined by [A.R.S. §41-2401–§41-2420](#), to carry out various coordinating, monitoring, and reporting functions regarding the administration and management of criminal justice programs in Arizona.

Governance Details: In accordance with statutory guidelines, the Commission comprises 19 members who represent various elements of the criminal justice system in Arizona. Fourteen of the commissioners are appointed by the governor and are municipal, county, or elected officials. The remaining five are directors of state criminal justice agencies. Appointed commissioners serve for two years; their term ends when the first regular session of the legislature is convened. Commissioners may be reappointed.

ARKANSAS

Web Site: <http://www.acic.org/index.htm>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)

Director: Charles Pruitt, director. The director is hired by the ACIC Supervisory Board.

About: ACIC is the state agency responsible for providing information technology services to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies in Arkansas. The principal role of ACIC is the administration of a comprehensive data system that is accessible by criminal justice agencies in over

250 locations in Arkansas. This state system is interfaced with the FBI National Crime Information Center and similar systems in the other 49 states. ACIC also collects and publishes statistics on crime and manages the state crime victim notification system and state sex offender registry.

Mission: To administer the state's automated criminal justice information system in an efficient and cost-effective manner, providing local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies with timely, accurate, and reliable data to enhance the execution of their duties and protect the public.

Created: The authority for ACIC is contained in Arkansas law (A.C.A. § 12-12-201-214; § 12-12-1001-1015; § 12-12-908 et seq.; and § 12-12-1201). ACIC was created by state statute on July 1, 1971.

Governance Details: ACIC is in the executive branch of state government and operates under a director and 14-member supervisory board. This board is authorized in Arkansas law (A.C.A. § 12-12-202-203) and is responsible for establishing the policies and rules governing the operation of the computerized system. The board consists of members of state government and professional associations that represent law enforcement, prosecutors, the Arkansas citizenry, the governor, municipal government, and the judiciary.

CALIFORNIA

Web Site: www.ag.ca.gov

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The California Justice Information Sharing Initiative. The California Department of Justice is currently taking a coordinator role as California begins to develop statewide information-sharing initiatives.

Director: Tony Doonan, chief, California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information

Point of Contact: David Woo, administrator, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information

About: The California Justice Information Sharing Initiative is the result of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information's successful leveraging of numerous information technology projects. This plan is critical to meeting the Division of California Justice Information Services' mission and statutory obligations.

Mission: The division's mission, in accordance with the responsibilities of the Department of Justice, is:

- To protect the people of the state of California by facilitating the exchange of accurate, timely, and complete criminal justice intelligence, identification, and information using state-of-the-art computer technology
- To provide law enforcement the means to apprehend persons suspected of criminal activity and provide regulatory agencies the means to license only qualified persons in positions of public trust.

It is anticipated that within the next six months, leadership from the justice community will begin to develop a strategic plan for the initiative for the next 10 years. The partners in this process are the California Department of Justice, California Administrative Office of the Courts, California Highway Patrol, California Police Chiefs Association, California local law enforcement agencies, ARIES-Alameda, Contra Costa Regional Database, ARJIS-San Diego County Regional Database, Coplink-Los Angeles County Regional Database, Office of the California Chief Information Officer, and federal entities.

Created: Currently being developed as part of a statewide initiative to develop information-sharing technology.

Governance Details: Currently the California Justice Information Sharing Initiative is at its initial stage. The Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information will be gathering the leadership structure needed to build the governance structure for the initiative.

COLORADO

Web Site: <http://www.colorado.gov/cicjis>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS)

Director: Chris Wallner, chief information officer, CICJIS, hired as a full-time employee

About: The purpose of CICJIS is to develop, in a cost-effective manner, a seamless, integrated criminal justice information system that maximizes standardization of data and communications technology among law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, the courts, and state-funded corrections for adult and youth offenders. CICJIS is an integrated computer information system that links five state-level criminal justice agencies—law enforcement, prosecution, courts, adult corrections, and juvenile corrections—to create one virtual criminal justice information system. CICJIS agencies include the Department of Public Safety, Colorado Bureau of Investigation; District Attorneys Council; judicial branch; Department of Corrections; and the Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections.

Mission: The purpose of CICJIS is to develop, in a cost-effective manner, a seamless, integrated criminal justice information system that maximizes standardization of data and communications technology among law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, the courts, and state-funded corrections for adult and youth offenders.

Created: In 1995, the Colorado legislature mandated the development of CICJIS in [House Bill 95-1101](#) and [Senate Bill 96-221](#).

Governance Details: CICJIS is governed by an executive policy board. The board comprises the executive directors of the five member agencies of the CICJIS listed above. In addition, a working group, made up of the chief information officers and other designated representatives of the five member agencies, provides support and guidance for the CICJIS program.

CONNECTICUT

Web Site: <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2969&q=384198>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board

Director: Sean Thakkar, executive director, hired by the CJIS Governing Board. The executive director reports to the cochairs of the CJIS Governing Board. Administrative support is provided by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management. This position was specified in Public Act 08–01, adopted in the January Special Session, 2008.

About: Connecticut's CJIS encompasses a number of initiatives and projects of the state's criminal justice agencies relating to the standardization of data elements, the enhancement of criminal history records, and the integration of data. Connecticut is currently planning and implementing several criminal justice information system initiatives that will initially focus on four major areas of the justice

process: offender identification, online booking, offender case information repositories, and incident reporting.

Mission: A formal mission statement has yet to be adopted under the CJIS Governing Board structure, expanded with Public Act 08–01.

