

2015 CLETS STRATEGIC PLAN



CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS



CLETS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REPRESENTING AGENCY

MEMBER

CHAIR

California Peace Officers Association	Sam Spiegel
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MEMBERS

California Peace Officers Association	Marc Shaw, Assistant Chief California Highway Patrol
California State Sheriffs' Association	James Mele, Sheriff Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department
League of California Cities	Evert Palmer, City Manager City of Folsom
California State Association of Counties	Larry Spikes, County Administrator Kings County
Department of Justice	Vacant
Department of Motor Vehicles	Frank Alvarez, Chief Investigations Division
Office of Emergency Services	Karen Wong, Assistant Director
California Highway Patrol	Scott Howland, Chief Information Management Division
California Police Chiefs' Association	Cynthia Renaud, Chief Folsom Police Department

SUPPORT STAFF

Department of Justice	Michelle M. Mitchell, Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice	Keith Dann, Executive Secretary

STANDING STRATEGIC PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

REPRESENTING AGENCY

MEMBER

CHAIR

California chiefs' Technical Committee Tom Bruce

MEMBERS

California Peace Officers Association Sam Spiegel

California Peace Officers Association Marc Shaw, Assistant Chief
California Highway Patrol

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I BACKGROUND

1.0 CLETS Advisory Committee

California Government Code sections 15150-15167 provides that the Attorney General shall maintain a statewide telecommunications system, known as the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), for public law enforcement agencies. The law also provides for a ten-member CLETS Advisory Committee (CAC) appointed by the Attorney General for the purpose of advising and assisting him in the management of the system with respect to operating policies, service evaluations and system discipline. The Committee serves at the pleasure of the Attorney General without compensation except for reimbursement of necessary travel expenses.

The law also defines that the ten members be represented as follows:

1. Two representatives from the California Peace Officer's Association.
2. One representative from the California State Sheriff's Association.
3. One representative from the League of California Cities.
4. One representative from the California State Association of Counties.
5. One representative from the Department of Justice (DOJ)
6. One representative from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).
7. One representative from the Office of Emergency Services.
8. One representative from the California Highway Patrol (CHP).
9. One representative from the California Police Chief's Association.

The DOJ physically hosts and administers the CLETS network for the Attorney General. The DOJ Hawkins Data Center (HDC) provides on-going technical maintenance of the system. The DOJ CLETS Administration Section (CAS) is the system's administrative network manager. The law provides for an Executive Secretary to the Committee, who also serves as the Assistant Chief over staff in the CAS. The CAS hosts each CAC meeting, which are public meetings that follow the meeting requirements cited in the Bagley-Keene Act. The CAS, in addition to its many other duties, provides staff support to the committee.

1.1 Structure of the CAC

The CAC is the primary advisory committee to the Attorney General with regard to the collection, storage, dissemination and security of data traversing CLETS. The CAC serves as an umbrella over the Standing Strategic Planning Subcommittee (SSPS), which is comprised of individuals who participate in strategic planning activities to determine the direction and future of CLETS.

The responsibilities of the CAC include the following:

1. Approve applications for new CLETS service.
2. Formulate and approve CLETS operating policies, practices and procedures.
3. Establish and maintain the network in a condition adequate to meet the needs of criminal justice agencies.

1.2 History of Previous Strategic Plans

In 1995, because of changing technology, increasing legislative actions at the Federal and State level, and potentially difficult financial times, “Bud Hawkins,” the Chair of the CAC at that time, determined that a strategic plan was needed to insure the integrity and security of CLETS. A “Think Tank” process was initiated to create a new “vision.” Throughout 1996, a CAC working group worked collaboratively with various affected State agencies and many interested parties to develop a visionary plan.

The plan was initially adopted in 1996. An offshoot of the plan was the creation of a standing subcommittee, formally constituted as the “SSPS, which became a working advisory committee to the CAC. The plan has since been revised and updated several times. In 2008, the Chair of CAC requested an update of the plan. The SSPS and several user groups held numerous public meetings to explore where CLETS “was, is and will be.” The result was the creation of the 2009 CLETS Strategic Plan.

1.3 Strategic Plan Review and Update

The periodic review of the Strategic Plan is important for its success. The process generally should entail a periodic review of the Strategic Plan, which includes an assessment and a report to the CAC in writing.

The SSPS has initiated its review on the 2009 CLETS Strategic Plan goals and will establish new goals accordingly in relation to the strategic issues. The CLETS 2015 Strategic Plan reflects changes that have occurred since the completion of the 2009 CLETS Strategic Plan. Goals were consolidated and modified as needed and strategies developed as business initiatives that were accomplished were removed. New strategies provided by the SSPS were also added.

2.0 Attorney General Responsibilities

The Attorney General is California’s chief law enforcement officer and has a constitutional obligation to ensure that California’s laws are uniformly and adequately enforcement.

Mission of the CAC

The mission of the CAC is to represent the State’s criminal justice community in advising and assisting the Attorney General on the development and application of policies, practices and procedures (PPPs) for the collection, storage dissemination and security of data utilizing the CLETS.”

