

# ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was produced to fulfill the requirement of H.B. 2166 Section 2. D. which states, “On or before November 1, 2022, the Arizona criminal justice commission shall develop a comprehensive list of the data that local and state criminal justice agencies are required to report into the statewide criminal justice data reporting system after the reporting system becomes operational.” This report also provides a cost estimate to implement a system to collect and report on criminal justice-related data collected by agencies across the state.

Data that are collected by criminal justice agencies in Arizona may be organized into four categories; information on **Persons, Agencies, Events, and Results**. Detail of the four categories and a comprehensive data inventory of the specific elements commonly collected by criminal justice agencies may be found on page 4 of the report.

During Phase 1 of the initiative, the ACJC staff collected data dictionaries for management systems used by agencies. A data dictionary is a set of information that describes the content, format, and structure of a database and is used to describe the relationships between the data. It provides useful information on data that are stored in the systems and how the data connect to each other. This understanding allows ACJC to connect databases from different agencies together; and to link **Persons to Agencies to Events to Results**.

The ACJC staff was able to collect data dictionary information for 85% of the statewide population representation for law enforcement agencies, 99% of the statewide population representation for county attorneys, 71% of the population representation for municipal prosecutors, 15% of the population representation for defense agencies, and 100% population representation of court, probation, and corrections agencies. Some agencies (for example, 23% population representation of defense agencies) do not have a management system in place. The ACJC staff submitted this comprehensive inventory of common data elements in the August 2022 report to the legislature.

In Phase 2, the ACJC staff conducted seven agency and stakeholder feedback meetings open to criminal justice agencies and organizations throughout Arizona. Representatives had the opportunity to provide feedback both during the meetings and through a follow-up feedback survey conducted online. The ACJC staff identified a number of barriers and challenges to agency data collection including, but not limited to, the following: 1) personally-identifiable information and health information are closely protected, 2) employee data is protected and often collected outside the agency management system, 3) some public defense agency data are confidential according to state Supreme Court rule, and 4) certain populations, like juveniles, are protected.

The cost to build the system will be approximately \$7.68M with ongoing annual costs between \$2.88M to \$5.48M depending upon the number of records contained in the system and the data elements identified for inclusion in the reporting system. A detailed estimate with startup and ongoing costs has been outlined in the report. Included in the estimate is \$5.0M in grant funds to be made available to criminal justice agencies for management system upgrades that will be needed before agencies can connect to the statewide data reporting system.

## BACKGROUND

On March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021, Arizona Governor Ducey signed House Bill 2166 into state law. This bill gives the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) the authority to collect criminal justice-related data as the central repository for the state. Unless prohibited by federal or state law, the Arizona criminal justice commission may require any state or local criminal justice agency to submit any necessary information that is currently collected and readily reportable by the agency at the time of the request, including an agency's compliance with statutorily required reports or mandated federal or state reporting, or any other information that is deemed necessary by a vote of the full commission.

As a component of the legislation, ACJC is required to develop an inventory of criminal justice-related data reportable throughout Arizona. That inventory was presented in the HB 2166 Statewide Data Report. Data eligible for collection by ACJC include any information "currently collected and readily reportable" by criminal justice agencies, as defined by A.R.S. §41-1750.

This report includes a list of recommended data that local and state criminal justice agencies are required to provide to the statewide criminal justice data reporting system after the reporting system becomes operational. In addition, this report includes an updated estimate of the cost to collect and report on the data.

## REVIEW OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE

Beginning March 2021, ACJC staff including the Criminal Justice Systems Improvement Program (CJSI), Information Technology (IT) Department, and the Public Information Office surveyed all criminal justice agencies across Arizona. The survey's primary objective was to identify what management systems and software were being used among the agencies. Additional information requested included system type, location, age of system, and plans for replacement.

The following sections presents the response ACJC received from the criminal justice agencies statewide.

General and limited jurisdiction courts were removed from the survey process in anticipation of the court data standards established by the Steering Committee on Data-Based Court Performance and Data Standards and approved by the Arizona Supreme Court earlier in 2022. These required data elements have been taken into account when formulating the statewide data inventory.

