

# Summary of 2019 NCHIP Awarded Activities

Commonly used acronyms:

**AFIS** - Automated Fingerprint Identification System

**CCH** - Computerized Criminal History

**CHRI** – Criminal History Record Information

**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** (\$2,126,368) The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) will use funds to continue to improve the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history data at the state and national levels. Funds will be used to: 1) automate the process of making domestic violence dispositions available to the national systems; 2) enhance the accuracy of submitting involuntary commitment records; 3) use contractual services to identify the gaps in record reporting and discuss ways for improving the process; 4) integrate the case management systems of law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices with the state's Warrant Management System; and 5) create a system that will allow officers to view current Protection from Abuse orders on the scene. Additionally, funds will be used to upgrade Alabama's decade old AFIS system with next generation identification capability for processing better fingerprint data and providing for a faster verification and validation process. The existing livescan workstations do not have the capability to submit next generation identification to ALEA once the AFIS upgrade is complete. ALEA is requesting funds to purchase and integrate 10 next generation livescan workstations to the AFIS.

**Alaska** (\$2,282,448) The Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use funds to: 1) Replace the NCIC Message Switch, Workstations, Hot Files, Computerized Criminal History, and SOR system which currently process data using mainframe technology and a message switch, both nearly 35 years old. The updated and flexible platform will allow DPS to increase the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of records submitted to the federal systems and allow for greater flexibility to adapt to future programming necessitated by legislative changes, state/federal business requirements, and interoperability with other criminal justice information systems. Additionally, DPS will use funds for personnel to consolidate duplicate records in the repository that prevent record submissions to NICS, and to conduct in-depth research necessary to locate and capture missing dispositions to enter into III and NICS. 2) DPS will sub-award funds to Alaska Court system to continue to work on court automation

projects. These projects facilitate the electronic transfer of court dispositions to DPS and subsequently to the III and NICS Indices. The automation of records will dispense with duplicate data entry, reduce delays in reporting, and significantly improve Alaska's ability to make more timely, complete and accurate records available for transmission to III and NICS. Tasks include: implementation of the new ACS electronic system, the automation of electronic records from case initiation to disposition, working on an interface between courts and prosecutors, improving data analysis capabilities, and developing an electronic criminal charge code table in the new ACS electronic system.

**Arizona** (\$1,480,548) The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) will use funds to address criminal history records information in addition to providing administrative oversight for the following projects: 1) Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO): MCAO will use 6 FTE to resolve new dispositions that occur during the project period. MCAO will also offer overtime to eligible staff members to resolve backlogged dispositions per month. In addition, staff will digitize paper-based criminal case records to an electronic based system. 2) AZ DPS Livescan: AZ DPS will use funds to purchase 10 livescans for the AZ Department of Correction facilities in addition to purchasing 5 other Livescans for the AZ DPS Metro Booking, Pima County Sheriff's Department, Pinal County Sheriff's Office, Coconino County Sheriff's Department, and the Greenlee County Sheriff's Office. 3) Sahuarita PD Mobile Fingerprinting project: Sahuarita PD will purchase 10 mobile fingerprinting scanners to be used in connection with the current Livescan devices. The mobile fingerprinting devices will determine a person's identity in the field more quickly by capturing an individual's fingerprint and submitting a data packet to a workstation at the Sahuarita PD. 4) Tempe PD disposition backlog: Tempe PD will reduce the backlog of missing dispositions which in turn will increase the criminal dispositions available to state and federal agencies. Tempe PD will hire specialists and offer overtime to review and correct the backlog of dispositions. 5) St. John's PD Interface Software: St. John's PD will purchase new software interfaces which will streamline the data collection in addition to gathering, retaining and updating reports used for individual and fingerprint-based criminal histories and the NIBRS repository. The software will improve the submittal process of the criminal history records system to the state and national levels.

**Arkansas** (\$140,793) The Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC) will use funds to develop a state repository dashboard to house Arkansas' criminal history records. The dashboard will be used to conduct audits on disruptions in reporting, missing arrest charge counts, and incomplete dispositions. In addition, ACIC is requesting funds to purchase three 10-print livescan cabinets to be installed in Little Rock District Court, North Little Rock Police Department, and Pulaski County Sheriff's Office. All of these locations have signed a memorandum of understanding for the delivery and use of the devices to capture fingerprints and other criminal history data that will be transmitted to the state's repository and to the FBI's national systems.

