

LEITS Council Meeting

Friday, October 12, 2007
IACP Annual Conference
New Orleans, LA

In attendance:

Chief Larry Boyd
Morris Roberson
Sheriff Paul Fitzgerald
Dr. Craig Fraser
Joe Akers
Fred Wilson
Matt Snyder
Dave Tollett
Lt. Scott Edson
Assistant Chief Dan Murray
Chris Traver

Mike Lyons
Paul Wormeli
Aaron Gorrell
Bill Ford
Suzette McLeod
Tim Reid
Kevin Reid
Debra Louk
Steve Wisely
Jim Slater

Opening and Welcoming Remarks

Heather

- 1) Review of LEITSC org charts and mission statement
 - a) Any additions to the mission statement?
- 2) LEITSC Priorities Overview
 - a) Additional projects?
 - i) Interactivity with Fusion Center
 - ii) Information sharing guidelines
 - iii) Start looking at other technologies that are being integrated (facial recognition, license plate recognition, etc)

Action Item: Fusion Center Subcommittee

- 3) Special language within grants
 - a) Would have to be grants done by BJA and OJP but the JAG awards are really done states
 - b) May be more effective to have both the organizations and IJIS put the word out there and make sure that both agencies and industry are aware
- 4) Technical Assistance Request
 - a) Add a specific list of what we do to form but need to keep way if help they need isn't on the list
 - b) Make clearer that TA is only for things that LEITSC does, i.e. the CAD and RMS
- 5) Standard Functional Specifications
 - a) **RMS:** need to make sure specs allow for state laws
 - i) E.g.: MD – if an arrest is not charged within a certain time period everything must be expunged
 - b) **CAD:** Time to add fire and ems components?
 - i) Need to reach out to the fire chiefs association and national association of EMTs
 - ii) Need to update PSAPs

- 6) New IEPD developments – more for RMS
 - a) LEXS 3.1 – good for RMS but not so much for CAD
 - i) Complicated and there is a steep learning curve
 - ii) 20 – 30% increase in production time
- 7) Web-based tool
 - a) Add to current website? Or create new (.net/.com)?
 - b) May also be a way to get the survey questions answered
 - c) What about linkages between modules, etc? Include cautionary about pulling out separate issues?

Action Item: Talk to Morris about marketing to other entities

Chris Traver - BJA

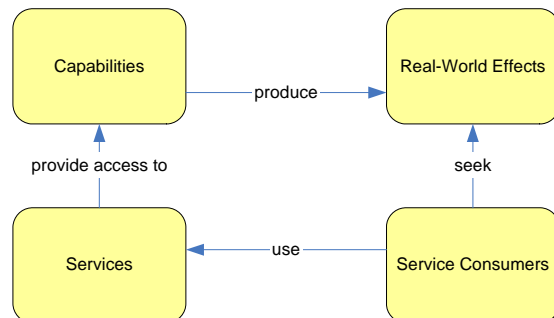
- 1) BJA Priorities
 - a) Violent crime initiative – multi-jurisdictional approach, certain amount of funds need to be used to IT initiatives and purpose
 - b) **Mid October – BJA solicitations will be out**
 - c) Online reporting systems – may help be more proactive
 - d) Adding more partners and bridge gaps with JTAC so it isn't just law enforcement
- 2) Global meeting
 - a) Big component will be NIEM standards
- 3) Federated identity
- 4) Privacy
 - a) Privacy Policy Development Guide with supplemental Privacy in Technology Guide
 - b) Now focusing on fusion centers
- 5) Completion of many productions and activities
- 6) National Motor Vehicle Titan Information System Program reinvigorated

Paul Wormeli (Service Oriented Architecture [SOA])

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) “is an architecture approach for organizing and using services to support interoperability between enterprise data assets and applications”

- OASIS published on OJP website

- 1) SOA key concepts
 - a) OASIS SOA Reference Model is the 1st significant attempt to define SOA and its key concepts in an open-standard, vendor neutral way
 - b) Reference Model (RM) is a standard vocabulary for referring to SOA
 - i) Not an implementation guide or set of implementation standards
- 2) Defining and SOA
 - a) Use RM terminology



