



# City of Seattle

**Practical Integrated Justice and Public Safety: Overcoming Obstacles  
to Information Sharing**



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# Seattle's Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing



Presenters:

Julie Lange, SeaJIS Project Manager

Seattle Police Department

[Julie.lange@seattle.gov](mailto:Julie.lange@seattle.gov)

(206) 684-4824

Bryan Lepine, J&PS Delivery Manager

Online Business Systems

[blepine@obsglobal.com](mailto:blepine@obsglobal.com)

(503) 221-4515



# Presentation Objectives

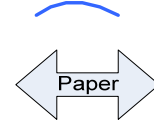


1. Profile the information sharing initiatives of the City of Seattle
2. Describes the benefits of Seattle's Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) guided and Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) enabled implementation platform for J&PS information sharing
3. Elaborate upon the need for Governance in a federated enterprise

# In the Beginning....



Point to Point Interface

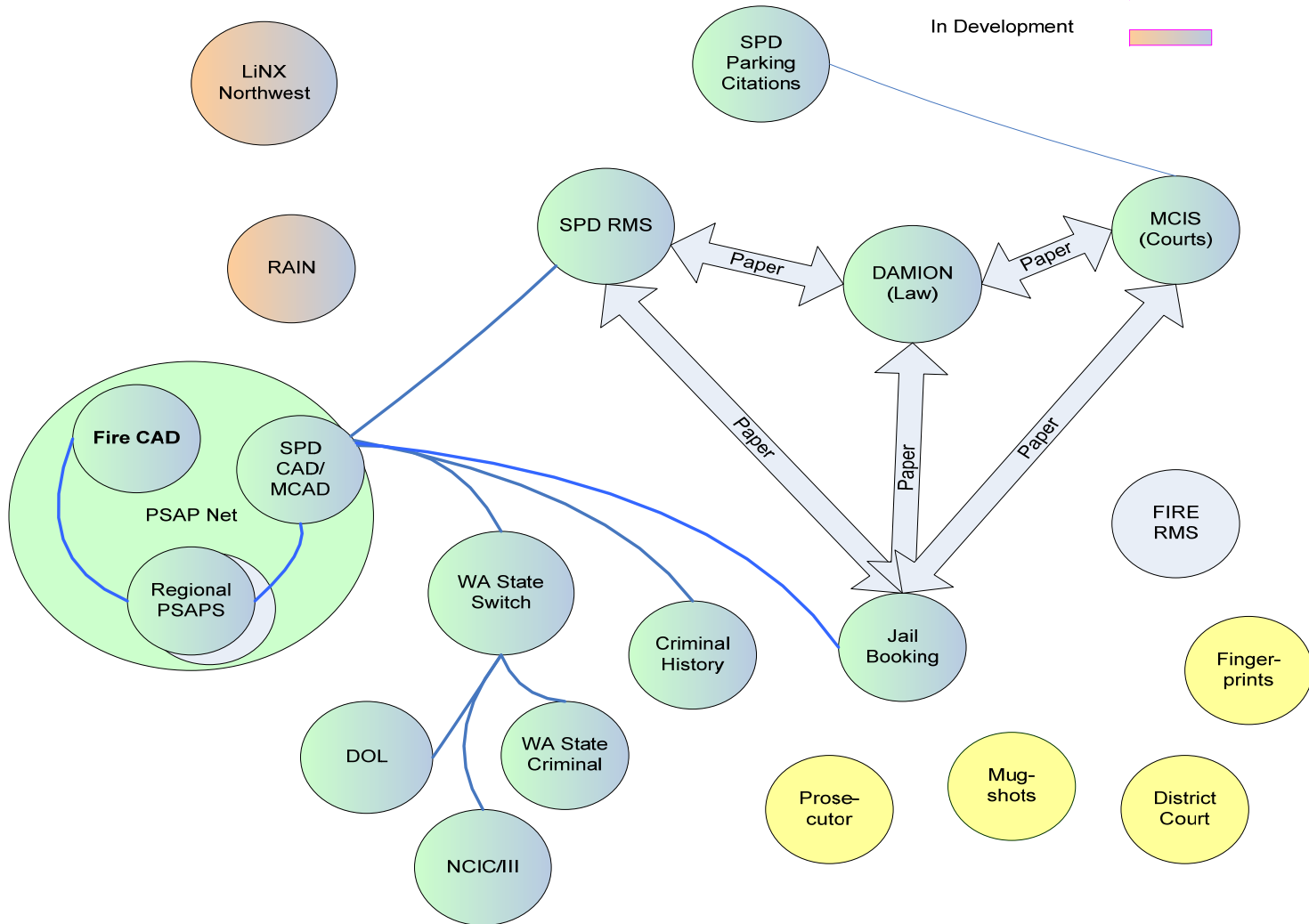


Paper Process

Direct Access



In Development





# The Obstacles/Challenges:



- » Multiple Legacy Systems; multiple disparate technologies
- » Extensive Manual/Paper processes full of redundant data entry & duplication
- » Limited and untimely access to data
- » Technology constraints on effective data sharing and reporting
- » Reliance on point-to-point interfaces; most requiring modification to end point systems
- » High support costs; limited flexibility