**California** (\$1,123,819) The California Department of Justice (CA DOJ) will administer, manage, and collaborate with the Judicial Council of California (JCC) to improve disposition reporting. 1) JCC Disposition Reporting: CA DOJ will use funds to continue the state's efforts to improve the collection, processing, reporting, archival, and storage of disposition information, for the JCC and the CA DOJ. The state will continue efforts to enhance the CA DOJ NIEM-conformant data exchange and the disposition portal application, which are used by California criminal justice agencies (law enforcement agencies, prosecuting agencies, and courts) to report disposition information. These efforts are designed to increase the percentage of dispositions associated with arrests in state and federal repositories; ensuring that accurate, complete, and timely information is available for purposes of public safety and

for employment, licensing, and certification background checks; and ensuring that children, the elderly or the disabled are protected from individuals that should not be providing them with care and that firearms are not in the possession or control of prohibited individuals. The JCC will conduct research and provide technical assistance and outreach to the 58 superior courts of California to increase the accuracy and completeness of electronic case disposition reporting.

**Colorado** (\$435,023) The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice will sub-award funds to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS). CBI will use funds to improve the disposition match rate for misdemeanor and felony records by researching and updating records in the State's Criminal History Record Information System and the FBI's national databases, as well as updating and correcting criminal history records in the Colorado Crime Information Center and the NCIC which are missing arrest data. CICJIS will use funds to focus on technology upgrades to allow the facilitation of information sharing among the five criminal justice agencies that it serves; meet new requirements in a timely manner; and, meet the demands for an increased workload, performance, and scope through a more stable, scalable, and flexible technology solution. Program management and support will also be covered with funds from this award.

**Connecticut** (\$2,535,987) The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) will sub-award funds to The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) and the Connecticut Judicial Branch (JB). The OPM will provide technical and grant support and continue its role of coordinating the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) interrelationships on behalf of these projects. The JB will conduct the following: 1) Firearm Safety Warrants project by hiring consultants to assist with reprogramming the Protection Order Registry Adjudication Reporting Module (POR/ARM). The reprogramming will increase the number of court records in NICS and improve the timeliness of the NICS entries. Project activities include 1) manually processing firearm safety warrants which consists of reviewing records previously created and enter the information into POR/ARM in addition to any new applications for firearm safety warrants; 2) modify the POR/ARM so that firearm safety warrant information can be electronically archived and disseminated. Project personnel will work to identify project objectives, outcomes, and court processes in order to develop programming that will permit POR/ARM to make firearm safety warrants available to NICS; 3) update the POR/ARM to meet NICS guidelines; 4) converting pre-existing records to the new format for entry in POR/ARM and NICS; and 5) review the accuracy and completeness of NICS entries across all disqualifying categories. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) will use NCHIP funds to continue to support and enhance 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.

**Delaware** (\$161,100) The Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security will sub-award funds to the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification to enhance its Law Enforcement Investigation Report Suite (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, protection orders, crimes against the elderly, mental health-related incidents, as well as the use of weapons incidents. The enhancements needed for LEISS will bolster existing applications within the LEISS suite and thus are needed to ensure the most

accurate data results. The lack of fingerprints for an arrest limit the ability for submitting agencies to transmit the arrest to III; but also limit the submission of the dispositions to the FBI. Furthermore, the LEISS system will have added edits to ensure if a criminal summons (used to capture arrests on lesser charges such as violations and unclassified misdemeanors) are issued for specifically permitted offenses. Without enhanced edits officers would not be able to issue a summons for an offense and it would eliminate the submission of fingerprints. Other enhancements will be made to LEISS involving changes in reporting crime records that are transmitted to both NICS and III. DELJIS (Delaware Criminal Justice Information System) staff will primarily focus on disposition records that are incomplete or inaccurate. The mission includes matching fingerprints with charges and ensuring that missing or inaccurate dispositions are located and corrected in the state's repository. A project leader will work with the conversions so that court orders with expiration dates are edited as needed and names are added and removed when necessary; data for drug and alcohol incidents are recorded properly; and, new criminal charges and module enhancements do not create duplicate charges and errors and/or reporting errors.