## RESPONSE BY AGENCIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS TO DATA REQUEST

The following information outlines the percentages of statewide coverage based on population estimates for the jurisdictions surveyed. As noted earlier, some agencies did not respond to ACJC's survey and follow-up efforts for agency system information. Since it is unknown what these agencies are using, some of the percentages reported below are conservative estimates of statewide population coverage. During the next phase of this initiative, the percentages may increase as ACJC confirms the management systems housed at these agencies.

Law enforcement agencies (99% survey response rate by statewide population coverage) reported through the survey or follow-up more than 15 records management systems being used across the state. ACJC prioritized seven key systems that cover 98 percent of the state population. Two service providers declined the ACJC data inventory request. As a result, law enforcement data inventory coverage comes to 85 percent of the state population.

Prosecuting attorneys (100% county attorney/84% municipal attorney survey response rate by statewide population coverage) reported a total of 11 case management systems. ACJC staff requested data inventories, and similar to the law enforcement process, prioritized seven systems to exceed 80 percent statewide population coverage. Three percent of agencies report a paper-based process. ACJC was able to collect four of the seven system data inventories resulting in 99 percent statewide population coverage for county attorney agencies and approximately 71 percent statewide population coverage for municipal prosecutors (increased to 74 percent coverage when including 3 percent paper-based processes reported).

Public defense agencies (55% survey response rate by statewide population coverage) reported four case management systems through the survey or follow-up. ACJC staff collected one of the system data inventories covering 15 percent of the statewide population. Public defender agencies without an official case management system made up 23 percent of the statewide population. Overall, ACJC accounted for 38 percent of statewide coverage when including jurisdictions where data are not readily reportable. Referring back to the management systems survey, public defender agency management systems remain unknown for 45 percent of the statewide population.

Statewide data collection for probation and corrections are centralized at the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, and the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry, respectively. All agencies complied with the request for criminal justice system data.

The ACJC staff made every effort to gather management system information for all criminal justice agencies across the state. As evident by the information provided in this section, not all agencies responded to the survey with the requested management system information, and certain agencies and service providers did not provide management system data element information. Thus, it is not guaranteed that the following statewide data inventory data elements are readily reportable for 100% of agencies statewide. Also, certain agencies do not enter data electronically into a management system. Currently, these agencies are not able to collect and report the recommended data elements.

## STATEWIDE DATA INVENTORY

The following statewide data inventory identifies readily reportable, and relevant criminal justice data elements. The key data elements are first distributed across five sectors of the criminal justice system: 1) law enforcement, 2) prosecution, 3) court, 4) corrections and community supervision, and 5) probation.

These key elements are further compartmentalized into the following four primary categories of the inventory.

- 1) **Persons** - Detail of the individual(s) involved in an event and/or service. This category includes offenders and defendants, victims, certain justice-related employees, and event-involved individuals. **Persons** data may also be linked to **Agencies, Events, and Results**.
- 2) **Agencies** - Detail of the agency, provider or facility involved in an event and/or service. Agencies data may also be linked to **Persons, other Agencies, Events, and Results**.
- 3) **Events** - Detail of the event that took place or of the service(s) being provided by an agency, provider or facility. **Events** and services data may also be linked to **Persons, Agencies, other Events, or Results**.
- 4) **Results** - Detail of the results or status of an event and/or service. Examples would include crime lab test results, court case findings, mental health assessment findings, and drug test results. **Results** data may also be linked to **Persons, Agencies, Events, and other Results**.

