2005 INNOVATIONS AWARDS PROGRAM

APPLICATION

DEADLINE: APRIL 2005

1. PROGRAM NAME   Identifying Offenders through FastID

2. ADMINISTERING AGENCY  NJ Department of Corrections (NJDOC)
                          Division of Operations

3. CONTACT PERSON (NAME AND TITLE)  Doreen White, Project Manager

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9. PLEASE PROVIDE A TWO-SENTENCE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

   The FastID system, which the New Jersey Department of Corrections is the first to
   implement in the state, provides a one-to-one comparison/verification between an
   individual’s live fingerprint and offender information stored within the State of New Jersey’s
   database. This confident and secure identification method allows the NJDOC to increase
   efficiency and accuracy in the intake and release processes at the correctional facilities.

10. HOW LONG HAS THIS PROGRAM BEEN OPERATIONAL (MONTH AND
    YEAR)?  NOTE: THE PROGRAM MUST BE BETWEEN 9 MONTHS AND 5 YEARS
        OLD ON MAY 1, 2005 TO BE CONSIDERED).

    The FastID project began in June 2004.

    IT DESIGNED TO ADDRESS?  INDICATE HOW THE PROGRAM APPLIES TO
    THE “CHANGE DRIVER” THAT YOU LISTED ABOVE.

    With the passage of the New Jersey Enhanced DNA law on September 22, 2003, the FastID
    system was originally created for the purpose of verifying an offender’s identity when
    obtaining a DNA sample. The system can search for a “known” individual based on entering
    the State Bureau of Identification (SBI#) number and an index finger compression. The
    system will then search the database to make a one-to-one comparison of the transmitted data,
    resulting in a response of “match” or “no match”.

The initial use was thought to be primarily DNA based, in that the operator would use the device to make a positive ID on an individual who was providing a DNA sample. When implemented at the Central Reception & Assignment Facility (CRAF), however, its use broadened to verifying the identities of all inmates entering the facility. This reduced processing time previously dedicated to performing the “LiveScan” procedure on those same inmates from hours down to seconds. LiveScan devices allow agencies to acquire fingerprints one time and use these images for multiple reporting/investigative requirements. Once processing is complete, the information and images are transmitted and stored at the State level. The information links the fingerprint image to the assigned SBI# which corresponds to the offender. The NJDOC realized the FastID system, and the current LiveScan technology, would utilize the information captured via LiveScan to assist/enhance the authentication and verification of its offenders.

12. DESCRIBE THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS OF THE PROGRAM IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

September 22, 2003 – The New Jersey Enhanced DNA law is effectuated, requiring the NJDOC to obtain DNA samples from all offenders within the custody/care of this department.

June 2, 2004 – Met with representatives from the Attorney General’s office, who gave a brief overview of the FastID program, a presentation of the product, and fielded questions. Approval was secured to provide the NJDOC with 19 FastID terminals.

September 16, 2004 (AM) – Met with the NJDOC Office of Information Technology (DOCOIT) and the Special Investigations Division (SID) to discuss LiveScan replacement and the monetary effects that this project would have on the implementation of FastID.

September 16, 2004 (PM) – Met with CRAF Reception staff (ID Unit and Administration) to discuss the possible advantages, if any, of the implementation of the FastID.

September 21, 2004 – Met with representatives from the Attorney General’s Office, Sagem Morpho (FastID vendor), SID, CRAF Reception staff and Operations to discuss details of project, i.e. timeframes, locations of terminals, IP addresses, etc.

October 5, 2004 – Met with DOCOIT, Operations, Administration (Grants Management), and Policy and Planning to review details of LiveScan equipment currently operational and those upgrades/installs necessary for FastID to transmit to the New Jersey State Police server.

January 6, 2005 – Install scheduled at the Central Reception & Assignment Facility. Installation was subsequently postponed due to problems with AFIS system.

January 19, 2005 – Successful installation of 2 FastID terminals successful at CRAF.

January 20, 2005 – Additional unit requested by CRAF ID staff for dedicated usage to DNA sampling.

March 1, 2005 – Additional unit installed this date.
13. WHY IS THE PROGRAM A NEW AND CREATIVE APPROACH OR METHOD?

The program is a new and creative approach to identity authentication. The DNA sampling process is a sensitive one, in that the most unique human information is captured and stored in a state/federal database. It stands to reason that any means available to possibly identify the person providing the same should be examined prior to the sample being taken and entered into the database. Going beyond this functionality is the fact the FastID equipment has been utilized at the Central Reception & Assignment Facility (CRAF) to positively identify all inmates entering the facility from the county jails. This has reduced the time spent utilizing the LiveScan equipment and cutdown on response time for a positive ID from hours to minutes.

14. WHAT WERE THE PROGRAM'S START-UP COSTS? (PROVIDE DETAILS ABOUT SPECIFIC PURCHASES FOR THIS PROGRAM, STAFFING NEEDS AND OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES, AS WELL AS EXISTING MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGY AND STAFF ALREADY IN THE PLACE.)

