

# Summary of 2018 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 Index  
**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  
**XML** - Extensible Markup Language

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

**Alabama** (\$2,980,180) The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) will use funds for five projects: 1) Automate the domestic violence dispositions process. ALEA will develop an Extract Transform Load (ETL) process that will take the data that is provided by Alabama Administrative Office of Courts and put it in a data repository and standardize the database schema. An automated process will be developed for the data to be sent to the state Criminal Justice Information system which will submit the data to the national system. Additionally, a user interface will be developed for staff to validate and update the records in the criminal history system. 2) Automate the manual process for records to be made available to the state's CCH system and the FBI's national systems. Funds will be used to: identify an automated tool that will integrate with the existing work flow and the CCH system; interface the validation solution with the current CCH system; deploy and test the validation tool application; and, provide training and dissemination of the application. 3) Convert hardcopy disposition forms to electronic records within the state CCH. ALEA will hire three fingerprint classifiers to convert to electronic format old hard copy master fingerprint cards and new hard copy arrest fingerprint cards that are being sent to ALEA by agencies that do not have Livescan devices. 4) Reduce the backlog of fingerprint-based arrest records. ALEA will use funds to: identify an automated tool that will integrate with the existing work flow and the CCH system; interface the fingerprint-based arrest records solution with the current CCH system; deploy and test the fingerprint-based arrest records solution; and, provide training and dissemination of the application. 5) Develop a Criminal History Information Quality Assurance Program (QAP) that focuses on identifying gaps in record reporting and availability. Funds will be used to develop a long-range record improvement plan to make more records available to the state and the FBI's national systems. SEARCH will provide technical assistance in developing the QAP which includes hiring three

regional QAP coordinators to serve the northern, middle, and southern portions of the state and a program manager to oversee implementation of the QAP format. 6) AFIS Upgrade. Funds will also be used to upgrade Alabama's AFIS with NGI capability for processing better fingerprint data and providing for a faster verification and validation process. Ten Livescan devices will be purchased and installed as part of the AFIS upgrade project.

**Alaska** (\$841,894) The Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use funds to: 1) digitize paper criminal history records to improve the accuracy and availability of records for information requests. Currently, the majority of Alaska's criminal history records are physical and often cannot be provided within the three day holding period before a firearm transaction proceeds. As a result, there is a significant gap in accessing reported information and creates an opportunity for a lapse in a person's ability to legally acquire a firearm. DPS will use contactor services to digitize the paper criminal history records that they hold. DPS will continue to use the image archive system previously developed to store and integrate the digital images of all of the paper archives with other needed systems. 2) DPS will sub-award funds to the Alaska Court System (ACS) to fund three positions to undertake project tasks to transition from a paper-based processing disposition system for felony, domestic violence misdemeanor and criminal competency cases to an electronic records system as well as travel costs to provide critical technical assistance and training to support the ACS projects. Additionally, ACS will use funds for two staff members to attend two conferences that will provide critical technical assistance and training to support the ACS projects to create and automate electronic records needed in the NICS. ACS will use funds to purchase 100 Thin Client computers for statewide deployment to replace aging technology and ensure that criminal disposition date is more reliable and more readily accessible.

**Arizona** (\$1,554,366) The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) will use funds to address CHRI in addition to providing administrative oversight for the following projects: 1) The Maricopa County Attorney's Office will use four full-time employees to resolve new dispositions that occur during the project period and also offer overtime to eligible staff members to resolve 5,000 backlogged dispositions per month. 2) The Chandler Police Department (PD) will complete a Records Information conversion project to convert to digital format approximately 1,800,000 paper documents for the years 1968 – 2001 to ensure they are readily available for background checks. 3) The El Mirage PD will review historical documents to determine if the records have been properly processed, and scan the historical documents into the existing electronic records management system. 4) The Pinal County Attorney's Office (PCAO) will reduce the backlog of missing dispositions for Pinal County cases within the state's record repository. The project includes funding for three full-time contract employees who will work to resolve criminal case disposition backlogs; 5) The AZ DPS will research the pending Maricopa County Superior Court cases for which the Clerk of the Court had never received a final disposition plus any additional cases supplied by any AZ court or identified by DPS personnel during the grant period. 6) The AZ DPS will also use funds to research the pending County Superior Court cases for which the Clerk of the Court had never received a final disposition plus any additional cases supplied by any AZ court or identified by DPS personnel during the grant period. 7) The Pinal County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) will provide overtime to eligible staff members to scan and perform quality control on approximately 600 boxes of arrest bookings used for court disposition records. 8) The Sahuarita PD will purchase the NIBRS module for

their current computer aided dispatch system to ensure they are compatible with all federal systems to assist with the identification of MCDV incidents and final dispositions. 9) The Apache Junction PD will digitize department records from 1981-2002 from microfilm to a searchable pdf digital file to improve the reporting of dispositions. 10) The La Paz County Sheriff's Office (LPCSO) will implement a training program followed by a scheduled work program to eliminate the backlog and reduce future errors by at least 90%. LPCSO will offer overtime to review and correct the backlog of dispositions. 11) The Navajo County Justice Courts (NCJC) will reduce the backlog of missing dispositions which in turn will increase the criminal dispositions available to state and federal agencies. NCJC will offer overtime to review and correct the backlog of dispositions. 12) The Coconino County Attorney's Office (CCAO) will hire a full-time Disposition Reporting Specialist for a period of 24 months to: reduce the backlog of missing dispositions; implement improved criminal history information capture procedures; capture complete data on MCDV; and establish information quality controls.

**Arkansas** (\$500,000) The Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) plans to reduce the State's disposition backlog by locating missing dispositions and entering them into the state criminal history repository, then transferring the disposition information to NCIC for inclusion in the National file. Criminal justice agencies are required by Arkansas law to report arrest and disposition information in a timely manner as recommended by ACIC. There are often breakdowns at different levels that result in incomplete criminal history records. ACIC uses several different techniques to obtain dispositions including a variety of manual record retrieval and data entry procedures, as well as electronic retrieval. Searching out missing dispositions in court records and reducing the backlog of data entry of disposition data is a top priority of ACIC. Funds will be used to hire a vendor to visit circuit and district courts throughout the state to evaluate and collect disposition information. The vendor will be tasked with hiring staff to accurately document and assess criminal history record information. The vendor will be accredited under CJIS security standards allowing them to review and locate criminal history records. ACIC will research all dispositions that are open or missing information and judgments. A list of missing and incomplete dispositions will be sent to the vendor. The contracted staff will travel the state visiting circuit and district courts comprehensively evaluating and collecting dispositions. The repository will receive all the information collected by the contracted staff. ACIC employees will verify and enter the dispositions and updated information, ensuring that the most complete and accurate criminal history information is shared at the state and national level.