**District of Columbia** (\$1,190,855) The Metropolitan Police Department will use funds to upgrade the CCH system. This upgrade will: 1) Provide a tool to improve the accuracy of CCH records by automating the synchronization of the CCH with MPD's AFIS; 2) Enhance the existing Data Loader program to automatically compare the data on the Records Management System and AFIS on a scheduled basis and generate a list of discrepancies for record management staff to review; 3) Implement a Master Name Index solution for the CCH system to improve the accuracy of search and maintenance of the criminal history records. 4) Reduce the response time for correcting/updating criminal history record by implementing an advance user interface, enabling MPD staff to accurately identify records, and update them directly.

**Florida** (\$3,421,199) The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) will use funds for the following projects: Phase II NIEM XML: FDLE will provide funding to Florida's clerks of court to enable the court to become NIEM XML compliant. Performing this enhancement allows the clerks to submit their files to the CCH system using the NIEM XML format created specifically for disposition data. This project continues FDLE's efforts to improve the timely dissemination and availability of complete and accurate criminal history records. The use of NIEM XML will increase the potential for these records to be available at the time of a criminal history record check and reduce the number of records requiring additional research. This will also lower the risk of delays for employment, firearm decisions, and other criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes. CCH Staff Support: The FDLE will use funds to continue current professional and technical Other Personal Services (OPS) staff to assist across various sections of FDLE's Crime Information Bureau (CIB) and the Florida Statistical Analysis Center (FSAC). These members provide support to multiple projects aimed at improving accuracy and completeness of criminal history records within the state's repository. Continuation funding will be used to allow overtime for full-time staff to address additional workload issues and backlog pertaining to the research and updating of the judicial segment in the criminal history file. FDLE will also use funds for the renewal of critical software licenses and hire an OPS staff attorney to review statute table mapping and standardization within the CCH.

**Guam** (\$675,656) The Judiciary of Guam will use funds to implement or upgrade court record systems that facilitate immediate identification of case disposition records. This objective will be accomplished through 1) converting manual or other non-automated records to electronic records; 2) upgrading equipment to improve data availability 3) purchasing equipment that is compatible with the newly

acquired automation software and builds up the Judiciary's records automation infrastructure; and 4) continuing funding for personnel will ensure that the conversion of manual criminal history records to electronic format is prioritized to meet full data integration. The ultimate objectives are full participation in the III, and replacing outdated workstations currently assigned to the Judiciary's Probation Services and Marshals Division, as well as new workstations for court personnel entering protection order data into the Judiciary's Case Management System. Further, the Judiciary will sub-award funds to the Guam Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to purchase Central Processing Units for the Prosecution Division. The Judiciary will also continue its preliminary stage planning for NICS compliance and will use funds for technical assistance to the CJAC partners for the development of a NICS implementation plan which includes transmittal of records to the NICS. The Judiciary and its partners continue to coordinate local criminal justice information initiatives and address the development of long-range record improvement plans.

**Hawaii** (\$675,656) The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) will use funds to continue to upgrade and modify the existing systems 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. In addition, HCJDC will implement enhancements to the core systems that perform the identification process used to support criminal history research efforts in the state. This project will significantly improve the accuracy and completeness of data in CJIS-Hawaii, the statewide booking information system known as the Green Box, and the Lights Out Transaction Controller used to perform firearm background checks. Funds will also be used to provide assistance to the State Judiciary to continue the migration of its existing Novell Active Directory infrastructure to the Microsoft Active Directory Services (MS-AD) infrastructure. The Island of Oahu remains the focus of these efforts as it begins to conform to state information technology standards.

