

Summary of 2014 Awarded Activities

Commonly used acronyms:

AFIS - Automated Fingerprint Identification System

CCH - Computerized Criminal History

GJXDM - Global Justice Exchange Data Model

IAFIS - Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System

III - Interstate Identification Index

NCIC - National Crime Information Center

NFF - National Fingerprint File

NIBRS - National Incident-Based Reporting System

NIEM - National Information Exchange Model

NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology

NICS - National Instant Criminal Background Check System

NSOR - National Sex Offender Registry

XML - Extensible Markup Language

The following provides a description of activities under NCHIP grants for each of the States receiving funds in alphabetical order.

Alabama (\$796,709) The Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center (ACJIC) will use funds to continue its efforts of automating court and arrest records within the state's computerized criminal history (CCH) repository. There are currently 2.6 million arrests already in the CCH repository that are lacking court dispositions. Staff in ACJIC's Crime Statistics and Information (CSI) Division will be responsible for manually researching, matching, and entering disposition information into the CCH repository each time information is requested by local law enforcement agencies, citizens, the FBI, and other states requiring updated Alabama criminal history record information.

Alaska (\$879,174) The Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) will transfer funds to the Alaska Court System to conduct projects involving the electronic sharing of court dispositions. Funds will also be used for DPS to obtain an independent, third-party analysis of the capabilities and operations of APSIN, the state criminal history repository, and the options to leverage current applications and technologies into the best system. These tasks will ensure the availability of complete, accurate, and timely criminal history records information to state and national databases.

Arizona (\$548,897) The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, will transfer funds to support tasks associated with six projects: 1) the Maricopa County Superior Court will use funds to upgrade their case management system to enable the ability to flag records in the system to identify dispositions which qualify for reporting to III and NICS; 2) the Pinal County Sheriff's Office will use funds for staff overtime to research and enter the historical backlog of dispositions that are not currently available at the time of a background check; 3) the Maricopa County Attorney's Office will use funds for staff overtime to reduce the backlog of new and

historical dispositions to ensure they are available at the time of a background check; 4) the Central State Repository will use funds for staff overtime to automate about 2,500 criminal history records and generate final disposition reports. Funds will also be used to implement database programming enhancements to allow the state to become the sole disseminator of criminal history record information and work toward full NFF participation; 5) the Globe Police Department will purchase and install a livescan system to transition from ink and roll printing to fully automated fingerprint and arrest reporting; and 6) the Pinal County Justice Courts will purchase two livescan systems to allow for more efficient and complete reporting of misdemeanor domestic violence and drug cases to the state repository.

California (\$1,672,262) The California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) will work in partnership with the Judicial Council of California to use funds to carry out the following activities: 1) implement Phase 3 of the CA Disposition Reporting Improvement Program (CA-DRIP) to improve criminal disposition reporting and begin the roll out of the model developed under Phases 1 and 2 to courts throughout the state so that complete and accurate criminal history record information is available at the state and federal level; 2) continue CA DOJ's efforts to enhance and streamline its automated disposition submission, collection, and hookup processes, which will in turn, increase the percentage of state arrest records matched with case outcomes in response to background checks for purposes of identifying ineligible firearms purchases, as well as persons ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly or the disabled; and 3) upgrade and enhance the California Firearm Information Gateway (CFIG) system to optimize the application and improve performance to meet the increasing demands of the firearms systems and accommodate efficiency and response to firearm transactions and NICS inquiries.

Colorado (\$305,704) The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice will transfer funds to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Colorado District Attorneys' Council (CDAC). Funds will be used by CBI to improve the disposition match rate for misdemeanor and felony records by researching and updating records in the state's Criminal History Record Information System and the FBI's national databases, as well as updating and correcting criminal history records in the Colorado Crime Information Center and the NCIC which are missing arrest data. CDAC is requesting funds to convert case data from the case management systems of two Colorado District Attorney's Offices to the CDAC ACTION Case Management System which will result in more complete and accurate criminal history records in the state prosecution database and in CDAC. The Division of Criminal Justice will use funds to create an emergency back-up system at the Enterprise Facility for Operational Recovery, Readiness Response and Transition (eFort) to allow state agencies an alternative solution for storing data in the event of a system, power, or catastrophic failure at CBI. Program management and support will also be covered with funds from this award.