**California** (\$2,323,042) The California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) will administer and manage four projects to continue the state's efforts to improve the collection, processing, reporting, archival, and storage of disposition information which includes: 1) Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS) upgrade: In order to comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) guidelines for the exchange of biometric information between various federal, state, local, tribal, and international systems, the CA DOJ, in conjunction with the FBI, will enhance its current EBTS communication to the FBI in order to become EBTS 10.0.8 compliant. As a result of this enhancement, the CA DOJ will be able to use the FBI's criminal justice and noncriminal justice Rap Back services. 2) Livescan Processing modernization: Through a series of interviews, documentation reviews, and observations the CA DOJ will develop a more in-depth understanding of how well the CA DOJ is achieving mandates

through business policies, practices, and procedures as well as how existing “systems” are helping to achieve those business needs. The operational assessment will also seek to better understand, from an arrest reporting agency perspective, the ease of submitting arrest and fingerprint information to the CA DOJ and the quality of information CA DOJ sends back. 3) Automated Archive System (AAS) refresh: The CA DOJ will refresh the aging AAS software and hardware at risk of failure with newer technology to allow CA DOJ and local law enforcement agencies to access criminal justice information more efficiently. Once fully operational, the CA DOJ will also expand upon the usage of this service offering to other reporting agencies such as courts, prosecuting agencies, and law enforcement that may not have been aware of these services. 4) JCC Disposition Reporting: the Judicial Council of California (JCC), through the CA DOJ, will conduct the following activities: background research to identify up to three court locations that will implement Livescan hardware on-site in order to process cite and release cases that were not booked in a jail facility; create a report that describes the Livescan pilot test research plan, identify steps towards implementation, and recommend necessary processes; continue to act as a liaison between CA DOJ and the courts to improve mental health reporting for the purpose of firearm prohibition; support the CA Master Charge Code Table project by attending meetings and conducting background research and providing general support to the assigned project attorney and business system analyst; and maintain of the Data Dashboards created with previous NCHIP funds.

**Colorado** (\$351,443) The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice will subgrant funds to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Colorado District Attorneys’ Council (CDAC), in which 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 (CCIC) and the NCIC which are missing arrest data. One full time employee will match disposition and arrest records to maintain a successful felony record match rate and improve on the current misdemeanor match rate by processing a minimum of 200 records per month. The project will address the mismatched records for the misdemeanor and felony records in which an error is preventing the disposition record to transfer electronically to the CHRI. This project will allow CBI to continue its progress in increasing the disposition matching rate on criminal history records, and correct and update incomplete criminal history records in the CCIC/NCIC databases. CDAC will also use funds to pilot a “Municipal Court Data Gathering” project which will create a system that can extract and store municipal case data, and make this data available to municipal prosecutors and judges, district attorney prosecutors, and the CBI. CDAC will pilot a project that will create a system that can extract and store municipal case data, and make this data available to municipal prosecutors and judges, District Attorney Prosecutors, and the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. Currently, there is no central repository or standard practice for the storage, reporting, or release of records generated by the state’s 215 municipal courts. CDAC plans to create a storage system, then implement it in two large municipalities (population 150,000+), two medium municipalities (approximately 50,000-150,000 population), and two small municipalities (under 50,000 population). Funds will be used to hire contract programmers to work with CDAC staff in building the system.

**Connecticut** (\$3,342,734) The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) will subgrant funds for two projects to the Connecticut Judicial Branch (JB) and the Department of

Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP). 1) Bench Warrants & Pre-Trial Orders project: The JB will hire consultants to assist with reprogramming the criminal court computer system (Criminal System) and the computer systems that are used to create and disseminate information electronically for bench warrants and protection orders. The reprogramming will increase the number of court records submitted to NICS and improve the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of records in the National Protection Order File and other criminal justice systems. Funds will be used to support programming of the criminal court computer system and the court warrants system, and for records analysts to enter and audit court data in the state and federal systems while the computer programming is underway. The JB developed the disposition module for the Criminal System in all criminal courts throughout the state with assistance from NCHIP 2014. The Criminal System disposition module is a modern, intranet based system that presently enables a clerk to promptly record accurate and expanded disposition information in a criminal case in any court throughout the state. This project includes the design, development, and implementation of a second module for the system that will enable court clerks to process arrest records in the Criminal System, thereby establishing the new Criminal System as the original source for arrest and disposition records in the criminal courts. 2) CCH and AFIS Replacement: The DESPP will use funds to continue to support its CCH and AFIS replacement projects with resources dedicated to the testing, interface development, staff training, project management, database conversion, 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. DESPP's FY17 NCHIP award resulted in the development and approval of a plan delivering an integrated Automatic Biometric Identification System (ABIS) and CCH solution through a single vendor cloud hosted platform. Activities for the FY18 project include: replacing CT's criminal history system; clearing suspended and paper records; upgrading the out-of-date mission critical AFIS to meet all NGI capabilities; developing applicant front-end system for all applicant flows; outsourcing fingerprinting solution that meets all CHRI applicant needs; and developing the payment processing system.

**Delaware** (\$121,750) The Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security will subgrant funds to the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification to enhance its Law Enforcement Information Sharing Service (LEISS), a client-server-based police system comprised of two primary components: complaints/incidents and warrants/arrests. LEISS requires a better way to capture data relating to misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence, crimes against the elderly, mental health related protection orders, as well as the use of weapons incidents. Other enhancements will be made to LEISS involving changes in reporting crime records that are transmitted to both NICS and the III. A critical enhancement for this initiative will be the inclusion of mug shots. When an officer is preparing a warrant request or arrest on an individual, they will be able to confirm the person's identity via the mugshot photo. These upgrades will help with the accurate and timely reporting of criminal history information to local law enforcement and other partner agencies. Funds will be used to enhance LEISS to ensure Delaware stays compliant with crime incident reporting and provides accurate and timely criminal submissions to the FBI. A project leader will work with the conversions so new criminal charges and module enhancements do not create duplicate charges and errors and/or reporting errors. A contractor will develop adhoc reports to determine if problem areas can be identified. LEISS will be modified based on the information gathered from the adhoc reports. Contractual

staff will research problem records and make the necessary corrections before appending the correct changes to the criminal history database. Tasks will include program review and analysis, data review and audit, program modification and development, as well as program testing and review.

**District of Columbia** (\$180,000) The DC Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) will conduct two projects focused on improving the reporting and quality of submissions to the III by enhancing the capabilities of the system reporting this data. In 2016, the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) conducted a Federal Reporting Audit which focused on the record types and mechanisms by which information was shared with NICS/NCIC/III. The audit revealed that while the District submitted dispositions to III, it did so manually through the R84 Green Card system and only for those cases prosecuted by the US Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO). This manual process created numerous opportunities for improper transcription as well as delays since the R84 Green Cards are submitted in bulk to III. Additionally, the audit found that dispositions obtained by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and USAO, were not being transmitted to III. Overall, 353,770 of the 843,864 DC arrests in III, have no accompanying disposition. In an effort to close this gap and increase the number and accuracy of records submitted to the III, all affected agencies believed that leveraging existing data feeds to automate the movement of information from the courts and prosecutors via CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) to MPD for submission to III would best accomplish the task. Specifically, MPD will leverage the DC Superior Court data feed, which includes disposition information along with USAO and OAG data feeds, which contain no paper decisions, to populate MPD's CCH via JUSTIS. MPD's CCH system will then be programmed to automatically submit all dispositions and no-paper decisions to the FBI's III.