Each category contains common data elements for properly linking **Persons to Agencies to Events to Results**.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

<b>PERSONS</b>	
<b>ALLEGED OFFENDER</b>	
	The full name of the individual.
	The address of the individual.
	The date and location the individual was born.
	The date the individual was declared deceased.
	The ethnicity of the individual.
	The physical gender and sex of the individual.
	The alias of the individual.
	The country where the individual lives.
	The name of the tribal nation the individual is a member of.
	The individual is currently or has served in the armed forces.
	The language(s) spoken and proficiency level.
	The individual's sexual identity.
<b>VICTIM</b>	
	The date and location the individual was born.
	The date the individual was declared deceased.
	The ethnicity of the individual.
	The physical gender and sex of the individual.
	The country where the individual is a citizen of.
	The country where the individual lives.
	The name of the tribal nation the individual is a member of.
	The individual is currently or has served in the armed forces.
	The disability associated with the individual.
	The language(s) spoken and proficiency level.
	The individual's sexual identity.

<b>AGENCIES</b>	
<b>AGENCY</b>	
	The official name of the agency.
	The address for the agency.
<b>PROVIDER</b>	
	The official name of the facility/organization.
	The address and usage for the facility/organization address.

<b>EVENTS</b>	
<b>EVENT</b>	
	The date the event started/ended.
	The status of the event.
	The physical location where the event occurred.
	The unique agency event identifier associated with the event.
	The event qualifies for the individual to be restricted from purchasing a firearm.
	The flag that an interpreter was required.
	The unique identifier for the provider associated with the event (if available).
	The official name of the provider facility assigned by the provider.
	The record and sequence number of the evidence/property collected from the event.
	The description of evidence/property collected at the event scene.
	The quantity of evidence/property items collected.
	The record number of the evidence/property item(s) for crime lab analysis.
	The date crime lab analysis of the evidence/property item(s) was requested.
	The date the crime lab analysis was completed.



<b>RESULTS</b>
The name for the specific charge(s) or allegation(s).
The event the charge(s) or allegation(s) are associated with.
The booking agency reporting the charge(s) or allegation(s).
The date the charge(s) or allegation(s) were reported.
The status of the charges(s) or allegation(s).
The date the analysis was conducted.
The result or finding of the analysis.
The release date from jail/detention center.
The gang membership status.

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**PROSECUTION**

<b>PERSONS</b>	
<b>DEFENDANT</b>	
The full name of the individual.	
The address of the individual.	
The date and location the individual was born.	
The date the individual was declared deceased.	
The ethnicity of the individual.	
The physical gender and sex of the individual.	
The alias of the individual.	
The country where the individual lives.	
The name of the tribal nation the individual is a member of.	
The individual is currently or has served in the armed forces.	
The disability associated with the individual.	
The language(s) spoken and proficiency level.	
The individual's sexual identity.	
<b>VICTIM</b>	
The date and location the individual was born.	
The date the individual was declared deceased.	
The ethnicity of the individual.	
The physical gender and sex of the individual.	
The country where the individual is a citizen of.	
The country where the individual lives.	
The name of the tribal nation the individual is a member of.	
The individual is currently or has served in the armed forces.	
The disability associated with the individual.	
The language(s) spoken and proficiency level.	
The individual's sexual identity.	

<b>AGENCIES</b>
<b>AGENCY</b>
The official name of the agency.
The address for the agency.

<b>EVENTS</b>
<b>SERVICE</b>
The unique agency event identifier associated with the event.
The unique identifier associated to the court proceeding.
The type of motion/filing in the court.
The date the motion/filing was filed in the court.
The filing charges and amendments to charges at disposition.

<b>RESULTS</b>
The compensation awarded to victims of the event.
The date charges filed by the prosecution.

**COURTS**

<b>PERSONS</b>	
<b>DEFENDANT</b>	
	The full name of the individual.
	The address of the individual.
	The date the individual was born.
	The date the individual was declared deceased.
	The ethnicity of the individual.
	The physical gender and sex of the individual.
	The alias of the individual.
	The country where the individual lives.

<b>AGENCIES</b>	
<b>AGENCY</b>	
	The official name of the agency.
	The address for the agency.