- b) See if a reference architecture is compatible with your needs
 - i) Extends upon RM by adding technical standards for interoperability
 - (1) Guidance on the “how” not just the “what”
 - ii) Note – won’t contain everything and may not address definitions of specific services
 - c) Further define your specific architecture
- 3) Principles of SOA
- a) Reusability
 - b) Contracts
 - c) Loose coupling
 - d) Abstraction
 - e) Statelessness
 - f) Composability
 - g) Autonomy
 - h) Discoverability
- 4) SOA Stakeholders
- a) Primary user of a SOA is an architect
 - i) “The architect uses SOA, knowing that if he/she stays within the set of distinguishing characteristics, the resulting designs will have certain desirable qualities”
 - b) Others benefit from an SOA
 - i) Investors
 - ii) Developers
 - iii) System users
- 5) What SOA **is not**
- a) The same as web services
 - i) But web services can be an effective means of implementing an SOA
 - b) Service buses and message brokers
 - c) About classes of tools, though tools can be useful as part of an implementation strategy
 - d) Going to tell you who provisions what, where to outsource, what to share
 - e) Infrastructure investment strategy
 - f) Brainchild of any particular vendor
 - g) Radically new
- 6) What’s the problem and what’s the solution?
- a) Problem
 - i) Our business requires an information sharing approach that:
 - (1) Changes rapidly in response to business drivers and environmental trends
 - (2) Saves money by fostering reuse
 - (3) Accommodates a wide range of application vendors/architectures/platforms
 - (4) Supports composite applications that cross “agency” boundaries
 - b) Is architecture the solution
 - i) Helps by:
 - (1) Taking these business needs, which transcend any particular application or exchange, and...
 - (2) Provides guidance for implementation and investment decisions, so that...
 - (3) The resulting solution meets the need and achieves the desired outcomes
 - c) How will we know?
 - i) Measure the architecture is achieving the outcomes
 - (1) Reuse of interfaces (number of places same information is available)
 - (2) Number of exchanges triggered by same event
 - (3) Time/cost to implement new policy
 - (4) Time/cost to introduce new partner system

- 7) Agility
 - a) Agility is the hallmark of successful modern enterprises
 - b) Citizens expect rapid response to changing requirements
 - c) In the public safety arena:
 - i) Clever opponents
 - ii) New partners and requirements
 - iii) Policy initiatives
 - d) How is SOA agile?
 - i) Minimizing dependencies: loose coupling
 - ii) Interoperability
 - iii) When context changes, there is minimal impact on existing systems
 - iv) What kinds of context changes can happen?
 - e) SOA promotes policy agility
 - i) SOA separates events from subsequent processes through intermediaries
 - ii) Goal is to reduce gap between business-oriented model of a process and the executable representation
 - f) Agility summary
 - i) One of the principal challenges of the modern IT enterprise is to be agile
 - ii) The enterprise approach to integration should respond to this challenge
 - iii) An architecture can align specific implementation and investment decisions with the desired outcomes

- 8) Architectural style
 - a) An architectural *style* is a set of characteristics that distinguish an architecture
 - b) The characteristics are intended to produce certain effects in things designed according to the style
 - c) SOA is an architecture style
 - i) SOA is an architectural style, not for houses, but for sharing information and functionality between systems
 - ii) Like any architectural style, SOA has a set of distinguishing characteristics
 - iii) There are many ways to build a functional house...the right one depends on what you find important

- 9) SOA and information exchange
 - a) A service can have "informed consumer" as its only effect, but less often than we've traditionally thought
 - b) Usually the effect is to:
 - i) Change the shared state of the world
 - ii) Initiate a policy response
 - c) Ask yourself: what is the business purpose for exchanging the information?
 - d) Agility

Suzette McLeod – IJIS Institute

- 1) IJIS Institute Mission:
 - a) Joining the resources of industry with the interests of government to improve the systems that provide critical information to the justice and public safety professionals who protect and serve our communities.
- 2) Services
 - a) Technology Services
 - i) Knowledge center
 - ii) Education and training
 - iii) Advisory committees

- b) Project Management services
 - i) Technology assistance
 - ii) Project and program management
 - iii) Industry expertise
 - iv) Issue management
- 3) NISS Services since January '07
 - a) IEPD Clearinghouse
 - i) 32,736 IEPD hits
 - ii) 84 IEPD
 - (1) 73 GJXDM
 - (2) 11 NIEM
 - b) Knowledgebase
 - i) 4,772 hits
 - ii) 247 questions
 - iii) 90 phone calls
- 4) SAR Operational study
 - a) Temporary environment to study whether the SAR is possible
 - b) Fusion centers and DOD are involved

Tim Reid – N-DEx Status Update

- 1) Increment 1 Toolkit
 - a) Increment 1 tool kit includes:
 - i) Sypherlink Harvester Analyzer & Harvester Relationship Manager
 - ii) Government tools
 - (1) *XML Validation Test Tool*
 - (2) Schema-based Rule Validation
 - (3) SameAsDigest & SameAsPayload Validation
 - (4) Business Rule Validation
 - (5) Message Display
 - (a) *Basic*
 - (b) View Binary Attachments
 - (c) Graphical Viewer
 - (6) *Web Test Portal*
 - (7) Java Object Library Generation Jumpstart
 - (8) .NET Object Library Generation Jumpstart
 - (9) RDBMS Schema Generator
 - (10) N-DEx Submission Generator
 - (11) N-DEx Configuration Management Portal
 - (12) N-DEx Implementation Registry
 - iii) **N-DEx PMO** will provide a toolkit that also includes the following: (*Indicates available within next two weeks*)
 - b) Currently no single tool silver bullet
- 2) Increment 2
 - a) Requirements Analysis started October 8, 2007
 - i) Requirements analysis started early
 - (1) Lesson learned from Increment 1
 - ii) SME Initial review mid November 2007
 - (1) Second review mid December 2007
 - b) Increment 2 Development and Implementation
 - c) Started Feb./Mar. 2008
 - i) Anticipated delivery Feb./Mar. 2009
 - ii) Increment 1.1 release June/July 2008 – DOJ Data