**Florida** (\$1,495,386) The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) will use funds to purchase and deploy to pilot court sites, rapid identification (two-finger reader) devices and Livescan equipment to verify the defendant's identity through rapid ID at different stages of the trial process and the digital capture of fingerprints through a Livescan device at the time a guilty judgment is entered. Currently, in Florida, fingerprinting does not occur until a judgment of guilty is entered for a felony or misdemeanor petit theft or prostitution offense. At such time, a sheriff's deputy obtains a 10-print fingerprint ink and roll from the defendant on a paper fingerprint card in open court and in the presence of the presiding judge. The fingerprints are affixed to the written judgment and the judge signs below the fingerprints indicating that the fingerprints were taken in his/her presence in open court. The manually-signed paper judgment is provided to the clerk of court. The clerk of court disseminates a scanned image of the fingerprints to FDLE and sends certified paper copies of the judgment to the Department of Corrections. As illustrated, manual fingerprinting imposes a greater administrative burden on all parties involved versus digital fingerprinting. This project will address this issue. Additionally, the FDLE will use funds to update the current disposition matching business rules, develop, test and implement the new schema. Currently, Florida has arrest records without disposition data associated due to the current file submission format's inability to accurately match some records with current data elements. Unmatched records continue to be manually researched and updated which can result in decision making delays for various stakeholder groups. These delays can cause a firearm to potentially be released to a person who is ineligible to receive it among other issues. This project will implement NIEM XML formatted information on incoming data that

will be used to close the gap in being able to match that information with data already stored within the repository.

**Guam** (\$803,462) The Judiciary of Guam (Judiciary) will use funds to conduct two activities: 1) Backlog of Court Disposition and Criminal History Records. The Judiciary has a large volume of un-entered cases going back several decades, and 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 perform this vital task of inputting backlogged case files entered into the CMS. 2) Updating Guam Police Department RMS database with State Identification Numbers (SID), FBI numbers and firearm registration data 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 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. Currently, the Judiciary is having to manually input and verify the records. Under the automation of manual court records project, the Judiciary will develop automation software that will extract data automatically, redact confidential case information, and navigate through the case management system which can improve overall case management. Court business processes will also be automated in ways that can make the court more efficient, shorten the processing times for court filings and case dispositions, reduce the number of court staff needed to process court filings, manage cases, implement records retention, and respond to records requests. The automation will flag questionable documents and route for clerk review.

**Hawaii** (\$401,719) The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) will use funds to upgrade and modify the existing systems the state oversees and maintains to support the Hawaii Integrated Justice Information Sharing (HIJIS) Program. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance for HIJIS Program participating agencies to modify their existing systems to meet data exchange specifications. Contractor services will be required to provide the resources to enable HIJIS partner agencies to implement the necessary modifications and enhancements to participate in the HIJIS Program. Participating agencies will also be required to develop interfaces between their systems and the HIJIS broker to transport information in accordance with the GRA Web Services-Service Interaction Profile (WS-SIP). These requirements will require modifications to applications as well as to network infrastructure such as the procurement, installation, setup and maintenance of servers, and the development of web service code. Contractor services will be required to provide the resources to enable HIJIS partner agencies to implement the necessary modifications and enhancements to participate in HIJIS. HCJDC will also use funds to procure the services of a contractor experienced in researching Hawaii Judiciary court records for charge dispositions. Tasks for the contractor will include researching court dispositions and entering disposition information into CJIS-Hawaii. HCJDC will generate lists of charges with delinquent dispositions and their court case number, then provide this information to the contractor to guide their research. It is planned that the initial focus of the research will be directed toward felony and misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence charges as they have a direct impact on determining a person's eligibility for purchasing or possessing a firearm. Once the contractor has completed researching a list of charges, the DIS staff will review the results and enter the disposition information into the State's criminal history

repository. This project will significantly improve the accuracy and completeness of data in CJIS-Hawaii.

**Indiana** (\$1,279,408) The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute will transfer funds to the Indiana State Police (ISP) to improve and enhance the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of arrest and fingerprint information captured by the state's AFIS. Improving the completeness and accuracy of these records will improve the number and completeness of records in the state's CHRI System and the FBI's national systems. Funds will be used by ISP to upgrade the state's AFIS. The upgrade will be conducted in three phases. Phase I will include updating backend servers, storage, and licensing. Funding will cover the costs for matching servers, SAN storage and hardware, and expanding database and software licenses. Phase II activities include enhancing the data fields being sent and received on the ten-print submissions so future searches will be able to be included in the FBI Rap Back process. This solution will help to keep the NGI system and the state AFIS system in sync to ensure all records in both systems are updated appropriately. Phase III activities involve the development of Rap Back services. This will allow Indiana to report to the proper authority, in real time, those individuals that are detained for criminal charges in other jurisdictions due to the fact these individuals are currently holding positions involving law enforcement, education, or care of children and the elderly.

**Kansas** (\$716,746) 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 Date Entry project, KGO will build on past funding to support disposition data entry. Specifically, sub-awarding funds to The Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to continue the efforts of the eight personnel from prior year efforts and add eight additional 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. Currently, there is a backlog of 73,721 paper dispositions that are stored electronically waiting to be entered, 191,045 errant electronic dispositions that are pending review, and 428,995 historical records that require automation. The requested positions will each be expected to enter 1,000 dispositions per month for a total of 192,000 over the 12 month period, thereby providing additional information to NICS for firearm purchases, to courts for presentence investigations, and for pre-employment/licensing decisions. The KBI will also use funds to send one additional member of its staff to the Compact Council and SEARCH meetings. These meeting will allow for KBI to partner with other criminal history record custodians, end-users, and policymakers to regulate and facilitate the sharing of complete, accurate, and timely criminal history record information to noncriminal justice users to enhance public safety. Additionally, participation would provide resources and discussion with other states, federal-level partners and organizations on methods to ensure that Kansas criminal history records are accurate and up-to-date.

**Louisiana** (\$1,483,807) 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. 1) LSC will use funds to collect criminal disposition data from the Louisiana District Courts for the reporting of those dispositions to the Louisiana State Police's CCH repository and the FBI's NICS so that criminal justice agencies have complete, accurate, and timely information to combat terrorism, and ensure public safety and justice. Funds will be used to implement a modern case management system in several Louisiana District Courts to automate the task performed by the minute clerks of manually updating disposition information to criminal history records and to create a data exchange between the District Attorney and Clerks of Court in four parishes to provide defendant and arrest information at the time of filing a bill of indictment. This will allow a court to capture the critical data elements such as defendant demographic information and arrest information so that when the disposition is reported to CMIS, the record can be provided to NICS and the CCH. 2) LDAA will use funds to implement a standard set of charge, event and disposition codes by modifying case management systems at local district attorney offices. Funds will be used to secure two positions: an IT project manager and a technical programmer. The IT project manager will be responsible for managing the project and meeting with individual District Attorney Offices to collect and compile an index of all charge, court event and disposition codes used by them, as well as, training staff and assisting with mapping local codes to state equivalent codes. After this data is compiled, the technical programmer will be responsible for analyzing and normalizing these codes by programming any data translation required to build a common set of court and disposition codes to be used by all districts.