**Iowa** (\$700,000) The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) will use funds to assist in the replacement of the state's current criminal history system. By replacing the aging system, the DPS will be able to maintain past improvements in criminal history record quality and availability while implementing new digital workflows used to apply manual disposition information more quickly and eliminate considerable data entry that is subject to human error. By reducing the time lapse in applying these manual dispositions, Iowa's records will be more timely, accurate and available to the NICS program resulting in improved screening of potential firearms purchasers. The DPS will also be able to implement a process of continual data quality review through a dashboard approach. Upon implementation, the DPS will monitor numerous data points in the criminal history record system to identify any anomalies or other issues that could affect record quality through changes in data submission patterns from Iowa law enforcement agencies, prosecutors or the courts. The DPS is focused on improving the overall quality of Iowa's criminal history records with an emphasis on improved disposition application to records. The project will further improve the quality of records through the implementation of a data quality dashboard that will use analytics to allow the DPS to monitor criminal history data submissions and address any identified shortcomings.

**Kansas** (\$361,323) The Executive Office of the State of Kansas will use funds to: 1) Hire fifteen (15) full-time and two part-time employees to work toward elimination of the backlog of both data entry of

manual dispositions and processing errant dispositions received electronically. The staff will enter 14,200 dispositions per month for a minimum of 71,000 during the project period, and image 6,000 source documents per month for a total of 30,000 during the project period. Finally, staff will enter 300 Kansas Standard Arrest Reports per month for a total of 1,500 during the grant project period. 2) Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) staff to attend two Compact Council meetings and two SEARCH meetings. These meetings allow for partnership with other criminal history record custodians, end-users, and policy makers to regulate and facilitate the sharing of complete, accurate, and timely criminal history record information to non-criminal justice users to enhance public safety. Participation would provide KBI resources and discussions with other states, federal-level partners, and organizations on methods to ensure that criminal history records are accurate and up-to-date.

**Louisiana** (\$1,218,627) The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) will sub-award funds to the Louisiana Supreme Court (LSC) to improve the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of criminal disposition and mental health data provided by trial courts to the case management information system (CMIS) for reporting to NICS, the Louisiana Computerized Criminal History (LACCH), and for sharing with III. NCHIP funds will be used to implement a modern case management system in four Louisiana District Courts; provide an enhanced judicial case management system in two parishes to facilitate the automated, immediate identification of missing critical data elements for disposition records, including findings of mental incompetence; increase the storage capacity of CMIS to remain compliant with NICS requirements for record keeping and reporting; and provide presentations to judges on the importance of NICS and disposition reporting. Funds will be used to pay for management and program support personnel, who will perform coordination and monitoring activities, including programmatic and fiscal oversight.

**Maine** (\$261,329) The Maine Department of Public Safety (MDPS), Maine State Police (MSP), State Bureau of Identification (SBI) will use funds for two projects: 1) Data Quality Dashboard; and 2) Livescan Purchase. 1) Data Dashboard: The SBI will hire a contractor to develop a CCH data quality dashboard. The CCH data quality dashboard will enable SBI to monitor criminal history data submissions from state and local law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and correctional agencies who regularly submit arrest and disposition reports and fingerprints to SBI for criminal history records reporting. By regularly monitoring the data quality of criminal history record data submissions, SBI will be able to identify and resolve problems that emerge in reporting in a timely manner. SBI will work closely with a contractor to provide services in developing and supporting the CCH data quality dashboard. The foundation of the CCH dashboard is the creation of uniform measures to assess whether agencies are reporting timely, accurate, and complete arrest and disposition information. Repository personnel can use the dashboard to monitor reporting trends and assess current and past reporting practices of contributing agencies to detect potential anomalies. 2) Livescan Replacement: There are many outdated and failing livescans located across the state that need to be replaced. The SBI will use funds to replace 10 livescans in strategically placed locations throughout the state where rural law enforcement agencies can bring non-detention suspects to be fingerprinted. The upgrade in livescans 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.

**Maryland** (\$262,260) The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) will use funds for two projects. Project #1: Automation of Deceased Fingerprint Card to Process for Submission to the FBI. In an effort to automate this process, MD DPSCS will develop an interface so

fingerprint cards can be scanned into the system at the morgue. It is critical for CJIS to receive deceased fingerprint cards so they can be submitted to the FBI and the criminal history can be marked deceased and closed. This new service will allow remote facilities to scan in fingerprint cards and submit them electronically to CJIS. This is to replace the current manually process of physically mailing the fingerprint cards to CJIS. Project #2: Expungements Tracking System Upgrades. The DPSCS has a legal mandate to expunge criminal history record information within 60 days of a judge issuing a court order. The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) – Central Repository receives expungements from 23 counties and Baltimore City, which includes 48 courts. In order to meet the 60-day legal mandate, DPSCS has created an in-house tracking system for each step of the expungement process. This system is called the Expungement Tracking System (ETS). The ETS is a semi-automated system and can be accessed by CJIS staff only. It enables CJIS staff to facilitate the tracking and verification of the expungement process.