Connecticut (\$1,931,188) The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management will transfer funds to the Connecticut Judicial Branch and the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Funds will be used by these sub-awardees to: 1) provide court clerks with the technical capacity to enter the new civil protection order information for victims of stalking and sexual assault in non-domestic situations into the state protection order registry and NCIC; 2) continue the development of a modern database and user interface to record and disseminate

criminal dispositions and mental health adjudications to be made available for state and federal firearms background investigations; and 3) develop and complete a full set of requirements and a Request for Proposal for the replacement of Connecticut's computerized criminal history system with a goal of becoming a fully participating NFF state.

Delaware (\$228,400) The Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security will transfer funds to the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification to: 1) use contractual services to develop a stronger automated Law File Table that reflects the changes in statutory codes as crime patterns and trends change, and 2) analyze and correct data issues of the new Law Enforcement Investigation Report Suite (LEISS), a client-server based police system used to prepare and record police incidents and subsequent arrest warrants, once it has been deployed to local law enforcement agencies. Enhancements to the overall criminal justice system is a way to streamline processing and reduce errors to ensure that data is readily available and has the highest degree of accuracy when presented to other criminal justice agencies.

Florida (\$2,679,535) The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) will use funds to complete tasks associated with three projects: 1) continue support of the Florida Criminal History Repository (CCH) with minor modifications, enhancements, and/or updates to add or change functionality with disposition, firearm, biometric identification systems, and other related applications that interface or use system. Additionally, funds will be used to program the CCH to ensure these ancillary applications are able to communicate with and retrieve information from the CCH and maintain business workflows. CCH programming helps ensure the availability of NICS disqualifying records via the III and increasing the percent of potentially disqualifying records with final court dispositions; 2) update the state's Comprehensive Case Information System (CCIS) data exchange model to real-time access with all 67 Clerks' offices and expand the data elements needed by CCIS users. Funds will be used to make available noncriminal history record information relevant to firearms eligibility determination, support the exchange of information among criminal justice agencies including law enforcement, courts, prosecutors and corrections, improve the ability to track stalking, domestic violence offenses, and protection orders, both circuit and statewide, and make this information available for real-time access; and 3) replacement of ten (10) livescan system.

Georgia (\$885,293) The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) will use funds to hire four (4) criminal history record improvement auditors to conduct research in local criminal justice agencies throughout the state in an effort to locate previously unreported disposition data to decrease the number of open arrests in the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. Additionally, funds will be used to continue efforts to assume ownership of Georgia criminal history records from the FBI that are maintained in the III. By assuming control of these records Georgia will become fully compliant with the NFF requirements and ensure synchronization of federal and state criminal history files.

Guam (\$519,818) The Guam Judicial Branch will use funds to: 1) complete several projects and hire personnel to support the Territory's efforts to participate in the III, 2) ensure the timeliness and completeness of its criminal history records, and 3) replace obsolete equipment to safeguard and maintain its criminal history record information.

Hawaii (\$392,371) The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) will use funds to: 1) allow the Hawaii Judiciary to initiate the process to migrate from a legacy case management system to the Judicial Case Information Management System with the ultimate goal of sharing dispositions and other court data through the HIJIS program; 2) purchase and install livescan arrest fingerprint systems in law enforcement agencies in the state with the highest volume of arrest submissions and oldest machines; 3) continue support of an NCIC Validation Clerk to ensure that all protection order information is submitted and validated in the NCIC protection order file; and 4) provide contractual resources to agencies in the state to modify or enhance their existing systems to allow them to participate in the HIJIS program. All projects contribute to the quality, completeness, timeliness, and availability of records in state and national systems.

Idaho (\$286,884) The Idaho State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification will use funds to convert approximately 400,000 hard card fingerprint source documents into a fully electronic format in the state's Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS) archive. These funds will ensure all the source documentation is converted into the NIST standard format and available to the national system for criminal justice and background check purposes.

Indiana (\$466,419) The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute will transfer funds to the Indiana State Police for the purchase of livescan devices for ten (10) booking facilities located throughout the state. These sites have been selected based on their high arrest rates and the age of their systems. The Indiana State Police has selected the vendor through a competitive bid process and negotiated the pricing for these new units based on the proposed amounts submitted to BJS. Funds are also being requested to allow the Indiana Supreme Court, through its Judicial Automation and Technology Committee (JATC) staff, to work with the ISP to interface the Abstract of Judgment application with Indiana's Criminal History Records Information System (CHRIS). All charges including those dismissed, will be tracked in the application. This effort will further improve the quantity and quality of conviction data in CHRIS and NICS.

