



Global Standards Council (GSC)

Executive Summary for the GAC

The GSC recently convened its annual face-to-face meeting on May 1, 2014, in Washington, DC. A number of the topics discussed are further highlighted in the GSC task team summaries included in this briefing sheet. Two major discussion themes emerged during the meeting.

The GSC discussed the value of the new Trustmark approach, sponsored by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), for solving a perennial barrier to interstate justice information sharing: negotiation of agreements on policies for exchanges. Under this approach, Global could conceivably act as a source of trustmarks for policies and technical standards. Then it should be easier for other organizations to become trustmark providers and consumers, thus facilitating agreements that enable the justice community to quickly and inexpensively expand the level of information sharing that can be done.

In a similar vein, the GSC reviewed recommendations from the Global Strategic Solutions Working Group (GSSWG) for health-care information sharing use cases to support with Global Reference Architecture (GRA) services. The GSC has now tentatively agreed on which use cases to prioritize. It will be working with BJA and IJIS on developing the necessary architectural standards and service specifications. The GSC also recommends a standard extension of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) and the GRA for the relevant health-care data model and exchange profiles, so that justice agencies can use a consistent approach for sharing information with the health-care community across multiple projects.

GSC TASK TEAM HIGHLIGHTS

Federated Identity and Privilege Management Task Team

Chair: Mr John Ruegg

Ongoing Efforts:

- ✦ The Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) deliverables are being aligned with Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM), and the new “Trust Framework” within the context of the operational National Identity Exchange Federation (NIEF).
- ✦ The National Identity Exchange Federation (NIEF), which uses GFIPM, will pilot the Trustmark Framework as part of Georgia Technology Research Institute’s (GTRI) National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC) grant.
- ✦ The Trustmark approach will be used to resolve the GFIPM “interfederation” problem.
- ✦ GTRI (a key participant and partner within the Global initiative) is developing and piloting an identity-based nationwide Trustmark Framework.
- ✦ The Trustmark Framework is expected to revolutionize and enable multiple communities of interest (justice, health, etc.), as well as information sharing federations, to share and reuse identities.
- ✦ The Trustmark Framework concept will enable:
 - Identity communities of interest to be “trusted” and enable “interoperability.”
 - Greater transparency of trust frameworks’ requirements.
 - Greater ease of comparability between trust frameworks.
 - Greater potential for reusability of trust framework components.
 - Cost savings over time as trustmarks are reused across an entire identity ecosystem that encompasses many communities of interest.
- ✦ Global is expected to play a major role in this nationwide concept as a Trustmark Defining Organization for the justice and public safety communities.
- ✦ The annual GFIPM Task Team meeting convened on June 18–19, 2014, to educate the GFIPM Task Team on the Trustmark Framework and to discuss the impact on GFIPM standards, FICAM version 2 changes and impacts to GFIPM products/implementations, and the way forward adoption strategy.
- ✦ The GFIPM Task Team is also working on GFIPM support for Mobile and RESTful-use cases.

GSC Task Team Highlights

Harmonization Task Team

Chair: Mr. Scott Came

Online Training—The Harmonization Task Team (HTT) will soon begin reviewing a series of training modules that will serve to educate the greater justice and public safety communities on the normative information sharing components of the Global Standards Package (GSP). These training modules—developed by SEARCH—are expected to further advance the understanding of the GRA and GFIPM initiatives as well as to assist in broader adoption and implementation of Global services across the justice and public safety communities of interest.

Global Reference Architecture (GRA)—Unified Modeling Language (UML) Profile: As reported at the 2013 fall GAC, the HTT has been exploring closer alignment with UML, which would enable better tool support for the design and implementation of GRA services. The HTT worked closely with the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE) to formally submit a GRA-UML profile Request for Proposal (RFP) to the Object Management Group (OMG) for consideration. [Note: OMG is the world's largest software consortium whose mission is to help computer users solve enterprise integration problems by supplying open, vendor-neutral portability, interoperability, and reusability specifications based on Model Driven Architecture (MDA).] The anticipated benefit of a GRA-UML profile will result in reuse and efficiency. In addition, it will allow for better consistency and support for automation tools that are open standards-based and will make GRA-based service specification creation much more efficient. The RFP was accepted, and, in turn, the HTT has drafted and will soon finalize and submit a document to the OMG consortium that will fully define the profile. This exploration follows up on the successful development of a UML Profile for the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), completed in 2012.

GRA Execution Context Guidelines (Revision)—The purpose of this document is to elaborate on the concept of execution context as defined in the GRA. It does so by providing guidelines to practitioners overseeing the implementation of a service-oriented GRA. This document was recently revised to better broaden the allowable ways in which a software application (e.g., records or case management system) can participate in GRA-conformant exchanges. The benefit will better enable software providers to participate in ways that previously had been discouraged by the GRA.

