

IT Consolidation, Cloud Hosting, and Regional Sharing: Technical, Operational, and Management Consideration

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Reasons IT Consolidation

- **Sold to legislature as cost-saving measure**
- **Meant to reduce redundancies**
 - Equipment
 - Licensing
 - Personnel

Benefits of IT consolidation

- **Certain IT functions are “commodity” products – e.g., telephone and email services where centralization could save money**
- **Shared servers and networks can save money**
- **Shared systems can make information sharing easier**

Cautions about IT Consolidation

- **Establishing management control agreements can be difficult**
- **Law enforcement applications are not generally “commodity” products**
 - Most typical IT staff lack the knowledge to adequately support these applications
- **Level of service agreements are more strict than typical state agency applications**
- **Central IT may have to hire many additional employees to provide 365/24/7 support**

Pitfalls to IT Consolidation

- **Total lack of planning**
- **Lack of understanding of law enforcement systems support requirements**



Tony Abate

Nlets Senior Systems Architect

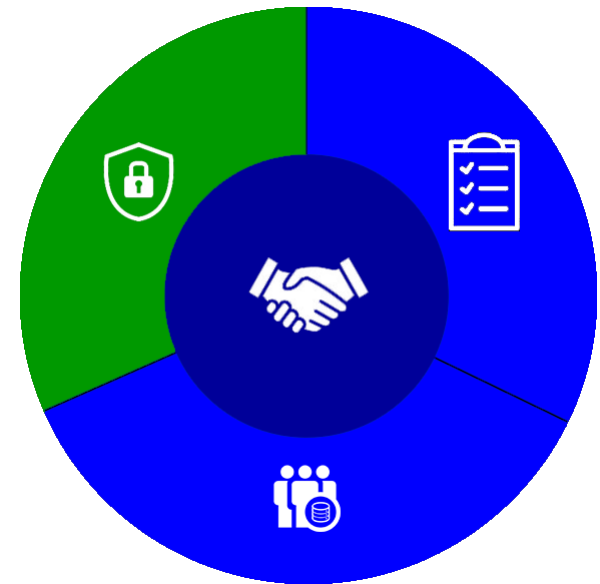
Cloud Hosting Trust Model

Who do you trust with your data?



SECURITY

- Physical security and monitoring
 - Datacenter site security
 - Physical controls and logging
- Employee background checks
 - Datacenter access management
 - Support and NOC access
- Role-based Access Controls
 - Policy of least privilege
- Platform security measures
 - Security offerings and products
 - Identity validation & management



COMPLIANCE

- CJIS Compliance
 - FBI CJIS Policy Division & Process
- CJIS-capable versus CJIS-compliant
 - Following policy versus audited for compliance
- Mapping policy controls across multiple frameworks
 - Crosswalking policies
 - Unified policy framework
 - Trust through association
- Support for compliancy controls
 - Software stack that allows for controls to be monitored



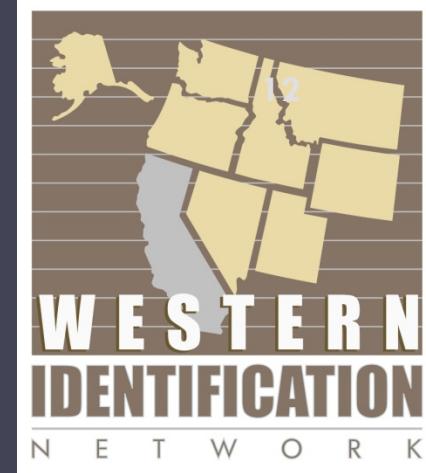
OWNERSHIP

- Storage and encryption
 - Storage transparency
 - Geo-location
 - Key management
- Automated systems
 - Data mining & analysis
- Retrieval of data
 - Surcharges for data extraction
- Deletion of data
 - Control of data integrity



TRUST





WESTERN IDENTIFICATION NETWORK

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Regional Sharing

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WESTERN IDENTIFICATION NETWORK