**Maine** (\$1,460,169) The Maine Department of Public Safety (MDPS), Maine State Police (MSP), State Bureau of Identification (SBI) will use funds for four projects: 1) AFIS Support: 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 was outdated and failing. Prior NCHIP funds in FY2015 and FY2017 were used towards the initiation of the AFIS project. The SBI has negotiated with the current vendor on a 10-year payment plan for a new NGI-compatible, NCIC compatible AFIS. Funds will assist Maine in the purchase of the AFIS by funding the next payment of the plan. The new AFIS is currently in place and "live." 2) Livescan Replacement: Currently, there are many outdated and failing Livescans located across the state that need to be replaced. The SBI will use funds to replace five Livescans at identified locations. The locations are the five highest priority Livescans that need to be replaced based on average fingerprints submissions each year plus the geographical location of the devices. The identified locations are: Portland, Rockland, Bangor, Caribou, and Auburn. The upgrade in Livescans across the state will ensure a more efficient and effective processing of fingerprint and information on the state and federal level, including qualifying records submitted to the NICS. 3) Converting Criminal History Records to Electronic Format: SBI will convert all old files from paper to an easy-to-use electronic format through a two-prong approach: A "day-forward" approach will be placing scanning devices at the desks of all SBI staff to scan all relevant paperwork they may handle during the day. SBI staff will research the file and determine if the subject already exists electronically. If the subject does exist, the file will be scanned and be connected electronically to the new electronic file; Overtime hours to complete the bulk of scanning and connecting of existing backlogged files is the 2nd approach. Before scanning, the SBI staff will complete quality checking of the file for completeness and either starting a new

file or attaching it to an existing file. 4) Correcting Court Records: The Maine Judicial Branch (MJB) will use funds to conduct individual file research, and to correct criminal court records that the Courts sent to SBI, but were rejected by SBI as the files did not meet the standards for records submission as established by the FBI. Due to the number of cases and the number of persons handling data entry, errors occur on the files which then get rejected by SBI and sent back to the court which are now backlogged. The current electronic system is old with limitations, so an individual must review each of the records to review and correct the errors. Once corrected, the record can be forwarded to SBI for further reporting to federal systems.

**Maryland** (\$666,982) The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) will conduct two projects: 1) Under the software and hardware upgrade project, the MD DPSCS will be upgrading all current desktop/laptop/tablet hardware with the Windows 10 Enterprise operating system to provide enhanced security features and data protection to the entire network. The upgrades will be done as part of a hardware refresh for end of life equipment, and reimaging of newer equipment. The Operating System upgrade will allow MD DPSCS to implement the targeted identity protection, credential cache protection and storage protection features provided by Windows 10 Enterprise. The Device Guard features help block executable and script based malware, an added protection to work with our current anti-virus software. BitLocker will provide the ability to auto encrypt corporate apps, data, email and website content, providing additional protection to PII. Secure Boot allows staff to run only applications that are signed and trusted (preventing malicious programs from being installed via a thumb drive or microSD port) protecting equipment from external threats. Additionally, security updates and patches will be delivered continuously, rather than on specific days, while still being managed, providing a higher level of security to the network that houses the state criminal history repository. MD DPSCS will also configure new server hardware to be integrated with more and faster processors and network interface cards to improve processing and network speeds. The server hardware will be deployed in a virtual machine (VM) cluster to provide system redundancy and high availability. 2) Under the expungement project, the MD DPSCS will implement a new Expungement Tracking System (ETS) that will process court orders electronically through the Maryland Electronic Courts (MDEC) system. With the information provided by the court order and other sources, the ETS will send an Expungement Request to the Transaction Controller (TC). The TC serves as a hub for all messages. The message is sent via MQ Messenger to search the Offender Case Management System (OCMS), CCH Systems, MD Sex Offender Registry (MOSOR), and MAFIS databases that send the updated information to NICS. This project improves the quality and accuracy of criminal history record checks for criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

**Massachusetts** (\$934,770) The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (MA EOPSS) will conduct one project: MA AFIS and OneIII the Store and Forward Synchronization Project. Under this project, the MA EOPSS will use funds to make enhancements to the AFIS and messaging inquiry systems for the state. Currently, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts maintains fingerprint supported criminal history information in two databases: 1) the AFIS and 2) the Store and Forward file. The AFIS database supports the fingerprint processing and the Store and Forward database supports III messaging and external queries. After the AFIS has completed processing a record, it forwards the record to the Store and Forward database. Currently, only criminal fingerprint records are retained in the Store and

Forward database. EOPSS is in the process of rewriting the Store and Forward database. The new system is called OneIII. OneIII will support the retention of all fingerprint types including all standard FBI Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification (EBTS) transactions such as Applicant and Deceased. In addition to the FBI EBTS transactions, OneIII will also include new state only transactions including DNA On File and Sex Offender Registration (SOR). In order to ensure the dissemination of accurate and up to date criminal history records both in state and out of state, synchronization of AFIS and OneIII records is required. In order to conduct the synchronization between the two systems, a number of modifications to AFIS will be required to be developed, tested and implemented.

**Michigan** (\$1,515,873) 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 is requesting funds for several positions within the Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC) and the MSP Biometrics and Identification Division (BID). The criminal history records (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 researching open cases associated with concealed pistol license applicants. A booking systems analyst will work with vendors and agencies throughout the state to establish and implement minimum standards, ensuring complete and accurate arrest data. Two fingerprint technicians will work to reduce daily backlogs and improve accuracy and quality of criminal justice information system information. To assist with open case and pending record reduction, funds will provide overtime for CJIC CHR and BID staff to work on essential projects including open case data submitted by local agencies, manual dispositions received from courts, and researching fingerprint cards and missing arrest data. Two firearms records technicians will work to ensure the proper reporting of persons prohibited from possessing firearms for mental health reasons to the NICS Indices. Significant technological improvements will be made possible through grant funding. Additional improvements are planned for the Michigan prosecutor interface to CHR through the establishment of a centralized prosecutor case management system. Enhancements will transition prosecutors' offices to a paperless environment and ensure consistency of captured data. Funding will also be used to purchase 15 Livescan devices to assist agencies that either do not own a functioning Livescan system, or whose system is using outdated and unsupported platforms.