Iowa (\$236,600) The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use funds to replace and upgrade livescan systems in the state. There are currently 60 active livescan machines spread across Iowa. Some systems were independently purchased by the law enforcement jurisdiction, while others were purchased using previous NCHIP funding. DPS will replace ten (10) livescan systems in the state to improve the accuracy, quality, completeness, and timeliness of criminal print submission to the state AFIS and the FBI systems. This upgrade to systems in ten (10) local agencies will allow for the older/replaced machines to be distributed to ten (10) rural Iowa counties that do not currently have electronic fingerprint capture systems. Agencies receiving older machines will be located in areas that have an Interstate highway passing through or have geographic or population needs.

Kansas (\$221,440) The Executive Office of the State of Kansas will transfer funds to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to provide essential and continuous support for ongoing work by the KBI to automate criminal history records, electronically image source documents, synchronize databases to identify and obtain missing record data, incorporate domestic violence data, promote uniform data exchange and facilitate access to more complete and accurate arrest and disposition information in support of criminal justice practitioners and the NICS program. Funding will also be used to maintain appropriate staff level to eliminate the backlog of

dispositions received prior to electronic disposition reporting. Beginning on July 1, 2014, court dispositions and prosecutor case filings have been reporting electronically to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system eliminating the need for manual data entry of all dispositions day forward.

Kentucky (\$401,028) The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (KJPSC) will transfer funds to the Kentucky State Police (KSP) to: 1) build a quality control application for arrest data, increasing the accuracy, quality, and volume of arrest data in Kentucky's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System, 2) support personnel coverage to update dispositions in the CCH, set III status, and put applicable records in the NICS Index, and 3) modify KSP's existing Identification for Firearm Sales (IFFS) and E-Warrants applications to automate NICS entries based on fugitive warrant status. These projects will increase the input of arrest data to the CCH resulting in the reporting of complete and accurate data, establish more quality controls in capturing arrest data, and improve the identification of firearms disqualifiers in criminal history records research.

Louisiana (\$66,000) The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) will use funds to continue its efforts to improve the data quality of criminal history records with enhancements to Louisiana Supreme Court's Statewide Protection Order Program (SPOP). LCLE, in conjunction with the ICJIS Policy Board and the Louisiana Supreme Court, recognizes the need to support and enhance the SPOP in order to facilitate more accurate and complete data to Louisiana law enforcement agencies, the NCIC Protection Order File, and NICS. The SPOP is a forms driven database with standardized order forms functioning as the blueprint for the actual fields of the database. Funds are being requested to continue the services of a legal consultant and a software developer/programmer to identify relevant state and federal law changes and case opinions, then update the SPOP forms software with the necessary changes. These changes will also be incorporated into the Protection Order Registry Guide which will be disseminated to all Registry trainers and trainees via USB.

Maine (\$412,178) The Maine State Police will use funds to continue efforts to capture and link records in the State's CCH to deplete the current backlog of fingerprint cards. Several employees will work an additional ten (10) hours per week to process the State Bureau of Identification's (SBI) 70,000 hard copy fingerprint cards and consolidate them into an existing record. Staff will keep track of the number of cards processed, records built, and the number of felonies, domestic violence charges, and sex offenses that are found and processed. SBI should be able to create roughly 600 new records per month with each person processing approximately ten (10) cards per week. Once these records are built into Maine's criminal history repository, they will be made available to the state's sex offender registry and the FBI.

Maryland (\$171,000) The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the state's NCHIP administering agency, will use funds to continue efforts to research and update missing dispositions available to NICS for firearm background checks. The state currently has a backlog of 137,000 records that are missing critical disposition information for arrests. Funding will support contractual efforts to research 10,000 records with a goal of resolving at least 90% (9,000) missing dispositions and updating criminal history records that are queried by NICS during a background check.

Michigan (\$529,684) The Michigan State Police (MSP) will partner with Michigan courts and prosecutors to use funds to: 1) perform year round audits of local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies' criminal history record systems; 2) convert paper judicial dispositions into an electronic format; 3) implement changes to support NFF and Federal Rap Back participation; 4) work with two court districts in Michigan to allow for the electronic reporting of disposition information to the state's computerized criminal history system; and 5) continue to develop a web-based prosecutor case tracking system for state prosecutors. MSP is also requesting funds for the creation of forms to simplify the process by which agencies enter records into NICS. These enhancements will contribute to the ongoing success of Michigan having an effective and complete criminal history system.

