Global Highlights

Chairman's Note

Bob Boehmer

Chairman Bob Boehmer
Global Advisory Committee

This *Global Highlights* is slated for initial distribution at the 2008 National Fusion Center Conference, on March 18–20, 2008, in San Francisco, California. As we go to print, conference organizers (which include the U.S. Department of Justice's [DOJ] Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative [Global]) expect close to 1,000 attendees—tw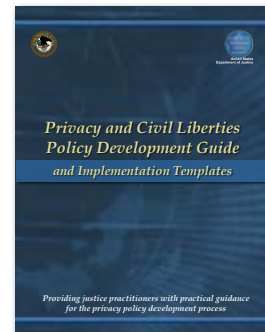ice the number that participated in last year's inaugural event. This above-capacity response illustrates that the demand for efficient, effective sharing of justice information is growing—and justice practitioners recognize that need to respond. Regardless of budgets or election cycles, our nation's public *expects* us to be better at preventing and solving **all** types of crimes by appropriately sharing, piecing together, and analyzing information from a number of sources—in a nutshell, the imperative of collaboration, which is the impetus behind fusions centers and one of the fundamental tenets of the Global Initiative.

While this issue supports the same goal as all *Global Highlights*—that is, communicating current Global news, events, and relevant resources to the entire justice community—and is not solely a "conference edition," it provides an excellent opportunity to point out ways that Global work has guided and continues to guide the development of fusion centers. For example:

◄ Contributions to the President's *National Strategy for Information Sharing* (*see page 2*)*,* a fundamental underpinning of the fusion center effort. The Strategy specifically cites the *Fusion Center Guidelines,* developed through a partnership between Global and the Homeland Security Advisory Council.

◄ Fusion centers' development of privacy policies, guided by principles of the Global *Privacy and Civil Liberties Policy Development Guide and Implementation Templates.*

◄ Highlighting the Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) project (as well as its support of the larger Global Justice Reference Architecture). GFIPM provides a tangible solution for resolving external identity authentication and access control within a trusted and secure environment. I encourage you to attend this breakout session and meet GFIPM presenter John Ruegg, Director, Los Angeles County Information Systems Advisory Body, and long-time Global volunteer and advocate. I am also happy to announce that Mr. Ruegg has joined the Global Advisory Committee (GAC) leadership team as chair of the Global Security Working Group.

◄ Data standards related to intelligence exchanges. The new Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) Information Exchange Package Documentations (IEPDs) *(see page 6)* leverage the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), built on foundation work of the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM).

◄ Finally, the entire 2008 National Fusion Center Conference exemplifies that "imperative of collaboration" I highlighted earlier. This event is possible because of support from DOJ in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS); Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, DOJ; DOJ's Global; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and the Office of the Program Manager, Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE).
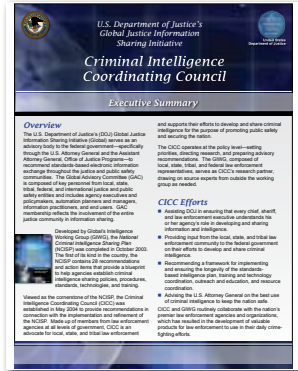
Chairman's Note (continued from page 1)

Global looks forward to continuing a strong, mutually beneficial relationship with the fusion center community through the Global Intelligence Working Group (GIWG), the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC), and the efforts of dedicated agencies and individuals that represent intelligence issues on the GAC and vice versa—volunteers such as Russ Porter, Director, Intelligence Fusion Center, Iowa Department of Public Safety, long-standing and active Global participant. With unanimous support from the Global and intelligence communities, Mr. Porter was recently appointed chair of the GIWG and CICC. Next time you see him, whether you are in San Francisco or in Falls Church, Virginia, at the spring 2008 GAC meeting (on April 10), congratulate and thank him for his efforts.

It is because of individuals with vision and commitment—people such as John Ruegg; Russ Porter; Carl Wicklund, our newly elected GAC vice chair; and those of you in the field who are adding expertise to Global working groups, implementing resources, or simply taking the time to pass the word about Global—that this Initiative will continue to make a *real difference* in the ability of justice practitioners to do their jobs better, in turn making our neighborhoods safer and our nation more secure.

