

Summary of 2017 NCHIP Awarded Activities

Commonly used acronyms:

AFIS — Automated Fingerprint Identification System
CCH — Computerized Criminal History
CHRI — Criminal History Record Information
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:

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 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 (\$843,580) The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), will use funds to address improvements to criminal history records information. The following projects focus on numerous NCHIP priority areas: 1) Maricopa County Attorney's Office will continue to reduce the backlog of dispositions with the goal of reducing the backlog by 60,000; 2) Havasua Courts will fund a team of 9 court staff to research and complete the missing backlog of dispositions. The data clean-up project is designed to clear up the backlog of criminal cases that have not been reported to the state repository. 3) Flagstaff Court will use funds to contract 2 FTEs to review the backlog of incomplete dispositions. The FTEs will review the disposition reports to determine whether reports need to be forwarded to another court, processed and resubmitted to the criminal history database, or retrieval of the associated case files and processing for completion. 4) Mesa PD will use funds for a microfilm conversion project. The Mesa PD currently maintains all police reports for cases between 1948 and 1997 on microfilm. The project will remove the original microfilm reels from storage, scan the images on microfilm and convert them to a PDF file. 5) Pima Superior Court will use funds to reduce the backlog of dispositions in the court. The goals of the

project are to reduce the current backlog of missing dispositions that still require data entry into the automated system, and increase the accessibility to the system by installing computer terminals in increase the number of electronic submissions. 6) Scotsdale PD will use funds for a microfilm conversion project. Prior to 2006, the Scotsdale PD completed department reports with handwritten information that were converted to microfilm. The project will convert 900 rolls of reports to PDF electronic records while indexing the reports and importing the files into a SQL for electronic reviewing. 7) The Navajo County Attorney's Office, the Sahuarita PD, and the St. John's PD will each use funds to purchase a Livescan device to automatically upload records into the state repository and make them available to the national reporting systems.

California (\$1,728,208) The California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) will use funds to continue the state's efforts to improve the collection, processing, reporting, archival, and storage of disposition information which will be accomplished through: 1) hiring consultants to conduct three major activities to contribute to the modernization of processing dispositions which will enable more electronic submissions, and 2) sub-award funds to the Judicial Council of California (JCC) to collaborate with CA DOJ to identify and address challenges related to the reporting of dispositions by the Superior Courts of California to the state repository. Through a series of interviews, document reviews and observations, CA DOJ will conduct an operational assessment of the state's criminal history processing and transmittal of dispositions. The operational assessment will also seek to better understand, from a disposition reporting agency perspective, the ease of submitting information to the CA DOJ and the quality of information CA DOJ sends back. The CA DOJ will enhance the NIEM web services, developed in partnership with JCC, to be a viable solution option for any reporting agency regardless of connectivity path to CA DOJ. The CA DOJ will continue to work with JCC to onboard California courts that want to submit to the CA DOJ via their establish connectivity through the JCC. The CA DOJ will also expand the usage of this service offering to other reporting agencies such as courts, prosecuting agencies, and law enforcement agencies that may not have connectivity through JCC and want to connect to the CA DOJ directly. The JCC's role in addressing the disposition gaps involves outreach and support of the 58 superior courts to increase electronic disposition reporting in order to increase matches of dispositions sent from the courts to information sent to CA DOJ from other reporting agencies. The project will build on the progress made from FY 2014 NCHIP funded projects to improve the court disposition reporting to CA DOJ. With this funding, the JCC will expand on the California Disposition Reporting Exchange, improve mental health reporting for firearm prohibition, create a California Courts Clearinghouse, support the California Master Charge Code Table, and create online disposition data visualizations.

Colorado (\$321,037) The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice will subgrant funds to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the Colorado District Attorneys' Council (CDAC), and the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS). 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 CHRI 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 2nd 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. Lastly, CICJIS will use grant funds to replace the Biz Talk Server that assists the agency in automating the business processes necessary for the constant movement of data throughout the State's criminal history record system. The product has reached its end of life and needs to be replaced in order to continue the smooth transfer of criminal justice data throughout the State. Program management and support will also be covered with funds from the NCHIP 2017 program.

