

Summary of 2015 NCHIP 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 System

NCIC - National Crime Information Center

NFF - National Fingerprint File

NGI - Next Generation Identification

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

UCR - Uniform Crime Reporting

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

Alabama (\$569,063) The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) will contract with the University of Alabama, Center for Advanced Public Safety (UA-CAPS), a research and development center within The University of Alabama, to improve the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history data at the state and national levels. Funds will be used to design, develop and implement an electronic mechanism for ALEA to receive prosecutors' case outcomes, criminal dispositions from municipal courts, and records of deceased persons from the Alabama Department of Public Health, then develop an interface for the information to be entered into the state's CCH repository and transmitted to the FBI's national databases. Additionally, funds will be used to reduce the backlog of approximately 600,000 fingerprint cards by converting them from a manual status to an electronic record within the state's CCH.

Alaska (\$591,904) The Alaska Department of Public Safety (AK DPS) will use funds to support the 1) Missing Disposition Backlog, 2) Consolidation of Duplicate Criminal Records, and 3) Alaska Court System (ACS) projects. 1) Missing Disposition Backlog Project. The AK DPS will to continue to update records with additional felony/misdemeanor disposition information and reduce the continual backlog issues. The funds will be used to support a staff position to travel to locations outside of Anchorage to research and resolve missing dispositions throughout the state. 2) Consolidation of Duplicate Criminal Records Project. The AK DPS designed the criminal history repository to ensure identity integrity of records forwarded to state and federal databases and inquiries. Currently, DPS assigns a "State Identification Number" (SID) to persons who have contact with criminal justice agencies. If a person is associated with more than one SID, it creates identity ambiguity and records are blocked from transmission. Duplicate records may be created due to spelling inconsistencies or lack of sufficient identifying information for an automated interface to verify duplicate records are being submitted. 3) Alaska Court Project. The AK DPS will pass through funds to the Alaska Court System to continue its efforts to close the

gaps in criminal history records that impede the ability of NICS to accurately confirm a prohibited prospective buyer of a firearm.

Arizona (\$1,351,078) The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), will use funds for several projects focusing on NCHIP priority areas: 1) Scottsdale PD Criminal History Records Improvement: 4 Phase approach with 1st phase identifying a document vendor to assign orphan files and convert images. 2nd phase addresses the records retention issue and the combining of orphan and parent files to form a complete record. The 3rd and 4th phases involves importing all indexed files into a SQL database available for searching, report generation, cross-referencing and validation. 2) Apache Junction Livescan Update: The City has three expired Livescan devices which do not automatically transmit information to DPS, but rather the information is downloaded and sent via e-mail. The purchase and installment of three Livescans will provide a more efficient and effective manner for processing fingerprints to Department of Public Safety (DPS). 3) Pinal County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) Records Improvement Program: PCSO serves as the central county repository for all police reports and related records. PCSO is currently understaffed and has over 700 boxes of handwritten, original arrest records that need to be scanned. The project will offer overtime to eligible staff members to scan and quality control the arrest booking records. 4) Disposition Backlog: Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) will continue to reduce the backlog of dispositions with the goal of improving the records and reducing the backlog by 40,000 in the next 18 months. MCAO will use the same work model from previous projects by using existing employees to manually enter the new monthly dispositions during the day and offer overtime to resolve the backlogged dispositions which stand at 174,876. 5) Pinal County Attorney's Office (PCAO) Criminal History Improvement Program: Pinal County is missing about 21,104 dispositions out of 73,913 felony arrest charges (29%) which has an impact on background checks and other prosecutorial charges. The project will employ 2 FTEs to resolve the disposition backlogs and implementation of disposition reporting from PCAO to DPS. 6) DPS Fingerprint Imaging Backlog: The DPS has imaged over 4M paper records to electronic format: however, there are 269,781 fingerprint cards for non-NICS related charges that remain to be imaged. Imaging the cards will furnish assistance throughout the state and the nation in criminal cases and provide a more efficient, complete and accessible criminal history records system. 7) DPS AFIS Equipment Update: The current Livescan equipment is no longer supported by the manufacturer and is not compatible with the FBI NGI system standards. The DPS will purchase and install 13 Livescan devices to the 13 identified locations. 8) Admin Services: ACJC will provide administrative oversight for the all the projects by tracking and monitoring performance in reviewing quarterly activity and financial reports including conducting site visits to ensure the agencies are meeting project goals and objectives.

Colorado (\$235,926) The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice will provide subgrants 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 will use funds to convert case data from the case management system of the 20th Judicial District Attorney's Office 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. Program management and support will also be covered with funds from the NCHIP 2016 program.

Connecticut (\$2,157,495) The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) will use funds for three projects to be assigned to agencies that have the sole development and implementing responsibility for that particular project. The OPM will provide technical and grant support and continue its role of coordinating the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) interrelationships on behalf of these projects. 1) Protection Orders and Firearms Conditions: Through a subaward with the State of CT Judicial Branch (JB), the JB will collaborate with several organizations to improve the protection order process and modernize or expand some external systems that hold Protection Order Registry (POR) records. The improvement steps include developing of court procedures for collecting and disseminating firearms allegations and surrender orders; assisting with ongoing POR interface development; and improving the accuracy and completeness of protection order records. 2) Arrest Processing and Disposition Reporting: The JB has undertaken and completed a portion of the work needed to modernize the Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS), the primary system used by the state for the accurate and timely reporting of disqualifying records to NICS. The JB is now implementing the 3rd and 4th phases of the project with assistance under NCHIP 2014 and 2015 funding, including implementation of the criminal disposition module, a new computer system for clerks to process dispositions in the local courts. For NCHIP 2016 funds, the JB will add another module to the new computer system that will enable clerks to process and reconcile arrest information. In addition, the JB plans to continue making disposition records available for state and federal firearms background investigations while the arrest processing module is being developed. 3) CCH and AFIS Replacement: The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) will use funds to support its CCH and AFIS replacement projects with resources dedicated to the testing, interface development, staff training, project management, and independent verification and validation of project deliverables. The resources are necessary to ensure the success of its comprehensive strategy to modernize the State Police Bureau of Identification (SPBI) criminal history repository.