Because of our collaborative recommendations, resources, and strategies, not only will we do what the public expects—improve the commission of justice—but we will do it more efficiently and effectively than ever before. That's an exciting proposition!
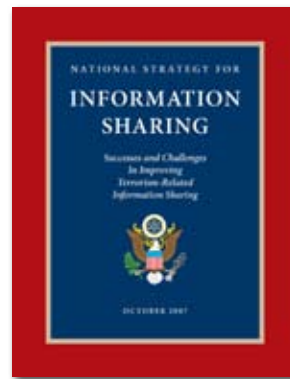
United States Department of Justice

If you are reading this at the 2008 National Fusion Center Conference, let me say "welcome" from your justice colleagues on the GAC. If you have picked up this edition elsewhere, thank you for your interest in DOJ's Global Initiative—we look forward to hearing from you.

National Strategy for Information Sharing

"An improved information sharing environment … will be constructed upon a foundation of trusted partnerships among all levels of government, the private sector, and our foreign allies—partnerships based on a shared commitment to detect, prevent, disrupt, preempt, and mitigate the effects of terrorism. This *Strategy* sets forth the Administration's vision of what improvements are needed and how they can be achieved."

Introduction, *National Strategy for Information Sharing*

When Mr. John Cohen, Senior Policy Advisor, PM-ISE, delivered the *National Strategy for Information Sharing* to Global members at the October 2007 GAC meeting, it was literally "hot off the press." The report was simultaneously being released by President George W. Bush at a meeting at the White House. Mr. Cohen finished his remarks by stating: "Let me just say in conclusion: this Strategy would not have been possible without Global and the various working groups within Global."

President George W. Bush, joined by Frances Fragos Townsend, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, and other officials, addresses participants at a meeting on the *National Strategy for Information Sharing* at the White House, Wednesday, October 31, 2007. Former GAC vice chair Colonel Bart R. Johnson is seated to the right of Ms. Townsend.

For the complete Strategy, see www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/infosharing/NSIS_book.pdf.

The Honorable Anthony Capizzi

In 2004, the Honorable Anthony Capizzi was elected Montgomery County Juvenile Court Judge for a six-year term. He previously served as an acting judge for Dayton Municipal Court from 1998 to 2002. Prior to his election, he served in private practice, including as a partner for over 16 years with the firm of Harker, Capizzi & Hall. Judge Capizzi also served on the City of Dayton Commission from 1986 to 1998 and has held numerous leadership positions in civic and professional associations within the Dayton community over the last 27 years, including many focusing on educational and other needs of children. Nationally, Judge Capizzi has served as President of Neighborhoods, USA, and chairman, Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, National League of Cities, promoting the partnering of neighborhood activists with local political and business leaders to make communities safe and livable.

Judge Capizzi volunteers his time and talents to the Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group (GPIQWG) and Global Outreach Working Group. He also serves as the standing GAC proxy representing the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). (For information on the NCJFCJ, visit www.ncjfcj.org/.)

Global Highlights Editor [E]: Judge Capizzi, in your opinion, what are the biggest challenges to the sharing of juvenile justice information?

Judge Anthony Capizzi **[JAC]:** There are a couple of major challenges:

First, the agencies we want to share information with typically do not have our same restrictive confidentiality requirements. Our fear is that if we allow agencies to share juvenile justice information and that data is put into a system that allows access by the general public, confidential information will be shared inappropriately.

Second, widespread confusion exists across the country regarding confidentiality in the juvenile system. Members of juvenile court staffs are often confused about what can be shared or may feel intimidated by their legal obligations to protect confidentiality. The parameters are interpreted differently even among agency representatives who share similar responsibilities in support of the same children, youth, or families. And, related to this confusion surrounding the sharing of juvenile justice data, we are concerned about maintaining data integrity across shared systems—that is, ensuring consistent determination of who has access to add, delete, or edit information.

I want to reiterate: even when state and federal laws allow the sharing of information, many situations still require that good judgment be used about what information should be shared, how and when to share it, and with whom. These are very sensitive issues, and respect for the family's privacy is critical. Information should be disclosed only when needed to carry out the requestor's responsibilities under law to protect or serve children. Having a clear understanding of the requestor's needs will help ensure that the only information disclosed is that which is necessary and relevant for serving the needs of the child and family.

E: What would readers find most unique and surprising about juvenile justice information exchange?

Most law enforcement, other government agencies, and even general citizenry simply do not support the concept that juveniles have a legal right to confidentiality in most situations; therefore, they balk at juvenile courts' restriction of access to confidential information. In addition, citizens and government institutions become frustrated with the delay associated with the collection and distribution of information that **can** be legally disclosed. These delays result from complex certification or interstate compact processes and conflicting in-state restrictions that hinder the sharing of information in most states.

E: During your association with the Global Initiative, what has happened or been achieved by the GAC and/or working group that holds the most promise for your constituency?