Minnesota (\$149,188) The Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will use funds for a project that supports and enhances the state's ability to share complete and accurate records with criminal justice and non-criminal justice partners. BCA indicates there are approximately 26,800 records that are not fully automated and, consequently, not immediately accessible at the time of a background check. Once relevant records are identified, the records' supporting documents will be retrieved from microfilm and/or paper files. The information from these documents will be entered into the CCH System. When all documents are entered and verified, they are deemed "automated" and are available immediately through an electronic inquiry. Through overtime pay to existing staff, BCA will use funds to automate as many of these records as possible (estimated 8,700 records will be automated), in 12 months, and synchronize with III records when applicable.

Mississippi (\$185,741) The Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will use funds to convert Mississippi Bureau of Investigation files currently housed on outdated microfilm to a more robust format, categorize the files, and make them accessible for search and use by authorized MDPS personnel. Funds will also be used to transition the current Order of Expunction system from its separate platform to the Mississippi Criminal History System (MCHS) to improve the tracking capability of the life-cycle of expunctions issued by Mississippi court systems for criminal offenses recorded in MCHS. Other projects to be funded include moving the current journaling system that tracks and records NCIC transactions made throughout the state to a more reliable, secure virtual environment, as well as purchasing and updating outdated computer workstations and equipment to support Mississippi Crime Information Center personnel. MDPS will work with existing state-certified vendors to achieve the aforementioned goals as it continues to strive to provide the most thorough and complete criminal information for all city, state, and federal agencies authorized to attain this information.

Missouri (\$1,549,730) The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) will continue to work with the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA) and the Missouri Sheriff's Association (MSA) to implement improved criminal history record capture procedures in Missouri courts, prosecutors' offices, and law enforcement agencies. Funds will be used to upgrade the state AFIS with palm print capture capability and a photo repository. The last AFIS upgrade occurred in 2006, but the system was damaged during a flood in 2010. Although the system was restored, it was recovered onto the original water damaged hardware. The complete cost of the system is \$3 million; however, MSHP is only requesting assistance with funding "core" backend pieces, hardware components, and data migration pieces. In addition, funding will be used to purchase

and install livescan booking workstations, related-capture devices to accompany the workstations, and cabinet storage for ten (10) local agencies that the MSA and Police Chief's Association have identified as needing new livescan devices. These sites were selected based on their high arrest fingerprint volumes, the age of their current unit, and their ability to maintain the device after installation. Lastly, the Missouri DOC requests funding to install MOCIS, DOC's offender management system, with the new Missouri charge code. A cross-reference table will be built into MOCIS to show how the old format charge codes were converted to the new format.

Montana (\$1,772,635) The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) will use funds to improve Montana's criminal records systems and related systems to support background checks by ensuring the infrastructure is developed to connect criminal history records systems to the state record repository or appropriate federal agency record system so records are accessible to NICS. In Montana, there are currently no electronic data exchanges between the courts and the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) law enforcement agencies. Additionally, Montana law enforcement agencies do not currently have online access to court-issued No Contact orders. MBCC will also use funds to collaborate with various state agencies to implement leading-edge trial court case management capabilities through a web-based, highly flexible case management system that can be implemented centrally in one location and securely accessed by all trial courts over the Montana statewide network as well as over the Internet, which will greatly improve electronic disposition reporting and result in more accurate, timely, and complete criminal history records. The successful completion of this project will result in near real-time availability of multiple types of records and eliminate the 6-9 month backlog of records including warrants, protection orders, no contact orders, disposition information, and other NICS prohibiting records. MBCC will collaborate with the Montana Department of Corrections, the Department of Justice, the Supreme Court Office of the Court Administrator, and various law enforcement agencies, courts, and prosecutors throughout the state to complete the project tasks.

Nebraska (\$690,035) The Nebraska State Patrol will use funds to: 1) update criminal history records with invalid Document Control Numbers (DCNs) by correcting existing information or updating records with missing dispositions; 2) rewrite the Patrol Criminal History (PCH) database to allow for dispositions to be transmitted to the FBI in real time through the state message switch and to make arrest charges statute-based to improve the readability of Nebraska's criminal history records by other states and the FBI; 3) employ a criminal history auditor to work with the courts and criminal justice agencies in Nebraska to ensure and improve the quality and accuracy of criminal history records across the state; and 4) purchase and install five (5) ruggedized livescan fingerprint systems in agencies that do not currently have the capability to electronically capture and transmit fingerprint-based arrest information to the state repository, and upgrade several livescan workstations hardware and software to be Windows 7 compliant and ensure continued operations and compliance with CJIS security policies.