**Minnesota** (\$2,331,948) The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS), Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will use funds for two projects: 1) Criminal History System (CHS) Enhancements: Minnesota recently deployed the new CHS replacement system. 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 III information through the CHS user interface. With 2017 NCHIP funds, the DPS added three more features to the CCH: 1) Court Case Notifications; 2) eCharging; and 3) further III Query integration. For 2018 NCHIP funds, the DPS intends to continue to improve information available to agencies with 5 new enhancements to the CHS, which includes: 1) Additional Court Notifications to receive electronic information in real-time, have additional agencies receiving data electronically from the courts, and create a single integration for retrieving additional court information; 2) Operations and Maintenance to provide support, maintain, and fixes as needed to BCA for the new CHS; 3) MarkLogic Software Licensing and Maintenance will enable BCA to maintain

adequate development, test, production, and disaster recovery environments for the new CHS; 4) Storage Area Network Expansion for additional storage for its NetApp SAN for the continued growth of fingerprint submissions; and 5) Virtual Tape Library (VTL) Replacement to replace the current outdated and end of life VTL. 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. 2) Livescan Replacement project: BCA will replace 14 Livescan devices which are aged and 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 their 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. In 2015, the BCA received NCHIP funds to replace 28 Livescans; in 2016 received NCHIP funds to replace an additional 32 Livescans; and then in 2017 received NCHIP funds to replace another 21 Livescans. 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 two Livescan machines with state matching funds for a total of 16 replacement Livescans.

**Mississippi** (\$1,308,382) 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 funds toward achieving the following goals & objectives: 1) purchasing ASA firewalls to better manage the support and security of the Mississippi Criminal Information Center (MCIC) network, and 2) upgrading the existing state AFIS that has not been upgraded since its implementation in 2008. 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. The state AFIS is at the core of information stored at MCIC where records are maintained for more than 300,000 criminals and millions of arrest records are kept. The AFIS ensures that among other things: a) each individual has a single identity, regardless of name, date-of-birth, license number, social security number, etc. provided at each arrest or recorded incident; b) the MCIC provides a comprehensive rap sheet of criminal activity by linking all arrest to the single fingerprint identity; and c) links into the federal FBI system for recording and searching national arrest records.

**Missouri** (\$903,500) The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) will administer and conduct a project in collaboration with their partner agency, the Office of the State Courts Administration (OSCA), and will develop case management processes for the new case management system for associate and circuit level criminal cases. OSCA will use funds to continue to support the replacement of the aging Justice Information Services (JIS) with the new case management system (Show-me Courts) currently being implemented. The project will continue on improving the staff and processes through local criminal records audits and disposition cleanup efforts; and focus on automated methods for addressing the criminal reporting problems from partner agencies to the Criminal Records Repository. The development to the case management processes includes: 1) enhancing the initiation and disposition functionality to include associate misdemeanor and felony charges; 2) post-disposition activities such as tracking of probation and

special programs as conditions of probation and community services; and 3) analysis, design and development for circuit misdemeanor and felony functionality. OSCA currently has an automated process to report criminal history data to the MSHP on all felony and selected misdemeanor charges through JIS. In April of 2014, the Missouri Court Automation Committee authorized OSCA to begin programming a replacement case management system to be known as Show-Me Courts. In order to continue the indispensable criminal history interface between the courts, prosecutors and law enforcement, upon which many state and federal agencies have come to rely and benefit, it must be included and programmed for the Show-Me Courts system. These modifications will allow for more efficient and sustainable interfaces with other systems using modern technologies. The current design for case entry and disposition functionalities in Show-Me Courts allows for processing of traffic and ordinance charges. The functionalities will need to be evaluated by business process for misdemeanor and felony case types to determine the level of effort to either create a new process for these types of cases or to enhance existing functionalities to allow for these types of cases to be processed and reported to MSHP. The up-front validation will catch reporting errors that were previously identified in an error log to increase federal criminal history reporting requirements to MSHP. As part of sentencing, offenders can be put on probation, sent to the Department of Corrections (DOC) long term or for 120 day shock incarceration, given community service, or be required to complete special programs based on the nature of the crime. Show-Me Courts will need to be developed to process all these post disposition activities. It will also need to accurately process all probation revocation activities and completion of Suspended Imposition of Sentences.

**Montana** (\$1,103,940) The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) will sub-award funds to the Montana Department of Justice (MTDOJ) and the Montana Office of Court Administration (MTOCA) for two separate but related projects: 1) Missing disposition project, MBCC will partner with MTDOJ to conduct several tasks: researching and obtaining missing paper-based dispositions; obtaining fingerprint cards for arrest events for which MTDOJ has the paper dispositions; obtaining fingerprint cards for arrest events and dispositions for which MTDOJ has only correctional fingerprint transactions; continuing research and processing of fingerprint cards to claim ownership of MT criminal records which are currently owned by the FBI (Correlation Project); developing on-line training about operation of Livescans and about reading and understanding rap sheets; developing and delivering onsite training developing on-line training courses about the legal requirements for submission of arrest fingerprints and court disposition, about operation of Livescans, legal requirements for submission of fingerprints and dispositions, and criminal justice information system security; and obtaining and deploying 11 Livescans for the remaining counties in MT which do not have this technology for timely submission of fingerprints for arrest events. 2) FullCourt Rapid Deployment Phase II project, MBCC will partner with the MTOCA to build off of the efforts from their FY14 award. MTOCA will work with their vendor, Justice Systems, Incorporated and collaboratively with the Clerks of the District Court Automation and the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction Automation committees in developing, configuring, and modifying the FullCourt Enterprise case management system to meet the statewide needs of Montana's trial courts. The expansion in this year's project will have the MTOCA taking advantage of the aforementioned momentum of the four initial pilots by continuing to fund the additional modified FTE Court Business Analysts to facilitate an expedited statewide deployment of FullCourt Enterprise.

**Nebraska** (\$577,259) The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) will conduct several projects to continue to build off of the efforts of prior year awards and improve the quality, completeness and availability of their criminal records. 1) Criminal History Record Systems Upgrade: This project will focus on improving the timeliness of the reports directly affecting the ability of NSP staff to increase completeness and accuracy of the criminal history records at the Repository. Additionally, the state will maintain its Patrol Criminal History (PCH) system and ongoing compatibility with other state systems, as well as the federal systems, such as the III, the NCIC, and the NICS Indices. 2) Update CH Records Base and Expansion Project: The Base Project began with 67,417 State Identification (SID) files with an invalid DCN. As of December 31, 2017, there are 24,411 records remaining to be worked. The Expansion Project focuses on cases without dispositions between 2000 and 2014. This timeframe was targeted because JUSTICE (court case management system) was being used in all Nebraska counties by the year 2000 and arrests newer than 2014 may still be in the court process. There are 16,040 felony, 1,575 non-felony drug, and 2,868 non-felony assault charges identified as of December 2017 in the Expansion Project. 3) Concealed and Carry Weapons (CCW) Permit Criminal History Record Project: The NSP is the only CCW Permit issuing agency in Nebraska. When processing the CCW permit applications, a criminal history background check is conducted to determine eligibility. Applicant information verification and background checks are conducted through federal, state, county courts and local law enforcement records. Additionally, the NICS Indices, NCIC, III, and mental health records are researched for possible disqualifiers. If a disqualifier is discovered, the permit is denied. 4) CH Audit Process: The criminal history auditing process identifies discrepancies in records, fingerprinting, and disposition information maintained by the submitting agencies and the central repository. Funds will be used to continue efforts by auditing team to travel to agencies across the state to review records, train staff and update records in the state system as necessary.