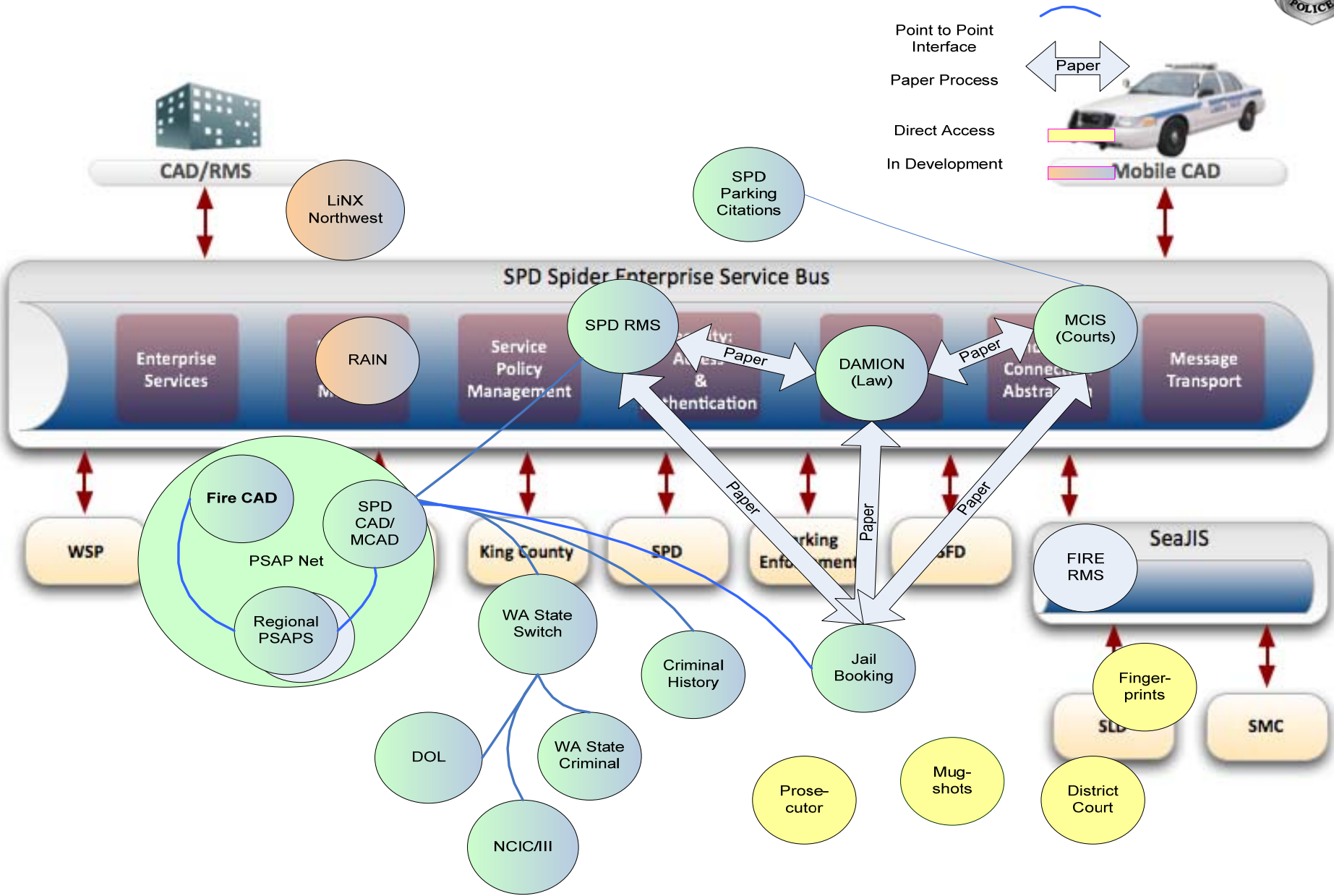


# A Federated Enterprise



- SEAJIS - Seattle Justice Information Sharing
  - ▶ Seattle Police Department, Seattle Law Department, Seattle Municipal Court, Seattle Fire Department, King County
  - ▶ Eliminate paper processes, redundancy, duplicative effort through improved data sharing
- Common Goals
  - ▶ Improve user access to information, both Internal and External to Seattle
  - ▶ Maximize security and reliability
  - ▶ Provide an open, flexible & standards based technology base for the future
  - ▶ Adapt to changing needs within limited resources

# Seattle Integrated Justice





- SOA/ESB
  - The ESB is software infrastructure that provides the “bedrock” for the implementation of an SOA based federated enterprise.
- But what does is the value proposition for the business community?
  - Abstraction / Loose coupling (Federation / Security / Business Agility)
  - Data management (Business Agility / Federation)
  - Metrics (ROI / Support)
- What do we expect from our integration approach?
  - High availability and redundancy.
  - Supports federated multi-level security model.
  - Allows the continued use of existing systems/applications, thereby:
    - Eliminating the need for costly system replacement efforts and extending the useful life of existing systems
    - Eliminating the need for technology standardization on endpoints systems as ESB can connect disparate technical environments
- Technology will not overcome the obstacles to information sharing
- What else is needed?



# The Need for Governance



*"We must recognize that we are woefully incapable of storing, moving, and accessing information - especially in times of crisis."*

*Congressional Reports: A Failure of Initiative*

*Final Report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina*