Connecticut (\$1,606,122) The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management will subgrant funds to the Connecticut Judicial Branch (JB) and the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP). The JB will use funds to continue improvements to the protection order

process and modernization and expansion of external systems that hold Protection Order Registry records. The improvement steps include: 1) conduct an analysis and reconciliation of old protection orders that are not linked to the national file and determine if the order is still active; 2) review various records created through the legacy interface to determine whether any duplicate records exist; and 3) the conversion of pre-existing records that are active and need to be converted from the old court file to the new record number format in the registry interface. The DESPP will use funds to continue efforts to replace the CCH and AFIS. The objective is a comprehensive update to criminal identification and disposition history databases coupled with automation of internal and external processes including; replacing CT's current criminal history system, using systematic processes to clear suspended and paper records, upgrading out-of-date mission critical AFIS system to meet all NGI capabilities, developing applicant front-end system for automation of applications, and outsourcing fingerprinting solution that meets all CHRI applicant needs.

Delaware (\$150,400) The Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security will subgrant funds to the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification to move historical criminal history 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. These 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. Monthly reports of work completed will be presented to the Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS) Project Steering and DELJIS Board of Managers for review.

Florida (\$1,335,407) The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) will use funds to maintain Other Personal Services (OPS) staff to assist in the research, retrieval, and entry of data into the state's CCH system. The Florida CCH, is more than 40-years old and still serves as the primary shared stakeholder system for criminal justice and law enforcement in the state. This system is also used by the Firearm Eligibility System (FES) to complete firearm related background checks, as well as report Florida's CHRI to the national system. FDLE is addressing the replacement of its older CCH system; however, that process will overlap multiple fiscal years and require the continued approval and implementation of state legislative funding. In the interim, the legacy CCH will require staff to perform minor modifications, enhancements, and/or program updates to add or change functionality with disposition, firearm, biometric identification systems, and other related applications that interface or use the CCH. Continued programming to the current CCH system is required to ensure these ancillary applications communicate with and retrieve information from the CCH and maintain business workflows. Funds will also be subawarded to the Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers (FCCC) to assist with software and hardware enhancements to the Comprehensive Case Management System that serves as the repository for all court case data from the state's 67 counties.

Guam (\$597,588) The Judiciary of Guam (Judiciary) will use funds to conduct three activities • 1) Upgrade AFIS Hardware and Software, 2) Backlog of Court Disposition and CHRI, and 3) Updating Guam Police Department Records Management System (RMS) database with State Identification Numbers (SID) and FBI number. Under the upgrade AFIS hardware and software project, the Judiciary computers are beginning to show their age by the decrease in speed and lack of performance. Upgrades are needed to replace the old equipment and keep pace with the ever increasing demand for data input into the AFIS. Under the Backlog of Court Disposition and CHRI 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 needs to increase the capacity of its NCIC Unit. This will ensure that there are sufficient personnel to input backlogged case files requiring entry into the CMS. Under Updating Guam PD RMS database with SID, FBI numbers and firearm registration data project, the Judiciary will enter SIDs, FBI numbers and firearms registration data into the Guam PD'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 (\$436,828) The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) will use funds to continue efforts to upgrade the statewide AFIS under a lease-to-purchase agreement with the state's vendor to relieve the financial burden of procuring a new system. To ensure that Hawaii's CHRI system is maintained at a high level, HCJDC is requesting a CHRI auditor position whose primary duty will be to conduct periodic audits of criminal justice agencies contributing information to the state's criminal history repository, CJIS-Hawaii. Funds will also be used to purchase new desktop computers to research errors, make corrections, and report records to CJIS-Hawaii. Additionally, the state is developing its State Rap Back Program which will provide an immediate notice of arrests to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies. The program requires modifications to all of the state's systems that are involved in the fingerprint-based identification process because of their integration to perform a lights out identification process. The State Rap Back project addresses the gap in information sharing between agencies who perform criminal background checks to those that enforce the registering of firearms and background checks on those who provide services to vulnerable populations. Funds will also be to provide technical assistance for the Hawaii Justice Information System (HIJIS) Program participating agencies to modify their existing systems to meet data exchange specifications. Contractor services are needed to provide the resources to enable HIJIS partner agencies to implement the necessary modifications and enhancements to participate in the HIJIS Program.