Nevada (\$252,807) The Nevada Department of Public Safety will transfer funds to the DPS Records Bureau, to help ensure the Records Bureau continues to receive nearly all criminal arrest records electronically from Nevada law enforcement agencies for submission through the Western Identification Network's AFIS and to the FBI's Integrated AFIS (IAFIS) and its replacement, the Next Generation Identification. Approximately 99% of Nevada's criminal arrest fingerprint submissions are submitted via livescan to the Records Bureau and are subsequently

forwarded to the FBI's IAFIS within 24 hours of the arrest event. In calendar year 2007, the DPS Records Bureau purchased 23 livescan devices for Sheriffs' Offices and booking stations statewide, funded from the Records Bureau's budgetary reserves. In October 2013, the Records Bureau became aware that the livescan devices were running on Windows XP, and that Microsoft had announced End of Life (EOL) for XP operating systems on April 8, 2014. The Records Bureau will use funds to purchase ten (10) livescan units and accessories for placement in targeted Probation and Parole and Department of Correction locations to assist Nevada in its efforts to electronically transmit the intake and supervision of offender fingerprints to NCIC/III, resulting in improved access, timeliness, and completeness of criminal history records.

New York (\$2,145,838) The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) will use funds to collaborate with the Office of Court Administration (OCA) to complete tasks associated with two primary projects: 1) DCJS and OCA will address the issue of missing arrests and disposition errors on criminal history records in the state repository. A missing arrest scenario is an important type of disposition error that has a critical impact on the accuracy of criminal history records. The missing arrest scenario occurs when DCJS receives dispositions from OCA that do not match to an arrest on file. When OCA sends dispositions to DCJS, there are two types of scenarios that will cause a missing arrest error: a) A hanging disposition is created due to the missing arrest. A disposition is received, and the arrest record cannot be found during the disposition processing. The result is that the court case received creates a new cycle of its own on the criminal history record. There are approximately 500 errors of this type per month; and b) An unmatched disposition is created due to the missing arrest. A disposition is received, and the court case should be posted to an arrest cycle in the criminal history, but the court disposition has insufficient identifiers to determine which criminal history the case should be posted to. The result is that the court case is not posted to any criminal history, and this record goes to the "unmatched disposition" file. NCHIP funds will support the necessary programming costs to correct the issues that result in these missing arrests and dispositions, and 2) to expand the use of the state's new state-of-the-art automated Unified Court Management System (UCMS). UCMS is a modern, robust, customized case management system with a centralized, statewide database that facilitates the immediate identification and availability of records for criminal background checks at the state and national level, and includes numerous and significant functionality and benefits for improved criminal disposition reporting. Each year, the 1,400 criminal courts in the New York State Unified Court System report over 600,000 dispositions to the centralized criminal history repository. The use of the UCMS system will improve the submission of records to the state repository and improve the quality, completeness, and accessibility of records at the national level. The UCMS was successfully piloted in four (4) city courts between December 2013 and April 2014. Funds will be used to support the state's efforts to deploy the UCMS to the remaining 58 City and District courts statewide, complete the necessary programming to add a Superior Court module to expand the UCMS, and document the functional system requirements needed to implement UCMS in the Justice Courts.

Ohio (\$288,000) The Ohio Attorney General's Office (AGO) will use funds to increase the completeness and enhance the quality of criminal history record information available to Ohio's law enforcement at the state and local level and to the FBI at the national level through purchase and installation of livescan fingerprint units to ten (10) law enforcement agencies across the state. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation within the AGO will fund the purchase of livescan

systems for law enforcement entities by analyzing data relevant to three critical indicators: 1) population served; 2) age of the current livescan device; and 3) volume of current livescan submissions. Special consideration will be given to law enforcement agencies that have a large population and a livescan device that is no longer in service.