Created: When the CJIS Governing Board was initially established in 1999, it included both judicial and executive branch agencies associated with criminal justice responsibilities. With the adoption of [Public Act 08-01](#), the responsibilities of the CJIS Governing Board were expanded to include the implementation of a CJIS Information Sharing System. In addition, the membership of the CJIS Governing Board was expanded to include representatives from the legislative branch and local municipalities.

Governance Details: The CJIS Governing Board has 16 members, 12 of which are agency heads or designees from judicial and executive branch agencies and the Connecticut Police Chief’s Association. The remaining four members are the chairpersons and ranking members of the Connecticut Assembly’s Joint Committee on Judiciary. The chief court administrator (or his/her designee) and a person appointed by the governor from among the membership serve as cochairpersons. In addition, there is a CJIS Implementation Group made up of agency implementation managers who facilitate the coordination and integration of CJIS programs.

DELAWARE

Web Site: <http://deljis.delaware.gov>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS)

Director: Peggy Bell, appointed by the DELJIS Board of Managers

About: DELJIS is the central state agency responsible for providing efficient and reliable development and operation of the hardware, software, network, and database that make up the criminal justice information system.

Mission: The mission of the DELJIS Board of Managers is to establish policy for the development, implementation, and operation of comprehensive, integrated information systems in support of the agencies and courts of the criminal justice system. The board commits to the principle that accurate, timely, and shared knowledge is paramount to an effective criminal justice system.

Created: DELJIS was created by a legislative act from Senate Bill 92, passed into law on July 8, 1982.

Governance Details: The board establishes and implements policy and procedures; recommends necessary legislation; employs, supervises, and evaluates the executive director; approves the executive director’s annual budget; and designates an executive committee. The board works with the state’s criminal justice and information service agencies to provide integration components, along with automation services, whenever new or enhanced information systems are proposed and created. The board is composed of 16 members, 11 of whom are voting members. The voting members include representatives from law enforcement, the judiciary, the attorney general, and prosecution, with one member appointed by the governor. Nonvoting members include representatives from law enforcement, the Delaware State Legislature, and the Delaware Criminal Justice Council.

FLORIDA

Web Site: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJJISCouncil>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council

Director: Donna M. Uzzell, Criminal Justice Information Services, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

About: The council facilitates the identification, standardization, sharing, and coordination of criminal and juvenile justice data and other public safety system data among federal, state, and local agencies. The council adopts uniform information-exchange standards, methodologies, and best practices; provides statewide oversight and supports the development of plans and policies relating to public safety information systems; and provides oversight to the operation of the Criminal Justice Network (CJNet). The council also makes recommendations as it deems appropriate to the executive director and the secretaries of the Department of Corrections, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Law Enforcement. In addition, the council has been designated as the task force responsible for examining the collection and dissemination of offender information within the criminal justice community.

Mission: To enhance public safety by providing a network that promotes cost-effective information sharing and timely and appropriate access to both local and state information for criminal justice agencies, while recognizing the independence of each agency.

Created: The council was created by the Department of Criminal Law Enforcement Act of 1974 as an advisory body to guide FDLE's Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems through periodic reviews of its operating policies, procedures, and information systems.

Governance Details: The council is composed of 15 members: eight representatives from state government; five members appointed by the governor (two sheriffs, two police chiefs, and one clerk of the circuit court); one public defender appointed by the Florida Public Defender Association, Inc.; and one state attorney appointed by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.

HAWAII

Web Site: <http://hawaii.gov/ag/hcjdc> or <http://hawaii.gov/hijis>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC)

Director: Liane M. Moriyama, administrator, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General

Mission: The mission of the Hawaii Integrated Justice Information Sharing (HIJIS) Program is to facilitate collaborative decision making, coordinated planning, and cooperative implementation among justice agencies and relevant partners for the fair, efficient, and effective operation of the justice system.

About: HCJDC, administratively attached to the Department of the Attorney General within the state's executive branch, is responsible for the statewide criminal history record information system (CJIS-Hawaii), the statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), the statewide sex offender registry, the Adult Criminal Conviction Information Web Site (eCrim), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and the issuance of Hawaii State Identification Cards.

Created: HIJIS was formally initiated in March 2007 through the joint efforts of HCJDC, the attorney general, and key decision makers representing the principal justice agencies throughout Hawaii, including the judiciary, law enforcement, prosecution, intake services, public safety, and affiliated agencies, as well as key federal agencies. The principal lead agency is HCJDC, established in 1979 by the Hawaii State Legislature with a mandate to maintain a statewide criminal history repository.

Governance Details: The HIJIS Program is governed by an executive committee of agency executives and leaders, an operational working group of agency managers and operational practitioners, and a technical working group of technology experts responsible for building and operating the information technology assets of participating agencies. The HIJIS executive committee includes key executives from the justice and public safety communities and is chaired by the attorney general. The executive committee is responsible for providing leadership and for creating the vision, setting the overall direction, and providing the necessary resources for the program. The operational working group is made up of operational practitioners from key justice and relevant nonjustice agencies and is responsible for organizing the vision established by the executive committee, defining operational requirements and business processes to realize that vision, and providing insight and direction in developing a business plan for information sharing. Finally, the technical working group is composed of technical representatives of participating justice and relevant nonjustice agencies and is responsible for making technical and infrastructure assessments, developing and adopting standards that will enable information sharing, researching and proposing technical solutions, undertaking pilot projects, and developing technical specifications in support of the HIJIS Program.

ILLINOIS

Web Site: <http://www.icjia.org/IIJIS/public/index.cfm>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) Implementation Board

Director: Lori G. Levin, executive director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, chair of the Implementation Board of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System. Elected as chair by the membership of the board; appointed executive director by the governor.