Global Volunteer Spotlight
(continued from page 3)

JAC: The GAC has made progress in a number of areas that should assist in the timely and proper distribution of juvenile justice information. The Global Executive Steering Committee's leadership in acknowledging the uniqueness of juvenile justice confidentiality issues has allowed the issue to be fairly addressed and debated at the federal level. This has resulted in an improved national understanding that protection of confidential juvenile information is not only "legal" but, more importantly, a responsible and proper position to be enforced. Also, the GAC's recent decision to create an Outreach Working Group will facilitate ongoing education and distribution of Global products that support and protect the rights of privacy for youth in our country.

E: In addition to your contributions to Global working groups, you also serve as the proxy for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). Are there any NCJFCJ efforts that readers should know about?

JAC: Yes. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges has two initiatives under way targeting improvement of the justice system and, as a result, outcomes for children and families who come before this nation's juvenile and family courts. The [NCJFCJ] Victims Act Model Court (dependency) and Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Model Court projects both focus on improving court practice in handling of cases related to child protection and delinquency, respectively.

The dependency model court work has been under way for over a decade, and because the goal is nationwide systemic improvement, it is critical that challenges encountered and successes achieved be shared as widely as possible. The delinquency model court project is more recent, and nationwide dissemination of generated improvements is a goal.

There are numerous data and information sharing needs related to the NCJFCJ delinquency and dependency systems work, such as:

◄ Development of systems that provide information regarding overall caseloads and timelines from entry to case closure (this is especially critical in enabling courts to set a baseline for systemic change and tracking improved practices and procedures);

◄ Development of systems to track individual cases, linking historic and related information with current case files;

◄ Data regarding recidivism rates;

◄ Ability of courts to access resources such as National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases and educational records;

◄ Ability to track trends; for example, the rising number of juveniles in detention or rising numbers of children post-TPR (termination of parental rights) who are awaiting adoption;

◄ Development of procedures for linking cases across court calendars; and

◄ Development of procedures for linking cases across systems.

Information sharing within and across systems continues to be a challenge in courts across the nation. These are only a few examples of issues being faced in juvenile courts nationwide.

E: Should Global consider increased involvement in juvenile issues? From your perspective, what would be the benefits?

JAC: Absolutely! Global certainly has the expertise to address many of the challenges to juvenile information sharing. From a practical standpoint, increased information sharing in the Global collaborative vein would be a great tool for juvenile probation and parole officers to use in the process of working with youth; like any other discipline, the more information they have access to, the greater their ability to successfully work the case and have a positive outcome. Additionally, sometimes people forget that the juvenile justice system is also responsible for the safety of youth who have been abused, neglected, and/or dependent. These children, as well as youth who have committed juvenile offenses, are likely involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The agencies and individuals who work with these children are better able to serve their needs when relevant and necessary information is shared quickly. Access to this necessary information means services can be better coordinated and more efficiently provided. Efficiency, coordination, and improvement of the business of justice —these are all hallmarks of the Global Initiative, and I look forward to continuing to bring the juvenile justice voice to the Global table as well as keeping my colleagues informed about all the important resources the GAC has to offer.

GAC Member Spotlight:

National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO)

New Resources Available

◄ In January 2008, the NASCIO debuted *At Risk! Securing Government in a Digital World*. This video is geared toward helping state CIOs educate government leaders, including Governors and legislators, on why information technology (IT) security is critical in ensuring that government can serve citizens without disruption.

◄ Just released: *IT Governance and Business Outcomes—A Shared Responsibility Between IT and Business Leadership*. This issue brief provides an introduction to the very broad topic of IT governance (i.e., ensuring that state government is effectively using information technology in all government lines of business). This requires that decision rights for IT investments and deployment are properly shared between the business and IT functions within state government.

Complimentary copies of both releases are available at www.nascio.org/publications/. While at the site, browse through the variety of IT resources available for order or download. NASCIO is a long-standing, active member of the GAC, and NASCIO representatives serve on several Global working groups.

Global's Harbitter, O'Reilly Awarded Federal 100 Honors

Global continues to succeed not only because of what we do but because of who we are. Need proof? Just look at the list of *Federal Computer Week*'s "Federal 100," released in advance of the March 24, 2008, gala celebrating the winners.

Again this year, Global-affiliated professionals are included among the prestigious ranks. Dr. Alan Harbitter, IJIS Institute, is recognized for his contributions to the Global Security Working Group, particularly in facilitating a standardized electronic credential to be used in identifying personnel in the sharing process (the GFIPM project) and for his leadership in developing recommendations to automate privacy policies for the justice community.