Delaware (\$83,000) The Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security will transfer funds to the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification to move historical data into the state's CCH repository and ensure that all information is complete and accurate. Records that cannot be converted electronically will be manually processed. Temporary staff will be trained on how to review the records and make the necessary decisions on the process. The historical files contain disposition information for older records that can be used to complete the criminal record check process and be transmitted to the FBI's national systems.

District of Columbia (\$448,464) The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) will use funds to automate the flow of warrants and protection orders across partner agencies and to the FBI national systems. The DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) and partner agencies conducted a review on the information being reported to NCIC with respect to warrants and protection orders. The review revealed a reporting gap of more than 11,000 arrest and bench warrants that could be submitted to NCIC or the NICS Index. In an effort to close this gap, increase the number of records submitted to the FBI national systems and minimize opportunities

for human error, the MPD, DC Superior Court and CJCC will leverage and enhance existing information feeds from the Court's CourtView database to automatically populate MPD's Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES). The WALES system will then be programmed to automatically submit protection orders and felony arrest warrants into NCIC and misdemeanor arrest and bench warrants into the NICS Index. The implementation of this program will require the modification of existing databases, warrant information feeds and the District's justice information sharing system known as JUSTIS.

Guam (\$603,729) The Judiciary of Guam (Judiciary) will use funds to conduct three (3) activities 1) Equipment Backup and Redundancy 2) Backlog of Court Disposition and Criminal History Records and 3) Updating Guam Police Department RMS database with State Identification Numbers (SID), FBI numbers and firearm registration data. 1) Equipment Backup and Redundancy Project. The Judiciary has migrated about 70% of its servers to virtual machines (VMs). This enables the dynamic allocation of resources (processor, memory, storage and network) as workloads require. The movement to VMs has also improved the ability to ensure the continuity of operations (COOP) for users. 2) Backlog of Court Disposition and Criminal History Records Project. The Judiciary has a large volume of un-entered cases going back several decades. In order to protect these paper records from decay and to ensure that all case data is digitized for easy access and are catalogued and entered into the Judiciary's Case Management System (CMS), the Judiciary of Guam needs to hire additional staff for its NCIC Unit. This will ensure that there are sufficient personnel to perform this vital task of inputting backlogged case files entered into the CMS. 3) Updating the Guam Police Department RMS Database Project. The Judiciary will enter SIDs, FBI numbers and firearms registration data into the Guam Police Department's Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS). The Judiciary is working diligently to becoming III compliant and, to accomplish this, Guam must first have a system in which they have and can assign SID and FBI numbers to their criminal history records.

Hawaii (\$638,680) The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) will use funds to carry out several projects illustrating its commitment to electronic end-to-end processing for timely reporting to the national files of III, NCIC, NICS, and NGI. Activities will include using funds to: 1) continue with a system upgrade of the statewide AFIS under a lease-to-purchase agreement with the state's vendor to relieve the financial burden of procuring a new system in whole; 2) replace five livescan systems at Maui Police Department and Sheriff's Division sites; 3) conduct follow-up livescan training in Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Counties on how to capture better quality fingerprints and address rejection rates, as well as error issues; and, 4) continue the work of a validation clerk to perform oversight and maintenance for entry of Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) and Protection Order (PO) information to the NCIC PO file, and perform audit and validation tasks. The validation tasks will be focused on the state's TRO/PO information reported to the NCIC PO file. 5) Funds will be used to conduct fingerprint research to obtain FBI numbers for records that do not currently have one. The Criminal ID Section will check the electronic fingerprint archive for an existing fingerprint card. If no fingerprint card exists in the archive, HCJDC staff will manually pull the fingerprint card from the master file housed at the HCJDC and at the Honolulu Police Department. 6) Funds will also be used to create an information exchange between the courts and county agencies within Hawaii. These information exchanges will be implemented through the Hawaii Justice Information System Program.

Indiana (\$1,280,835) The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute will transfer funds to the Indiana Supreme Court's Trial Court Technology (TCT) Group and the Indiana State Police (ISP) to improve and enhance the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of court conviction and disposition data sent to the criminal history repository. Improving the completeness and accuracy of these records will, in turn, improve the number and completeness of records in the NICS originating in Indiana. The TCT will use funds to continue the deployment of Odyssey, the court's case management system, to criminal courts throughout the state; to the development and support for an INcite Criminal Warrant Registry that will provide law enforcement the ability to manage criminal warrants issued by the courts in Odyssey and to automate the entering of warrants into IDACS; and, to enhance the existing error report that is being emailed to courts by developing the CHRIS (Indiana's criminal history repository) Dashboard as an INcite application. ISP will use funds to replace the mission critical interface between CHRIS and the state's AFIS. A new web service will be designed by both the CHRIS and AFIS vendors to replace the COBOL interface. The web service will create significant efficiencies for both systems and their respective users and will eliminate time delays and costs associated with manual updating and consolidating processes, provide more timely troubleshooting, and manage updates to the systems.

Kansas (\$655,512) The Kansas Governor's Office (KGO) will use funds to: 1) continue efforts to manually enter all hard copy disposition documents received by the courts, and 2) acquire Livescan devices to ensure that every county in the state has the ability to electronically capture prints. 1) Disposition Date Entry Project. The KGO will build on past funding to support disposition data entry. Specifically, KGO will sub-award funds to the Kansas Bureau of Investigations (KBI) to employ eight temporary positions that provide essential support to ongoing work 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. The eight positions are each expected to enter 1,000 dispositions per month for a total of 96,000 over the grant period, thereby providing additional information to NICS for firearm purchases, to courts for presentence investigations, and for pre-employment/licensing decisions. 2) Livescan Equipment Purchase Project. The KGO will sub-award funds to KBI to purchase ten Livescans for counties that have Livescans where the technology is outdated. Adding ten machines would ensure that as many counties as possible have the ability to electronically capture fingerprints and palm prints. These machines will ensure that criminal history data is collected quickly and more accurately, and the KBI would have the ability to receive approximately 12,000 criminal fingerprint submissions electronically.