**Nevada** (\$693,073) The Nevada Department of Public Safety (NDPS) will use funds the Nevada Department of Public Safety will use funds to support the correlation of FBI records. The Nevada Records Bureau is assisting the state in proceeding toward becoming a NFF participating state. As of February 28, 2018 the FBI has approximately 1,011,985 III records on file; of those, 242,992 have pseudo pointers and 768,993 have state pointers. The Records Bureau staff will need to go through each record individually to compare what is on the state criminal history and make any discrepancy corrections to either the state or the FBI record. This will include record ownership corrections and backfilling missing disposition information where it is found to be missing on the FBI record. Without the appropriate corrections taking place before the Records Bureau becomes an NFF participant, there is certainty that criminal history records won't be returned on certain queries due to inaccurate record ownership as it exists today. These errors would most certainly adversely impact firearm-related background checks and background checks conducted for licensing and employment purposes.

**New Hampshire** (\$240,408) The New Hampshire Department of Justice (NH DOJ) will use funds to manage one project to replace 12 Livescan devices. NH DOJ will replace 12 Livescan devices which are outdated and predate 2005. NH has benefitted from Livescan technology since 1997, with the Livescan capability put in use throughout the state in correctional facilities and law enforcement agencies. In 2004, the original Livescan devices were replaced with newer versions. Additional replacements occurred in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2017. The 12

requested Livescans were before 2005 and are outdated with expensive and obsolete replacement parts. In 2017, 45,484 criminal and applicant Livescan fingerprint images were processed by state police Criminal Records Unit. The 12 Livescan will be deployed to 12 municipalities which will be operated by the NH State Police. In 2017, the Criminal Records Unit processed 19,278 applicant fingerprint images for licensing and employment purposes. Timeliness of the fingerprint submissions is critical to the state and federal records systems. The 12 identified locations for the new Livescans range from 123 to 4,462 on average fingerprint processed per year for the past five years. The 12 Livescans will improve the accuracy and efficiency of record processing to the state and federal reporting systems.

**North Dakota** (\$196,070) The North Dakota Office of Attorney General (ND OAG) will administer three Livescan projects. 1) Livescan devices across North Dakota will be upgraded from Windows 7 to Windows 10. Currently, the Livescan devices in North Dakota run on the Windows 7 operating system. Microsoft has already ended mainstream support for Windows 7 and will end security updates for Windows 7 on January 14, 2020. BCI needs to upgrade the Livescan devices to Windows 10 to ensure continued secure data transmission of arrest records and fingerprints. 67 units will be upgraded with Windows 10. Specifically, the computers within each Livescan will be replaced with a small form factor Windows 10 computer preconfigured with the LSS application. 2) One ruggedized Livescan device will be purchased for Pembina County Sheriff's Office. Pembina County Sheriff's Office completes anywhere from 150-200 arrest cards per year. They are located in the far northeastern corner of our state, sharing a border with Canada and Minnesota. Pembina County Sheriff's Office use of a Livescan significantly will increase the speed that a fingerprint card is put onto the criminal record. Once a card is submitted through the Livescan, BCI makes the arrest information available on the rap sheet within 24 hours. An ink rolled set of prints takes extra time for mail and for manual entry, extending the time before law enforcement, such as Border Patrol, NICS, and the public has access to it. 3) Livescan software will be updated to include reporting and validation based on North Dakota's Common Statute Table (CST). Currently, the arrest reporting provided by law enforcement is often too general and ambiguous to accurately pinpoint whether a NICS prohibitor may have been associated with the arrest and accurately tie a disposition to the correct arrest offense. The CST will help promote consistency among how agencies report arrest data for use by BCI and NICS. The CST offenses specifically identify NICS prohibitors. For example, North Dakota has seen frequent changes in severity levels of criminal offenses. Without the CST, it is often difficult to ensure law enforcement has the correct offense level for an arrest charge. For a given charge, the CST on the Livescan will validate whether the selected offense is a misdemeanor or felony accurately. With that accurate information, NICS can discern whether the arrest and corresponding indictment would be a prohibitor. More accurate arrest data also will help BCI tie disposition data to the accurate arrest charge, which helps ensure prosecution and disposition data is accurate as well.

**Ohio** (\$1,020,000) The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services will sub-award funds to the Ohio Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) to conduct two projects: a missing disposition project and a county outreach project. 1) Missing disposition project, BCI will focus on updating and automating case outcomes from courts and prosecutors in state records and the FBI's Criminal History File. Specifically, BCI will implement criminal history procedures to complete arrest reporting, and research missing dispositions in order to provide the

relevant data in both state and federal files. BCI expect to find approximately 50,000 missing dispositions under this project and will conduct several task to accomplish their goals. 2) County outreach project, Ohio Revised Code section 109.57 requires every clerk of a court in the state, other than the Supreme Court or a court of appeals, to send a weekly report of case dispositions to BCI. Despite this mandate, many Ohio courts have demands on their schedule, staffing, and other reporting requirements, that lead to incomplete and missing dispositions over time. Many challenges and barriers exist that prevent the timely submission of these vital records but this project will address the issues without prescribing a one size fits all model.

**Oklahoma** (\$900,000) 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 retain six full-time employees and one part-time position to collect and enter missing disposition data for fingerprint-based arrests made by law enforcement in Oklahoma counties. Employees will manually search Oklahoma Supreme Court Network (OSCN) records for dispositions and image documents. Employees will work six months of overtime entering dispositions, performing sight-verification, and imaging records. Additionally, the Sheriff's Offices in Creek, Garvin, Harmon, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Okmulgee Counties are requesting 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.

**Oregon** (\$159,520) The Oregon State Police (OSP) will use funds to purchase six Livescan devices and one mobile Livescan device at the state repository for agency training and print quality improvement purposes. In most cases the equipment being replaced uses the Windows XP operating system that is no longer supported in addition to no longer allowed to connect to the state repository. These agencies are not among the highest in volume of submissions, however the priority for the selection process was to consider those agencies that did not have another means to replace their equipment, are willing to take on the collection and submission of palm prints and mug shot photos with their arrest fingerprint bookings, and will maintain the equipment post-award. The goal of the Livescan project is two-fold: 1) to support local agency obligation of fingerprint, palm print and arrest photo submissions to the state repository through assistance in obtaining equipment in order to sustain their operations; and 2) ensure Oregon repository data exchange programs with state and federal partners are continued as well as enhanced through additional criminal palm and arrest photo submissions, which in turn will benefit public safety statewide and nationally. The Oregon repository ensures all applicable records are available directly through federal reporting programs, such as III, NCIC, and the NICS Indices.