**Michigan** (\$892,925) The Michigan State Police (MSP) will use funds for several positions within the Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC). 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 fingerprint technicians will reduce daily backlogs and improve accuracy and quality of criminal justice information system information. 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. A department technician position will be funded to research and correct pseudo-pointer records and provide second shift coverage to assist fingerprint technicians with resolving problem fingerprint transactions that are queried in the state's Automated Law Enforcement Information Access System. Funding will also be used to create a database that will allow a central point of access for mapping between state statutes, incident crime reporting codes, arrest offense codes, and the NCIC charge codes.

**Minnesota** (\$947,500) The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS) will sub-award funds to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to add four more enhancements. 1) FBI Correlation to compare records with MN criminal history records; 2) Identify MN's CHR that do not currently contain an FBI Uniform Control Number (UCN); 3) develop an interface for System Health and Performance monitoring; and 4) Firearms Flag Improvement to flag offenses punishable by imprisonment for over one year. These enhancements will help further Minnesota's commitment to complete and accurate criminal history records for use by criminal justice and non-criminal justice partners locally and nationally. Livescan Replacement: BCA will replace 20 Livescan devices which 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 their current 180 livescan devices throughout the state, 160 are considered at "end of life" as of March 2016. The BCA has taken a phased approach to replace the 160 "end of life" 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. BCA will purchase five (5) livescan devices with state matching funds for a total of 25 replacement Livescans.

**Missouri** (\$814,483) 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 being implemented, Show-Me Courts. 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 addition, the MSHP will use funds to cover the first year's subscription costs for four livescan devices. The livescan devices will be implemented in the St. Louis City area to help address the need for information sharing and accurate criminal history and disposition reporting. Each agency is responsible for continuing to pay the annual fee which includes maintenance costs. Lastly, the St. Louis City Mayor's Office Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, through MSHP, will hire a contractor to develop an interface between Regional Justice Information Sharing (REJIS) prosecutor and court case management software and the MSHP's OCN Lookup web service application. The interface will enable users to query MSHP's CCH system and retrieve key criminal history information.

**Mississippi** (\$181,008) 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. Over the past several years, with the support of MDPS and the Mississippi Criminal Information Center (MCIC), the state of Mississippi has built a state-of-the-art criminal records system. Funds will be used to achieve the following goals & objectives: 1) hire additional personnel to reduce the backlog of disposition records being received by the courts, and 2) purchase computer workstations for the additional personnel. MDPS will work with all entities involved to achieve the aforementioned goals as it continues to strive to provide the most thorough and complete criminal history information for all city, state, and federal agencies authorized to attain this information.

**Nebraska** (\$1,967,774) The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) will use funds to continue IT improvements. This will entail creating an advanced ad hoc reporting system within the Patrol Criminal History (PCH) to allow authorized users access to needed reports in a timely manner and upgrading the Law Enforcement Message Switch (LEMS) technology. The Applications Developer is integral to the planning, launching, troubleshooting, and ongoing maintenance of these improvements, as well as troubleshooting system compatibility. Further, the NSP will use funds to continue to employ three Records Technicians for the Criminal History Records Base and Expansion Projects to update historical records. Moreover, two temporary Records Technicians will continue working towards improving the completeness and accuracy of criminal history records by assisting with the Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP) team's processing of records. The Inquiries Screening project is a new project that will research pre-2000 records with missing dispositions. The NSP has identified a total of 110,466 arrest records dated prior to 2000 that do not have dispositions. Further, in an effort to reconcile data in the PCH system with the data in the AFIS system, two projects have been identified, the Dupcheck (Duplicate Check) Project and the AFIS-PCH Sync Project. These projects will be funded to determine inconsistencies between the two systems and require research and corrections by Fingerprint Technicians. Both of these projects will increase the accuracy in the AFIS and the PCH systems. Further, the NSP will use funds to purchase of 34 AFIS livescan machines with the new service, Livescan as a Service (LaaS), to ensure the NSP is

controlling future upgrading, updating, and maintenance cost for its users. The NSP will also use funds to continue to employ the Quality Assurance Improvement Program (QAIP) staff to conduct an assessment of the NSP criminal history system to achieve the overarching NCHIP goals of timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of criminal history records. The NSP will use funds to attend the SEARCH and Compact Council meetings and support the agency in proactively ensuring the latest and most up-to-date changes in criminal records systems, federal laws, and compliance regulations and standards.