Louisiana (\$100,077) The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) and the Louisiana Supreme Court (LSC) will use funds to improve the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of data contained in the Statewide Protection Order Program (SPOP) Registry for use by Louisiana's criminal justice community and the NICS program. LCLE, in cooperation with the LSC's SPOP Registry, recognizes the need to share relevant information from qualifying orders to enhance protection across state lines, provide courts with comprehensive background information, and inform gun purchase decisions nationwide. In 2015, 85% of the orders entered into the Registry qualified for, and were transmitted to, the NCIC Protection Order File. To be

eligible for inclusion in the National Protection Order File, court orders must include proper qualifying information. Properly training users, updating forms/software and hiring legal consultants will continue to ensure information is being disseminated accurately and made available to the NCIC Protection Order File, NICS and to state law enforcement agencies. LCLE will also use funding to continue to provide for the coordination and administrative support of the entire NCHIP program in Louisiana.

Maine (\$387,620) The Maine Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police, State Bureau of Identification (SBI) will use funds for the automation of manual criminal records. The SBI has a large backlog of criminal fingerprint cards that need to be matched to waiting dispositions. Without matching, neither the fingerprint nor the dispositions are being sent to the FBI for processing. Some of the records are pre-2000; however, newer records are being forwarded to the SBI. The records (old and new) are sent from various jurisdictions and agencies across the state. SBI will use staff overtime to process SBI's older 70,000+ fingerprint cards and the newer backlog of recent fingerprint cards and consolidate them into an existing record. The overtime staff will prioritize the project by first focusing on felonies, domestic violence charges and sex offenses. This 18-month project is a continuation project which received award funds from the 2014 NCHIP program.

Maryland (\$218,652) The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (MD DPSCS) will use funds to support 1) the Missing Disposition Records and 2) the Equipment Upgrade for CCH Systems Support projects. 1) For the Missing Disposition Records project, the MD DPSCS states that in 2010 they had a baseline of missing dispositions totaling 229,008. Since then, approximately 174,008 records have been researched and updated, leaving a balance of 55,000 records missing critical disposition information for arrests. These files must be researched and linked to existing electronic arrest records in order to reduce the backlog of missing dispositions and comply with federal guidelines. MD DPSCS will use funds to research and resolve 10,000 of the 55,000 records with missing dispositions. 2) For the Equipment Upgrade for Criminal History Systems Support Project, the MD DPSCS has existing equipment that is outdated which needs to be replaced in order to improve support services for multiple DPSCS criminal history systems that include fingerprint activities, domestic violence convictions, mental health records, and Maryland automated firearms system services. The laptops contain computer programs, systems, and presentations that will be carried to meetings for easier collaboration and communication. They will also be used for 24 hour support outside of the office. The MD DPSCS is in the process of switching all Criminal History applications from Mainframe to Distributed systems, and having the innovative equipment will be an essential part of this transition.

Massachusetts (\$635,306) The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (MA EOPSS) will build upon the framework established under a previous NCHIP grant in order to submit disposition data via the III messaging to the FBI NGI system and increase the percentage of Massachusetts arrests with dispositions in the FBI NGI system. Currently, the percentage of Massachusetts arrests with dispositions in the FBI NGI system is 11 percent. The EOPSS will work with the Courts, the DCJIS, and the MSP on this effort to increase the percentage of Massachusetts arrests with dispositions in the FBI NGI system.

Michigan (\$2,535,169) The Michigan State Police (MSP) will work with Michigan courts and prosecutors to improve the timeliness and accuracy of criminal history information. MSP will use funds for several positions within the Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC). The CHR Quality Control Auditor will establish standards and evaluations for agencies that contribute to the CHR system. This position is accountable for the overall accuracy of the CHR database. Two open case technicians will be responsible for closing out open cases associated with concealed pistol license (CPL) applicants. Continued funding of two CHR liaisons will provide on-site, long term training to local agencies in some of Michigan's largest cities on the reporting of criminal history data. Quarterly training opportunities for MSP CHR staff will provide a detailed overview of the criminal history process with explanations and resolutions for the many errors and omissions that result in open cases and pending records in the database. To assist with open case and pending record reduction, funds will be used for overtime within the MSP CJIC. Staff will work on essential projects including open case data submitted by local agencies, manual dispositions received from courts, and researching missing arrest data. System enhancements to the statewide AFIS will include upgrades to the ten-print search algorithms. An upgrade for the Automated Law Enforcement Information Access System (ALIAS) web application will immediately identify relevant data and ensure that records are accessible for criminal history inquiries at the state and national levels. An add-on function to the MSP livescan systems will also be purchased. Also included are improvements to the Michigan prosecutor interface to CHR that will establish a centralized prosecutor case management system. Enhancements will transition prosecutors' offices to a paperless environment and ensure consistency of captured data.

Minnesota (\$2,045,236) The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (MN DPS), through the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will manage two projects: 1) enhance the Criminal History System (CHS) with the ability to conduct III queries; and 2) Livescan replacement project. 1) Criminal History III Queries Project. The MN DPS is currently in the process of developing a replacement of the state CHS which is expected to be deployed in mid-2017. The MN DPS was awarded NCHIP funds in 2015 to automate criminal history records to make them more readily available. To build on the continuing development of the CHS, the BCA will add the ability to query III information through the CHS user interface. The ability to perform the III queries within the new CHS system will ensure that CHS users have complete information regarding a subject's criminal history. The timely retrieval of a complete and accurate criminal history record is vital in making appropriate decisions regarding offense escalations, firearm restrictions, predatory offender registration and other legal decisions. 2) Livescan Replacement Project. The BCA will replace 32 Livescan devices which are at the end of their lifespan. These Livescan devices reside in criminal justice agencies throughout the state and are used for capturing criminal bookings. Currently, of the 180 Livescan devices throughout the state, 160 are considered at "end of life" as of March 2016. In 2016, the BCA received NCHIP funds to replace 28 Livescans and will continue the process by replacing the Livescans at the identified locations. The state currently receives 99% of its criminal submission electronically through the use of Livescans. These submissions are subsequently forwarded to the FBI's NGI within hours of the booking event. In addition, BCA will purchase 4 Livescan machines with state matching funds for a total of 36 replacement Livescans.