About: The IIJIS Implementation Board is an intergovernmental effort dedicated to improving the administration of justice in Illinois by facilitating the electronic sharing of justice information throughout the state. It is a collaborative effort charged with enhancing public safety by making complete, accurate, and timely offender-based information available to all justice decision makers.

Mission: To bring stakeholder organizations together to comprehensively and effectively plan justice information systems; coordinate information systems development activities; build and expand the range of effectiveness of information systems and sharing capabilities; and improve the effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of information.

Created: The IIJIS Implementation Board was created in 2003 by [Executive Order No. 16](#).

Governance Details: The IIJIS initiative is governed by a 26-member Implementation Board of state and local leaders from the criminal justice system. The IIJIS Board represents justice agencies spanning the full spectrum of the justice enterprise, including law enforcement, prosecution, defense, the judiciary, corrections, and relevant nonjustice agencies, at city, county, and state levels. The Executive Steering Committee helps set the initiative's direction and helps coordinate the activities of the following four primary committees: the Planning and Policy Committee, the Technical Committee, the Outreach Committee, and the Funding committee. The Planning and Policy Committee is responsible for the development of strategic, tactical, and project plans that will improve the electronic sharing of critical information throughout the Illinois justice system. The committee is also responsible for the development of policies to ensure the appropriate collection, use, and dissemination of justice information. The Technical Committee is responsible for the development of data exchange and architecture standards to facilitate the development of information systems that can electronically exchange data. The Outreach Committee is primarily responsible for raising awareness of the IIJIS

initiative. Specifically, the committee informs justice practitioners and the public about the benefits of developing an integrated justice system in Illinois and periodically releases the IJIS electronic newsletter. The role of the Funding Committee is to support the development of integrated justice information systems in Illinois by identifying funding sources.

IOWA

Web Site: <http://www.cjis.iowa.gov>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Program Office

Director: David Meyers, CJIS program coordinator. This position is hired by the administrator of CJJP through a standard hiring process. The position is not elected or appointed.

Mission: Under the direction of the CJIS Board and the CJIS Advisory Committee, CJIS Program Office is tasked with implementing a statewide integrated criminal justice information system that will enable automated information sharing in a common format between state, local, and federal criminal justice agencies.

About: The CJIS Program Office is responsible for providing project management support and technical implementation assistance to the CJIS Board and Advisory Committee.

Created: The CJIS project and program office were created in 2005 by a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) signed by the governor and the chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court.

Governance Details: The governance structure overseeing the CJIS project consists of the CJIS Board and the CJIS Advisory Committee. The membership of the CJIS Board includes the governor, the chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, the director of the Department of Administrative Services, and the State Court Administrator. The CJIS board reviews recommendations submitted by the CJIS Advisory Committee and sets policy for the state relating to all aspects of an integrated criminal justice system. The CJIS Advisory Committee, made up of 19 members, includes state representation from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as representatives of city and county government. The CJIS Advisory Committee makes recommendations to the CJIS board regarding privacy, security, standards, planning, funding, operations, technology, architecture, legislation, and any other issues related to sharing criminal justice information among and between agencies.

LOUISIANA

Web Site: www.lcle.la.gov

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) and Administration of Criminal Justice, Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS) Policy Board.

Director: Robert Mehrtens, criminal justice policy advisor, hired (state civil service position)

About: LCLE, in partnership with the Louisiana State Police, the Louisiana Supreme Court, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, the Louisiana Chiefs of Police Association, and the Louisiana District Attorneys' Association, coordinates the development and integration of the various components of the ICJIS. LCLE's coordination of the development and integration of the LA-ICJIS is guided by the ICJIS Policy Board, composed of members of those agencies previously listed.

Mission: ICJIS provides the criminal justice community with accurate, near-real-time information about all defendants and offenders who enter the Louisiana justice system. The development and implementation of ICJIS will greatly assist the state's efforts to identify, apprehend, prosecute, and sentence offenders, as well as identify ineligible firearm purchasers; persons ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly, or the disabled; and people wanted, arrested, or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence offenses.

Created: LCLE was initially established by executive order in 1969 and was part of the governor's office. LCLE was then formally enacted by [LA R.S. 15:1201–1229.1](#) in 1976. The ICJIS Policy Board was created in 1999 by [LA R.S. 15:1228](#).

Governance Details: LCLE is part of the governor's office and is made up of over 50 members appointed from all aspects of the criminal justice system. Members of LCLE come from state and local government and from professional associations and represent law enforcement, the legislature, prosecution, municipal government, and the judiciary. Under the jurisdiction of LCLE, the ICJIS Policy Board is made up of 14 members from state government and professional associations representing law enforcement, the legislature, prosecution, and the judiciary.

MARYLAND

Maryland has two systems: the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), operated by the executive branch, and the Judicial Information System (JIS), operated by the judiciary.

Web Site: CJIS, <http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/publicinfo/publications/research.shtml>; and JIS, <http://casesearch.courts.state.md.us/inquiry/inquiry-index.jsp>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: CJIS, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Information Technology and Communications Division, CJIS Central Repository, Operated by the Executive Branch; and JIS, Operated by the judiciary

Director: CJIS: Carole Shelton, appointed; JIS: Philip Braxton, appointed

About: CJIS: CJIS operates a central repository (Criminal Procedure Article, §§10–201 et seq.) that maintains Maryland's fingerprint-supported criminal identification records and criminal history record information (the Maryland "RAP" sheet) and performs related functions such as expungements.