**Nevada** (\$117,718) The Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) will use funds to upgrade livescan equipment and to develop an interface between the state's Protection Order Program and the FBI NICS. The interface will automate the entry of eligible protection orders from the state Protection Order File (POF) to the NICS Indices. Currently, the entry is manually performed by the Records Bureau's POC staff, whereas staffing is limited and workloads continue to increase. OCJA will also use funds for personnel expenses associated with fiscal and programmatic management actions.

**New Hampshire** (\$51,675) The New Hampshire Department of Justice (NH DOJ) will use funds to replace 39 livescan printers. Recently, the NH DOJ purchased livescans and needed the appropriate printers to be attached to enable hard copy files to be created as needed.

**New York** (\$4,064,604) The NYS, Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), will administer and manage four projects. 1) Adult Court Transmission and Processing System: Funds will be used to continue the work to create the system specifications for a new case-based adult court transmission and processing system. Due to the complexity of handling dispositions for adult court, this project is part of larger program that will extend for approximately three to five years to fully implement a new inter-agency system. 2) Courts Transition to Universal Case Management System (UCMS) to Report to DCJS: Office of Court Administration (OCA) will further improve the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of disposition information that is reported from the Justice Courts in the state. OCA will analyze and complete the technical design for a mechanism to report the disposition data directly into the UCMS used by the state-paid criminal courts, which would move toward eliminating the legacy mainframe platform and the delayed reporting that currently exists. The complete multi-year plan will require dispositional information to be validated for completeness and accuracy and then subsequently distributed in a real-time manner to update the criminal history information. 3) Identifiers Clean Up: OCA will analyze and resolve the issue with incorrect individual identifiers on court cases found during a previous grant project. OCA will identify the court cases impacted and provide court users with the ability to create or modify a link between an arrest and court case information as cases are updated in the UCMS. The project will address and further support the remediation of un-docketed and missing arrests records that currently exist in DCJS's CCH records. Additionally, by implementing this solution, OCA will be addressing the issue of identifying juvenile arrest records that should be linked to Family Court cases. By providing DCJS with accurate identifiers, these previously open arrests will be reported accurately. 4) Livescan Purchase: DCJS will purchase new livescan equipment for approximately 255 law enforcement agencies. Many of the law enforcement agency locations have aging livescans that need to be replaced. In addition, the software that runs on the equipment is obsolete and needs to be upgraded. As part of the livescan project, DCJS will accept requests submitted by each law enforcement agency throughout the state that has determined it needs new livescan equipment and review the submission for approval.

**Ohio** (\$2,035,736) The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services will sub-award funds to the Ohio Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) to focus on the improvement of the CCH system by archiving current paper files to electronic storage and retrieval of missing dispositions. To accomplish this goal, BCI will contract with an approved vendor that has the ability to archive the fingerprint card files in accordance with the American National Standards Institute- National Institute of Standards (ANSI-NIST – ITL-1-2011) established for the presentation of fingerprint integrity for examination. BCI will continue to implement procedures to complete arrest reporting and research missing dispositions in order to provide the relevant data in both state and federal files. BCI will continue the relationship with the current contractor secured under the FY 2018 NCHIP award. The role of the contractor is to assess the state’s criminal history records and locate missing dispositions on behalf of BCI through access to the CCH system and provide an additional 20,000 dispositions. This initiative will ensure complete and accessible records, and increase the efficiency of criminal history record requests. The second initiative will be the continuing CCH Replacement Project which was implemented to provide new and enhanced reporting capabilities for improved communication with state and federal partners. Funding for this project will improve reporting capabilities in a new criminal history database to provide transparent and helpful information to state and federal partners.