Mississippi (\$429,939) The Mississippi Department of Public Safety (MDPS) will use funds to maintain and improve its existing criminal history system, along with the hardware and software applications that support the system. MDPS will allocate the funds towards achieving the following goals & objectives: 1) purchasing a virtual storage array for machines, processes, and applications at the Mississippi Criminal Information Center; 2) converting paper, criminal history documents to an electronic format; and, 3) hosting a statewide criminal history information workshop for law enforcement personnel. MDPS will work with existing state-certified vendors to achieve the project 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 (\$1,305,994) The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) will administer and monitor three projects conducted by partner agencies. 1) Implementation of Tools for the New Show-Me Courts Case Management System Project. The Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) will develop case management tools for the associate and circuit level criminal case processing. The development will include: dashboards that provide judge and court employees the ability to see real-time data to better manage criminal cases; enhance "track this case" functionality to include future notifications; updates to the prosecuting attorney interface; and enhance the accounting portion for processing felony and misdemeanor cases. Funds will also be used to redesign the interface between the courts, prosecutors, and law enforcement to comport with the Show-Me-Courts system. These modifications will allow for more efficient and sustainable interfaces with other systems using modern technologies. 2) Research Missing Prosecutor and Court Case Dispositions Project. The MSHP will use funding to continue efforts to research and complete dispositions to increase the state's overall 69% disposition completion. Missouri has run several reports to identify two types of incomplete records. The first type are those records that have charges filed, but are lacking a court case disposition. The second type are those records that only have an arrest, but there is no further information indicating if charges were filed or declined. The MSHP will devote overtime hours to research these older records in a timely manner. This will increase Missouri's disposition completion percentage in addition to assist NICS personnel when making firearms purchase decisions. 3) Livescan Lease Project. The MSHP and Missouri Police Chief's Association (MPCA) will use funds to lease Livescan devices and equipment for local agencies. The purchase and on-going maintenance costs of Livescan devices was and is a huge cost burden in addition to the Livescan equipment seeming to be obsolete after a five year period. With the lease option, the agency will be responsible for an installation fee and then an annual maintenance fee every year thereafter. The largest benefit of the lease plan is that as long as the agency continues to pay the annual maintenance fee, all equipment will be replaced on a five-year schedule with the latest technology. NCHIP funds will be used to pay the initial fee for the agencies. The agency will then sign an agreement indicating that their agency will be responsible for all future annual maintenance fees to keep the device hardware updated.

Montana (\$2,021,096) The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) will transfer funds to the Montana Department of Justice (MT DOJ) to continue efforts to upgrade the CCH system (CCHv2). MT DOJ identified additional critical requirements in order for the CCHv2 to fully achieve the objectives originally planned. Programming to meet these requirements must be deployed concurrently with the CCHv2; the deployment is anticipated to begin in the summer of

2017. Additional analysis and planning is required to stage necessary improvements to fingerprint processing. This stage of the project will allow MT DOJ to implement required programming to complete functionality for user access; transaction validation; updated programming of the Montana State Registry System (includes sex and violent offender registry); transform XML code to user friendly information presentation; provide electronic content management functionality for images; create a printable fingerprint card pre-filled with information from agency record/jail management (RMS/JMS) systems and the CCHv2; create an exchange file for information sharing between multiple systems and complete the correlation of Montana records from FBI control. The project will also assist Montana with planning for development of a more effective fingerprint processing system based on current and anticipated technology.

Nebraska (\$1,418,271) The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) will use funds for five projects to 1) continue the development of the Patrol Criminal History (PCH) Rewrite, 2) update criminal history records, 3) conduct the criminal history audit process, 4) enhance Livescan capabilities and 5) convert manual records to digital records. 1) PCH Rewrite Project. The NSP will continue efforts on the PCH rewrite project which is the portal to capture all of the data, current and historical records. As a result of the rapid technological advancements, deficiencies occur in the functional ability and user-friendliness of the PCH. As such, the PCH needs to be maintained and updated to ensure the most complete, accurate, and timely records are available. 2) NSP will continue efforts to update the state's criminal history records through a project to ensure that its records are complete, accurate and accessible. This project directly aligns with the main priorities of the NCHIP initiative and will ultimately provide greater functionality, use and relevance to the state and other record improvement initiatives such as the PCH rewrite. Under this project, NSP will also add the Concealed Carry Weapons (CCW) permit project which will assist in the CCW review process. 3) NSP will use funds to continue to develop the criminal history auditor team. The need for greater compliance in the collection of fingerprints for misdemeanors and felonies is critical. To ensure the highest quality transfer, agencies must adopt uniform reporting procedures. Auditors will ensure complete and accurate reporting from criminal justice agencies throughout the state. 4) NSP will use funds to acquire and implement four additional Livescan systems throughout the state. Nebraska's AFIS receives arrest information from 27 Livescans used by high-volume criminal history record contributors. NSP will also upgrade the network connections of the existing 27 Livescans with the intent to standardize and eliminate potential points-of-failure, increasing speed and reducing the possibility of security breaches. 5) NSP will also use funds to convert criminal history records to digital images for import into the NSP Document Management System. All paper criminal history records, including fingerprint cards, that are received at CID will be scanned and stored in the System. A process to facilitate a records retention schedule will also be included.