JIS: JIS is operated by the Maryland judiciary. Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the information technology arm of the judiciary, is made up of six major units: Application Development, Technology Enhancements and Networks, Local Area Network and Desktop Administration, Site Evaluation and Preparation, Operational Support, and the Project Management Office. Key areas of responsibility include general administration of technology systems of the judicial branch; data center operations and network support, including technical support, call center, wide area and local area networks connecting statewide court facilities; project oversight and management of software, hardware, and related technology design, development, acquisition, maintenance, and integration, to include mainframe and Web-based computing applications, computer-based transaction processing and reporting, and data and information warehousing and analysis; assurance of information and data integrity through security and access management; systems integration with criminal justice agencies; determination of long-term needs, research and development, and overall strategies for development and management of judiciarywide information technology; and proposal and administration of the information technology program and operational budget.

Created: CJIS was created by law; JIS was created by the judiciary.

Governance: CJIS has an advisory board and reports to the secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services; JIS reports to the chief judge of the judiciary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Web Site:

[http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopstopic&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Law+Enforcement+%26+Criminal+Justice&L2=Criminal+Justice+Information+Services+\(CJIS\)&sid=Eeops](http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopstopic&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Law+Enforcement+%26+Criminal+Justice&L2=Criminal+Justice+Information+Services+(CJIS)&sid=Eeops)

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) within the Criminal History Systems Board (CHSB)

Director: Curtis M. Wood, executive director, appointed

About: The CJIS Division of CHSB offers law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within the state and across the nation secure access 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to state and interstate criminal history record information, protective orders, missing and wanted person files, drivers' license and motor vehicle information, firearms licensing and gun sales transactions, and other critical criminal justice information via the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (Nlets).

Created: The CJIS Division is also known as CHSB. CHSB was established by statute in 1972. In 1978, the management of the State Police Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System was transferred to CHSB on the order of the executive secretary of public safety and security and became known as CJIS. Subsequently, the legislature modified CHSB's enabling statute, formally establishing CHSB as the agency responsible for the management of CJIS, under the direct oversight of the secretary of public safety and security.

Governance Details: The CJIS Division reports directly to the CHSB executive director. CHSB, as an agency, falls under the authority of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, a cabinet-level agency headed by the executive secretary of public safety and security.

MINNESOTA

Justice Information Sharing Organization: Minnesota Justice Information Service (MNJIS)

Director: David M. Johnson, hired by the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group

About: MNJIS is a state-level organization within the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension that works with Minnesota state and local agencies to make accurate and comprehensive criminal justice information available to criminal justice professionals in law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, and courts and corrections. A major component of MNJIS is the furtherance of CriMNet, a collaborative effort between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. It is governed by the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group and Task Force under the authority of Minnesota Statute 299C.65.

Mission: To create and maintain a statewide framework of people, processes, data, standards, and technology focused on providing accurate and comprehensive data to the criminal justice community.

Created: In 1992, the Minnesota State Legislature created the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group and the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force to oversee criminal justice information policy.

Governance Details: The CriMNet initiative and responsibilities are governed by two statutorily mandated groups: the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group and the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Task Force. The Policy Group consists of 10 members from state agencies and the judiciary. The Policy Group provides leadership for the overall strategic and policy direction of the Criminal Justice Information Integration Enterprise, and the Task Force monitors, reviews, and reports to the Policy Group on CriMNet-related projects, in addition to providing

oversight of ongoing operations, as directed by the Policy Group. The Task Force has 35 members, consisting primarily of criminal justice stakeholders defined by state statute.

MISSOURI

Web Site: <http://www.dps.mo.gov/home/dps/home.htm>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Department of Public Safety

Director: John M. Britt, director of public safety; Carolyn Kampeter, project manager assigned to the JIS project

About: The Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee is charged with recommending policies that enhance the collection, processing, storage, dissemination, and use of criminal history record information; assessing the current state of electronic justice information sharing; recommending policies and strategies for promoting electronic justice information sharing; and providing guidance regarding the use of any state or federal funds appropriated for the promotion of electronic justice information sharing.

Mission: The mission of the Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee is to create a statewide framework of people, processes, data, standards, and technology to share accurate and comprehensive justice information.

Created: In 2002, the duties of the Criminal Records Committee were expanded to include justice information sharing activities in accordance with 43.518 RSMo.

Governance Details: The governance committee is made up of the following officials or their designees: the director of the Department of Public Safety, the director of the Department of Corrections, the attorney general, the director of the Office of Prosecution Services, the president of the Prosecutors Association, the president of the Court Clerks Association, the chief clerk of the State Supreme Court, the director of the State Courts Administrator, the chairman of the State Judicial Records Committee, the chairman of the Circuit Court Budget Committee, the presidents of the Peace Officers Association, the Sheriffs Association, the Police Chiefs Association, the superintendent of the Highway Patrol, and the chiefs of police of agencies in jurisdictions with a population of more than 200,000. The director of the Department of Public Safety serves as the permanent chairperson of the committee.

NEBRASKA

Web Site:

http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/crime_commission/organization_and_functions/info_services/cjis.htm

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Advisory Committee

Director: Michael Overton, Nebraska Crime Commission, elected chair

About: The CJIS Advisory Committee exists to improve the automation and sharing of information within the criminal justice system. CJIS refers to the broad range of programs and activities undertaken as well as the committee itself. CJIS works on, sponsors, and funds projects at state and local levels as well as activities that cross a variety of jurisdictional boundaries. In addition, CJIS provides a mechanism for agencies to share information about internal projects. There are two primary goals that the CJIS effort works toward: better access to data and integrating data across jurisdictions. The end goal is to pass data electronically from agency to agency as someone moves through the system, with that data being available statewide for a variety of uses.

