

WIJIS WORKS



A Journal of Justice Information Sharing in Wisconsin

Spring 2003

Volume 4, Issue 6

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES CREATION OF GOVERNOR'S HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

Press Release, Tuesday, March 18, 2003

Governor Jim Doyle announced today the creation of a Governor's Homeland Security Council to coordinate and direct the state's efforts to prevent and respond to potential attacks in Wisconsin.

"At this difficult hour for our state and our country, we must take every step in our power to protect the people of Wisconsin and to support our troops. And we are," Doyle said. "But in the new environment, I believe we need greater coordination among the various state agencies responsible for preventing and responding to potential attacks against Wisconsin."

"Today, I am issuing an Executive Order creating the Govern-



Governor Doyle

nor's Homeland Security Council," Doyle said. "This Council will be charged with coordinating and directing the operations of our state as we work with federal and local officials to prevent and respond to any threat to our security."

The Governor appointed Major General Albert Wilkening, Adjutant General of the Wisconsin National Guard, to chair the council and serve as the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor.

Other members of the council include:

- Ed Gleason, Administrator of Wisconsin Emergency

Management

- Jim Warren, Administrator of the Division of Criminal Investigation in the Department of Justice
- Ken Baldwin, Administrator and state health officer in the

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In the News

Coleman Continues as Workgroup Chair At the January workgroup meeting it was announced that Gerry Coleman is once again our WIJIS Workgroup Chair. "Gerry continues to provide the vision, leadership and expertise to further justice information sharing in Wisconsin." - *Bonnie Locke, WIJIS Director.*

Wisconsin.gov Features Missing Children In an effort to "Help Bring Wisconsin's Missing Children Home", Wisconsin became the first state in the nation to provide specific information on missing children on its official web page. Wisconsin.gov provides a link to DOJ's Clearinghouse for Missing and Exploited Children. The goal is to heighten public awareness on child abductions and improve the partnership between law enforcement and citizens in searching for missing children. ■

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Wisconsin's Health Alert Network: Advanced Technology Serving Public Health

*By Lawrence P. Hanrahan PhD MS
Senior Epidemiologist & Chief Section
of Environmental Epidemiology and
Public Health Informatics Principal
Investigator, Wisconsin Health Alert
Network and NEDSS Programs*

The public health system, along with the health services sector, must be prepared to rapidly detect and respond to weapons of mass destruction, bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies. To do this effectively, we need a sophisticated electronic 'nervous system' to rapidly detect, analyze and learn, and respond to public health threats.

The Wisconsin Health Alert Network (HAN) is creating a modern, public health 'nervous system' using advanced information technologies. Through secure, state-of-the-art web resources, it can interconnect state and local public health, emergency responders and managers, laboratories, hospitals and clinics, and emergency rooms. It provides alert messaging, critical information access and exchange, and integrates the public health disease surveillance systems under the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) initiative. By doing this, it will one day soon provide a dynamic, real-time, 'weather channel' view of the health status of Wisconsin's communities and relay this view to our other state and federal partners. This electronic nervous system interconnects

and supports the functions of all of our many bioterrorism prevention activities. But it is also being designed to support all of our day-to-day public health activities.

Since its beginning in September 1999, Wisconsin's HAN program has made substantial progress toward revitalizing our state's public health infrastructure. The DHFS / Division of Public Health, State Laboratory of Hygiene (SLH), and local public health agencies, in partnership with University of Wisconsin - Division of Information Technology (UW-DoIT), have met the challenge of the rigorous technology objectives of CDC's Health Alert Network program.

A critical success factor has been the 'Wisconsin Idea.' The

wide public health system, UW-DoIT is researching and developing an advanced networking, communications, web, and web-based distance learning information technology infrastructure.