New York (\$1,475,270) The New York State, Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) will oversee and conduct 3 projects: 1) Juvenile Offender and Juvenile Delinquent Record Improvement; 2) NYS Centralized Criminal Case Management and Disposition Reporting; and 3) Integrated Name Search. 1) Juvenile Offender and Juvenile Delinquent Record Improvement Project. The DCJS will use funding to perform further research and data mining to identify and correct new and past issues with juvenile records to ensure the records are more accurate and complete. Tasks for this project include: conducting analysis of historical juvenile records;

collaborating with the Office of Court Administration (OCA) and law enforcement to create files for comparison purposes; preparing updates and performing transmissions of records; functional testing of all components, including end-to-end transaction tests; interagency testing; and user acceptance testing of all system enhancements. 2) NYS Centralized Criminal Case Management and Disposition Reporting Project. The OCA will use funds to speed the development and implementation of the Universal Case Management System (UCMS) in the superior courts that hear the most serious criminal matters in the state. UCMS is the new state of the art automated criminal case management system that was recently completed through partial assistance from NCHIP and NARIP funds. Bringing these identified courts on to the UCMS means that a single, real-time management and reporting system will be in place statewide for all of the criminal courts. Tasks to be completed include: implementation support for UCMS in Supreme and county criminal courts; data conversion support; and the development of UCMS comprehensive case transfer module between local and superior criminal courts. 3) Integrated Name Search Project. The DCJS will use funds to streamline and integrate the current identification process across the two separate fingerprint system platforms, the Integrated Justice Portal and SABIS (Statewide Automated Biometric Identification System). The current workflow is not optimal for efficient processing and the risk of errors or missed fingerprint identifications is always present. Tasks to be conducted for this project include: conducting analysis of integrated name search by identifying issues and providing estimates of the number of records impacted by the issue; working in conjunction with the vendor to make the workflow changes and integrate the name search function; preparing programs to integrate the name search function; and testing all aspects of the components, including functionally, interagency and user acceptance.

North Carolina (\$424,011) The North Carolina Department of Public Safety (NC DPS), will coordinate the project to locate and enter mental health commitment cases for the ten years prior to the automated reporting date to NICS. This project has been successful in prior NCHIP funded years and the state has determined the project is a priority for the state. The project will use 6 part-time record management specialists to travel to the Clerks of Superior Court Offices to automate the records. Based on results from previous projects, the NC DPS anticipates 9,000 additional hours can be committed to this 18 month project which requires traveling to the remaining counties that need their records automated. The part-time employees will have the benefit of collaboration and technical assistance from permanent Business Systems Analyst staff and a Field Manager. The Administrative Officer for the Court Services Division will also continue working with elected Clerks of Superior Court to determine when the part-time employees can travel to their office for review and entry of information to minimize courthouse disruptions. FY 2015 NCHIP funds focused on files between CY 1998-2008; however, the NC DPS has determined going back to the year 1986 will provide a more complete NICS record. The new review period will include files back through the year 1986 which will expand the volume of files by about 370,000; however, the NC DPS anticipates the files can be reviewed and entered in a timely manner using the records management specialists, and potentially overtime hours for deputy clerks, if needed. Benefits from the project include increased reporting of mental commitments to NICS, faster research time for gun permit requests, and greater availability of mental health data for determination of gun permit issuance.

Ohio (\$770,672) The Ohio Attorney General's Office (AGO), Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) will use funds for three projects that will update and automate case outcomes from courts

and prosecutors in state records and the FBI's Criminal History file in order to further efforts toward full participation in the III and NFF. 1) The BCI will use funds for the replacement and update of the AFIS and CCH. The replacement of AFIS and CCH are multi-year projects requiring continual supervision and assistance, and therefore project management and process documentation is integral to the success of this project. To ensure a seamless transition, modifications, enhancements and updates are needed to add or change functionality with disposition, biometric, and other related applications that interface with these systems. BCI will address the identified deficiencies to modernize both systems, increase storage size, offer additional functionality and support the latest NGI specifications and FBI Electronic Biometric Standards (EBTS). 2) Funds will be used to improve the disposition reporting rate (misdemeanor and felony information) and data quality for arrest records into CCH as well as III so that final case outcomes are available in both state and national systems. Out of 6,909,307 criminal cases, 2.7 million are felony arrests with 4.1 million non-felonies. Once the criminal cases are disposed, they are put aside for data entry at a later time. BCI staff have discovered through experience that many of the old dispositions do not contain sufficient information to allow the electronic matching to be successful. Currently there is a baseline number of approximately 2,516,034 records missing dispositions. 3) The BCI will use funds to assume ownership of all 354,000 records from the FBI in order to provide complete and accurate criminal history record information to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies. The procedure to claim these records is very time consuming. For each discrepancy listed on the correlation report, the OHSID (State ID Number) and the UCN (FBI Universal Control Number) has to be reviewed to establish the exact discrepancy. If the FBI rap sheet contains more arrests than the Ohio rap sheet, then BCI must find the outcome of the case to ascertain whether a request for a copy of the fingerprint card is needed. If it is not needed, Ohio takes control of the record. If the opposite is the case, Ohio requests the missing information from the FBI and then takes control of the record.

Oklahoma (\$358,781) The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) will transfer funds to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) and several local law enforcement agencies to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. OSBI will use funds to assist in the collection and entry of Oklahoma County case dispositions for fingerprint-based arrest events found in the state repository of criminal history record information. Additionally, Delaware County, Comanche County Detention Center, the City of Weatherford Police Department, and OSBI will use funds to purchase livescan devices and software in order to electronically report fingerprint and arrest data. Data will be transmitted electronically to OSBI, then forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the national system. Wyandotte Nation will use funds to automate the interface between the police department, the state, and federal records repositories that will allow more immediate access by prosecutors and courts to all criminal history record information.