Dr. Alan Harbitter, IJIS Institute, (above), and Thomas O'Reilly, BJA, DOJ (below)

Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, BJA, DOJ, and former Global leader, is honored for his long-standing advocacy for enhanced justice information sharing, including contributions to the National Fusion Center Program, suspicious activity reporting, and NIEM outreach activities.

The Federal 100 award recognizes individuals from government, industry, and academia who significantly influence IT activities and decisions. These people are lauded for their "risk-taking, vision, and pioneering spirit in the federal IT community." (For more information, see www.fcw.com.)
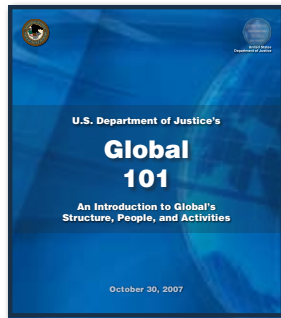

More information on GFIPM is available at www.it.ojp.gov /gfipm; more information on automating privacy policies is outlined in *Implementing Privacy Policy in Justice Information Sharing: A Technical Framework*, available at www.it.ojp .gov/topic.jsp?topic_id=58. The IJIS Institute is the GAC's long-standing private industry partner; for more on the IJIS Institute, visit www.ijis.org.

Bits and Bytes

Global FAQ: How are agencies selected for GAC membership?

In late fall 2007, the Global Outreach Working Group launched the inaugural *Global 101* training. When the posttraining surveys were tallied, in addition to unanimous support for the event, attendees wanted to hear more about the *structural* aspects of Global, especially about joining the GAC.

U.S. Department of Justice's

Global 101

An Introduction to Global's Structure, People, and Activities

October 30, 2007

Answer

The original group of GAC organizations was assembled by the U.S. Attorney General (AG) with an eye toward ensuring that a wide range of justice viewpoints, communities, levels of government, and functions were involved in the justice information sharing dialogue. Current GAC representatives must nominate and vote on potential new member organizations, with final appointments made by the AG (or his/her designee). An immediate way for interested groups to participate in the Global Initiative is through involvement on a working group. For more information on the GAC structure or becoming involved in the Global Initiative, contact drinehart@iir.com.

For the Techies

GFIPM Metadata Specification Version 1.0 has been posted at www.it.ojp.gov/GFIPM. The site also contains nontechnical resources, such as the *Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) Executive Summary,* describing the GFIPM project and outlining the business benefits of this security-related approach.

Global in the News: *JRSA Forum*

In the upcoming edition of the Justice Research and Statistics Association's quarterly newsletter, *The Forum*, readers will learn about DOJ's Global Initiative and hear from "one of their own" — Phillip Stevenson, Director, Arizona Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). Mr. Stevenson is a member of the GPIQWG and provides readers with real insight as to why Global is important to SAC directors and justice researchers and statisticians. Visit www.jrsa.org to learn more about the association and to access the newsletter.

Hot Topics in Information Sharing:

Sharing Suspicious Activity Reports

Special to *Global Highlights*
by Thomas O'Reilly,
Senior Policy Advisor, BJA

A current initiative in the information sharing environment is the defining and developing of a functional standard for sharing reports of suspicious activity. Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) generally document the observation of behavior that may be indicative of intelligence gathering or preoperational planning related to terrorism or criminal or other illicit intentions. The Office of the Program Manager, Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE), in consultation with the Information Sharing Council, established a SAR Working Group to review current SAR processes, identify issues and impediments, and develop a common framework for improving the development, distribution, and access of SARs across the ISE.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in support of the work launched by the PM-ISE, organized a State and Local SAR Working Group consisting of fusion center directors and staff to develop the process to exchange suspicious activity reporting from the street level to the law enforcement agency to the fusion center to the Information Sharing Environment. BJA is managing this process related to the definition of SAR exchange standards by utilizing partnerships with SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics; the Institute for Intergovernmental Research®; and the IJIS Institute, as well as active participation from state, local, and tribal agencies. This work was organized into

Sharing Suspicious Activity Report *(continued from page 6)*

phases, with Phases I and II recently completed and Phase III now under way.