Iowa (\$169,750) The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use funds to purchase 25 CardScan terminals for agencies that currently submit rolled fingerprint cards. The CardScans will allow the identified agencies to have a cost effective piece of technology to submit fingerprints in a timely manner to the central repository. The agencies will still use the ink and roll method for obtaining fingerprints, but the CardScans will now allow the rolled prints to be scanned and submitted electronically to DPS in NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) format. The CardScans will reduce the delay in submitting the fingerprint cards and posting the criminal history records by at least three working days. The reduction improves the accuracy of Iowa's criminal history records as well as subsequent federal reporting databases. Furthermore, the improved efficiency in the fingerprint process is important in regards to persons who are prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms under federal and Iowa state laws. The CardScan terminals will allow an additional 6,700 fingerprint cards annually to be processed electronically and will increase the percentage of fingerprints cards processed electronically to almost 89% of all fingerprint submissions.

Kansas (\$90,916) The Kansas Governor's Office (KGO) will use funds to continue efforts to enter all manually submitted court disposition documents as received and move forward in synchronizing criminal record databases in the Central Repository. Under the disposition data entry project, KGO will build on past funding to support disposition data entry. Specifically, KGO will subaward funds to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation to hire eight personnel to 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.

Kentucky (\$457,040) The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (KJPSC) will provide funds to the Kentucky State Police (KSP) to implement functionality to submit disposition information to the FBI via the III Message Key (MKE). KSP currently submits disposition information to the FBI via a Machine Readable Data (MRD) process. Using MKE will be a more efficient process than MRD as it doesn't require human intervention, will eliminate lag time between systems, and allow for immediate transfer of disposition information. Additionally, the KSP will use funding to

digitally convert approximately 1.9 million hard copy fingerprint cards to an electronic file. Once converted, digitized records will be housed in KSP's records management system, the Kentucky Open Portal Solutions (KyOPS). Lastly, funds will be used to purchase ten LiveScan devices with palm print capture capabilities to replace outdated and unsupported machines in areas with high fingerprint submission rates. These projects will increase the input of arrest data to the state's CCH record system 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 (\$500,000) The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) will transfer funds to the Louisiana Supreme Court (LSC) and the Louisiana District Attorneys Association (LDAA) to enhance and upgrade State information systems and automating access to information concerning persons prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm, then transmitting relevant records to the FBI's III, NCIC, and the NICS Index. NCHIP funds will be used to implement a modern case management system in two Louisiana District Courts; automate manual disposition reporting tasks performed by minute clerks; and implement a data exchange between the District Attorney and Clerks of Courts in five parishes to provide defendant and arrest information at the time of filing of the bill of indictment. In addition, funds will be used to provide the courts with a standardized form to report protection order information, update forms and software, and conduct statewide training in order to provide the most current information to maintain a growing protection order registry. LDAA plans to implement a standard set of charge, event and disposition codes by modifying case management systems at local district attorney offices. LCLE will also use funds to provide for the coordination and support of the entire NCHIP program in Louisiana.

Maine (\$969,577) The Maine Department of Public Safety (MDPS), Maine State Police (MSP), State Bureau of Identification (SBI) will use NCHIP funds for three projects: 1) the purchase and installation of a new AFIS System; 2) Replace Livescan devices; and 3) Overtime to process backlog of fingerprint cards. For the AFIS Purchase project, the SBI is part of a Tri-state AFIS system with New Hampshire and Vermont's State Police Identification Bureaus. The three state's share one AFIS system which is currently outdated and failing. The three states have agreed on the requirements and progressing with the project for new Tri-state AFIS system. The SBI has negotiated with the current vendor on a 10-year payment plan for a new NGI-compatible, NCIC compatible AFIS. The NCHIP funds will assist Maine in the purchase of the AFIS by funding the next payment of the plan. For the Livescan Replacement project, currently, the state has approximately 23 outdated and failing Livescans located across the state that need to be replaced. The SBI will use NCHIP funds to replace 10 Livescans at identified locations. The locations are the 10 highest priority Livescans that need to be replaced based on average fingerprints submissions each year plus the geographical location of the devices. For the Overtime for Backlog of Fingerprint Cards project, there are approximately 70,000+ cards that need additional processing which also involves the matching of fingerprint cards to waiting dispositions so they can be processed and reported to the FBI. The overtime staff will first focus on processing felonies, domestic violence charges, and sex offenses. SBI will provide quarterly updates that will include the number of cards processed, the hours worked, and the percentage of completion. The project will provide a more complete criminal history repository in addition to reporting the criminal history information to the FBI.