As a result, Wisconsin's Health Alert Network website contains many exciting technology innovations. Examples include: 1) the site itself is actually a complex Oracle database; 2) it contains a comprehensive statewide public health staff directory for directing incident response (and directory information can be synchronized to Palm Pilots); 3) users can create and host streaming audio and video; 4) the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) is being integrated to support web based data analysis and visualization; 5) Web Course Tools (WebCT) is available to create



Health Alert Network is a 21st Century example of the more than 125 year old 'Wisconsin Idea' – where the University rapidly provides cutting edge research and technology to improve government and private sector business processes. UW-DoIT is a national leader for advanced, high-speed networking services, innovative web hosting and e-commerce solutions, and distance learning. For the state-

web based instructional materials; 6) secondary email services are in development to provide email redundancy for emergency responders; 7) a multimodal (voice, fax, email, text pager) call center will be integrated for urgent communications; 8) a calendar center allows users to post and view important public health meetings and events; 9) it is device independent (i.e. can be

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(Homeland Security—Continued from page 1)

Division of Public Health at the Department of Health and Family Services

- Mike Metcalf, Chief of the WI State Capitol Police
- Dave Steingraber, Executive Director of the Office of Justice Assistance
- David Collins, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Patrol

The Governor and the State of Wisconsin have already been in communication with federal officials, including Secretary Tom Ridge and the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Secret Service, the CIA, and the FBI.

Governor Doyle is directing the Council to take the following actions:

1. Coordinate the efforts of state and local agencies who have responsibility over homeland security efforts.
2. Coordinate state efforts with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, FBI and other local and federal agencies.
3. Coordinate law enforcement and intelligence gathering efforts of local and state agencies.
4. Advise local governments as the Council becomes aware of heightened threat assessments, and assist the public in understanding what these often complex security designations mean.
5. Serve as a resource to assist local governments in developing plans to identify and protect critical assets in their communities.

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FastID Proves Itself in Real-World

By Sandie Schultz, DOJ CIB

For many years law enforcement agencies have expressed a need to positively determine a suspect's identity when an alias name is provided or identity is unknown. This "instant" identification became a reality in Wisconsin in December 2002.

These devices use biometric technology to capture the index fingerprints of a person, encode the fingerprints, and send the results to a stand-alone server at the Department of Justice. An open search is conducted, and if the fingerprints are located in the criminal database, the following information is returned to the MorphoTouch FastID device:

- State identification number;
- Sex;
- Race;
- Birth date;
- Local identification number

Some practical applications for these fast identification devices might include:

- providing real-time identification of an arrested person with an unknown or questioned identity;
- identifying a suspect prior to

keying errant arrest information into a record management system;

- authenticating a prisoners identity prior to release;
- confirming identity for high profile prisoners returning from court.

These devices do not query the FBI's IAFIS or other databases. They query only the Wisconsin AFIS index finger database.



"Within a half-hour of the installation of the FastID machine, we had our first identification. A young lady was not cooperating with Madison Police. Kertoria Patrick, was arrested by MAPD for obstructing. She

wouldn't give her name to the arresting officer. We had her identification within 2 minutes of her coming into the Booking Area. Hooray for the system!"
Sgt. Luther – Dane County Sheriff's Department.

Wisconsin will be the first to pilot these instant identification devices with law enforcement agencies on a statewide level.

For additional information contact Sandie Schultz at 608-264-9490 or schultzs@doj.state.wi.us. ■

We're Moving!

Wisconsin's Justice Information Sharing Program will soon be administered through the Office of Justice Assistance. The decision to merge with OJA was based on long-standing synergies between WIJIS and OJA and on the growing need to maximize and leverage federal justice funding.

As OJA Director of Justice Planning, Bonnie Locke (formerly WIJIS Director) will coordinate the transition of statutorily required functions from the Department of Electronic Government to OJA. In her expanded role at OJA, Bonnie will be responsible for strategic justice planning across all levels and branches of Wisconsin government; identification and development of grant opportunities for local and state justice organizations; and coordination of state and local collaboration on issues relating to homeland security and justice information sharing.

In addition to WIJIS, two other members of the DEG team will be joining OJA. Alison Poe, Bureau Director of Enterprise Strategies, has been named as OJA's Deputy Director and Dean Ziemke, DEG's Justice Client Account Manager will serve as Director of the Statistical Analysis Center. Dean is already relocated and Alison and Bonnie will be joining him next week.

