

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
eCITATION STRATEGIC PLAN
Draft Requirements From Environmental Scan

A. Data Collection – Law Enforcement

1. Software designed to use the state's specific citation forms. (Uniform or Universal Citation Form)
2. Use of bar codes and magnetic strips on driver's license.
3. Use of laptop computers or hand held computers.
4. Use of a scanner. Scanners are either hand held (gun like) or slide types. The hand held types can also come with a built-in camera, which allows the officer to photograph the driver, the vehicle, the driver's license, the vehicle license plate, and/or the scene, and automatically download the photographs into the citation file.
5. Use of a portable printer. Many systems contemplate only one ticket being issued to the driver, with the citation information being maintained and distributed electronically in the system. Indiana prints an 8.5" by 11" ticket.
6. Ability to enter information as defaults at start of officer's shift.
7. Ability to automatically populate fields on citation form with driver and vehicle information.
8. Ability to automatically populate location field on citation form by use of GPS software.
9. Use of drop down menus for ease of data entry. For information that must be entered into the citation form by the officer by hand, such as violation(s), fees and penalties, Court and hearing information, etc., some of the systems use drop down menus from which the officer can select the appropriate item, which is then automatically entered into the citation form.
10. Ability to enter multiple violations on one citation or to replicate citations for multiple violations.
11. Availability for the Officer to type comments into the citation file.
12. Automated data validation to verify that entries have been made in required fields.

13. Ability to print a ticket at the stop scene.
14. Ability to integrate certain aspects of the eCitation data into the officer's daily log.
15. Ability to integrate information with ASPEN, which is software for federal electronic reporting of commercial vehicle violations.
16. Ability to import driver and/or vehicle data from third-party applications, such as ASPEN.
17. Electronic Internet-based download of ticket numbers from a central repository.
18. Ability to write warning tickets.
19. Ability to customize look and feel of eCitation forms to match existing hand written citations forms.
20. Ability to capture signatures electronically.
21. Ability to scan and interpret driver's licenses from almost any state.
22. Ability to interface with Web pages and other applications. In Alabama's system, Microsoft MapPoint is integrated and available for those needing mapping capabilities. With TraCS 7.3, the "TraCS Office Database" (local server) can use Access 2000, SQL Server 2000, or Oracle 91 and above. TraCS offers 5 diagramming options: (1) TraCS diagram tool, which uses drag and drop templates; (2) Image Capture and Import uploads a scanned handwritten diagram into the accident form using a flatbed scanner or a bar code imager or a graphics file as a diagram; (3) Visio 2003; (4) Easy Street Draw; and (5) Quick Scene. Each of these allow the diagrams to be automatically loaded into an accident form.
23. Ability to continue issuing citations when not connected to the Internet.
24. Ability of the central repository server to read, interpret, translate, and collect data from different software programs.
25. Ability to scan motorists finger prints into a database.
26. Ability to scan driver's licenses and vehicle registrations and input pictures of them into the eCitation information.
27. Ability to collect Racial Profiling Data.
28. Ability of system to automatically create and input a citation number into the eCitation form.

29. Ability for voice acknowledgments when entries are made.
30. Ability of first responders to communicate between themselves. The TraCS version 10 contains MACH, an internet communications architecture that allows public safety agencies to share information for facilitating cooperation and organization during every day activities and emergency situations. MACH allows police, fire, and EMS agencies to communicate and share information vital to handling an incident with car-to-car instant messaging, alert notifications, and real time mapping of incidents. MAC allows for interagency and cross-agency cooperation.

B. Prosecution

1. Ability to transmit eCitations from central repository directly to prosecutor's office, or to transmit only those eCitations designated by the Court as being set for contested hearings/trials.
2. Ability to transmit eCitations and stop information, such as the officer's notes, and copy of driver's license with picture, to the Law Enforcement Officer who issued the eCitation in preparation for testimony at the contested hearing/trial.
3. Ability to generate affidavits for the officer to sign in the event of a court proceeding.
4. Effective use of information in the courtroom. The storage of the stop and citation information, officer notes, and witness information in the system allows the information to be easily available and accessible for courtroom use.

C. Adjudication – District Courts and Municipal Courts

1. Electronic Internet-based uploading of eCitation data to a central data repository.
2. Ability to send eCitations electronically to the local Courts for processing and disposition.
3. Ability to translate the eCitation information into the computer language used by the Court (such as "Full Court") so the Court does not have to manually enter the Citation information into the court's computer.
4. Ability to generate affidavits for the officer to sign in the event of a

court proceeding.

5. Effective use of information in the courtroom. The storage of the stop and citation information, officer notes, and witness information in the system allows the information to be easily available and accessible for courtroom use.
6. Ability to import data, such as citations disposition, into the central repository.
7. Ability to pay for the traffic ticket or judgment on-line.