Maryland (\$3,600,000) The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services will use funds to conduct the Maryland AFIS (MAFIS) Upgrade. The existing MAFIS software and hardware are outdated and in need of replacement with newer, more reliable solutions and components. The Department's Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD) has recommended replacing its aging infrastructure with advanced technology. The MAFIS, fundamental to the success of NCHIP, is a dedicated online computer system accessible through AFIS workstations. One of the unique functions of MAFIS is its ability to compare fingerprints against its database and identify possible matches. MAFIS affords State Fingerprint Identification

Examiners and Specialists the abilities to acquire, digitize, apply quality control procedures to bad images/prints, launch searches against the system database containing millions of fingerprints records, verify search results and declare hit or no hit, a task that would otherwise take many years to accomplish. Maryland began electronic fingerprint submission and processing in 1995 with the advent of the Arrest Booking System (ABS). The MAFIS operation involves the processing of fingerprint cards from the Arrest Booking System (ABS), non-ABS hardcopy cards such as manual criminal, applicant and juvenile records, and Network Livescan records. This system captures arrest and booking process information and offender data. The upgrade will provide higher accuracy and increased efficiency.

Massachusetts (\$1,411,298) The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (MA EOPSS) in partnership with the Massachusetts State Police (MSP) will conduct two projects: 1) Ten-Print Backlog project and 2) Livescan Replacement and Deployment project. For the Ten-Print Backlog project, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) will add an estimated 90,000 hard card fingerprint cards into the state AFIS managed by the MSP State Identification Section. The Commonwealth has set specific measurements to determine the success of this project. The MSP anticipates that reviewing 75% of criminal fingerprint cards and a 98% successful upload of the cards to the State AFIS system and sent to the FBI will help better assess the quality of the program. For the Livescan project, the Commonwealth has developed a Livescan replacement initiative to purchase new Livescans to be deployed to several law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies and courts throughout the Commonwealth in an effort to increase electronic ten print and palm print submissions. Currently, of the 473 Livescan devices throughout the Commonwealth, 30 are considered at the "end of life" and will be replaced as part of this project. The remaining 14 devices will be deployed to agencies currently without a Livescan device.

Michigan (\$1,741,637) The Michigan State Police (MSP) will use funds to work with Michigan courts and prosecutors to improve the timeliness and accuracy of CHRI. Specifically, MSP will use funds for temporary personnel within the Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC). The Criminal History Record (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. A booking analyst will work in several capacities with both vendors and law enforcement to establish minimum standards, provide training and implement programming changes. Two open case technicians will be responsible for closing out open cases associated with concealed pistol license 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. Significant technological improvements will be made possible through grant funding. 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. Funds will be used to overhaul the Automated Pistol Registration System, the database and user interface used by law enforcement agencies to issue Michigan licenses to purchase a pistol. The current database and user interface application are 27 years old, with the only major enhancement being the conversion from a mainframe to a server environment. 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 (\$1,323,491) The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS), Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will use funds for two projects: 1) enhancements to the Criminal History System (CHS); and 2) Livescan replacement project. Minnesota is in the process of developing a

replacement of the state criminal history system which is expected to be deployed in early-2018. The DPS was awarded NCHIP funds in 2015 to automate criminal history records to make them more readily available. In addition, 2016 NCHIP funds were used to add the ability to query the III information through the CHS user interface. With 2017 NCHIP funds, the DPS will now add the following new features to the CHS: 1) Court Case Notifications which are received once charge information is entered in the MN Court Information System (MNCIS). Without these notifications, complete charges are not displayed on a criminal history record until a disposition is received from MNCIS. 2) eCharging which will notify CHS when prosecutors decline to prosecute or divert a charge, thereby allowing MN to provide a more accurate criminal history record. 3) Query criminal history III integration to analyze and develop the process to search III by name and date of birth. These enhancements will help further MN's commitment to complete and accurate criminal history records for use by criminal justice and non-criminal justice partners locally and nationally. For the Livescan replacement project, BCA will replace 21 Livescan fingerprint devices that are at the end of their lifespan. These devices reside in criminal justice agencies throughout the state and are used for capturing criminal bookings, to include correctional intake and offender supervision. In September 2014, the BCA was notified by the current Livescan vendor that of the current 180 Livescan devices throughout the state, 160 are considered aged and at "end of life" as of March 2016. The BCA has taken a phased approach to replace the 160 "end of life" Livescans.