As of Monday, April 21st, Bonnie and Alison (and effective immediately for Dean Ziemke) can be reached at the following addresses:

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A Special Message

This is it! Our Last Printed Issue

We are cutting costs every way we can, to help with the current budget deficit. Since the production of this newsletter is one of our larger expenses, we will discontinue printing and mailing future issues.

Future issues will be available on the WIJIS website, www.wijis.state.wi.us. There will also be an archive of all past issues posted on this site.

Keep our web address handy!
www.wijis.state.wi.us
 See you online!

Kenosha County Strives for Integration

By Gail Gentz, Kenosha County Clerk of Courts

KLIP, the Kenosha Law Integration Project, emerged in 2000 as a collaborative effort of Kenosha County's justice community. Its purpose, to provide a means for participating agencies to come together and set the direction for automation and integration of computer systems.

Participants of KLIP include the Kenosha Co. District Attorney's office, the Clerk of Circuit Court's office, the Kenosha Po-

lice Department, Kenosha Sheriff's Department, Kenosha Joint Services, Juvenile Intake Services, the Information Systems Director (for Kenosha County) the Director of Information Services (for the law enforcement agencies), the Wisconsin District Attorney IT Program (on behalf of the PROTECT case management system), and the Consolidated Court Automation Programs (CCAP).

KLIP Goals

- 1) Create an integrated network of all automated systems to allow all agencies to perform their jobs better by providing more timely information, reducing redundant data entry and decreasing unnecessary paperwork.
- 2) Develop a strategy for involved agencies to ensure that all future purchases of software and hardware are compatible.
- 3) Set a five-year plan for automation of all agencies in

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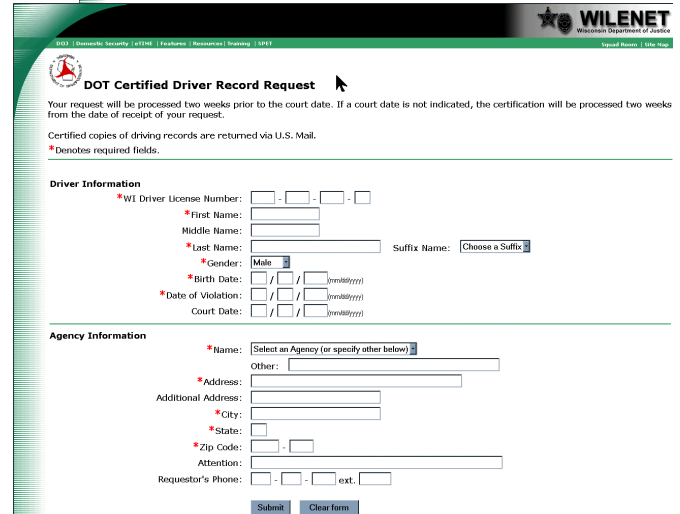
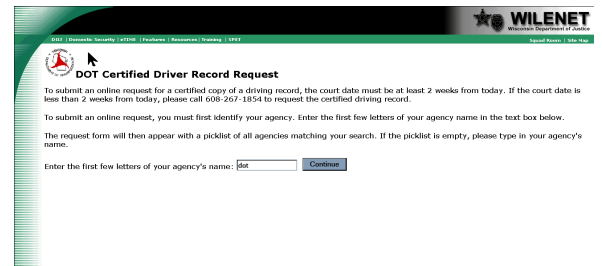
Certified Driver Records Now Available Online

By Jennifer Olson, Supervisor, DOT Revocations and Suspensions

Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in partnership with the Department of Justice (DOJ) is now offering a new service through DOJ's secure Web site called WILENET. Law enforcement officers and district attorneys can now submit requests for certified driver records online. The online form has built-in business rules for ease in requesting certified driving records. You can access this secure Website at www.wilenet.org.

If you do not have a WILENET user id and password, the website provides information on registering by following the Register link. If you already have a user id and password you can select the "Features" function after you logon; then "Department of Transportation", "Certified Driver Record Request." The form makes it easy for you to order just one certified driver record, or you may order numerous records at a time. All certified records will be processed by the DMV based on the court date you provide and mailed to you.