Oregon (\$2,764,706) The Oregon State Police (OSP) will use funds to support development and implementation of an updated CRIMEvue system for the state. The CRIMEvue system is the backbone Oregon's criminal justice repository, containing some of the state's most mission-critical systems. The sole source system supports law enforcement 24/7 to ensure public safety under the guidance of the OSP. CRIMEvue aids prosecutors in preparation and execution of criminal cases, guides court research of criminal history for sentencing outcomes, facilitates recovery of missing persons, prevents unlawful firearm sales, and links criminal justice systems together at state and national levels. CRIMEvue is comprised of 3 major components: 1) the

CCH file maintains arrest records, court and prosecution case outcomes, and Department of Corrections activities based on fingerprint identification; 2) agency "Hot Files" such as wanted persons, stolen property, protections orders; and 3) Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) Message Switch which makes reporting and exchanging of data between agencies possible within the state and nationally. The current CRIMEvue system is 20 years old and at the end-of-life which creates risk in the components functionality. With the help of NCHIP funds along with additional state funding (approximately \$6 million), the project goal is to purchase, deploy and implement a new modern and open-architecture system, while simultaneously meeting the demand for newly available criminal justice tools and continued participation in national initiatives. The 2016 NCHIP funds will facilitate with the design and development of the replacement CRIMEvue system.

Pennsylvania (\$145,795) The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) will conduct one project to subaward the funds to the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association for implementing a training program. The Four Phase Fingerprint Strategy training includes the following actions: 1) create materials and distribute them via mail and email to outline the reasons why police have to ensure every arrest is fingerprinted; 2) conduct 4-6 trainings throughout the state, in the regions with the lowest compliance rates to explain the need for fingerprinting and problems and risks of missing criminal history records; 3) production of training materials in electronic form saved on a flash drive that can be distributed to 2,000 criminal justice agencies which will include the PA State Police Fingerprint Manual and help videos; and 4) production of online eLearning programs for all police and others responsible for fingerprinting arrests. The training will cover the process from the initial arrest through all of the steps until the final disposition. The state averaged about 86% for total submission of required fingerprints. This training program will help increase and meet the total required submission of fingerprints throughout the state.

Rhode Island (\$295,433) The Rhode Island Department of Public Safety (RI DPS) will use funds to support award administrative tasks and contract work to the Rhode Island Courts and the State Police. Funds will be transferred to the Rhode Island Courts to continue efforts to reduce the backlog of entering dispositions into the criminal history system. Criminal cases are filed in the state courts by approximately fifty different state and local law enforcement agencies. Each year approximately 5,500 felonies and 25,000 misdemeanors are disposed and sentenced. Once criminal cases are disposed, they are put aside for data entry at a later time. There is a backlog of as many as 15 to 20 boxes of cases in need of data entry of final dispositions. The Courts will continue to support this function through the overtime costs associated with researching and entering the backlog of criminal dispositions and waivers, researching and updating warrants and the required quality control (validation) step of verifying felony criminal filings prior to acceptance into the Automated Court System. Under the contract to the Rhode Island State Police, the State Police will build off of efforts from their 2014 request and to support their RILETS systems. The State Police will contract the work to Cogent Systems and Computer Project of Illinois (CPI) to conduct several projects as well as procure some of the needed equipment to ensure the efficiency of the RILETS System. RILETS provides criminal justice network services to seventy criminal justice agencies within Rhode Island. The message switch servers handle thousands of message transactions each day, providing criminal justice users with the critical data they need to fulfill their public safety and homeland security

responsibilities. A disaster recovery system will be installed to ensure that critical data remains available through the RILETS network at all times, even in case of a failure of the core systems. Also, funding will automate the FBI mandated data validation process, an interface to automate entry and removal of local wanted person files to the FBI's NCIC and NICS systems.

South Carolina (\$326,257) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will use funds to support 1) the Expungement/Search Dispositions/Scanning project and 2) the NCIC and AFIS Audit/Training project. 1) Expungement/Search Dispositions/Scanning Project. SLED identified expungements as an important topic in South Carolina and a legislative committee has been formed to specifically study the process of removing expungements in the state. Nearly 7,000 expungement requests are received each month and last fiscal year, 84,583 expungements were processed. Removing the charge from an individual's criminal history will ensure accurate information for criminal investigations but also to make determinations for licensing and employment purposes and ensure accurate information is available to the NICS via the III. Accurate and complete records aid NICS in determining if an individual is eligible to purchase or possess a firearm. 2) NCIC and AFIS Audit/Training Project. SLED, as the Control Terminal Agency for South Carolina, is responsible for ensuring compliance for all local criminal justice and noncriminal justice agencies as it pertains to the exchange and receipt of criminal justice information. As part of this responsibility, the FBI authorizes and requires triennial compliance audit for all agencies which have direct access to this data exchange ensuring that compliance for rules, regulations and policies are being met within SLED and the FBI. SLED has retained an auditor/trainer position to develop updated NCIC training/testing materials on the NEXTEST online access for law enforcement/civil agencies and prepare updated policies and procedures for all law enforcement agencies to ensure proper compliance with SLED/FBI requirements.

South Dakota (\$252,511) The South Dakota Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will use funds for two projects: 1) the continuation project for completing background checks with new workflow areas; and 2) complete the rewrite of the current criminal history system. 1) The DCI will use funds to continue staff services to complete criminal and civil background checks. The DCI will employ two full-time employees (FTE) to be responsible for the increase in background checks completed. SD's legislature mandates that each year more and more entities need to complete the fingerprint checks prior to employment. In addition, in 2014 legislature passed requiring individuals diagnosed with certain mental health illnesses to be added to the NICS Index. Mental Health boards throughout the state now send DCI qualifying mental health individual records to be entered in the NICS Index. The two FTEs are responsible for processing civilian fingerprint background checks, processing State Penitentiary entries, assisting with NICS requests and Index submissions, processing criminal arrest fingerprint cards, and reconciling III errors and reports. In 2015, SD legislature passed the first enhanced concealed carry law which requires applicants to submit fingerprints to the DCI. In addition, starting in January 2017, a 3rd type of concealed weapon permit will take effect and add to the background checks to be conducted. The two FTEs will also be responsible for the creation and development of the recently added new background check workflows. 2) The DCI will use funds for the completion of the rewrite of the current criminal history system which was created in 1985 and is in need of enhancements. The current outdated system limits what the DCI is capable of in automating and correctly entering information. The new rewrite for the CCH will move to a completely web-based system with a SQL database backend, which will allow it to be

placed on newer server infrastructure. The rewrite will enable the DCI to streamline information to the FBI national systems with much more efficiency and accuracy by allowing the information to merge on a daily rather than monthly basis due to the new criminal history information will require less manual entry.