Mississippi (\$68,510) 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 it. MDPS will allocate the funds towards achieving the following goals & objectives: 1) upgrading the existing scanning and viewing software for electronically stored Mississippi Criminal History System documents and, 2) enhancing the existing Network Attached Storage (NAS) system for the Mississippi Criminal Information Center's backup system. 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 (\$750,496) The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), in collaboration with partner agencies, will use NCHIP funds to administer and conduct three projects: 1) the Office of the State Courts Administration (OSCA) will develop case management processes for the new case management system for associate and circuit level criminal cases; 2) the MSHP will modify the Livescan software and AFIS to capture expanded criminal history information; and 3) the MSHP will implement 38 "leased" Livescan devices to identified locations. 1) For the Implementation of Tools for the new Show-Me Courts case management system project, OSCA will develop case management tools for the associate and circuit level criminal case processing. The development consists of: post disposition activities which includes tracking of probation, shock incarceration, special programs as conditions of probation and community service; criminal domestic violence assessment tool; and, pretrial release assessment tool. 2) For the Modify the Livescan Software and AFIS project, the MSHP has identified two areas where the capture of expanded criminal history information would be beneficial on a state and federal levels. The two areas are when an individual was arrested for an outstanding warrant and turned-over-to another agency; and when an individual was arrested for a charge of Failure to Appear. The MSHP will purchase Livescan software to capture these two cases which will clarify the situations for law enforcement and make it much easier for determinations to be made for persons attempting to purchase or possess a firearm. 3) For the Livescan Lease project, the MSHP will use funds to lease 38 Livescan devices and equipment for their local agencies. The purchase and on-going maintenance costs of Livescan devices is a huge cost burden in addition to the Livescan equipment being obsolete after a 5 year period. With the lease option, the agency will be responsible for an installation fee and an annual maintenance fee every year thereafter. NCHIP funds will be used to pay the initial fee of \$6,592 for the agencies, who will then agree to be responsible for all future annual maintenance fees to keep the device hardware updated.

Montana (\$1,391,494) The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) will use funds to complete a phased approach of a multi-year effort to improve the CCH Systems. The work will entail the collaborative effort of the Montana Department of Justice (DOJ), Montana Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Montana Office Court Administration (OCA). Currently, Livescan software and computer operating system updates, equipment service life, and technology changes are ongoing issues of focus for MTDOJ. Funds will be used to update Livescan software to a newer operating system platform to allow continued functionality for all Livescans. Additionally, the Livescan devices that have or soon will reach end-of-life must be replaced. NCHIP funding will be used to replace nine end-of-life devices and all Livescan computers, update Livescan software, and deploy the updated systems. For the MTDOC project, funds will be used to support efforts to link the Offender Management Information System (OMIS) with state detention facilities and jail. This project will support the migration of existing MTDOJ exchange data to Exchange Portal as well as upgrade to MT Criminal History Improvement Program - Misdemeanor Offender Registry (MCHIP-MOR) Portal to include a Livescan Interface from MCHIP-MOR. For the MTOCA project, funds will support personnel costs to expedite statewide deployment of the refreshed, centralized, web-based FullCourt Enterprise case management system that was scheduled for completion in late 2017. The primary role for these analysts will be conversion cleanup, application implementation, training, and continued support during the transition from the current case management system to the refreshed, centralized, web-based FCE case management system. After the deployment of the four pilot sites, there will be 188 remaining conversions of FullCourt V5 to the centralized FullCourt Enterprise.

Nebraska (\$1,172,023) The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) will use funds to conduct several projects to build off the efforts of prior year awards and improve the quality, completeness and availability of their criminal records. Specifically, the NSP will continue their efforts to: 1) Update the CHRI system 2) Expanding the criminal history audit program 3) Conversion project for manual criminal history records 4) Update the criminal history records base and expansion projects 5) Expand the Concealed and Carry Weapons (CCW) permit project 6) Enhance the AFIS, and 7) Statute Based Coding Project. 1) NSP will continue efforts to update the state's CHRI through a project to ensure that its records are complete, accurate and accessible. The project will ultimately provide greater functionality, use and relevance to the state and other record improvement initiatives such as the PCH rewrite. 2) NSP will use funds to expand the criminal history auditor team created with FY 16 funds by adding two additional auditors. 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 and allow the criminal history records of Nebraska's 93 counties to be audited every 3 - 5 years. 3) NSP will use funds to electronically preserve paper criminal history records stored at the NSP repository. Converting paper records to digital format and importing into the NSP document management system will create an immediate efficiency by eliminating time spent filing and retrieving documents. 4) NSP will use funds to continue the efforts Base and Expansion Criminal History record programs. This program ensures past records (10 - 20 years) are maintained and accessible within the state system 5) NSP will use funds to continue the efforts of the CCW permit programs. The project will expand the efforts created under the FY 16 project and add two additional record technician to assist in processing CCW permits throughout the state. 6) NSP will use funds to enhance their newly implemented AFIS system. The enhancement will improve the state's ability to automate the quality control review of fingerprint submissions. 7) NSP will use funds to implement the change from using NCIC Offense Codes to state statute numbers to identify the specific crimes. This project will include a collaborative effort involving the NSP, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Nebraska Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement (Crime Commission) and local criminal justice agencies including law enforcement, corrections and prosecutors. .