The WILENET request for certified driver records application is available 22 hours per day, (6:00 am to 4:00 AM), 7 days a week. ■



(KLIP—Continued from page 4)
 Kenosha County sitting at the table.

Early on, the group identified common issues, set and prioritized wish lists and set direction for accomplishing the needs and wants. Flow charts were made of processes to identify areas where changes could be made immediately. A chart of major system interfaces was developed which identified the relationship between systems.

In March 2002, the District Attorney's office converted to the PROTECT system and in December of 2002, the PROTECT system interface with CCAP was implemented. This advancement

provided for the electronic transmission of criminal complaints and electronic transmission of court dates and scheduled activities. An interface between the Sheriff's Department and CCAP is planned for the second quarter of 2003. KLIP continues to meet regularly and works toward the five-year plan. The entire project has been rewarding and has produced, and will continue to produce, cost savings for all agencies in Kenosha County. ■



(Homeland—Continued from page 3)
 6. Make recommendations to the Governor and to local governments on what additional steps are necessary to further enhance Wisconsin's homeland security.

Despite the threat of war in Iraq, Doyle encouraged all Wisconsin residents to continue to go about their daily lives.

"If we paralyze ourselves with fear, then we are handing the terrorists a victory they could not achieve on their own," Doyle said. "It is our duty as Americans to be prepared, but also to stand tall in defiance of those who would take away our freedom." ■

(Video—Continued from page 2)

viewed by wireless handheld devices) 10) new content alerts can be 'pushed' to users via email using the site's subscriptions service; 11) users can post and manage news items and create discussion forums on the site, and 12) users can easily create on-line web data entry forms or surveys to conduct assessments and epidemiologic studies for bioterrorism and all other public health program areas.

The first production cycle of the Health Alert Network was launched in April 2001. It played a pivotal role in the rapid dissemination of health alert information immediately after 911. In October 2001, it kept local public health departments up to date on state and federal public health

responses to the anthrax attack. Using our on-line survey capability, we asked local health officers to rank the importance of the HAN as a communications medium during the anthrax crisis. After less than six months of use, nearly 80% of Local health officers rated the HAN as a vitally important communications link.

Recent uses of the HAN include distributing Wisconsin's Small Pox Response Plan to Local

Health Officers. On December 4, 2002 a teleconference was held on Pre-event Smallpox Vaccination Planning with local public health departments and the Wisconsin Division of Public Health. The event was taped and archived on the HAN and can be heard using the Real One streaming media player. A forum was also initiated to solicit feedback on the Small Pox Plan. We have used the survey builder to assess training needs in all of the function areas of our bioterrorism grant, and we have conducted a detailed assessment of hospital preparedness. The calendar is being extensively used to schedule and publicize regional bioterrorism and other



public health program meetings throughout the state.

In addition to bioterrorism, the HAN has already helped collect and disseminate information statewide about other public health issues such as communicable diseases, environmental health, occupational health, family and community health, food safety and recreational licensing, and the Wisconsin Public Health Data Steering Committee (WPHDSC).

The Health Alert Network is funded through a grant from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and is managed in the Division of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health and its Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics. While DHFS is the recipient of the federal funding, CDC requires that at least 85% of funds be directed to support local public health communications and information technology infrastructure. This necessitates involving a broad base of state and local stakeholders to participate in system development. To accomplish this, an Information Systems Technical Advisory Committee has been formed and it meets monthly. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from State and Local Public Health, Department of E Government, Department of Justice, Wisconsin Emergency Management, the University of Wisconsin (DoIT, WiscNet, State Laboratory of Hygiene), private sector health care and insurance, and others who work to guide system development and implementation. The Committee is Co-Chaired by Burl A. Henderson, Director of BIS, and Peggy Hintzman, Assistant Director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Staff in the Division of Public Health and Division of Health Care Financing, Bureau of Health Information, can request a log in ID at <https://www.han.wisc.edu> ■

DEG Tackles Security Initiative

By Amy Moran, Enterprise Privacy/Security Officer, WI Department of Electronic Government

Security Architecture

What is it? Where is it? Where is it going?