<b>EVENTS</b>	
<b>SERVICE</b>	
	The unique identifier associated to the court proceeding.
	The magistrate that presided over the proceedings.
	The start date of the court proceeding.
	The name of the county where court proceedings took place.
	The type of criminal court case.
	The type of court proceeding.
	The type of motion/filing in the court.
	The date the motion/filing was filed in the court.
	The type of hearing/event in the court.
	The date the hearing/event was scheduled in the court.
	The filing charges and amendments to charges at disposition.
	The flag that an appeal was filed.

RESULTS
The pre-trial release decision by the court.
The bond type determined by the court.
The bond amount determined by the court.
The grand jury indictment at the court.
The outcome to the court pleading/motion.
The outcome to the court hearing/event.
The warrant issued by the court.
The date the warrant was ordered.
The reason for the warrant order.
The disposition category and detail of the court case.
The date of the court case disposition.
The sentencing type(s) and sentencing conditions assigned.

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## CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

<b>PERSONS</b>	
<b>INMATE</b>	
	The full name of the individual.
	The address for the individual.
	The date and location the individual was born.
	The date the individual was declared deceased.
	The ethnicity of the individual.
	The physical gender and sex of the individual.
	The alias of the individual.
	The country where the individual lives.
	The name of the tribal nation the individual is a member of.
	The individual is currently or has served in the armed forces.
	The disability associated with the individual.
	The language(s) spoken and proficiency level.
	The individual's sexual identity.

<b>AGENCIES</b>	
<b>AGENCY</b>	
	The official name of the agency.
	The address for the agency.
<b>PROVIDER/FACILITY</b>	
	The official name of the facility/organization.
	The address for the facility/organization.

<b>EVENTS</b>
<b>SERVICE</b>
The service provided.
The service(s) identified in the prison/community corrections case plan.
The level of security assigned to the adult.
The date of discharge request to the appeal board.

<b>RESULTS</b>
The name and type of assessment/analysis.
The date the assessment/analysis was conducted.
The result or finding of the assessment/analysis.
The community supervision violation type and outcome.
The gang membership status.
The category and date of the disciplinary violation.
The type(s) and level(s) of treatments and interventions involving the adult.
The dates of treatment/intervention sessions the adult participated in.
The date determined for release/early release.
The employment status of the adult on community supervision.
The status of treatment(s) assigned to the inmate.
The start/end date(s) associated with community supervision treatment.
The date of the community supervision transfer to another jurisdiction (if available).

## PROBATION

PERSONS
<b>PROBATIONER</b>
The full name of the individual.
The address of the individual.
The date and location the individual was born.
The date the individual was declared deceased.
The ethnicity of the individual.
The physical gender and sex of the individual.
The alias of the individual.
The country where the individual lives.

AGENCIES
<b>AGENCY</b>
The official name of the agency.
The address for the agency.

EVENTS
<b>SERVICE</b>
The indicator of an interstate compact probation case.

RESULTS
The probation violation type and outcome.



## FEEDBACK AND FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS WITH AGENCIES

During September 2022, the ACJC staff held four agency meetings to provide an opportunity for criminal justice agencies and other organizations to respond with feedback regarding the criminal justice data inventory published in the HB 2166 Statewide Data Report. In particular, agency staff was interested in receiving feedback on the barriers and challenges to the collection of inventory data elements and on any additional data elements for consideration. While participants were provided an opportunity to submit questions and comments during the meetings, a subsequent feedback survey was also sent out for the collection of any additional comments regarding the data inventory.

The four agency meetings were broken into four tracks: (1) Law Enforcement; (2) Prosecution and Defense; (3) Courts, Corrections and Probation; and (4) All Criminal Justice Agencies and Organizations. Due to continued interest to extend the discussions, the ACJC staff planned three follow-up meetings in October 2022 with the Administrative Office of the Courts, public defense agencies, and prosecuting attorney agencies. The following feedback was received both at the agency and follow-up meetings and through the feedback survey.

## BARRIERS & CHALLENGES TO INVENTORY DATA COLLECTION

When reviewing the proposed inventory, it is important to consider the following barriers and challenges identified by criminal justice agencies and organizations across the state.