Mission of the SSPS

The mission of the SSPS is to evaluate the legislative, user and technical environment of CLETS in order to make timely recommendations and perform planning functions as directed by the CLETS Advisory Committee and update the CLETS Strategic Plan as needed.”

3.0 Description of CLETS Technology

The DOJ fulfills the Attorney General's constitutional mandate to ensure that California laws are uniformly and adequately enforced. The law requires that DOJ provide and maintain a statewide telecommunications system for the use of public law enforcement agencies. The CLETS is a high-speed communications application that enables California law enforcement agencies to share official information through the inquiry and update of state and federal criminal justice information systems.

3.1 Access to Data Via CLETS

Since its inception, CLETS has become a large-scale message switching system which facilitates online access to various databases and routes data between DOJ and agencies that have been approved to have CLETS access. Information that can be accessed and routed between DOJ and the agency includes:

- **California Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)**
The DOJ maintains several unique data base applications, such as the Automated Criminal History System (ACHS), Wanted Persons System (WPS), Stolen Vehicle System, Automated Boat System, Automated Firearms System, Automated Property System, California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS), Supervised Released File (SRF), the Missing and Unidentified Persons System, Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System, Armed Prohibitive Persons System (APPS), and the California Sex and Arson Registry (CSAR). These systems provide critical information to CLETS users in the field.

California SmartJustice

A statewide data sharing platform, which provides public safety agencies across the State with a one-stop, user-friendly web portal to access ACHS, WPS, CARPOS, SRF, APPS, CSAR and Cal-Photo.

- **Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)**
CLETS also connects to DMV, which provides drivers license, vehicle registration, occupational licensing, parking citation and automated name index information.
- **The International Justice and Public Safety Network (NLETS)**
CLETS is linked by a direct line to the NLETS in Phoenix, Arizona. This NLETS interface provides backbone service into every state for criminal history information, vehicle registration and drivers license information, hazardous material information, aircraft registration and tracking information, ORION ORI information, crime information from INTERPOL and Canada, national insurance crime information, and administrative message traffic.

- **National Crime Information Center (NCIC)**
CLETS is linked by a direct line to the NCIC in Washington D.C., which provides a computerized index of documented criminal justice information concerning crimes and criminals of national interest. NCIC databases include, but are not limited to: the Wanted Persons File; the Violent Felon File; the Foreign Fugitive File; the Missing Persons File; the Unidentified Person File; the U.S Secret Service File, Interstate Identification Index; the Securities File; the ORI File; the Stolen Vehicle File; License Plate File; the Boat File; the Article File; the Gun File.
- **Oregon Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)**
CLETS is linked to the Oregon LEDS for drivers license, stolen vehicle and vehicle/boat registration information and wanted persons information.

3.2 Use of Data Accessed Via CLETS

The information in the above databases is available to law enforcement agencies on a “right to know” and “need to know” basis and is used for tactical and criminal investigative purposes. Data accessed via CLETS is used by law enforcement agencies in potentially life threatening situations. Officers who make vehicle stops obtain data via CLETS to determine if the car is stolen or has possibly been used in connection with a crime. During vehicle stops or other public encounters, officers check for data to determine if a person is wanted, may be violent or has been reported missing.

CLETS also provides a means to exchange information with other criminal justice agencies statewide and across the nation through administrative messages and All Points Bulletins. In response to potential terrorist attacks, the Department of Homeland Security transmits alerts that require broadcasts to state and local agencies for the coordination of public safety efforts. CLETS is the primary method used to broadcast these messages to law enforcement agencies as well as to broadcast Amber Alerts to law enforcement agencies during child abductions.

Since its initial inception in 1970 where over 558,000 messages were broadcasted per month, the demand of CLETS soared to a peak of nearly 3 million messages per day and is growing. Due to the reliance of law enforcement agencies on the CLETS in life and death situations, system availability is of major importance to law enforcement to ensure the safety of the public. It is mandatory that CLETS is operational twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

4.0 CLETS Strategic Goals

The SSPS, established in May 1996, to evaluate the legislative, user and technical environment of the CLETS and makes recommendations to the CAC, met on March 21, 2013 after a four year hiatus. Since this date, the SSPS has discussed the 2009 CLETS Strategic Plan goals, which were either achieved or not. Goals were eliminated or modified as needed and strategies on how new technologies could assist with existing statutorily authorized law enforcement agency processes such as collecting thumbprints from Californians for bookable offenses were discussed.

Accordingly, the following three goals were approved by the CAC and represent the core goals of the 2015 CLETS Strategic Plan:

Goal 1

To enable biometric capture of misdemeanor and infraction information for transmission to the appropriate agency's repository and will work with current technology.

Goal 2

Transmit "Failure to Appear" bench warrants to the DOJ with a fingerprint or thumbprint."

Goal 3

Explore the capture and sharing of historical and real time Global Positioning System based geospatial data on offenders statewide.



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