d) O&M releases Quarterly

3) R-DEx Capabilities

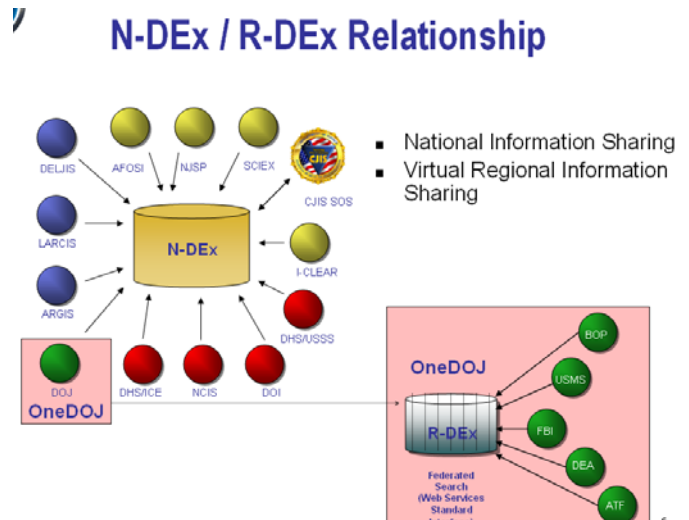
a) Today, R-DEx is the mechanism for:

i) Sharing DOJ Data

- (1) Stores shareable case information ATF, FBI, DEA, and USMS
- (2) Stores shareable booking and incarceration information from USMS and BOP
- (3) Implements search and retrieval of information
- (4) Provides standard interface for connection to regional partner systems

ii) Providing:

- (1) Search capabilities (e.g. FD 302s)
- (2) Analytical tools (e.g., link analysis, mapping)
- (3) Federated access to regional partner systems



4) N-DEx/R-DEx parallel programs

a) At N-DEx Increment 1 (2/08), N-DEx will provide some R-DEx capabilities in parallel:

i) Sharing DOJ Data

- (1) Stores shareable case information ATF, FBI, DEA, and USMS
- (2) Stores shareable booking and incarceration information from USMS and BOP
- (3) Implements search and retrieval of information
- (4) Provides standard interface for connection to regional partner systems

ii) Providing:

- (1) Search capabilities (e.g. FD 302s)
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b) Impact:

- i) All users (federal, state, and local) can get access to N-DEx *in addition* to whatever tools they have now
- ii) R-DEx continues to support *federated* information sharing on a regional basis.

5) N-DEx integration of R-DEx capabilities

a) After N-DEx Increment 2 (2/09), N-DEx will provide R-DEx capabilities:

i) Sharing DOJ Data

- (1) Stores shareable case information ATF, FBI, DEA, and USMS
- (2) Stores shareable booking and incarceration information from USMS and BOP
- (3) Implements search and retrieval of information
- (4) Provides standard interface for connection to regional partner systems

ii) Providing:

- (1) Search capabilities (e.g. FD 302s)
- (2) Analytical tools (e.g., link analysis, mapping)
- (3) Federated access to regional partner systems

b) After N-DEx Increment 2 (2/09), N-DEx will provide all OneDOJ capabilities exclusively

i) R-DEx will be fully integrated

ii) Services provided by R-DEx will be provided by N-DEx and will be transparent to the DOJ user

iii) N-DEx will manage the federated query of regional systems

- 6) Cost Modeling
 - a) N-DEx Cost Model Initiative Goal is two fold:
 - i) Identify the projected cost of implementing N-DEx at a national level
 - ii) Develop a funding strategy to assist in identifying sources of funding
 - b) Methodology – Two Stages
 - i) Stage One —is aimed at determining the cost of N-DEx deployment, to include discrete views of local and state law enforcement agency profiles
 - ii) Stage Two —will address those issues from strategic and budgetary management perspectives
 - c) Life Cycle Cost Factors
 - i) Planning
 - ii) Software
 - iii) Hardware
 - iv) Network
 - v) Connectivity
 - vi) Installation
 - vii) Training
 - viii) Integration
 - ix) Conversion
 - x) Maintenance