The Criminal Justice Information Systems Board within the New Jersey Attorney General’s Office purchased 19 FastID devices for the NJDOC at a cost of $1,850 each. As the NJDOC had previously identified equipment costs for the “upgraded” LiveScan systems, the FastID installations assumed minimal additional costs. Generally, switches ($16,000) and routers ($32,000) were purchased for six facilities to fully realize the FastID implementations. No additional staffing costs were incurred.

15. WHAT ARE THE PROGRAM'S ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COSTS?

The Attorney General’s Office, not the NJDOC, funds the maintenance costs for the appropriate server in the amount of $50,000 per year. NJDOC switches and routers are planned to be refreshed every 4-5 years.

16. HOW IS THE PROGRAM FUNDED?

The Attorney General’s office provides the funding for both the FastID terminals and the maintenance on these devices.
17. DID THIS PROGRAM REQUIRE THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION, EXECUTIVE ORDER OR REGULATIONS? IF YES, PLEASE INDICATE THE CITATION NUMBER.

All state agencies have been mandated to isolate their data communications. This is referred to as agency isolation. This requires all agencies to have separate routers to pass data to/from outside agencies. The NJDOC and the New Jersey State Police networks, which are utilized for the LiveScan systems, are such that in order to meet this mandate, the NJDOC installed routers and switches at the six LiveScan sites. With this equipment already identified, the NJDOC deemed the additional FastID implementation to follow suit, without significant added costs.

18. WHAT EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND SOFTWARE ARE USED TO OPERATE AND ADMINISTER THIS PROGRAM?

The components of the FastID system at the NJDOC include: MorphoTouch Finger Imaging terminals, MIS server (maintained at the State level), appropriate switches, routers, and the necessary data circuits and wiring. All routing is available through/on a TCP/IP network, which is based on unique IP network addresses, and is secured through the proper protocol.

19. TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE, DID THIS PROGRAM ORIGINATE IN YOUR STATE? IF YES, PLEASE INDICATE THE INNOVATOR’S NAME, PRESENT ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND E-MAIL ADDRESS.

Although this program originated in New York, the NJDOC was the first agency in New Jersey to implement this technology. Currently, initiatives are in place to expand the system to County Jails, Sheriff Departments, District Parole Offices and Courthouses. The original purpose was for identification of offenders prior to DNA sampling.

20. ARE YOU AWARE OF SIMILAR PROGRAMS IN OTHER STATES? IF YES, WHICH ONES AND HOW DOES THIS PROGRAM DIFFER?

The program being utilized in New York was slightly different in technical implementation, but the net result and the user workflow is the same.

Similar to CRAF, other states have modified their usage of the system. Colorado is utilizing the system in their Jail Intake and Release Magnet System (JIRMS) and both Kansas City, Kansas and Cuyahoga County, Cleveland are using the system for this purpose as well. The state of Wisconsin uses the system to retrieve SBI numbers prior to LiveScanning enrollments of arrestees.

21. HAS THE PROGRAM BEEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED? IF NO, WHAT ACTIONS REMAIN TO BE TAKEN?

The FastID project began in June 2004, with discussions and preparations lasting until the first implementation at CRAF on January 19, 2005. The NJDOC plans to assess the pilot site early in the second quarter of 2005. Subsequently, rollout will be planned for the remaining five LiveScan sites. Additionally funding has also been requested, and we are awaiting approval, to implement the LiveScan and FastID systems at the eight other NJDOC correctional facilities.
22. **BRIEFLY EVALUATE (PRO AND CON) THE PROGRAM’S EFFECTIVENESS IN ADDRESSING THE DEFINED PROBLEM[S] OR ISSUE[S]. PROVIDE TANGIBLE EXAMPLES.**

Nineteen FastID automated fingerprint identification devices were originally envisioned to complement and enhance the department’s DNA sampling procedures. This technology has been utilized at the pilot site to also positively identify all offenders entering this facility from the county jails. As such, the overall effectiveness of this system’s ability to provide instantaneous offender identification verification is invaluable.

23. **HOW HAS THE PROGRAM GROWN AND/OR CHANGED SINCE ITS INCEPTION?**

In addition to the utilization of FastID in the intake process, the NJDOC may also use these devices prior to offender court trips, releases to work details, upon apprehension of escapees, for identification of Parole Supervision for Life offenders, and as part of the current operational release process.

24. **WHAT LIMITATIONS OR OBSTACLES MIGHT OTHER STATES EXPECT TO ENCOUNTER IF THEY ATTEMPT TO ADOPT THIS PROGRAM.**

The NJDOC was fortunate to have the majority of the program funded by the Attorney General’s Office. Aside from equipment and maintenance costs, other states may encounter wiring obstacles and/or technology/networking systems replacement costs.

ADD SPACE AS APPROPRIATE TO THIS FORM. RETURN TO: CSG INNOVATIONS AWARDS 2005 THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS 2760 RESEARCH PARK DRIVE, PO BOX 11910 LEXINGTON, KY 40578-1910 INNOVATIONS@CSG.ORG