



A Justice Enterprise?

What Enterprise?



What is Integration?

- **Within an Agency**
- **Between Agencies**
- **Between Jurisdictions** (*local, regional, state, federal*)
- **Between Domains** (*enterprise*)

“The ability to access and share critical information at key decision points throughout the justice enterprise.”



Why Integration?

- ***Elimination of redundant data entry***
- ***Timely and accurate information***
- ***Improved criminal history records***
- ***Coordinated allocation of resources***



Integration Principles

- *Data should be captured at the originating point, rather than trying to reconstruct it down line*
- *Data should be captured once and used many times*
- *The integrated system should be driven by the operational systems of participating agencies*
- *Justice agencies should retain the right to design, operate and maintain systems to meet their own operational requirements*



Integration Principles

- *Integration will build on current infrastructure*
- *Security and privacy will be priorities in development of integration capabilities*
- *Establishing and confirming the positive identity of the subject is crucial*
- *Opportunity to analyze and reengineer justice business processes*

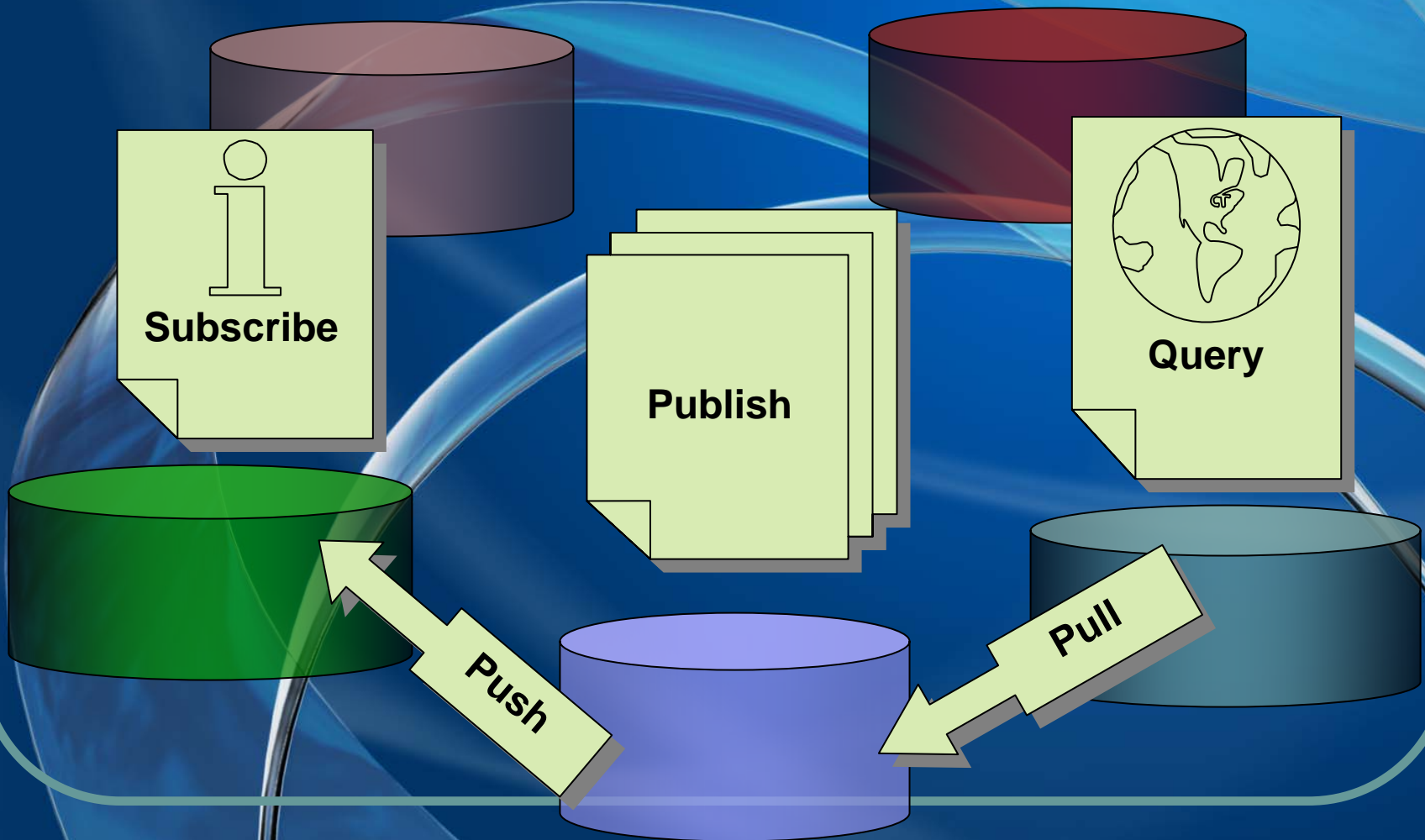


Integration Outcomes

- *Ability to exchange info based on locally defined rules*
- *Reduce paper transfers*
- *Minimize redundant data entry*
- *Maximize data integrity*
- *Provide event notification*
- *Ensure appropriate privacy and security*
- *Provide data access control*
- *Expedite inter-agency data transfer*



Integration Functionality





Integration Functionality

<u>Publish</u>	Allows agencies to provide data on the backbone in addition to their own systems
<u>Query</u>	Ability to find individuals, cases and events in attached systems
<u>Subscribe</u>	Proactive notification of events
<u>Messaging</u>	Standard means of communication among systems
<u>Rules-Based Workflow</u>	Conditions to be used for push/pull
<u>Registration</u>	Links key documents in different systems
<u>Linkages</u>	Functions designed to aid the system and users in accessing and searching through linked data



Enterprise Architecture Development

Models to create a “blueprint” for justice information sharing:

- **Motivation Model**
- **Organizational Model**
- **Business Model**
- **Data Model**
- **Technology Model**



Enterprise Architecture Development

EAP models are built over time in the project, developed iteratively thru project phases:

- **Context (Project Initiation)**
- **Conceptual**
- **Logical**
- **Physical**
- **Implementation**



Enterprise Architecture Development

EAP Framework:

- Initiation (Context)
- Conceptual
- Logical
- Physical
- Implementation

EAP Models:

- Motivation Model
- Organizational Model
- Business Model
- Data Model
- Technology Model



EA Framework

		Focus					
		Data <i>What</i>	Function <i>How</i>	Network <i>Where</i>	People <i>Who</i>	Time <i>When</i>	Motivation <i>Why</i>
Perspective	Scope (Contextual) <i>Planner</i>	Subject Areas	Mission & Focus	Location Types	Organization Units	Business Mandates	Laws, Policy Strategic Plans
	Enterprise Model (Conceptual) <i>Owner</i>	Conceptual Data Model	Business Functions	Workplace & Locations	Organization Chart	Transition Strategy	Performance Plans
	System Model (Logical) <i>Designer</i>	Logical Data Model	Logical Applications Architecture	Technology Architecture	Interface Architecture	Processing Structure	Business Rule Model
	Technology Model (Physical) <i>Builder</i>	Physical Data Model	System Design	Distributed Architecture	Presentation Architecture	Control Structure	Rule Design
	Detailed Representations (Out-of-context) <i>Sub-contractor</i>	Data Definitions	Program	Network Architecture Description	Security Architecture	Timing Definition	Rule Specification
	Functioning Enterprise	Data	Function	Network	Organization	Schedule	Strategy