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

Created: The CJIS Advisory Committee was established by the Nebraska Crime Commission in 1995.

Governance Details: The CJIS Advisory Committee is made up of 23 representatives from a variety of state and local criminal justice agencies and professional associations. The committee members represent law enforcement, prosecution, defense attorneys, municipal and county government, public health, and the judiciary and are appointed by the Nebraska Crime Commission's executive director. The chief of the Crime Commission's Information Services Division provides primary staff support for committee activities and serves as chairperson of the CJIS Advisory Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee provides advice and direction on issues relating to data sharing and use of information technology among criminal justice agencies as well as initiating and sponsoring projects that involve state and local agencies. In addition, the committee advises the Nebraska Crime Commission on criminal justice information system issues, establishes and promotes standards for data processing and communication, facilitates the development and coordination of state and local criminal justice information systems, provides an avenue for cooperation and coordination among state and local information systems, and establishes future directions for data sharing.

NEVADA

Web Site: <http://nvrepository.state.nv.us>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Department of Public Safety, Records and Technology Division

Director: Jerald Hafen, director of the Nevada Department of Public Safety, appointed; Captain Philip K. O'Neill, Records and Technology division chief and Nevada Criminal Justice Information Services (NVCJIS) systems officer, hired

About: The Department of Public Safety administers the Records Bureau. The bureau administers Nevada's central repository for criminal history records. The information in the repository database, which is automated and based on fingerprint submissions, is available to all criminal justice agencies. The bureau's primary goal is to provide complete, accurate, and timely information to its subscribers. Its database, as well as the interfaces to other state and federal criminal history databases, serves as the source of information for making informed criminal justice and employment/licensing decisions. The bureau also oversees the collection of crime statistics for the state through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

Mission: The mission of the Records Bureau is to promote safer communities by providing accurate, timely, and appropriate public safety information to the divisions within the department, to the criminal justice community, and to citizens throughout Nevada and the United States using state-of-the-art technology.

Created: The NVCJIS/Criminal History Repository was established through Nevada Assembly Bill 186 in 1985. The NCJIS Advisory Committee was created in 2005 by Senate Bill No. 452; the Committee's membership and duties are outlined in [NRS 179A.079](#).

Governance Details: The NCJIS Advisory Committee is statutorily charged with (1) recommending policies and procedures that apply the best management practices to the activities at the central repository; (2) advising on technological support for the central repository; and (3) advising on the integrated information sharing of statistical data relating to crime or the delinquency of children. The

committee is made up of nine members from state government and professional associations who represent law enforcement, prosecution, the legislature, and the judiciary. Members of the committee serve three-year terms and are not compensated.

NEW JERSEY

Web Site: <http://nj.gov/oag>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Office of the Attorney General (OAG)

Director: Nick DeLuca, project manager; oversees the New Jersey Advisory Policy Committee and is hired by OAG

About: The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Advisory Policy Committee is an interagency planning committee established in January 1990 that seeks to improve the exchange of information and data between the various components of the automated systems used by New Jersey's criminal justice agencies.

Mission: The mission of the CJIS Committee is to (1) oversee the development and implementation of technology and software within and between local, county, state, and federal agencies by coordinating the expenditure of state and federal funding; (2) prioritize and monitor applications and systems in order to support integration and foster data and information exchange to enhance systemwide compatibilities; and (3) enhance public safety by providing a common online environment whereby authorized state, county, and local criminal justice agencies can access accurate, comprehensive criminal history and related information collected and maintained by participating agencies.

Created: The CJIS Advisory Policy Committee was created in December 1989 and held its first meeting in January 1990 without any formal action such as executive order or statute. In 1989, the state police were applying for a grant to rewrite their computerized criminal history (CCH) system. OAG coordinated a meeting of various state agencies (i.e., Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Corrections, Juvenile Justice Commission, and the Parole Board) to apply for the grant and participate in the rewrite of the CCH. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that a New Jersey CJIS Advisory Policy Committee should be established. OAG coordinated all of the meetings and expanded the committee members to various criminal justice agencies in New Jersey. The committee continues to meet and work together without any formal requirement.

Governance Details: The project manager is the chairman of the CJIS Advisory Policy Committee. Representatives from various state agencies and associations in the fields of law enforcement, information technology, prosecution, and the judiciary sit on the policy committee.

NEW MEXICO

Web Site: <http://www.nmjustice.net>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC), Justice Information Sharing Council (JISC)

Director: Michael Hall, executive director of NMSC, appointed by the commission. Mr. Hall also serves as chair of JISC, by a vote of the JISC members.

About: JISC started as a coordinating body between all the member agencies to promote criminal justice data sharing. The JISC system is made up of two main portals, both implemented with functional security. First, the JIS Public Portal is designed as a single-source portal for the public to find information from the participating criminal justice agencies (e.g., sex offender registry, the Department of Corrections offender search, judiciary case lookup, judiciary DWI offender histories).

Second, the Consolidated Offender Query is a Web-based application that allows criminal justice personnel to improve public safety and their own safety. The application gathers information from criminal justice agencies and displays the information in an easy-to-use format.

Created: From approximately 1997 to 2006, JISC was an informal group made up of the chief information officers from the state police, Department of Corrections, and Children, Youth and Families Department, as well as district attorneys, public defenders, and members of the judiciary. Tribes are also represented as adjunct members. NMSC and the Motor Vehicles Division became voting JISC members in 2005 and 2006, respectively. The 2006 New Mexico legislative session passed a bill that officially created JISC as a subset of NMSC.

Governance Details: JISC has no standalone authority. It makes recommendations to NMSC, which can in turn bring initiatives to the governor and legislature. It is a coordinating body between all the member agencies.