D. Access

1. Ability of the Officer to automatically access the driver's traffic and criminal histories at the stop scene. If the officer has wireless internet connectivity at the stop scene, when the officer scans the driver's license or enters the driver's identity into the computer, the system will automatically check the central repository for the driver's traffic and criminal histories, including any outstanding warrants or unpaid traffic infractions.
2. Ability of the Officer to automatically access vehicle records at the stop scene to determine if the vehicle is stolen. If the officer has wireless internet connectivity at the stop scene, when the officer scans the vehicle's registration or enters the vehicle identification into the computer, the system will automatically check the central repository for vehicle information, including whether the vehicle is listed as stolen.
3. Ability of the central repository to collect, analyze, collate, and send specific data requested by particular stakeholders and other interested agencies.
4. Ability of Division of Motor Vehicles to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
5. Ability of KDOT to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
6. Ability of KBI to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
7. Ability of KHP to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
8. Ability of County and City Law Enforcement to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.

9. Ability of District Attorneys, City Attorneys, and Prosecuting Attorneys to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
10. Ability of Courts in real time to access driver's records, vehicle records, and locations where citations are issued.
11. Ability to upload eCitation information immediately to Federal Agencies, such as Homeland Security, FBI, and Department of Commerce (commercial vehicles).

E. Reporting

1. Software designed for the central repository server that will be able to collect various types of data from the submitted eCitations; compile and analyze the data in the way requested; and transmit the data compilations in a form requested.
2. Ability to customize look and feel of eCitation forms to match existing hand written citations forms.
3. Electronic Internet-based uploading of eCitation data to a central data repository.
4. Ability to indicate to the officer that transmission(s) were successfully or unsuccessfully sent and received by the central repository.
5. Ability of the central repository server to read, interpret, translate, and collect data from different software programs.
6. Ability of the central repository to collect, analyze, collate, and send specific data requested by particular stakeholders and other interested agencies.
7. Ability to import data, such as citations disposition, into the central repository.

F. Central Repository

1. Software designed for the central repository server that will be able to receive requests for data from different sources; translate the requests received; collect, translate, and correlate the data on a particular individual and vehicle from different sources; transmit the data to the requester in a form the requester's computer can read.
2. Software designed for the central repository server that will be able to

collect various types of data from the submitted eCitations; compile and analyze the data in the way requested; and transmit the data compilations in a form requested.

3. Electronic Internet-based download of ticket numbers from a central repository.
4. Electronic Internet-based uploading of eCitation data to a central data repository.
5. Ability to indicate to the officer that transmission(s) were successfully or unsuccessfully sent and received by the central repository.
6. Ability of the central repository server to read, interpret, translate, and collect data from different software programs.
7. Ability of the central repository to collect, analyze, collate, and send specific data requested by particular stakeholders and other interested agencies.
8. Ability to import data, such as citations disposition, into the central repository.

G. Exchange Requirements

1. Software designed for the central repository server that will be able to receive requests for data from different sources; translate the requests received; collect, translate, and correlate the data on a particular individual and vehicle from different sources; transmit the data to the requester in a form the requester's computer can read.
2. Ability of the central repository server to read, interpret, translate, and collect data from different software programs.
3. Ability of the central repository to collect, analyze, collate, and send specific data requested by particular stakeholders and other interested agencies.
4. The use of Microsoft.Net based software.
5. The use of XML technology. XML is Extensible Markup Language. Washington's JINDEX system uses the principles of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) which eliminates the need for participating agencies to modify their existing business processes. Messages are XML documents, wrapped with a SOAP envelope. Alabama also uses a standard GJXDM format for data elements to communicate with the officer's computer. TraCS uses

XML (preferred), FTP, e-mail, file copy, or a web server extract, convert, and transfer any form generated by TraCS to any location. TraCS database output is compatible with GJDMXML and Trans XML. Maryland's system uses XML technology.

6. Ability of first responders to communicate between themselves. The TraCS version 10 contains MACH, an internet communications architecture that allows public safety agencies to share information for facilitating cooperation and organization during every day activities and emergency situations. MACH allows police, fire, and EMS agencies to communicate and share information vital to handling an incident with car-to-car instant messaging, alert notifications, and real time mapping of incidents. MAC allows for interagency and cross-agency cooperation.

H. System Integration

1. Software designed for the central repository server that will be able to receive requests for data from different sources; translate the requests received; collect, translate, and correlate the data on a particular individual and vehicle from different sources; transmit the data to the requester in a form the requester's computer can read.
2. Ability to integrate certain aspects of the eCitation data into the officer's daily log.
3. Ability to integrate information with ASPEN, which is software for federal electronic reporting of commercial vehicle violations.
4. Ability to import driver and/or vehicle data from third-party applications, such as ASPEN.
5. Ability to interface with Web pages and other applications. In Alabama's system, Microsoft MapPoint is integrated and available for those needing mapping capabilities. With TraCS 7.3, the "TraCS Office Database" (local server) can use Access 2000, SQL Server 2000, or Oracle 91 and above. TraCS offers 5 diagramming options: (1) TraCS diagram tool, which uses drag and drop templates; (2) Image Capture and Import uploads a scanned handwritten diagram into the accident form using a flatbed scanner or a bar code imager or a graphics file as a diagram; (3) Visio 2003; (4) Easy Street Draw; and (5) Quick Scene. Each of these allow the diagrams to be automatically loaded into an accident form.

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