- 1) **Concern with the collection of personally-identifiable information.** A number of agencies questioned the need to collect data that would identify individuals within the proposed inventory. While certain data (e.g., full name, address and birth date) are necessary to establish criminal history of offenders and defendants, the same data are not necessary to answer more general criminal justice questions.
- 2) **Employee data and information are protected and not readily reportable.** Multiple agencies responded that personnel data are protected and often not stored in the agency's management system(s). Personally-identifiable personnel information and demographics (if collected) are commonly stored administratively by other local, county or state human resources agencies. It was argued that access to personnel files presents an invasion of privacy for the employees.
- 3) **Certain populations' data are protected.** Both juvenile and victim populations were identified as protected, and in certain cases, sealed from general inquiry. Juvenile data are protected by numerous state statutes, including ARS § 8-208 and ARS § 8-807. Victim data are protected by ARS § 13-4434. For this reason, data elements specifically referencing juveniles have been removed for the data inventory. Also, the personally-identifiable data elements for victims of crime have also been removed.
- 4) **Concern that Supreme Court Ethical Rule (E.R.) 1.6 may preclude public defense agencies from sharing data.** Public defense agencies expressed concern with violating E.R. 1.6 confidentiality and attorney/client privilege.

- 5) **Certain health-related information may be protected under HIPAA.** Data elements and the content within may fall under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act as sensitive patient health information. Thus, these data and information may require specific governance and may increase project costs for inclusion in the inventory. Data identified include disability information, mental health assessments, treatment statuses, and treatment plans.
- 6) **Agencies want assurances that data will be secure and used properly.** Participants were interested in how the ACJC staff plan to secure the data collected and implement a data governance framework. The participants want the data to be used in an appropriate manner at dissemination, and the handling of sensitive data in public records requests is a concern.
- 7) **Demographic data may not be accurate, complete, and consistent across data sources.** Agencies also questioned the following when the same data element is collected from multiple data sources:
  - 1) Which source is determined to be most accurate and complete?
  - 2) Will the identified data source be consistent across all agencies reporting the information statewide?

This issue expands beyond demographics to include much, if not all, of the proposed data elements.

- 8) **Processes must be in place to deal with sealed and expunged cases.** Agency representatives commented that certain cases are sealed and some later expunged from the record. This presents complications when these cases are not collected or when an expunged case must be removed from the reporting system.
- 9) **Funding must be allocated to the agencies and service providers for data integration.** During the meetings and through the survey, many agencies recognized that a significant cost would be realized by the agency and/or the management system service provider to collect and share with the ACJC. In certain instances, one agency may need to integrate data from multiple service providers for each system leveraged at the agency (e.g., evidence, crime laboratory, courts).

## ADDITIONAL DATA ELEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Agencies and organizations also proposed certain data elements for possible inclusion in the statewide data inventory. These proposed data elements are not currently collected or readily reportable. If agencies use a commercial product, the vendor may not offer agencies a way to collect requested data or a way to report requested data. Additionally, vendors may not support the type of customizations required to collect or report requested data. Nonetheless, the ACJC provides the following to inform the Legislature of stakeholder interest in these specific elements.

- 1) Indicator of finding of probable cause for charging.
- 2) Charges (including added charges) presented for formal charging at Grand Jury or preliminary hearing.
- 3) Initial disposition at Grand Jury or preliminary hearing.
- 4) Allegations and subsequent disposition information for certain offenses (e.g., dangerous or violent crimes, ineligibility for 901.01, drug-related, offenses exceeding monetary thresholds, on release or probation, domestic violence).
- 5) Concurrent or Consecutive charge decisions (including mandatory vs. discretionary).
- 6) Plea agreement offered/accepted information and sentencing availability.
- 7) Maximum and mandatory sentencing at final disposition.

### COST ESTIMATE

The cost estimate below reflects annual costs as the system matures and records of justice-involved individuals increase yearly. The actual cost may change once all project elements are finalized or negotiated. The ACJC intends to utilize economies of scale to minimize cost increases above initial cost estimates. In addition, the ACJC will work to control costs by creating standard interfaces or leveraging a bulk purchase with vendors. The estimate is based on an initial project design and used publicly available pricing information on service provider websites, service provider responses through two Requests for Information (RFI), and agency responses via the feedback survey.