Tennessee (\$527,810) The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Programs will transfer funds to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) and the Tennessee Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. The state's criminal history record improvement (CHRI) project is a multi-year, phased approach plan designed to address the goal of improving state and federal criminal history information records available to the NICS. Phase I of the CHRI project was an effort to modernize and standardize the way original charge data is collected from primary booking agencies and reported to the repository. Phase II of the CHRI project was designed to improve the quality, completeness, accuracy, and availability of records at the state and national level. Funds will be used to complete phase III of the project which will include the continuation of Livescan deployment and firewall replacement, elimination of the current records backlog, and continuing education for management in the Information Services Division. AOC will also use funds to support for enhancements to the Tennessee Court Information System (TnCIS), as well as equipment upgrades to support the reporting of felony case judgment data.

Texas (\$3,960,000) The Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS) will procure, through a competitive bidding process, 220 livescan workstations to be installed and maintained at current police departments and county facilities located throughout Texas. The current livescan devices have reached their end of life (EOL) and are unable to effectively handle the volume of fingerprint submissions that are processed on a yearly basis. Replacing the current EOL livescan workstations and continuing the current automated submission process will ensure fingerprints can be stored, shared, and analyzed digitally utilizing an expedited and accountable process; and in turn, ensure that these records are submitted to the FBI's national systems to increase public safety. TXDPS is also providing a ten percent state cash match toward the purchase of needed Livescans.

Utah (\$500,000) The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) will transfer funds to the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) to improve public safety in the state by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information. Funds will be used to continue to research and update missing court dispositions to ensure availability through the CCH system and accessibility at the time of a national background check. The disposition research project builds on the success of the 1989 through 2015 research efforts that have increased the felony disposition reporting rate to over 85 percent. The ongoing research of missing current and historical dispositions is still needed to assure accountability and overall accuracy of the criminal history data. Disposition training and research also serves the purpose of making courts and local law enforcement agencies throughout Utah continuously aware of the importance of accurate and complete reporting of dispositions. DPS will also use funds to help purchase Livescan systems and upgrade existing devices with palm capture capabilities in an effort to enhance criminal history records with information. In conjunction with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), DPS will develop an automated probable cause (PC) system to provide a consistent manner for law enforcement to submit PC statements to the

Court and, in return, receive responses from the Court in a timely manner. Implementing this PC system will work in conjunction with Utah's new eWarrants system, thus bringing speed and efficiency to the PC issuance process. A second component of the PC Electronic Notice System project will be the development of an automated pretrial screening report to allow DPS and AOC to receive reports from 26 county jails throughout Utah.

Vermont (\$102,478) The Vermont Department of Public Safety (VDPS) will use funds to conduct three projects to improve the ability to report and improve the quality of records at the state and national level. 1) VDPS will use agency employees on an overtime basis to review a backlog of cases for possible expungement. The overtime will not exceed 10 hours per week for the two employees assigned to this project. Under Vermont law, fingerprints taken pursuant to an arrest must be destroyed if the case does not end with a conviction. Frequently the VCIC receives arrest fingerprints on cases for which no disposition information is received or a non-conviction disposition is received from the courts. Unless the VCIC can link the arrest with a conviction disposition the fingerprints must be destroyed and the case must be expunged from III. It is, therefore, in the interests of both the VCIC and III to determine whether or not any conviction occurred in these cases and to update record systems accordingly. 2) VDPS will pass through funds to the courts to automate the submission of mental health records to the NICS. Currently, Vermont submits mental health disqualifiers to the NICS sections by manually validating data reports and then uploading them through the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). This process requires significant manual intervention for both inclusion and removal of individuals from the Index. The judiciary will implement a data exchange system by using the state law enforcement switch. The primary goals of this project will be to automate the above process in order to decrease the risk of error and increase the speed, efficiency, and timeliness of data being reported to the NICS Index. 3) VDPS will use funds to continue to use existing staff on an overtime basis not to exceed 10 hours per week to continue efforts toward becoming a NFF state. In this effort the state has started to take control of the records (currently maintained by the FBI) so they can be updated and full disposition reporting can be made available via III. The FBI maintains control of between 75,000 – 80,000 Vermont records on the III System. VCIC expects to take control of 10,000 of these records during the grant period.

Virginia (\$344,988) The Virginia State Police (VSP) will conduct the following projects to contribute information available to the NICS: 1) research and resolve missing dispositions; 2) transmit concealed handgun permits from the Supreme Court of Virginia (SCV) to VSP via a web services interface; and 3) complete the interface for the VSP and SCV for the entry of concealed handgun permit records into the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). 1) Research and Resolve Missing Dispositions Project. The VSP will continue efforts toward the missing disposition project previously initiated with NCHIP funds. The project requires two full-time employees to research and resolve missing court dispositions in the CCH System. 2) Transmit of Concealed Handgun Permits from SCV to VSP. The VSP will use funds for programming to modify the Java code in the SCV case management system, revise the print application function and program the web services application to send concealed handgun permit data to VSP. VSP will use a contractor to program the existing case management system to store the data fields necessary to issue a handgun permit instead of deleting them, and notify the print application to retrieve the information from the case management system for printing. The permit data stored in the system will be used to send both new and renewals of issued permit data to

VSP from the circuit courts. The new web services application will allow the SCV to send the concealed handgun permit data daily to the VSP. The web services application will also allow the courts to apply a civil case number to each permit that then can be applied to renewals which would save considerable time for SCV and VSP from entering the data for renewals. 3) Interface for the VSP and SCV Entry of Concealed Handgun Permits Project. Funds will be used to implement a new concealed handgun permit interface to receive data from the circuit courts to the VSP. The purchase and installment of the software will establish more effective accuracy and information quality controls of concealed handgun permits issued by the circuit courts and transmitted to the VCIN.