Security is a fundamental requirement of electronic government -- not only to protect the information we collect and create, but also to build customer confidence in greater use of the Internet. In 2001 an interagency team began looking at these challenges, and with the help of a consultant, completed an assessment of the state of state cyber security. In response to the findings, the Department of Electronic Government set security as a key initiative in both its business and IT plans. In July 2002, the Department hired Amy Moran as Enterprise Information Privacy and Security Officer to lead the effort.

What do we mean by Security? Security is about risk management. Risk is considered as a function of three variables:

- (1) our vulnerabilities
- (2) the threats to our environment and
- (3) the value of the assets we are protecting.

The initial focus of the Security Architecture is on managing vulnerabilities and threats to our information environment. This will include security testing, auditing and recommendations on solutions, improved proactive monitoring and assessment, and

improved incident handling across the enterprise.

What is the Architecture?

Architecture development is an ongoing process. The Security Architecture is a flexible framework that can guide us over time and technology changes. Architecture at the enterprise level



will set a baseline for all agencies, addressing the "weakest link" challenge. Each agency can use the same framework to design their own security policies that are compatible with the enterprise and that meet any additional unique security needs of the agency.

Flexibility comes from developing a framework guided by basic security principles, expressed as "policies." These policies are few in number, maybe ten altogether. The policies will reflect the organization's security philosophy and goals. Policies are technology neutral and should stand over time. For example we will establish enterprise policies on Vulnerability and Threat management, on Asset Protec-

tion, and on Information Classification and Labeling among others.

Beneath each of the policies is a series of "standards" that define strategies to accomplish our policies. Standards are measurable and may be technologically specific. Among the many standards it takes to accomplish an asset protection policy, for example, one has to do with access control: how we authenticate users to be sure enough we know who they are before allowing them access to protected information.

At the next level beneath the standards, lie processes and procedures necessary to accomplish them. We expect to issue "guidelines," for occasions where we are not yet ready to set a standard but agency guidance is needed in the interest of the enterprise.

Where are we now? Initial focus has been within DEG: building a cross-functional Security team; supporting and clarifying the relationship of the architecture to other security initiatives underway (such as directory, domestic preparedness/homeland security, disaster recovery) and designing training and development for technical and management security awareness. We have built a DEG Security team with technical exper-

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tise including desktop, operating system, mainframe, LAN and WAN staff. We have provided security and privacy review and feedback on proposals from five agencies since July and have begun to enhance skills of existing staff.

Where are we Going? We have a two-year plan in hand. For the balance of this year we will be focused on enterprise vulnerability and threat assessment, monitoring and manage-

ment. We will also be working to help agencies identify and label their information so that they may make decisions on how much security to apply to which information within their computing environment.

We have broadened the skills training effort. In May 2003 we are offering technical security training and certification for employees from agencies across the enterprise. We also plan another session of management training during 2003, following up on the well received 2002 session at the

Alliant Center.

We are currently recruiting agency participants for work on the standards development efforts. Please feel free to contact Amy at (608) 261-6616 or amy.moran@deg.state.wi.us with your ideas, suggestions or concerns. ■

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WIJIS WORKS is distributed to over 2,500 justice professionals throughout Wisconsin. This newsletter is also available on the Internet. Visit <http://wijis.state.wi.us/scripts/aboutus/news.asp>. Articles for publication and letters to the editor are encouraged. Send all correspondence to Lynne McFarlane, Wisconsin Department of Electronic Government, P.O. Box 7844, Madison, WI 53707-7844; (608) 266-6690, or FAX (608) 261-8153; email to: lynne.mcfarlane@deg.state.wi.us. To receive WIJIS Works electronically, forward your email address to wijisfeedback@deg.state.wi.us.

WIJIS Works is published quarterly by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Electronic Government.

Change Service Requested

101 E. Wilson St., 8th Floor
P.O. Box 7844
Madison, WI 53707-7844

Volume 4, Issue 6

Spring 2003

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