Oklahoma (\$422,329) The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) will transfer funds to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) and seven (7) county sheriff's offices to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. Tillman County Sheriff's Office, Johnston County Sheriff's Office, Love County Sheriff's Office, Coal County Sheriff's Office, Nowata County Sheriff's Office, Murray County Sheriff's Office, and Beaver County Sheriff's Office are requesting funds to purchase a livescan device and software in order to reduce the number of rejected fingerprint submissions being submitted to OSBI. Data will be transmitted electronically to OSBI, then forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the national system. OSBI is also requesting funds to purchase a livescan device and to update 50,000 arrest records with missing dispositions, identified through database queries, and post the information in the repository. The project supervisor will be provided monthly status reports on the progress of the project. This project will improve the accuracy and completeness of criminal history record information in the state repository.

Rhode Island (\$194,811) The Rhode Island Public Safety Grant Administration Office (PSGAO) will use funds to: 1) purchase three (3) replacement switch servers with new technology blade servers to support the RILETS system to improve the system's efficiency and enhance the state's efforts to comply with enhancements recommended by the FBI, such as full participation in III; and 2) support court personnel efforts to enter and process criminal history records and research missing dispositions. Specifically, funds will support a full-time staff position assigned to the Providence County Superior Court to process and enter criminal case data including verifying felony cases, researching and updating missing dispositions, and entering warrants. This position will process approximately 12,500 records and entries during the project period. These records will be available at the national level for NICS checks. Funds will also support overtime efforts in four (4) courts to research and resolve missing dispositions. Approximately 3,000 records will be updated during the project period and all records will be available during NICS background checks.

South Carolina (\$222,543) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), the state's NCHIP administering agency, will use funds to support staff efforts to ensure the timely entry of criminal history record information and conduct AFIS auditing and training activities. Specifically, SLED will use funds to continue to support the following temporary personnel positions: 1) one position assigned to the Criminal Records Department to process expunged records; 2) two positions assigned to the Computerized Criminal History Department to review and update missing dispositions and monitor data quality; and 3) two positions assigned to the AFIS Department to scan, process, and automate fingerprint cards. Funds will also support two auditor positions to work with state and local agencies to conduct NCIC auditing of protection order submissions, administer staff training to ensure compliance with NCIC requirements, and ensure that palm prints, mug shots, and fingerprints are being correctly captured by AFIS staff to improve the quality of records available in the state and national systems.

South Dakota (\$440,608) The South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), located within the South Dakota Office of the Attorney General, will use funds for two main projects: 1) to support 90% of two FTE positions assigned to the DCI Identifications Section to complete a variety of data entry tasks, including processing civil and criminal background checks, completing audits of noncriminal justice records, and responding to NICS inquiries. South Dakota started to submit disqualifying mental health records to NICS on July 1, 2014. A key focus of the grant-funded staff in FY 2014 will be to implement the new reporting requirements and ensure that the appropriate mental health disqualifiers are being submitted to NICS; and 2) to support the first phase of a multi-year effort to replace all 36 of the state's livescan units. The state's current livescans are using an outdated version of Microsoft XP and the majority are over six (6) years old. The current livescans are starting to fail and many of the state's high volume jurisdictions have to wait for a portable livescan or process fingerprints by ink and roll methods due to system downtime. The state determined that it is not technically feasible or economically efficient to attempt an upgrade to a new platform. FY 2014 funds will be used to purchase ten (10) livescan units and two (2) batchscan units to transmit records to IAFIS. The state identified which ten (10) agencies would receive the livescan units during the project period based on need and on the volume of fingerprints processed. The ten (10) agencies selected to receive the new machines account for 68% of all submissions to DCI. The state requested the two (2) batchscan machines for DCI use to process non-criminal justice agency fingerprint based applicant background checks. In 2013, DCI processed 25,173 checks. DCI is also responsible for processing ink and roll submissions for counties that do not currently have a livescan. In the past 12 months, DCI has processed about 1,260 ink and roll submissions. The livescan and batchscan replacements will ensure that South Dakota can continue to submit timely and accurate records to the state and national systems.

Tennessee (\$427,242) The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration will transfer funds to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. Phase I of TBI's 5-year Criminal History Record Improvement Project is an effort to modernize and standardize the method that original charge data is collected from the primary booking agencies and reported to the repository. Tasks will include: 1) development of the arrest charge and livescan data collection standards; 2) replacement of the designated county booking agency's livescan equipment that has aged past the end of life; 3) replacement of firewalls installed with each livescan, as well as replacement of additional firewalls at local and state law enforcement agencies, and those at termination stations; and 4) purchase of a 12-month maintenance agreement for the new livescan devices. A drop down menu of standardized charge information will be developed in the livescan machines to improve how the information is presented on the rap-sheet and to make faster determinations of disqualifying arrests. Funds will also be used to develop a statewide stakeholders group to help create and propose legislation for implementing a Relief from Disabilities Program, a requirement states must fulfill to be eligible for a grant under NARIP.