NEW YORK

Web Site: <http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/initaitives/ijab.htm>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Integrated Justice Advisory Board (IJAB) is the organizational entity that oversees the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal and other justice information sharing projects.

Director: The governor's assistant secretary of public safety oversees the IJAB. The current assistant secretary of public safety is Denise E. O'Donnell, who also serves as the commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and was appointed by the governor and approved by the New York State Senate.

About: The purpose and goals of IJAB are to improve criminal justice services, maximize resources, and ensure that all criminal justice technology systems remain secure and operable.

The three key objectives established to meet these goals are:

- Improve access to criminal justice systems through a new integrated justice portal that will consolidate all functions of NYSPIN (the State Police Information Network) and eJusticeNY
- Develop a business model to facilitate integration of criminal justice information and technology with an integrated budget process to achieve savings and efficiencies
- Develop a technical model for enterprise standards for criminal justice services to facilitate agency efficiencies and future consolidation efforts.

Mission: To improve the administration of justice by ensuring that information needed to support criminal justice is available when and where it is needed through a single portal.

Created: Recognizing the need to ensure system reliability and uninterrupted service in the face of any disaster, IJAB was established in 2004 at the direction of the director of criminal justice.

Governance Details: The IJAB functions under the direction of the assistant director of public safety. Criminal justice information technology projects require IJAB approval as part of the funding and budgeting process. The IJAB is made up of the chief information officers from the Department of Correctional Services, Division of State Police, Division of Parole, Division of Criminal Justice Services, and the Office of Homeland Security. Through DCJS, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the State Commission of Corrections, the Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders, and the Crime Victims Board are represented on IJAB. IJAB also partners with the Office of Technology, which manages the Integrated Justice Data Center and provides guidance and advice in technology directions and strategies.

NORTH CAROLINA

Web Site: <http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/Index2.cfm?a=000003,000693>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board

Director: Eugene Vardaman, hired by the CJIN Governing Board

About: The CJIN initiative facilitates the sharing of information between state and local criminal justice agencies.

Mission: To develop a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina that will enable a properly authorized user to readily and effectively use information, regardless of its location in national, state, or local databases.

Created: During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the CJIN Study Committee and appropriated monies to study and develop a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. The CJIN Study Final Report outlined a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide CJIN. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the CJIN Governing Board in Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session.

Governance Details: CJIN is governed by a 20-member board that represents the state agencies that deal with criminal justice, a cross-section of local law enforcement, and a number of court officials representing the various judicial roles. The board identifies common projects that improve communication and data sharing. It also champions individual agency efforts that may benefit the overall criminal justice community. The board is made up of state and local officials representing information technology, law enforcement, the judiciary, and the Division of Motor Vehicles; the president of the North Carolina Chapter of the Association of Public Communications Officials International appoints one member to the board.

NORTH DAKOTA

Web Site: <http://www.nd.gov/cjis>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal Justice Information Sharing (CJIS) Board

Director: Pam Schafer, hired

Mission: Improve public safety by providing effective and efficient justice policies, processes, and information systems required to capture and share complete, accurate, and timely information in support of program operations and informed decision making across jurisdictional and organizational boundaries statewide.

About: CJIS is an enterprise architecture that puts in place a statewide framework of people, processes, data, standards, and technology focused on providing accurate and comprehensive data to the criminal justice community. The CJIS integration effort is not one single project, but rather incorporates many projects that are being developed by the state's Information Technology Department and criminal justice organizations. The integration architecture is driven by local operational needs and uses standards that will support the exchange of data across existing and developing systems.

Created: In January 2001, the governor issued [Executive Order 2001-01](#), which established the Criminal Justice Information Board and the Criminal Justice Information Executive Committee to set

information-sharing policy and coordinate specific information-sharing activities in the criminal justice community.

Governance Details: The three members of the CJIS board provide direction for the CJIS effort. As the overall policy and funding decision-making body for CJIS, the board has a key role in approving and enabling implementation of the CJIS Strategic Plan. Members of the CJIS board include the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the chief deputy attorney general, and the chief information officer. The executive committee is the tactical governance committee for the CJIS effort. It provides recommendations to the CJIS board on strategic public safety issues and initiatives. Its membership includes representatives from all justice organizations in the state. The CJIS Executive Committee includes 11 representatives from the North Dakota law enforcement community. Finally, the CJIS technology team is accountable to the Executive Committee. It is responsible for dealing with specific technical issues and business processes as directed by the Executive Committee.

OHIO

Web Site: <http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/CJIS/index.htm>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Policy Board

Director: Karlhlon Moore, executive director, Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS), appointed by the governor

About: The CJIS board meets quarterly to (1) provide leadership and oversight for all activities related to the integration of criminal justice information technology systems, including monitoring, evaluating, and researching technological advances in those systems; and (2) recommend strategies to enhance the quality of criminal justice information technology while not inappropriately diminishing the privacy and civil liberties of Ohioans.

Created: The CJIS board was created by the governor's office, attorney general's office, and Supreme Court of Ohio in 1994.

Governance Details: OCJS coordinates the efforts of the CJIS board. The board consists of key CJIS stakeholders from state agencies, criminal justice associations, and regional reporting centers. The members of the board elect a chair and vice chair from among its members.

PENNSYLVANIA

Web Site: www.pajnet.state.pa.us

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET)

Director: Dave Naisby, executive director, appointed

About: JNET is the state's primary public safety and criminal justice information broker. JNET's integrated justice portal provides a common online environment for authorized users to access public safety and criminal justice information. This critical information comes from various contributing municipal, county, state, and federal agencies.