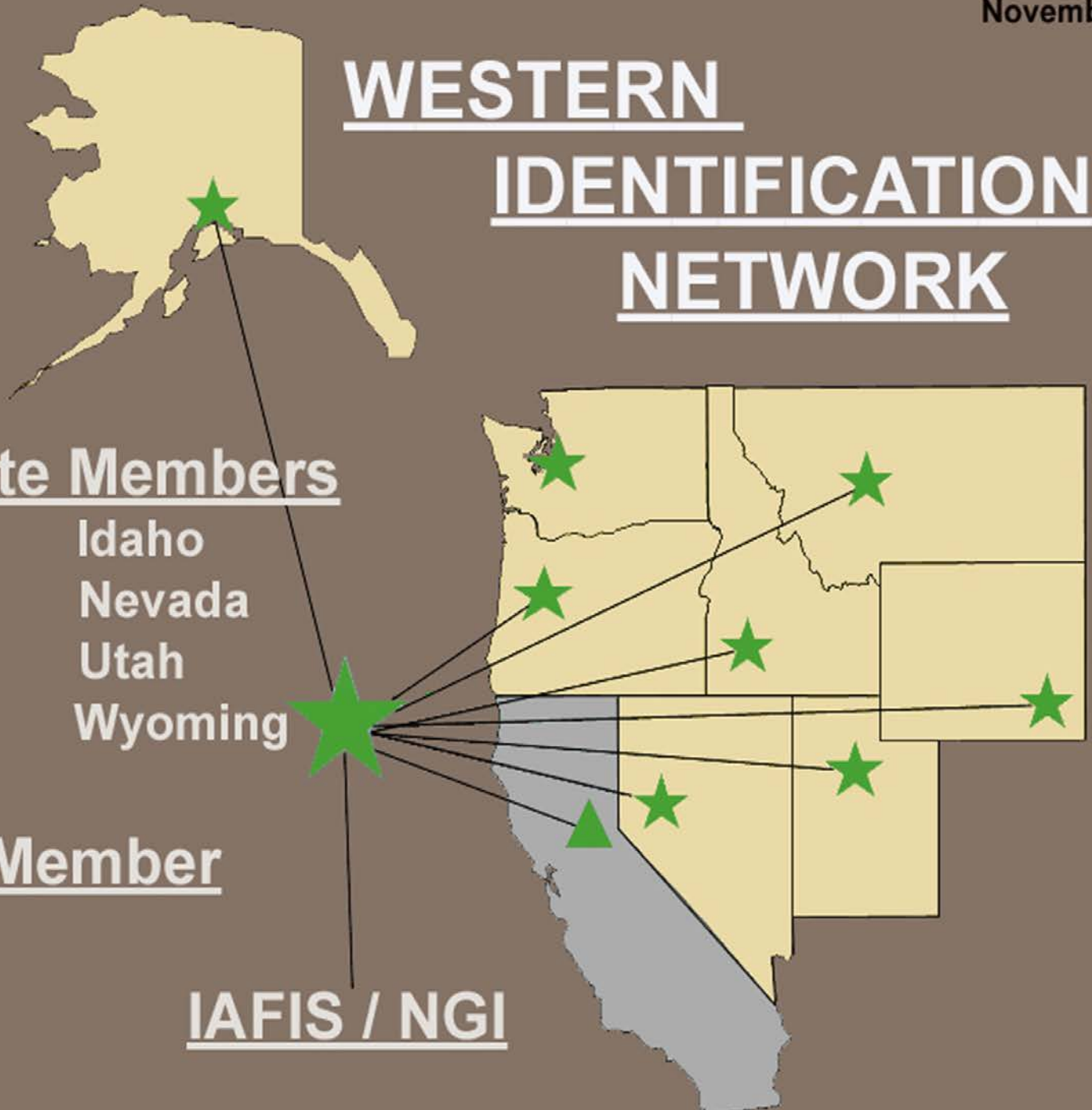
Central Site Members

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| Alaska | Idaho |
| Montana | Nevada |
| Oregon | Utah |
| Washington | Wyoming |

Interface Member

- California

IAFIS / NGI



Regional Sharing or Shared Hosting?

WIN Business Model:

1. 503 (c) Non – Profit formed in 1989 (based on Nlets)
2. Governed by a Board of Directors from the 9 States
3. WIN-Operations Group – ID Bureau Managers
4. WIN Staff (2.5 FTE) in Sacramento manage the business
5. WIN Provides an ABIS Service Bureau utilized by 8 Western State Repositories.
6. Outsource for specialized expertise e.g. ABIS, network management, etc.

WIN status as a private entity under Title 28 CFR

WIN is a private entity operating in compliance with USDOJ rules contained in Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). Accordingly, WIN is authorized to provide services to criminal justice agencies pursuant to agreement. Such agreement is the WIN User Agreement and CJIS Security Addendum.

- **WIN is Audited by FBI – CJIS**
- **WIN Maintains CJIS Security Addendums with each of its members**
- **WIN Maintains CJIS Security Addendums with NEC and Nlets**
- **WIN maintains a security policy that adopts the CJIS security policy**

Attributes of WIN Services:

1. NGI EBTS 10.X Based
2. Utah 1st state adopter of NGI Rapback
3. Maintains Active-Active Disaster Recovery
4. 2 Central Sites in Sacramento, CA and Irving, TX
5. Multi-Event matching database
6. Service Level Agreement in place with ABIS Provider
7. NIST Submission, CCH and FBI-CJIS interfaces
8. Primary and Backup CJIS WAN Gateway
9. 2.5 Staff who are engaged full time to maintain services, manage procurement and support the membership.

Projected System Growth

ANSI/NIST Archive	2021	2026	2031
Type 1, 2, 4 (500 PPI)	35,990,000	51,830,000	68,340,000
Type 1, 2, 14 (1,000 PPI) ⁹	750,000	1,860,000	3,320,000
Type 10 Mugshot	766,133	2,089,000	3,261,000
Type 15 Palm (500 PPI)	2,979,000	10,190,000	15,250,000
Type 15 Palm (1,000 PPI) ¹⁰	264,100	744,000	1,400,000
Type 20 Images	30,000	60,000	100,000
FBI Responses	11,900,000	24,580,000	38,570,000

Takeaways:

The ability of 8 states to operate on a shared, standards-based platform mitigates cost and simplifies support.

The WIN platform tends to stay more current functionally and technically.

Members are able to use operating funds