Nevada (\$847,504) The Nevada Department of Public Safety (NDPS) will use funds to conduct two projects: 1) FBI Record Correlation project, and 2) Livescan Replacement project. The FBI

Record Correlation project will use funds to support the state's efforts to become a NFF participant by using current employees in an overtime capacity to review, correct and ensure the quality of their criminal history records. 2) NSP will use funds to install three (3) Livescans throughout the state. One of the Livescans will be a replacement at the Esmeralda County booking facility and the other two will be placed, a part of a pilot project for the courts, in the Elko Justice and Fernley Municipal Courts. The equipment will ensure law enforcement agency and the courts continued ability to electronically submit their criminal arrest fingerprint submissions to the Records Bureau (including federal systems) and receive identification information in a timely manner.

New Hampshire (\$283,958) The New Hampshire Department of Justice will use funds to replace Livescan machines that are at the end of their lifespan. These devices reside in criminal justice agencies throughout the state and are used for capturing criminal bookings and employing individuals the state. The Livescan equipment will be distributed to the following locations: Claremont, Concord, Conway, Derry, Goffstown, Hudson, Londonderry, Merrimack, North Haverhill, Rochester, Seabrook and West Stewartstown.

New Jersey (\$219,799) The State of New Jersey, Department of Law and Public Safety (NJ DLPS) will use funds to acquire nine Livescan machines and replace machines that are at the end of their lifespan as well as make more devices accessible. These devices will reduce the efforts of parole officers throughout the state to capture the fingerprints of parolees who have violated certain restrictions of their parole. The new machines will be placed with local district officers for use as needed.

New York (\$644,912) The New York State, Division of Criminal Justice Services (NY DCJS) will oversee the Adult Offender and Adult Delinquent Record Improvement Project. In this project, the DCJS will use funding to build off of the efforts of the Juvenile Transmission System that they are developing with FY 15 and FY 16 NCHIP funds. Essentially, where those projects focused on the inaccuracies of the criminal history record for juvenile offenders, the FY 17 project will focus on adult populations. As such, the NY DCJS will perform further research and data mining to identify and correct new and past issues with adult records to ensure the records are more accurate and complete. Tasks for this project include: conducting analysis of historical adult 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.

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 six 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 more complete NICS records. 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.

North Dakota (\$117,384) The North Dakota Office of Attorney General (ND OAG) will administer four projects. Specifically, the ND OAG will: 1) Automate submissions of Protective Order (PO) notices from the court to the ND Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI); 2) Automate submissions of PO notices from BCI to the NCIC protection order file; 3) Automation of notification of PO to law enforcement; and 4) Law Enforcement Training. 1) The ND OAG will use funds to implement a system for the Courts to electronically transmit orders prohibiting contact and sexual assault restraining orders to BCI. The anticipated outcome is that the orders will be electronically transferred to BCI and incorporated into BCI's repository of no-contact orders. Inclusion in the repository will empower BCI to ensure that every order that the FBI permits to be sent to NCIC will be available to send. 2) The ND OAG will use funds to automate the submissions of orders prohibiting contact and sexual assault restraining orders from the BCI repository into the NCIC protection order file. As a result, the information will be available to law enforcement nationwide for III checks. 3) The ND OAG will use funds to implement a system for BCI to electronically notify the relevant county sheriff immediately upon receipt of a no-contact order. This includes disorderly conduct restraining orders, sexual assault restraining orders, domestic violence protection orders and orders prohibiting contact. The notification will ensure that local law enforcement is aware of, and able to act upon, conditions outlined in each type of no-contact order. 4) The ND OAG will use funds and partner with the OAG IT/CJIS staff to develop and deliver technical assistance training for the automated PO system to all 53 county sheriffs. The ND OAG will also use funds to hire a project manager specifically to manage the efforts of this project.