Mission: JNET will lead the transition from collaboration to integration. JNET:

- Provides a platform that enables diverse agencies, systems, and people to convene around a common goal of improved public safety, integrated justice, and information exchange;
- Resolves horizontal and vertical integration issues to ensure a coordinated, federated approach to integrated justice and information exchange;

- Deploys emerging technologies that will support the operational needs of the public safety community of practice and the extended enterprise of integrated justice;
- Continues to pursue more aggressive means to ensure protection of data, adherence to security protocols and policies, and the ongoing auditing of data access and exchange; and
- Explores cost-effective solutions for exchanging justice and public safety information.

Created: On June 8, 1999, an [executive order](#) was signed to create and formalize the JNET governance structure.

Governance Details: The governance structure includes an executive council, a senior policy team, the JNET steering committee, one subcommittee, and the JNET office. The executive council sets forth the overall policy and strategic direction for the JNET project and consists of chief executives from 16 justice or justice-affiliated organizations. The senior policy team is an oversight team made up of six individuals and chaired by the deputy secretary for information technology. The steering committee is made up of representatives from the judiciary and justice-affiliated organizations who establish the tactical deployment plan for implementation of the JNET project. Finally, the JNET operational office directs the day-to-day management of the JNET Project. The office priorities are established by the JNET steering committee in agreement with the overall strategic direction created by the council.

TENNESSEE

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Integrated Criminal Justice (ICJ) Program

Director: Ann Lynn Walker, information systems director, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The director is hired by and for AOC, and the ICJ program is administratively attached to AOC.

About: The ICJ program is a statewide effort to enhance public safety through effective sharing and integration of criminal justice information.

Mission: The ICJ steering committee will (1) provide a framework to integrate criminal justice information that is congruent with emerging technologies and national and state standards, while complementing local information-sharing initiatives; (2) minimize redundant criminal justice record information entry while identifying reengineering and automation opportunities; (3) improve the use of the statewide individual identification number that would link together all local and state criminal justice information; and (4) develop methods to secure long-term funding and support for integrated criminal justice record and information management.

Created: Recognizing the need to coordinate efforts within the state's criminal justice system, a group of criminal justice professionals voluntarily formed the ICJ steering committee in 2002. Participants included representatives from a number of state agencies, including the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Administrative Office of the Court, District Attorneys General Conference, District Public Defenders Conference, and Department of Correction, as well as the state's chief information officer and others. The committee drafted a comprehensive plan for statewide, integrated criminal justice information sharing, applied for and received grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, and committed to working with one another toward the common goal of information sharing. The legislature formalized the work of the ICJ steering committee through the Integrated Criminal Justice Act of 2006.

Governance Details: The ICJ steering committee establishes the leadership, vision, purpose, goals, decision-making structure, and accountability processes for the ICJ program. The ICJ steering

committee is made up of representatives from state agencies and professional associations representing law enforcement, the judiciary, information technology, prosecution, public defenders, emergency management, homeland security, and the legislature. During the early stages of the program, the ICJ Team finalized the governance for the ICJ steering committee and received signed memorandums of understanding from the steering committee and staff members.

UTAH

Web Site: www.justice.utah.gov

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Director: Jennifer Hemenway, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, hired

About: Utah's Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) is a Web portal that allows law enforcement to view data from virtually any justice agency. Using global justice XML standards in the development of UCJIS facilitated the creation of a Web portal where information is available to those who need it, when they need it.

Created: Created in 1983, by statute.

Governance Details: The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice is a 21-member body that is legislatively mandated to improve the quality and completeness of the state's criminal justice databases. The commission's members come from state government and professional associations and represent law enforcement, legislature, prosecution, education, members of the community, and the judiciary. This group includes the key players in the criminal justice community and can institute change when recommended by its technical subcommittee. The technical subcommittee drives the process to integrate information systems. Its members include the chief information officer, Administrative Office of the Courts; the directors of data processing from the Department of Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Department of Corrections; the director of research, Department of Youth Corrections; the state data architect; the executive director of the Utah Prosecution Council; and representatives from local law enforcement and the state legislature.

VERMONT

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Vermont Justice Information Sharing System (VJISS)

Director: Francis (Paco) X. Aumand III, division director, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Vermont Department of Public Safety, hired

About: There is no separate entity that oversees system development other than a consortium of criminal justice agencies. However, as the current capabilities of these agencies are all related to law enforcement, and there is a lack of funds available to advance VJISS, these groups have not been active.

Mission: The mission for information sharing within Vermont's justice community is to provide accurate, timely, and complete information to the right person, at the right time, for the right purpose. VJISS's goal is to improve public safety by taking advantage of technological advances, which have progressed to the point where the electronic transfer of information is viable and system efficiencies could be achieved.

Created: VJISS has never been formally created. It is a consortium of criminal justice agencies that value the sharing of information throughout the justice system.

Governance Details: VJISS is a project that is currently managed by a consortium of state criminal justice agencies within the Vermont state government. The consortium consists of the Department of Information and Innovation (the state's information technology department), the Department of Public Safety, the Department of States Attorneys and Sheriffs, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, the Court Administrator's Office, and the Office of the Defender General. The executive leaders from these agencies make up the VJISS steering committee. Each of these departments contributes personnel to a VJISS technical committee that provides strategic and tactical guidance to the steering committee. Currently, the Vermont Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice Services, oversees the development of the law enforcement data sharing initiative (LEDSI) phase of the VJISS.