Project Budget	Number of Records of Justice-Involved Individual	Total
First Year	400,000	\$7,679,920.00
Years 2-4	600,000	\$2,875,120.00
Years 5-8	850,000	\$3,875,120.00
Years 9+	1,250,000	\$5,475,120.00

### DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The initial project design takes into account the following design consideration:

1. Uniform criminal justice data collection to report complete, accurate and timely criminal justice data and to make this information available to the public.
2. Cost effective and efficient.
3. Open architecture that does not lock the project to a specific vendor or to a proprietary data format.
4. Limit the cost and effort to criminal justice (and other) agencies providing data.
5. Data are secured with robust user security policies to allow appropriate access.

### SYSTEM DESIGN

ACJC will build and maintain a system to collect criminal justice data from Arizona law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratories, prosecution, courts, probation, and corrections; and provide online public access to the data through dashboards and business intelligence tools that allow users to view and analyze data based upon criteria they select. The cost to build that system will be approximately \$7.68M with ongoing annual costs between \$2.8M to \$5.5M depending upon the number of records contained in the system.

The ACJC will administer grants up to \$50,000 per agency for needed upgrades to allow the agencies to connect to the reporting system. The grant ceiling is based upon publicly available pricing information for a small agency to transition to a records management system. It does not consider ongoing maintenance or licensing. Grant requests may include, but are not limited to, the following examples. Grant dollars may

be requested for vendor upgrades that are required to connect to the reporting system. Grant dollars may be requested to upgrade to a computerized management system or to switch from an in-house system to a commercial system. Staff will work with vendors to leverage the grant dollars and combine requests where appropriate. The ACJC took into account agency responses and service provider submissions to the requests for information, and the ACJC estimates grant funding for the 224 criminal justice agencies to total \$5.0M.

Future legislative changes to the reporting system, including changes to what data are collected and reported, will require additional study. Staff are unable to provide a cost estimate for requested data that are not currently collected or readily reportable. Requested data may not be collectable by agencies' systems. If agencies use a commercial product, the vendor may not offer agencies a way to collect requested data or a way to report requested data. Additionally, vendors may not support the type of customizations required to collect or report requested data.

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## FIRST YEAR COSTS

The estimated first year costs including set-up is approximately \$7.68M. This includes \$5.0M in grant funding for agencies and/or service providers to implement the necessary upgrades to connect to the ACJC reporting system. Also included is a one-time charge of \$604,800.00 in programming costs at the ACJC to prepare the 224 criminal justice systems for the data collection and the first year cost of \$82,620.00 to collect and send to ACJC. The cost for ACJC system tools of \$1.6M are calculated at an annualized cost of \$4 per individual record. A Database Architect (1 FTE), a Business Intelligence Analyst (1 FTE), Project Manager (1 FTE), and Grant Coordinator (1 FTE) whose salary and employee related expenses come to \$392,500.00.

First Year Costs	Unit Type	Unit Cost	Amount/Number	Total
<b>Grant Funding to Criminal Justice Agencies for Necessary Upgrades to Connect to the ACJC Reporting System</b>	224	Varied	Grants up to \$50,000 per agency	\$5,000,000
<b>Initial Programming Costs</b>	Hourly	\$135.00	4480 hours – 20 hours per system (224)	\$604,800.00
<b>Data Collection and Management Tools - Service Provider</b>	Server Hour	\$2.70	30,600 server hours annually	\$82,620.00
<b>ACJC System Tools (data storage, linking, data management, and public access tools).</b>	Individual Record	\$4.00	400,000 Records of Justice-Involved Individuals	\$1,600,000.00
<b>Database Architect</b>	1 FTE	\$109,200.00	Salary and Employee Related Expenses	\$109,400.00
<b>Business Intelligence Analyst</b>	1 FTE	\$98,000.00	Salary and Employee Related Expenses	\$98,000.00
<b>Project Manager</b>	1 FTE	\$117,600.00	Salary and Employee Related Expenses	\$117,600.00
<b>Grant Coordinator</b>	1 FTE	\$67,500.00	Salary and Employee Related Expenses	\$67,500.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$7,679,920.00</b>