*"A comprehensive, widely understood governance framework is critical for creating and sustaining a federated information sharing community of organizations and individuals aligned to the information sharing vision and agreed upon rule sets and processes. The governance framework must articulate the accountability and authority; promote standards and guidelines; ensure a consistent well-defined approach, processes and procedures; adjudicate disconnects; establish legal and policy enforcement; and use performance measures to ensure progress towards achieving the information sharing goals."*

*Department of Defense – Information Strategy*

*"The issue before us is to determine how to overcome the policy, cultural, governance, resources and technological obstacles, so that sharing of data and information is enabled, allowed, endorsed and encouraged throughout the extended enterprise."*

*Federated Governance of Information Sharing Within the Extended Enterprise*

*The Association for Enterprise Integration (AEFI)*

Culture Policy Economics Technology



# The Challenges for Governance



## Culture - The modes of accepted behavior within an organization

- » The predilection to protect what is ours
- » There is no incentive to address the “greater good”
- » The Governance Model must establish incentives to treat information as a shared resource and interoperability as a priority

## Policy - Legislation, regulations, and requirements

- » The capability or mandate to reconcile policies across the lines of respective authorities does not typically exist
- » The Governance model must establish a coherent strategy for management of information policy across the extended enterprise



# The Challenges for Governance



## Economics - Costs/Funding vs. Benefit of Information Sharing

- » Short-term cost of Compliancy vs Long-term ROI
- » The Governance model must address the challenges of allocation of resources to support the shared mission requirements of the extended enterprise

## Technology and Infrastructure

- » Infrastructure is not typically a resource fully shared across the breadth of the iJ&PS Community of Interest
- » The Governance Model must address the need for shared infrastructure and define a concise architecture for information sharing – limiting options to optimize interoperability