GRA Business Process Description Document (BPDD)—This is a new document that will be added to the Global Standards Package portfolio. Through the course of implementing Global services, it was discovered that in many cases, multiple services are required to address a single business information exchange problem. As a result, the same business process was being replicated and described across multiple services. Removing the associated business process description from each corresponding service and articulating it in its own document will eliminate duplication so that the executive and/or policy reader can focus on the business requirement without also having to read the technical nuances required to resolve the information sharing problem.

Next Steps: The GAC can expect to receive this document for review and approval later this summer.

Global Justice/Health Services Task Team

Chair: Mr. James Dyché

In April 2013, IJIS Institute partnered with the Urban Institute (and a number of representatives from Global) to publish a comprehensive report that outlined “. . . thirty-four (34) beneficial opportunities for interdomain information exchange . . .” between the health and justice communities of interest. At the request of Global and BJA, the Global Strategic Solutions Working Group then reviewed all 34 exchanges “with a focus on identifying and prioritizing the top 10 information sharing exchanges with the greatest potential benefit to the criminal justice community.” In turn, the Global Standards Council’s (GSC) Justice/Health Task Team conducted a detailed analysis of the aforementioned top 10 exchange priorities and identified the most common information exchange touchpoints between the two domains with a focus on the reentry business process. Although the final analysis and recommendations have not yet been finalized, early indications suggest that there are cross-domain exchanges which both business domains have identified as carrying high value operationally. More interdomain collaboration can provide additional value to both justice and health.

In addition to the detailed review of the top 10 exchange priorities, the Justice/Health Task team has begun its analysis and recommendation work on providing initial data alignments between the justice and health technical architectures. The task team presented the initial data alignments and preliminary technical recommendation to the GSC at the May 2014 face-to-face meeting. This technical recommendation is being further explored and will be constrained by the business use case refinement mentioned previously.

Next Steps: GSC is to complete its review and analysis followed by offering a formal recommendation to the GAC later this summer or early fall.

Task Team: Virtual meetings as needed.

Services Task Team

Chair: Mr. Jim Douglas

The following reference service specifications are under review/development by the Services Task Team (STT). The GAC should expect to receive these information exchange services for approval throughout the remaining CY 2014:

- ✦ **Entity Resolution Service (ERS)**—Provides a means to analyze a set of entity records, through matching and merging logic, to determine whether the records represent the same real-world entity—an entity being a real-world person, place, item, location, etc. It is expected the ERS will assist investigators in building a complete entity profile based on entity records from multiple justice systems and will provide investigators with additional entity information that could lead to criminal apprehension.
 - **Next Step:** This service has completed a public comment period. Comments returned are now being adjudicated, and the service will be revised accordingly.
- ✦ **Arrest Reporting Service**—Will assist with automating policy response to reporting of arrest information. Some examples of policy response could be reporting the arrest to an N-DEX service, filing charges, or notifying interested parties. A likely consumer of this service is any agency able to issue arrest reports, most likely law enforcement agencies.
 - **Next Step:** Complete final reference service specification.
- ✦ **Disposition Reporting Service**—Will assist with automating a policy response to report disposition information. Some examples of policy response could be reporting the disposition to a repository and/or notifying interested parties. A likely consumer of this service is any agency able to issue disposition reports, most likely courts.
 - **Next Step:** Complete final reference service specification.

Corrections Management and Reentry Risk/Need Assessment

—Following the lead of the GSSWG’s Corrections Management and Reentry Task Team (CMR TT), whose goal is to encourage the automation of common data elements of risk/need assessment instruments, the GSC STT is now exploring service specification development for the most common data elements that address the history of antisocial behavior (the risk factor most frequently addressed among the 34 assessment instruments evaluated).

Next Step: Determine which data comes from which sources and group the elements by that method into services.

The STT anticipates working with its sister GSC Justice/Health Services Task Team when developing associated justice/health service specifications in the future (reference separate Justice/Health STT summary in this briefing sheet).

Global Standards Council (GSC)

Executive Summary and GSC Items for the GAC

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Recent and Upcoming Meetings

- ★ GSC
 - May 1, 2014—Annual Face-to-Face Meeting, Washington, DC
 - Monthly recurring virtual meetings
- ★ Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management Delivery Team (GFIPM DT)
 - June 18–19, 2014, Atlanta, GA
- ★ GSC Task Teams
 - Recurring virtual meetings

For More Information

For more information about the GSC, contact Global at (850) 385-0600, extension 272.

For more information about other DOJ information sharing initiatives, go to

www.it.ojp.gov



About the Global Advisory Committee

The Global Advisory Committee (GAC) serves as a Federal Advisory Committee to the U.S. Attorney General. Through recommendations to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the GAC supports standards-based electronic information exchanges that provide justice and public safety communities with timely, accurate, complete, and accessible information, appropriately shared in a secure and trusted environment. GAC recommendations support the mission of the U.S. Department of Justice, initiatives sponsored by BJA, and related activities sponsored by BJA's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global). BJA engages GAC-member organizations and the constituents they serve through collaborative efforts, such as Global working groups, to help address critical justice information sharing issues for the benefit of practitioners in the field.



This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-MU-BX-K019 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, in collaboration with the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.