**Pennsylvania** (\$4,101,501) The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) will conduct three projects: 1) E-filing System: PCCD, in collaboration with the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET), the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), and the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA) will develop the "Criminal Complaint E-Filing System." The system will eliminate future non-Offense Tracking Number (OTN) match bucket file entries and simultaneously enhance the availability of arrest and disposition records at the state and national level. JNET, AOPC, and PCPA will be responsible for specific objectives and separate sub-awards to complete the E-



filing System project. JNET will design, create, deploy, and manage the technical architecture of the E-filing System project. AOPC will develop the E-filing interface and pilot the new system in a minimum of 2 of 67 county jurisdictions. PCPA will coordinate with the vendor, DataWorks, to perform the primary technical requirement associated with the E-filing System. 2) PCCD will purchase Livescan devices and equipment for two county locations (Hatboro PD and Northumberland County Prison). The creating of a central booking center includes three components: Fingerprinting - the Livescan arrest reporting device replaces the ink-and-roll process with electronic scanning of fingerprints. Digital copies are transmitted to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System at the PSP for identification and storage; Photo imaging - Commonwealth Photo Imaging Network (CPIN) stations capture and store digital photographs of arrested offenders; and Facial Recognition - capabilities which allow trained users to compare unknown photos of varying quality with the stored photos. 3) PSP will use overtime to convert approximately 475,000 fingerprint records to electronic files. The current process of PSP staff manually locating the individual criminal paper jacket and scanning fingerprints into AFIS is time consuming and ineffective. The project will scan the remaining two fingerprint records to ensure they are complete and meet the 20 fingerprint standard which will then be available to NICS. The overtime support will eliminate the backlog and make the records accessible and available on a state and national level.

**Rhode Island** (\$219,773) The Rhode Island Department of Public Safety (RI DPS) will use funds to support administrative tasks and contract work to the Rhode Island Courts and the State Police. Under this award, funds will be sub-awarded to the Providence District and Superior 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 50 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. Unfortunately, there is often a delay in data entering final case dispositions at the Providence Superior Court, due primarily to the volume of cases and staff shortages. At times, 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 (ACS). Under the contract to the Rhode Island State Police, the State Police will use funds to procure Livescan devices for six State Police locations across the state. In its role as the RI DPS, the Rhode Island State Police serves as the police department for the Town of Exeter Rhode Island and assist many local police agencies with management augmentation, complex investigations and multijurisdictional investigations. The Rhode Island State Police Patrol Bureau includes four active State Police Barracks Units and one currently inactive State Police Barracks. District Commanders oversee all patrol functions and have the overall responsibility of ensuring that all barracks are operating in a uniform manner to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Division.

**South Carolina** (\$1,341,457) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will use funds to conduct multiple projects that build off of previous years' efforts. SLED will continue to support efforts to manage and reduce the backlog of expungement, missing disposition and

scanning records by expanding the team tasked with these assignments. Additionally, SLED will use a multi-personnel approach at addressing the NCIC audit training and helping statewide contacts improve the reporting of the required information. Funds will also be used to support the SLED Network upgrades. SLED is currently operating its NCIC, NICS, CCH, NSOR and International Justice Public Safety Network (Nlets) systems on aging network infrastructure. These network appliances that provide critical services to these network segments are approximately six years old and beginning to reach end of support and end of life status. The age of these appliances are becoming a concern because SLED is tasked with ensuring the reporting of NCIC, NICS, CCH, and various other law enforcement information in an accurate, expedient manner. These network systems are also beginning to lack the ability to reliably transmit data at speeds required by today's law enforcement technologies. With the ever changing security landscape and the need to support new security technologies such as mobile architecture, these systems are increasingly inadequate. The need for greater performance and new security capabilities that are required to transport and protect sensitive data between SLED and various databases is critical to law enforcement safety. SLED will also use funds to continue assisting local agencies in acquiring Livescan machines to record and transmit fingerprints to SLED. All state law enforcement agencies, by state regulation, must collect fingerprints for criminal charges and be sent to SLED within three days. These efforts will significantly improve South Carolina's ability to provide accurate, complete, and timely information to NICS and other agencies nationwide for use in employment, licensing, and other authorized purposes.

**South Dakota** (\$741,313) The South Dakota Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will use funds for two projects: 1) Completing Background Checks with new workflow areas. DCI will continue to fund staff to complete criminal and civil background checks. The DCI will employ two full-time employees (FTE) to continue to be responsible for the increase in backgrounds completed. The two FTEs are responsible for processing civilian finger-print 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 addition, the two FTEs will capture data on domestic violence misdemeanor convictions, capture data on persons convicted of abuse of children, the elderly, and the disabled or stalking and domestic violence offenses and submit disposition information to NICS. 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 Indices. Mental Health boards throughout the state now send DCI qualifying mental health individual records to be entered in the NICS Indices. 2) AFIS Upgrade: The current AFIS in use by the state is based on a technological platform that is several generations outdated and is at the end of its life expectancy. DCI will use funds to assist in the completion of an upgrade to the AFIS which will provide a significant and needed improvement to the state's criminal record systems to support background checks, including NICS. The upgrade AFIS will also ensure that the infrastructure in SD is developed to connect criminal history records systems to the federal systems, ensuring accuracy and availability. Specifically, the records in the current system will need to be converted over to new servers, compatible with the upgraded software. The new servers include Biometric Search Services, Data Processes, and Data Exchange Services.

**Tennessee** (\$1,171,503) The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Programs will transfer funds to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) 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 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. Phase III involved the replacement of Livescans in 15 counties, as well as eliminating the disposition backlog. Phase IV is currently underway and involves the replacement of the state's NCIC Testing system with a web-based system. Funds will be used to complete the final phase of the multi-year project. TBI will continue the record completion project by connecting backlogged electronic case dispositions to criminal history records. Training will be provided to statewide constituents regarding disposition, domestic violence, and mental health reporting. Updates on Tennessee legislation involving these areas will be included in the training. TBI will take ownership of criminal history records originating at the Federal level by transitioning records to the state's repository, removing duplication of and reconciling missing data including dispositions. The Rap Back program will be expanded to notify appropriate agencies when new state and Federal charges and/or disposition data is added to a criminal history record.