Utah (\$755,737) The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice will transfer funds to the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) to: 1) continue to research and update missing court dispositions to ensure availability through the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system and accessibility at the time of a national background check; and 2) rewrite the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) web front interface to enable more efficient and enhanced

functionality for users to access all state and national criminal history and related background check systems. Additionally, funds will be used for contractual programmers to assist in-house developers with the design and development of rewriting the UCJIS web front application to increase functionality and better support the criminal justice community.

Vermont (\$220,600) The Vermont Department of Public Safety will use funds to collaborate with the Vermont Crime Information Center (VCIC), the state repository, to complete tasks associated with the following projects: 1) reduce backlog of missing dispositions. VCIC has a backlog of cases which are being reviewed to be possibly expunged from the state repository and III. Funds will be used to support staff time to research and resolve missing dispositions so that fingerprint-supported arrests can either be retained in or expunged from III. This effort will improve the quality, completeness, and accuracy of records available at the state and national levels; 2) develop and implement a common statute code that includes updated and standardized statute codes for use by agencies that maintain and report criminal history record information; 3) support state efforts to become eligible for the NFF. The FBI currently maintains control of between 75,000 to 80,000 Vermont records in III. VCIC will use funds to support staff efforts to take control of and update about 10,000 state records to provide full disposition reporting via III; and 4) upgrade obsolete equipment. VCIC will use funds to purchase seven (7) new computers and software licenses to support staff efforts to enter, retrieve, modify, and delete criminal history information.

Virginia (\$1,729,086) The Virginia State Police (VSP) will use funds to complete three (3) projects: 1) continue to support staff funded under prior year NCHIP funds to research felony and misdemeanor arrests to obtain and update missing court dispositions in the state Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. In FY 2013, approximately 87.4% of total adult charges recorded in the repository had a final disposition on record. The goal of this effort is to have a criminal history record file that will include dispositions for 95% of the charges recorded. Grant-funded staff will continue to research missing Virginia dispositions, as well as researching out-of-state criminal history records. Additionally, the grant-funded staff will research the Department of Corrections probation and parole information pursuant to the governor's restoration of rights initiative to accurately match the probation and parole data to the arrests and dispositions reflected on the criminal history record; 2) support staff efforts to convert about 70 million images on microfilm and 621,412 images on microfiche to digital documents and begin using a "day forward" document management system. As the repository, VSP has received hundreds of thousands of documents pertaining to arrest and disposition information. These microfiche images were placed into cellophane microfiche jackets that could be manually pulled and viewed under a magnifying camera by the Virginia State Police Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division staff. These cellophane microfiche jackets are deteriorating due to age and the technology used to view these images is outdated and becoming obsolete. The company that maintains the microfilm/microfiche readers (used to view the microfilm/microfiche images), has informed VSP that once the cameras become inoperable there are no replacements available. In addition, the VSP has received mental health records from the courts and has produced additional arrest documents and sex offender records that were converted to about 70 million microfilm images. Converting the images to digital images will ensure the records are available for firearm background check purposes; and 3) work with the Supreme Court of Virginia (SCV) to equip courts with the requisite equipment to scan mental commitment orders and protective

orders and store them on a server to allow VSP access to view, download, and/or print them 24 hours a day/7 days a week. SCV has been working on the Mental Commitment Imaging Portal, which consists of two applications: (1) the scanning component and (2) the portal view component. This portal provides images electronically to VSP. This new system would be more efficient because the courts would scan the mental commitment orders and no longer copy and mail the mental commitment orders to the VSP. VSP would generate time savings because they would have immediate access to mental commitment orders. In the future, this scanning and storage technique for mental commitment orders could be used for other applications whereby other court orders can be stored as an image (with text searchable PDF) and accessed as a web service by authorized applications.