Ohio (\$1,916,905) The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) will oversee 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 222,084 records from the FBI in order to provide complete and accurate criminal history record information to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies. 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.

Oklahoma (\$287,134) 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 CHRI. 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 CHRI. Additionally, OSBI will use funds to contract with City of Tulsa Police Department, Kiowa County Sheriff's Office, McClain County Sheriff's Office, Major County

Sheriff's Office, Noble County Sheriff's Office, Rogers County Sheriff's Office and Woods County Sheriff's Office 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.

Oregon (\$311,151) The Oregon State Police (OSP) will use funds to purchase twelve (12) Livescan devices (nine desktop type and three laptop type) to electronically report fingerprint and arrest data (including palm capture and photo capture). The request also includes a printer for each device and 12 months of maintenance coverage.

Pennsylvania (\$1,371,330) The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) will conduct three (3) projects: 1) sub-award funds to the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) to coordinate with Unisys to perform the necessary steps to execute and accomplish the misdemeanor conviction of domestic violence (MCDV) integration project. Unisys will be responsible for modifications to the CHRI, updates to applicable specifications, installation of the updated software to the PSP test environment, integration test on the test environment, support of PSP during acceptance testing and fixes for any defects that PSP documents, deployment to the PSP production environment when PSP approves the deployment, other associated requirements. 2) Subaward funds to the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association to coordinate with DATAWORKS Plus to perform the primary technical requirements associated with updates to each of the LIVESCAN machines. Additionally, funds will support eight regional fingerprint update trainings. Regional training funds would support the travel, lodging, facility costs, and training material costs for the estimated 100 local police officers attending each regionalized training. 3) Expansion of the Central Booking Centers by acquiring two (2) Livescan devices for Elk and Erie County.

Rhode Island (\$121,198) 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 □ 2016 funding requests 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. 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 (\$1,575,000) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will use funds to support 1) the Expungement/Search Dispositions/Scanning project ;2) the NCIC and AFIS Audit/Training project; 3) SLED Law Enforcement Message Switch (LEMS) Disaster Recovery; 4) Livescan Acquisition; and 5) Software Development Personnel. 1) For the 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. 2) For the 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. 3) For the SLED Law Enforcement Message Switch (LEMS) Disaster Recovery project, SLED will establish an active message switch environment with an off-site facility needed to ensure business continuity and disaster recovery protocols in the event of an outage at the SLED Data Center. 4) For the Livescan project, funds will be used to purchase Livescan devices for the Greer PD, Aiken Public Safety, Georgetown County Sheriff's Office, and the York PD. The devices will ensure accurate criminal histories for law enforcement agencies who currently do not have Livescans (it can take up to two weeks for a card to be entered into the criminal history after it is mailed). Additionally, these devices will ensure that prohibiting offenses are readily made available to NICS through III and no delays are caused because of poor prints, remove mail time issues and lack of arrest information by which to attach dispositions. 5) For the Software development project, funds will be used to rewrite the existing disposition data program so that the data received from the courts are reviewed, validated and processed against the South Carolina CCH database as soon as the file is available to SLED. This new process would create real time updates to the South Carolina CHRI database and send real time dispositions (III Digital Signal Processing Transaction) to the III CHRI database. Any errors generated from the SC CHRI update or the III update would be sent directly to the SLED CJIS CCH for research and resubmission. The delay that occurs due to a multi-part batch process would be eliminated and dispositions would be reflected on the CHRI or identified with detailed errors immediately when processed by this real time method.

South Dakota (\$208,640) 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) Livescan purchase project. 1) For the continuation project, DCI will use funds to continue staff services to complete criminal and civil background checks. The DCI will employ two FTEs to be responsible for the increase in background checks completed. South Dakota'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 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. 2) For the Livescan purchase project, DCI will use funds to purchase four Livescan devices to replace the outdated devices at Brule County, Marshall County, Jones County, and Moody County.