**Utah** (\$371,336) 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 Utah Criminal History (UCH) system and accessibility at the time of a national background check. The disposition research project builds on the success of the 1989 through 2017 research efforts that have increased the felony disposition reporting rate to over 85%. Additional resources are being allocated to this function to ensure that the felony reporting rate remains high. The ongoing research of missing current and historical dispositions is still needed to assure accountability from agencies and overall accuracy of the criminal history data. DPS still has the need to maintain a training program to deal with the issues leading to failed disposition reporting at both local law enforcement agencies and the courts. 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. Additional training, with an emphasis on fingerprinting, will be provided to local criminal justice personnel responsible for submitting data to the UCH. DPS will also use funds to improve the processing of records to the UCH and e-citation systems. Department of Technology Services (DTS) developers at DPS will work to enhance the back-end portion of these databases. Allowing in-house developers to work on this project on an overtime basis will eliminate the ramp-up time required by a new developer bringing on an outside contractor. It will also eliminate the time required by in-house staff to train a new developer. As the in-house developers are already familiar with Utah's web services environment, productive work on the back-end application can begin immediately.

**Vermont** (\$160,890) The Vermont Department of Public Safety (VTDPS) will use funds to conduct a series of tasks to improve the ability to report and improve the quality of records at the state and national level. VTDPS 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 Vermont Crime Information Center (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 the III. It is 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. VTDPS will upgrade their CCH system through this project. Currently, the VTPDS does not have the ability to repeat event cycle information or edit multiple events within the criminal history record automatically. Additionally, these upgrades will automate the interface between the state database and the CCH with regards to criminal history information. The primary goals of this project will be to streamline and automate the processing of criminal history information in and out of the system in the most efficient manner. VTDPS will continue their efforts to 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** (\$435,965) The Virginia State Police (VSP) will use funds to conduct four projects to contribute information to the NICS. 1) Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence (MCDV) Enhancements: VSP will enhance the national criminal history record background check system by improving the quality of criminal history information available to NICS for firearm-related background screening purposes pertaining to MCDV. The project will expand the information obtained by Livescan bookings to include the additional element of victim-relationship in any assault-related offense identified by specific state statutes to easily identify MCDV. The software will be redesigned to make it mandatory that the victim-relationship is selected prior to submission to Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) of the arrest. The CCH RAP sheet will be modified to receive the additional data element in the criminal history record accessible at the state and national level. 2) Add Records of Disqualification to NICS: VSP will build a system to contain all drug-related dispositions not supported by fingerprints, which will create a file for the 10,000 to 15,000 court dispositions received each year. The additional file will improve the availability of drug-related events to NICS, for sharing nationwide with all agencies that access the NICS Indices in firearms background checks, as well as for use by law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The file will be used in courts in fitness determinations concerning the issuance of concealed handgun permits. 3) Restoration of Rights to Possess a Firearm Indicator: VSP will modify the CCH RAP sheet to contain an additional data-field indicating the restoration of firearms rights, which will make the information readily available to law enforcement officers and criminal justice agency personnel. This upgrade to share additional and essential information will reduce the time devoted to appeal processes associated with denied firearms-purchase or permit applications by the FBI NICS and POC's. 4) JAVA based CCH System (JCCH) Enhancements: VSP will continue to provide a business analyst (BA) responsible for the oversight, operations, and requirements of the replacement JCCH system.

This function 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. Primary responsibilities of the BA include: collecting and drafting JCCH system requirements related to program gaps, deficiencies and enhancements; analyzing and documenting JCCH system defects; provide system requirements; and work with the courts to provide guidance on disposition reporting.

**Washington** (\$835,226) The Washington State Patrol (WSP) will use funds to support five projects: 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 employ a full-time project position 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 enable dispositions to enter the Washington State Identification System. 3) WSP will acquire and deploy Livescan workstations for nine 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. 4) WSP will pass through funds to the King County Sheriff's Office to reduce the backlog of CPL Pistol and Pistol Transfer Applications. Currently, staff at the Sheriff's Office Record Unit are not able to keep up with the number of requests and reporting requirements, including the processing of pistol transfers and concealed pistol licenses. Budgetary and Human Resource constraints preclude the Records Unit from employing sufficient personnel to accommodate all its obligations without incurring backlogs. Additional funding to support overtime is required to alleviate this problem. 5) WSP will pass through funds to the City of Issaquah, 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. This improved procedure 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 Issaquah, 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.

**West Virginia** (\$531,560) The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS) will use funds to partner with the Administrative Office of the West Virginia Supreme Courts of Appeals (WV AOC) and the West Virginia State Police (WVSP) to continue researching missing disposition records and scanning projects. Under both projects, DJCS will support the AOC and WVSP by providing 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 and the state police 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 due in part to challenges locating the records and replacing the outdated CCH system. This incomplete record information is of concern due to the increased use of criminal history records for criminal justice, non-criminal justice, and homeland security needs. There are several gaps in reporting that the AOC and WVSP have identified but, one of the main issues was reporting of indictments to complete the criminal history file. To build upon the efforts, the AOC will continue to collaborate with the WVSP by hiring programmers to support the efforts of the implementation of the WVSP 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 reports. The WVOCMS is the most accurate electronic system to pull indictment and submit case file data with a disposition and a required prohibitor to the WVSP Criminal Record Repository for inclusion in the criminal history file.

**Wisconsin** (\$864,684) The Wisconsin Department of Justice (WIDAJ) will conduct two projects to contribute information to the NICS: 1) Disposition Improvement: WIDAJ will use funds to modify the WI disposition reporting system to include the following: ensure all data is valid and accurate to ensure accurate dispositional reporting; review and modify the systems for timeliness of dispositional reporting which is currently hourly to ensure complete dispositional reporting; review and modify the systems to prevent dispositions from being rejected when received by III prior to the fingerprint arrest event to ensure accurate and complete disposition reporting; identify dispositions that failed since the beginning of our electronic disposition reporting and resubmit them to III to ensure complete dispositional reporting; and ongoing review of fingerprint submissions that are rejected to ensure complete arrest cycles exist prior to the dispositional reporting. Funds will be used by WIDAJ's Bureau of Computing Services (BCS) for contractual staff associated with this project. BCS will focus on long-term data quality and driven by identification, understanding and resolution of root cause for issues negatively impacting federal reporting rates or data quality. Initial activities will focus on data and process mapping as well as analysis of both application architecture and technical infrastructure, followed by development that resolves issues to raise reporting quality in a way that is sustainable long-term. 2) Livescan purchase: WIDAJ will use funds to purchase 25 Livescan devices for specific locations and/or agencies. The Livescans will replace locations that currently use the ink and roll fingerprint process or have outdated Livescan devices. The Livescan project will allow the state to quantify the improvements in quality and timeliness that can be expected when cardscan processes are replaced by a Livescan booking process. The information will be key to leveraging a much larger investment in equipment replacement by the state. From the federal perspective, while the state is doing well as an electronic reporting state (100%), it is in the lower third of states for timeliness of electronic reporting. When fingerprints are captured using Livescan equipment, they are immediately available to be transmitted to the state repository for identification and recording in the criminal history database. Paper and inked prints, however, are routed locally to a clerical unit where the prints wait for weekday, day-shift staff for scanning and keying. State submission statistics find that fingerprint submissions are received twelve times faster using a Livescan device versus mailing of the card to the state repository.