Washington (\$529,453) The Washington State Patrol (WSP) will use funds to complete tasks associated with four (4) projects: 1) Research Missing Dispositions - arrests with open dispositions over one year old are not disseminated on non-law enforcement inquiries which reduces the effectiveness of policies created to eliminate certain individuals from possessing firearms, obtaining professional licenses, or gaining employment in positions they are restricted from holding. WSP will use funds to use a combination of temporary project staff and overtime to work on researching open dispositions and entering those into the Washington State Identification System (WASIS) database to increase the number of available dispositions. These dispositions will then be forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the national database; 2) Reducing Disposition Backlog - continue to support a Criminal History Record Specialist position to evaluate existing criminal history records and provide the appropriate reports and analysis to the deputy prosecutor immediately after arrest. A major outcome of this project will be to improve data quality. To date, this position has discovered and corrected over 500 records and has updated the records in the WSP Criminal Records Division; 3) Fingerprint and Mug Shot Data System Integration - purchase two (2) DataWorks Plus Digital PhotoManager with LiveScan Plus stations along with an interface which will connect with the Spokane County Jail's Offender Management System (OMS) and will allow Spokane County staff to continue to capture fingerprints and photographs for adult and juvenile arrestees. This will enable the Unit to improve the availability and completeness of sex offender records and records during a NICS firearm background check. The new equipment will allow Spokane County to continue to transmit fingerprints to ensure immediate identification of records for criminal history inquiries at the state and national level; and 4) Livescan Acquisitions for Local Jurisdictions - replace livescans in five (5) counties and one (1) juvenile justice center that cannot support a software solution to upgrade to the current Windows 7 environment. The volume of submissions from these agencies varies from 300-14,000 criminal arrests per year. Absent these submissions, the state and FBI would not have complete and accurate criminal history information when a NICS firearm background check is conducted.

West Virginia (\$528,128) The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice and Community Services, the state's NCHIP administering agency, will transfer funds to the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals (the Court) to continue the state's efforts to improve its disposition reporting. The Repository currently has a several year backlog on disposition reporting and the Court has also identified mistakes on new disposition reports that must be addressed in order to ensure the accuracy and completeness of criminal history records. The Court will use funds to support personnel costs for four Data Quality Manager positions to retrieve scanned data from

the field to initiate an offender in the WVOCMS and research and update missing dispositions and a WVOCMS State Database Manager to monitor security and access on the WVOCMS, run weekly and monthly reports to identify systemic issues, monitor the accuracy of disposition data before it is entered into the WVOCMS and/or updated in the criminal history record, and provide training and TA to the field line staff and Data Quality Managers. Funds will also be used to support overtime hours for the West Virginia State Police to address the state's current backlog of dispositions and contractual services to improve the disposition reporting capability of the WVOCMS and the state's Unified Judicial Application.

Wisconsin (\$597,901) The Wisconsin Department of Justice will use funds to address the needs of two (2) tasks: 1) automation of law enforcement records and improve the completeness of and/or delays in arrest and disposition reporting. Additionally, this will expand the number of law enforcement agencies that use the eReferral interface. This system enables the electronic exchanging of Arrest Tracking Numbers and other case referral information between local law enforcement agencies and District Attorney's offices. The centerpiece of this expansion will include the Milwaukee Police Department, which referred over 16,000 cases in 2013, by far the largest amount of any law enforcement agency in the state; and 2) conduct a data quality and technical infrastructure study to assess the quality of Wisconsin's criminal history records on three criteria: a) completeness; b) accuracy; and c) timeliness, with the ultimate goal of ensuring improvement in these areas for records forwarded from the state to federal systems.

Wyoming (\$750,000) The Wyoming Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will use funds to develop and implement a new eCitation integration and electronic disposition reporting system into Wyoming's Criminal Justice Information System (WyCJIS) to add municipal, circuit, and district court disposition information and records. Currently, there are over 335,000 arrest records in the Wyoming criminal history record repository, 183,000 plus offenders indexed, and 16,000 plus custody records. Approximately 15% of these records are missing disposition data. The proposed project will address these missing dispositions and alleviate data reporting gaps in the future. This project requires the development of an interface of the Wyoming Supreme Court's existing eCitation repository in order to integrate the citation data into DCI's existing WyCJIS architecture. A web services interface between the Wyoming Supreme Court and the state's criminal history repository will also be established to permit complete court disposition reporting. These new systems will provide for more accurate data, improved system communication, and real-time information, as well as facilitate the immediate identification of disposition records and improve criminal history record capture procedures, which will ultimately reduce the backlog of missing court dispositions and provide for the validation of data with respect to domestic violence convictions and concealed firearm permit records for NICS entry.