Tennessee (\$115,000) The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Programs will transfer funds to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to conduct two projects. TBI will use funds to 1) convert the NCIC Testing to a Web-based System. TBI will replace the current NCIC Testing system with a web-based system that is not dependent upon any software on a workstation. This will allow all users in the state to test on the system based on their NCIC access levels (i.e.: full access, query only access, and MDT access). The system will also automate many of the current functions that have to be done manually. Functions such as manual entry of testing access forms, certificate generation, and emailing

users about pending expiration dates will be automated or allow entry at the user level. 2) TBI will also use funds to provide continuing education for ISD Management for attendance at national conferences, meetings, and events to ensure exposure to the latest technology and best practices for IT Systems.

Utah (\$322,071) The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) will transfer funds to the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) to conduct three (3) projects: 1) Disposition Research & Training of Local Law Enforcement/Court Personnel; 2) Enhance the batch application for uploading dispositions to the FBI; and 3) Programming to enhance the completeness and accuracy of the Utah Criminal History (UCH) and other systems post-Oracle migration. 1) Utah DPS will use funds to improve public safety in the state by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of CHRI. 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 2016 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. 2) Utah DPS will use funds to develop an enhancement to the Criminal History system that will allow researchers to query the failed submission records, review the cause for submission failure and then allow the researcher to update Criminal History to correct the record. Once corrected, the batch application will be able to detect that the record has been modified and will attempt a re-submission of the record. 3) Utah DPS will use funds to migrate from their Informix database to a new Oracle database. This has been a major project that all of the programming resources have been dedicated to. This has resulted in a large backlog of programming enhancements and fixes for the Criminal History system as well as all the other systems at DPS. DPS as a department has met and prioritized projects/enhancements/fixes that developers will begin working on now that the Oracle conversion is winding down. There are some enhancements/fixes to Criminal History that have been prioritized, but there are many other enhancements/fixes that did not get prioritized at the Department level but are critical to Criminal History processing within BCI.

Virginia (\$227,214) The Virginia State Police (VSP) will use funds to conduct two projects: 1) JAVA Computerized Criminal History (JCCH) System Business Analyst (BA), and 2) Firearms Transaction Center: Nonresident Concealed Handgun Permit Issuance Assistance. 1) VSP will use funds to maintain the services of the JCCH business analyst. The BA will be responsible for the oversight, operations, and requirements of the JCCH. Responsibilities include remaining up to date of state and federal legislation and regulations, and drafting system enhancements in response to new legislation and regulations. The BA will have a thorough understanding of the arrest, disposition, and other automated processes and ensures the effective and accurate functionality of the system. The responsibility is critical to ensuring that arrest and disposition information is applied accurately to the criminal record and that data is accurately transmitted to NICS and other federal and law enforcement databases. Additionally, the BA will work closely with the courts to provide guidance on disposition reporting and with the Supreme Court of Virginia to ensure that dispositions being transmitted through the case management system are in compliance with the law. 2) VSP will use funds to hire a full time Senior Program Support Technician to perform duties and responsibilities associated with the lawful possession of firearms and the issuance of nonresident concealed handgun permits, with emphasis on analyzing criminal history records and subsequent research in compliance with state and federal firearms-related laws. The employee will share determinations of ineligibility with the FBI/NICS personnel as appropriate or directly enter records of disqualification into the NICS Index. The work will consist of locating and examining documents, verbal and teletype communication, and the determination as to whether or not specific information conforms to existing legal provisions relative to lawful firearm possession.

Washington (\$741,964) The Washington State Patrol (WSP) will support five (5) projects: 1) Researching Missing Dispositions, 2) CHRI Auditor, 3) Pierce County Disposition Database Enhancement 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 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 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). 3) WSP will pass through funds to Pierce County to hire an engineer to reconfigure the case management system (LINX) and enhance its ability to handle a PCN number to allow for multiple PCN numbers per record. This will result in easier and more reliable entry of multiple PCN numbers under a single cause number in Superior Court Management Information System/Judicial Information System (SCOMIS/JIS), thereby enhancing transmission of disposition information to WASIS. The association of PCNs from subsequent arrests to the underlying cause number will allow the information to be entered into SCOMIS and thereby provided to WASIS more quickly and completely. 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 ten 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 (\$859,140) 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) and the West Virginia State Police. DCJS will support the WV 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 use of CHRI 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 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. The WVSP

will use funds to continue the efforts of the personnel to enter disposition data into the state criminal history system as well as provide support for equipment acquisition.