

Arizona Records Improvement and Information Sharing

Background / Timeline of events

2000 to 2005 – An IBM Study and design documents outlined the need and recommended the development of a system to address state records integration through the automation of the disposition reporting process. The cost analysis outlined in the study focused on the infrastructure needed at the state level with an estimated price of \$34 million.

2005 – The need for improved records integration systems was introduced to the Legislature as an ACJC critical budget item on behalf of criminal justice stakeholders. Funding was not appropriated.

2006 – Utilizing the IBM study and design documents as a basis, criminal justice stakeholders gathered to develop a long-term strategic plan ranging from 2006 – 2011.

The following 4 goals for the plan were approved by the Commission November 9, 2006:

1. Expand capability of the Arizona Disposition Reporting System (**ADRS**) and the Arrest Capture / Data Collection System (**AC/DC**);
2. Deliver a common tracking capability from “first point of contact” through final disposition for justice data (non-criminal and criminal history information);
3. Deliver an information query capability across justice systems;
4. Integrate with federal initiatives.

2006 – ACJC held the first ever Arizona Criminal Justice Information Sharing Symposium – *Vision to Value* with approximately 200 attendees from the public and private sectors participating. The two-day event was kicked off by Arizona Supreme Court Justice, Andrew Hurwitz, with speakers following from the U.S. Attorney General’s Office, Bureau of Justice Statistics, the FBI, SEARCH, National Criminal Justice Association and Nlets.

2007 – Criminal justice stakeholders collectively carried the critical need message, supporting the ACJC budget request to the Arizona Legislature to build the infrastructure needed to support a statewide integrated criminal justice information system. The **Arizona Legislature approved directing \$1.7 million** to invest in the building of the Arizona Disposition Reporting System (ADRS) architecture. Funding was to be provided in state fiscal years 2008 and 2009 and would allow for the beginning of the improved infrastructure. In response to a critical budget shortfall, Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) targeted the funding for removal from the state budget and **funding was rescinded**. The ability to improve records systems with an emphasis on automating processes remains a state challenge and continues to be carried forward as a critical need in each ACJC legislative budget cycle.

2007 – Understanding the importance of a state strategy, stakeholders remained focused on abilities to implement local initiatives directed toward records improvements and information sharing through communication and briefings with the Policy and Technical Committees (sub-committees to the Commission). Stakeholders determined that moving ADRS from a local/county initiative to a state supported system would benefit all criminal justice agencies in the state. DPS acquired ADRS and planning began for analysis of requirements for ongoing support of the system and a rewrite was recommended to allow DPS to support the system in-house.

2009 – The Commission approved the ADRS rewrite utilizing American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding in order for the Arizona Department of Public Safety to manage and maintain the system for all state criminal justice users.

2010 – Stakeholders gathered to update and expand the strategy for records improvements and information sharing taking it to 2017. Many of the recommendations in the updated plan are provided with limited monetary investment and build on current state, county and local initiatives.

Background/Timeline