Activities conducted during BJA's Phase I and II SAR Sharing Initiatives resulted in the development of a reference Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD) intended to support SAR exchanges between and among fusion centers and their local, state, and tribal law enforcement information sharing partners. The resulting *Local and State Entities SAR IEPD* also serves as the foundation upon which the PM-ISE Counter Terrorism Information Sharing Standards (CTISS) *SAR Functional Standards* and respective *ISE-SAR IEPD* were built. The ISE SAR is intended to support SAR sharing between and among fusion centers and federal agencies via the ISE "shared space." The PM-ISE SAR standards and IEPD are intended to support SAR sharing among the intelligence, diplomatic, homeland security, defense, law enforcement, and public safety communities to fulfill the main objective of assessing, deterring, preventing, or prosecuting those planning terrorism activities. These efforts have been focused on the Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)/Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) tear-line classification to support widespread and timely sharing across these diverse communities. BJA has now launched the Phase III SAR Sharing Initiative for the PM-ISE, which involves collaboration across the U.S. Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Defense to temporarily implement and monitor:

1. One to three *SAR Operational Study Environments,* in which SARs are shared among law enforcement, fusion centers, and force protection entities, and

2. A *Nonpersonal Identifying Information SAR Sharing Portal,* in which existing SAR summary or state reports that exclude personal identifying information are made available via a Web access upload and search tool. The implementation and monitoring of the aforementioned temporary environments and tool are intended to support the goal of deriving lessons learned, promising practices, and standards-related recommendations for use in wider adoption and rollout of SAR sharing among the involved partners.

Note: As outlined above, two separate but linked IEPD packages have been developed for the SAR IEPD: One is directed toward local, state, and tribal agencies and state or regional fusion centers (version: SAR for Local and State Entities IEPD v1.0), and the second is directed toward federal agencies and will be distributed through the PM-ISE (version: ISE-SAR 1.0 IEPD). The technical specification (XML

Schema) remains consistent between these two IEPDs; the differences lie only in the supporting documentation, which is intended to address issues relevant to the intended audience. For more information, visit the IEPD Clearinghouse at www.it.ojp.gov/iepd.

Upcoming Global-Related Events

XML Structure Task Force Meeting
March 25–27, 2008—Atlanta, GA

Global Security Working Group Meeting
April 8–9, 2008—Falls Church, VA

Global Executive Steering Committee Meeting
April 9, 2008—Falls Church, VA

Spring 2008 GAC Meeting
April 10, 2008—Falls Church, VA

Joint Meeting of the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council and the Global Intelligence Working Group
April 16–17, 2008—Washington, DC

Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group Meeting
May 6–7, 2008—Annapolis, MD

Fall 2008 GAC Meeting
October 23, 2008—National Harbor, Maryland
(tentative date and location)

For information on other training programs, conferences, and meetings that may be of interest, please visit the Event Calendar on the OJP IT Initiatives Web site at www.it.ojp.gov.

Carrying the Global Message Forward

"Remember that your job is not only coming to these [Global Advisory Committee] meetings—whether you're in the audience or whether you're actually a member of the advisory committee—but making certain to carry back the messages you hear. Too often we participate in groups like this and we come to the meetings, we gain the knowledge, and then we don't follow through by transmitting that knowledge back to the respective bodies we represent. And that step is so vitally important…."

The Honorable
Domingo S. Herraiz, Director,
Bureau of Justice Assistance

—The Honorable Domingo S. Herraiz, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, at the fall 2007 GAC meeting, on participants' responsibility for Global outreach.

Carl Wicklund Elected to Global Leadership

Congratulations to American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Executive Director Carl Wicklund on his election to vice chair of the GAC!

Mr. Wicklund is the sole remaining inaugural member of the GAC (appointed by former U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno) and has served Global in the following capacities: GAC representative from APPA—1998 to present; Global Executive Steering Committee member—2004 to present; Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group (GPIQWG) member—2004 to present; GPIQWG Chair—2006 to present; and Global Intelligence Working Group/Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (GIWG/CICC) member—2005 to present. His efforts to bring probation and parole issues to the attention of the Global community are critical in giving a voice to communities often underrepresented in the justice exchange dialogue.

Mr. Wicklund's midterm election by GAC peers fills the leadership seat left vacant due to retirement. The next full biennial election will occur at the fall 2008 GAC meeting, tentatively slated for October 23.

Welcome to New GAC Members

Michael Bridenback
representing National Association for Court Management

James Craig
representing Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program Coordinating Committee

J. Stephen Fletcher
representing National Association of State Chief Information Officers

Joseph Fuentes
representing International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)—Division of State and Provincial Police

Paul Halvorson
representing Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Russell Porter
representing Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council

Appreciation for Exceptional Dedication to Global

Colonel Bart R. Johnson
previously representing IACP—Division of State and Provincial Police and CICC, and serving as GAC vice chair and chairs of the CICC and Global Intelligence Working Group

Chelle Uecker
previously representing National Association for Court Management, and serving as chair of the Global Security Working Group