VIRGINIA

Web Site: <http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/ijp>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: Virginia's Integrated Justice Program (IJP)

Director: John G. Marshall, secretary of public safety, appointed

About: IJP has five major objectives:

1. Enhance overall public safety by providing more timely, accurate, and complete offender data to criminal justice decision makers.
2. Reduce and/or eliminate entry of the same data more than once. Reduction in redundant data entry will result in faster processing and improved data quality by reducing opportunities for error and allowing users to spend more time on data verification.
3. Reduce/eliminate use of paper forms.
4. Enhance decision making through expanded access to criminal justice data.
5. Improve infrastructure.

Mission: The vision of Virginia's IJP is to improve criminal justice processing and decision making through the elimination of duplicate data entry, access to information that is not otherwise available, and the timely sharing of critical data. IJP's mission is to achieve integration objectives through a variety of means as appropriate, including but not limited to program management, policy analysis, standards development, data quality improvement, and system engineering.

Created: As a major multiagency integration project, IJP and its subprojects require the committed support of state decision makers with the responsibility to promote enterprisewide strategic objectives. In response, the governor, on May 12, 1999, appointed an oversight committee composed of high-level executives from the agencies most directly affected by the IJP program and headed by the state's secretary of technology.

The Department of Criminal Justice services (DCJS) is the logical organizational focal point for overall management of the integrated justice effort. DCJS, one of 12 agencies within Virginia's Secretariat of Public Safety, is charged with planning and carrying out programs and initiatives to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole (§9-170 of the Code of Virginia).

Governance Details: IJP activities are governed by interagency memoranda of understanding. IJP has visibility above the DCJS level via reviews by the secretary of public safety and the Virginia Information Technologies Agency. Recognizing that implementation of the IJP vision requires buy-in from many independent agencies and jurisdictions, DCJS organized an interagency steering committee with representatives from key stakeholder agencies to advise the program. The secretary of public safety provides overall guidance based on input from stakeholder agencies.

WASHINGTON

Web Site: <http://www.jin.wa.gov>

Justice Information Sharing Organization: The Justice Information Network (JIN)

Director: JIN Program Manager, hired by the Department of Information Services with the approval of the Justice Information Network Board; position is currently vacant

About: JIN is responsible for coordinating state and local justice information technology initiatives aimed at automating workflow and increasing access to pertinent information for practitioners. JIN provides this capability through the Justice Information Network Data Exchange (JINDEX), a service-oriented architecture environment that supports multiple applications that leverage Web services and GJXDM. These applications provide authorized justice officials with criminal history and court information via a federated query and route electronic traffic citations and collision reports among state repositories. The JIN program is actively increasing the utilization of the JINDEX applications by establishing connections in each of Washington's 39 counties.

Mission: To improve public safety by providing criminal justice practitioners with complete, timely, and accurate information, and to improve operating efficiency by facilitating the integration of disparate systems throughout the state.

Created: The JIN Program was created in 2002 by [RCW 10.98.160–240](#).

Governance Details: JIN is governed by the Washington Integrated Justice Information (WIJI) Board, an 18-member group of state and local officials representing the justice community. The WIJI Board coordinates and facilitates the governance, implementation, operation, maintenance, and enhancement of sharing and integrated delivery of complete, accurate, and timely justice information. In addition to state agency representatives such as the attorney general, chief of the state police, and secretary of the Department of Corrections, there is also a member appointed by the governor, a sheriff and police chief from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, a county legislative authority member from the Washington State Association of Counties, a county clerk from the Washington Association of County Clerks, and representatives from the Association of Washington Cities, the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Washington Association of City and County Information Systems, and the Judicial Information System Committee. These members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Any member may appoint a designee to serve in the member's absence. The board has two cochairs elected by members to serve two-year terms. The board receives input and recommendations from the Business Advisory Subcommittee and the Technical Advisory Group, made up of members from agencies represented on the board.

WISCONSIN

Web Site: www.oja.wi.gov/wijis

Justice Information Sharing Organization: Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS)

Director: Jeff Sartin, WIJIS program director, hired by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA)

About: WIJIS supports OJA by helping to deliver to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and other criminal justice professionals the information they need to make timely, accurate, and fair decisions. Specifically, WIJIS exists to improve the flow of information across community and organizational boundaries and between computerized systems. The WIJIS program focuses on two primary issues of critical importance to Wisconsin's justice community: (1) data access—making information stored in

disparate databases more accessible through secure Web-based tools, and (2) electronic workflow—eliminating redundant and error-prone paper-based processes by securely passing information electronically between systems.

Mission: The WIJIS program supports OJA’s mission of building safer communities by helping to deliver to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and other criminal justice professionals the information they need to make timely, accurate, and fair decisions. Specifically, WIJIS exists to improve the flow of information across community and organizational boundaries and between computerized systems.

Created: In 1995, the state legislature authorized the Department of Administration, under [Sec. 16.971\(9\), Wis. Stats.](#), to “maintain, facilitate and promote sharing of information among listed justice agencies—State Public Defender Board, Department of Justice, Department of Corrections, prosecutors and courts—and to ensure that automated systems are compatible across counties.” The Wisconsin Policy Advisory Group (PAG) was established by executive order.

Governance Details: The WIJIS program has a two-tiered governance structure that spans all facets of Wisconsin’s justice community. The [WIJIS Policy Advisory Group](#) (PAG) provides executive-level buy-in and support to ensure a collaborative, coordinated, and cost-effective approach to justice information sharing. The OJA executive director serves as chair. WIJIS’s two key operational partners, the state chief information officer and the Department of Justice, are represented. PAG also includes members from the state courts, the prosecutor community, local law enforcement, and the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. The WIJIS Users’ Group provides complementary grass-roots governance of the system, including feedback on prototypes, input on strategic direction, and other recommendations for the WIJIS staff.