For the purpose of this estimate programming costs are set at \$135 per hour. It is estimated that each criminal justice system will require 20 hours of programming. The programming will set up the agency system to identify and prepare required data for collection by the ACJC and to allow the ACJC to collect updated data at regular intervals. ACJC will contract with a service provider to do the actual data collection and transmission to the ACJC reporting system. There are a number of service providers that provide tools to automate and secure data collection and transmission. These service providers charge by the server hour. It is estimated that each agency system will require up to 12 hours of server time per month to collect and transmit data to the ACJC.

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## ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

Once data are transferred into the ACJC system, the ACJC will use commercially available tools to link data from the 224 disparate criminal justice systems together to provide information on **Persons, Agencies, Events**, and/or **Results**. The ACJC linking these data allows users to access information from all criminal justice agencies in one place and allows for a deeper understanding of **Events** and **Results**.

The public can access the aggregated data through dashboards and business intelligence tools that allow users to choose and analyze data based upon criteria they select; as well as allow users direct downloads of the data.

There are numerous service providers that provide tools to securely store, control access to, link, and present data. Most service providers charge by server hour or through annual subscriptions. The tools needed include but are not limited to; data storage, access management, data security and governance, data transformation, as well as presentation tools such as dashboards and business intelligence tools.

For the purpose of this estimate, the ACJC will use an annualized cost of \$4.00 per record for all tools. This estimate, though not perfect, will allow ACJC to estimate future costs as the system receives more data on persons, incidents, and outcomes. Additional data require more server hours and add to the cost estimate. Additional data do not add to annual subscription rates for some tools. Ongoing annual costs to collect and send data are estimated at \$82,620.00.

## ESTIMATING FUTURE COST

The system will not collect historical data. However, it may be useful to look at historical data to estimate future costs. ACJC estimates that in the last 10 years, there have been 1.25M alleged offenders (felony or misdemeanor) in the state. ACJC also estimates that initial data will include records for 400,000 individuals and grow each year to 1.25M after 10 years.

This allows ACJC to estimate start-up costs at approximately \$7.68M. This estimate assumes a system that includes records for 400,000 alleged offenders. Years 2-4 annual costs are estimated at \$2.88M. This estimate assumes 600,000 records of alleged offenders. Years 5-8 annual costs are estimated at \$3.88M. This estimate assumes 850,000 records. Ongoing annual costs from Year 9 forward are estimated at \$5.48M. This estimate assumes 1,250,000 records of alleged offenders.

Future legislative changes to the reporting system, including changes to what data are collected and reported, will require additional study. Staff are unable to provide a cost estimate for requested data that are not currently collected or readily reportable. Requested data may not be collectable by agencies' systems. If agencies use a commercial product, the vendor may not offer agencies a way to collect requested data or a way to report requested data. Additionally, vendors may not support the type of customizations required to collect or report requested data.



<b>Justice-Involved Individuals</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>Startup Costs</b>	\$5,604,800.00		
<b>Data Collection Costs</b>	\$82,620.00	\$82,620.00	\$82,620.00
<b>System Costs</b>	\$1,600,000.00	\$3,400,000.00	\$5,000,000.00
<b>Personnel (4 FTE)</b>	\$392,500.00	\$392,500.00	\$392,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,679,920.00</b>	<b>\$3,875,120.00</b>	<b>\$5,475,120.00</b>

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**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COUNTS BY AGENCY**

Agency Type	Number of Systems
Law Enforcement Agencies	98
Forensic Labs	5
Prosecution and Defense	117
Courts	2
Corrections	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>

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## CONCLUSION

There are 224 criminal justice systems used by Arizona law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratories, prosecution and defense attorneys, courts, and corrections and identified for data integration. Data collected by these systems may be organized into four categories; information on Persons, Agencies, Events, and Results. Data are organized so that they may be linked across systems and categories. The ACJC can build a system to collect and report criminal justice data and provide online public access to the data through dashboards and business intelligence tools that allow users to view and analyze data based upon criteria they select. The cost to build that system will be approximately \$7.68M with ongoing annual costs between \$2.88M to \$5.48M depending upon the number of records contained in the system and the data elements identified for inclusion in the ACJC reporting system.