Washington (\$569,199) The Washington State Patrol (WSP) will support five (5) projects: 1) Researching Missing Dispositions, 2) ACCESS - Automated NCIC Record Validation System, 3) Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Auditor, 4) City of Tukwila and Spokane County Prosecutor's Office - Research Dispositions, and 5) Acquiring Livescan equipment for local jurisdictions. 1) WSP will research arrests with open dispositions over one year old as they are not disseminated on non-law enforcement inquiries. This limitation creates a gap in reporting and reduces the effectiveness of policies created to prevent ineligible individuals from possessing firearms, obtaining professional licenses or gaining employment in positions they are restricted from holding. 2) WSP will use funds to implement an automated system to electronically distribute the NCIC records and give agencies a user friendly, efficient method of validating the completeness, accuracy and updating the information electronically. The primary goal of this project is to speed and ease the process to help keep these records as accurate as possible. 3) WSP have arrests with open dispositions that were identified in an audit as lacking a process control number (PCN) added to the court record. This singular issue eliminates the possibility that these court records can be sent electronically to the state repository to become available to the public or law enforcement community as criminal history record information (CHRI). WSP will employ a Criminal Identification Coordination Specialist (CICS) to coordinate and conduct statewide meetings with all stakeholders from each county, for the purposes of identifying local processes and to improve efficiencies of all stakeholders in an effort to increase the use of the PCN to cause dispositions to enter into the Washington State Identification System (WASIS). 4) WSP will pass through funds to the City of Tukwila and Spokane County Prosecutors Office to update and automate case outcomes in their records and FBI's Criminal History File through the implementation of improved criminal history record capture procedures. The improved procedures includes, but is not limited to, providing complete arrest reporting, researching of missing dispositions, provided that the captured data is subsequently included in relevant state and federal files, and timely updates. Additionally, through data analysis focused on the completeness of criminal history records, the capture of data regarding domestic violence misdemeanor convictions, and all NICS prohibiting factors, the City of Tukwila and Spokane County Prosecutor's Office will ensure that these criteria are included in the process to establish more accurate and effective information quality controls. 5) WSP will acquire and deploy Livescan workstations for five local jurisdictions. Additionally, WSP will convert manual and non-automated records to electronic records, ultimately, ensuring that records of all criminal events that start with an arrest are included in the state and federal databases.

West Virginia (\$517,814) The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS) will use funds to support administrative efforts and pass through funding to the

Administrative Office of the West Virginia Supreme Courts of Appeals (WV AOC) to continue the missing disposition records and scanning projects. Under the WV AOC contract, DJCS will support the AOC by continuing to support the staff used to address several projects - the disposition backlog project and the WV Offender Case Management System (WVOCMS) continuation project. Both of these projects play a vital role in the ability of the court to maintain and improve the quality, completeness and availability of records at the state and national levels. While the AOC has made significant progress in addressing the backlog of dispositions in the Criminal Record Repository, there still remains several years backlog on disposition reporting. The incomplete record information is of concern due to the increased utilization of criminal history records for criminal justice, non-criminal justice, and homeland security needs. The backlog is directly related to staffing and resources available to process the incoming disposition forms being submitted by court clerks throughout the state. The second gap, reporting of indictments to complete the criminal history file, was identified in the AOC's 2014 NCHIP application. To build upon the efforts, the AOC will continue to collaborate with the West Virginia State Police to hire contracts and staff to support the efforts of the implementation of the new CCH system. The WVOCMS is the system that collects all demographic information, family and criminal history, assessment information, fees information, incarceration information, drug testing and other identifying information. The system has the capability to house scanned copies of the pre-sentence report, court orders and indictments and record missing dispositions for the pre-sentence and LS/CMI reports.

Wisconsin (\$630,795) The Wisconsin Department of Justice (WIDJ) will provide subgrants to expand the eReferral Interface Implementation projects in various local jurisdictions throughout the state and the 2016 project will build on those successes. The eReferral project is in collaboration with the WI's District Attorney IT (DA IT) Program which has helped prioritize the locations and agencies for implementing the eReferral system. Approximately 80% of referrals for prosecution from law enforcement agencies to the DA's office are still processed manually which increases the probability for errors in completing and delivering the referral documents to the DA's office. The eReferral project focuses on developing export capabilities in each of the major law enforcement records management systems in use in the state to produce the same Global Justice XML-compliant data for consumption by the DA IT eReferral web service. The project will help establish the lowest cost options that can be replicated across the agencies that use the same records management system. By automating referral information from law enforcement to the prosecutors' case management systems and including the electronic transfer of the Arrest Tracking Number (ATN), it will further enhance firearm background check systems and data sharing programs to synchronize the ATN and State Identification Number (SID) between DOJ, state case management system, and the Consolidated Court Access Program (CCAP). The implementation will cover two phases. The first Implementation Phase will include local law enforcement agencies that have already been identified based on discussion between WIDJ, DA IT, local law enforcement and DA's offices, and vendors. The second Implementation Phase will prioritize the funding to agencies that can support the ATN, have the largest volume of referrals, and are able to submit all associated documents electronically with a referral.

Wyoming (\$285,463) The Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), Office of the Attorney General is the central repository for criminal history record information for the state.

The DCI will use funds to purchase Livescan devices and equipment. The DCI will replace, upgrade, and install two Livescans, and replace a Cardscan device at a lower volume agency. There is a distinct need to refresh Livescan devices at various locations throughout the state, specifically the Department of Corrections Institutions and Sheriff Offices. Some of the locations are still using the ink-and-roll method in their arrest submission. Providing agencies with the new or upgraded Livescan devices will greatly enhance the quality of fingerprint submissions for registering fingerprints to the FBI and future searching capabilities, reduce the likelihood of illegible fingerprints, and improve the overall application processing times. Livescan devices are faster, cleaner, and more accurate than the ink-and-roll method on paper cards.