

The Development of State and Local IJIS Charters

IJIS Governance Structure

- The major reason that jurisdictions are not engaged in information sharing is that they do not have a governance structure in place to facilitate integration. (NCJRS NCJ -192278)
- Governance structures are most often initiated by persons directly affected by the structure and/or key advocates. (NCJRS –NCJ -192278)

IJIS Governance Structure

- Governance structures do not have to be created in the same way. Jurisdictions/agencies or clusters of agencies must decide what works best for them and design their structures accordingly. (NCJRS NCJ -192278)
- The most common type of governance structure is established through cooperative agreements such as memoranda of understanding, a joint powers agreement by several jurisdictions in a region, or through signed charters (NCJRS –NCJ –192278)

Suggestions for Advancing System Governance and Integration (NCJRS NCJ - 192278)

- Ensure equal involvement from all agencies
- Explore and secure funding
- Set realistic goals and objectives with a time frame
- Keep open lines of communication
- Have unconditional support from public officials
- Have well trained users
- Standardize and network all software, hardware and protocols

Texas-IJIS

Overview

Texas IJIS

- The TCJIUG-IJIS Steering Committee and Program Charter approved on December 3, 2002 was the original charter and considered the foundation of the project
- The above group developed a separate Charter and By-Laws under the name of Texas IJIS which was approved on April 20, 2005

Texas IJIS

- The TIJIS Steering Committee serves as a statewide advisory board in determining guiding principles, planning strategies, and resources.
- TIJIS assists in the facilitation and development of mutually agreed upon standards
- TIJIS appoints a statewide Users Advisory Group and Sub-Committees

Composition of TIJIS

- The TIJIS Steering Committee includes the following Texas information stakeholders and those agencies that are considered original information sources as they relate to:
- Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Corrections, Fire, Emergency Management and related homeland security agencies.

Composition of TIJIS

- Texas State Law Enforcement Agency (DPS)
- Texas Law Enforcement Agencies (representing small, medium and large departments)
- Texas District or County Attorney's Offices
- Texas Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts
- Texas Corrections Agencies such as Juvenile and Adult Probation and Institutional Corrections
- Texas Fire and Emergency Management Services
- Texas Fire Marshal Office

Composition of TIJIS

- Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (CJD)
- Texas Commission on Jail Standards (TCJS)
- Texas Department of Emergency Management (DEM)
- Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC)
- Texas Youth Commission (TYC)
- Criminal Justice Policy Council (CJPC)
- Judicial Committee on Information Technology (JCIT)

Composition of TIJIS

- Texas Association of Regional Councils (TARC)
- Texas Conference of Urban Counties (CUC)
- Texas Association of Counties (TAC)
- County Information Resource Agency (CIRA)
- Texas Office of Court Administration (OCA)
- Texas Department of Information Resource (DIR)
- University of North Texas (UNT)

Developing a County-City IJIS

How do we get there?

Use a building block approach:

1. city
2. county
3. regional
4. state

County – City IJIS

- More emphasis should be concentrated at the *local level* as the first step in this building block approach to the state level
- A local charter should be developed using this “building block” approach and adopted in conjunction with the statewide IJIS Charter

County – City IJIS

- Identify user *requirements*
- Identify the approaches necessary and technologies available to support these activities such as:

The development of:

1. Data quality standards
2. An enterprise data model
3. An enterprise data exchange system

County – City IJIS

- Identify executive, manager and user based sub-committees at the local level to address requirements, data standards, the information exchange process
- The sub-committees must be a collaboration that includes cities, counties and state

Local Sub-Committee Membership

- County and city law enforcement, homeland security, fire and emergency management services departments.
- County sheriff, district attorney, courts and corrections departments^[1]
- School districts
- Public Health Departments
- Universities
- Airport Public Safety Departments
- District and County Clerks Offices
- Information Technology Departments
- Communities
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^[1] This group include juvenile and adult courts and corrections representatives. Additionally, this group includes community and institutional corrections.

Local Sub-Committee Membership

Selected representatives from:

- Texas Department of Public Safety
- Texas Integrated Justice Information Systems (TIJIS) Steering Committee
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- North Central Texas Council of Governments

Establishing Local Governance Structures Summary (NCJRS- NCJ –192278)

1. Ensure equal involvement/participation from all agencies/jurisdictions involved.
2. Explore and secure funding collectively
3. Set realistic goals and objectives with a reasonable timeframe for developing a plan and preparing a mission statement.
4. Keep on-going, open lines of communications with all agencies/jurisdictions involved.
5. Have unconditional support of county boards/city councils/elected officials.

Establishing Local Governance Structures Summary (NCJRS- NCJ -192278)

1. Governance structures can be formal or informal but have a governance structure in place to facilitate integration.
2. Governance structures can be created through state law, through memoranda of understanding, a joint powers agreement, by several jurisdictions in a region, or through signed charters or other agreements.

Contact Information

Les Smith, TIJIS Chairman – 817-884-1734
or email lsmith@tarrantcounty.com