The report includes the inventory of data elements as recommended for consideration by the Commission. During Phase 2 of the data inventory process, the ACJC staff facilitated multiple meetings with agency and organization representatives across all sectors of the criminal justice system. The feedback provided by the agencies and organizations was taken into careful consideration for final recommendation to the State Legislature. The ACJC would like to thank all the representatives and their respective organizations for their participation and their thoughtful responses both during meetings and through the feedback survey.

Once this recommendation report is approved by the Members of the Commission, the final version will be submitted to the Governor and Legislature for review by November 1, 2022. Commission staff will then engage in the legislative process for the 2023 legislative session to draft a bill that will encompass the recommended data elements and the cost to build a statewide criminal justice data reporting system for local and county agencies to report their data once the system becomes operational. ACJC still will include an open and robust stakeholder process in the drafting of the proposed legislation in order to allow criminal justice agencies and organizations to provide input and feedback on the final version of the bill.

## APPENDIX: HOUSE BILL 2166 LEGISLATION

Section 1. Title 41, chapter 21, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 41-2408, to read:

41-2408. Criminal justice data collection; reporting requirements; definition

A. The Arizona criminal justice commission is designated as the central collection point for criminal justice data collection.

B. Unless prohibited by federal or state law, the Arizona criminal justice commission may require any state or local criminal justice agency to submit any necessary information that is currently collected and readily reportable by the agency at the time of the request, including an agency's compliance with statutorily required reports or mandated federal or state reporting, or any other information that is deemed necessary by a vote of the full commission.

C. This section does not authorize the Arizona criminal justice commission to require state or local criminal justice agencies to collect or maintain any new data that is not required under subsection B of this section.

D. For the purposes of this section, "criminal justice agency" has the same meaning prescribed in section 41-1750.

Sec. 2. Arizona criminal justice commission; criminal justice data inventory report

A. The Arizona criminal justice commission shall conduct a comprehensive survey of data contained in criminal justice records systems housed at local and state criminal justice agencies, including courts, law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorney and county and municipal public defender offices, the state department of corrections, the department of juvenile corrections and county and municipal jails in order to create a state criminal justice data inventory report identifying what data is housed at each type of agency.

B. On or before August 1, 2022, the Arizona criminal justice commission shall submit the criminal justice data inventory report to the governor, the secretary of state, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the house of representatives minority leader and the senate minority leader and provide a copy of this report to the secretary of state. The Arizona criminal justice commission shall ensure that the reporting is completed in a uniform and consistent manner and that the report is available in an online format on the commission's website.

C. The criminal justice data inventory report must contain cost estimates and recommendations on the technology elements that are necessary for the Arizona criminal justice commission to implement a statewide criminal justice data reporting system that is published on the commission's website in a modern, open, electronic format and that is readily accessible to the public. The report must also include, where identifiable, cost estimates for the necessary reprogramming or updating of local and state criminal justice agency data record systems to be able to transmit the required criminal justice data into the statewide reporting system.

D. On or before November 1, 2022, the Arizona criminal justice commission shall develop a comprehensive list of the data that local and state criminal justice agencies are required to report into the statewide criminal justice data reporting system after the reporting system becomes operational.

Sec. 3. Legislative intent

The legislature intends to implement a model for uniform criminal justice data collection by requiring state and local criminal justice agencies to report complete, accurate and timely criminal justice data and to make this information available to the public. The legislature finds that implementing a uniform criminal justice data collection model is an important state interest and promotes criminal justice data transparency.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MARCH 24, 2021.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MARCH 24, 2021.