**Oklahoma** (\$1,752,600) The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council (DAC) will sub-award funds to Oklahoma County and several local law enforcement agencies to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. Oklahoma County is the only county in the state not submitting automated criminal dispositions to the Oklahoma Criminal Justice System. Oklahoma County will use funds to replace their aging records management system with one that is NIEM-compliant and shares information with the state criminal record repository and incident-based reporting system as well as other state and national databases. Additionally, the Sheriff’s Offices in Atoka, Cotton, Harper, Love, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha Counties will use funds to purchase livescan devices and software in order to electronically report fingerprint and arrest data. Data will be transmitted electronically to OSBI, then forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the national system. The DAC will use funds to improve the interagency interoperability of its case management system through electronic interface. Fees will cover hardware and licensing costs to support the state’s district attorneys in their efforts to improve public safety.

**Pennsylvania** (\$6,589,444) The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) will use funds for five projects. 1) AFIS Replacement: The current AFIS system has reached its end of life and needs to be replaced. The Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) will replace the existing outdated system and software with advanced technology. The upgrade will provide higher accuracy and increased efficiency. The AFIS will replace legacy operating system software and server hardware, and to accommodate the continued growth of the identification databases and system workloads. The AFIS will feature interfaces and automated data interchanges with PA’s CCH system. The project will include several upgrades, such as, distributed computing, browser-based interfaces, TCP/IP communications protocol, software matching and relational database software in which the application can connect to databases via web services to allow for zero dependency and extendibility. The new system must be flexible to interface with the current systems of CCH, FBI, and existing livescans. 2) Expansion of Booking Centers: PCCD will purchase livescans and equipment for four County Locations (Bedford, Montour, Perry and Susquehanna). The creating of a central booking center includes three components: 1) Fingerprinting -

the livescan arrest reporting device replaces the ink-and-roll process with electronic scanning of fingerprints. Digital copies are transmitted to the AFIS at the PSP for identification and storage; 2) Photo imaging - stations capture and store digital photographs of arrested offenders; and 3) facial recognition capabilities. 3) NICS Firearms Criminal History Update: Funds will be used to streamline the way firearms-disabling criminal history data is sent to the NICS from the Pennsylvania CCHRI. The processing change will only update records that have been changed instead of cancelling the entire entry and re-adding it along with other records for the same individual which were not updated. The project will greatly reduce the volume of messages coming from CCHRI to the NICS, which have resulted in backlogs to the NICS system. 4) Rejected Fingerprint Submissions: Funds will support overtime for PSP staff to process Machine Readable Reports (MRDs) which consist of 42,314 prints comprised of arrest prints submitted to the FBI that have been rejected due to poor quality. Each MRD report consists of an Offense Tracking Number and the Date of Arrest. These fingerprint arrest cards were electronically submitted to the FBI for database submission but were subsequently rejected. 5) Technical Training for Justice System Personnel: Funds will provide training to the police, central booking center personnel and district courts. For the police, an informational brochure will be created and mailed to all PDs and booking centers. A new online E-learning course on the policies and procedures for creating the electronic criminal complaint will be supported and an updated training manual for central booking centers will be created. Additionally, eight on-site regional training sessions will be held to review the revised procedures related to the electronic filing process.

**Rhode Island** (\$617,817) The Rhode Island Public Safety Grant Administration Office (RI PSGAO) will use funds to: 1) Retain a portion of the award to conduct program coordination and grant management activities; 2) Contract with the RI State Police Technical Services to purchase and deploy four computer servers and storage devices for the Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System; 3) Contract with the RI Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Identification to purchase and deploy five livescan fingerprinting devices to state courthouses. The Department of Corrections will also identify and fingerprint individuals that are already incarcerated in the state prison to update NICS; 4) Contract with the RI Judiciary Office of the State Court Administrator to perform data entry work to update court dispositions. Courts will conduct fifteen overtime sessions during the grant cycle, the District Court anticipates that they will hold seven sessions; and 5) Contract with the RI Department of Corrections to undertake an effort through overtime sessions to address a backlog of cases requiring validation. Staff will screen and verify the approximately 1,150 cases in preparation of data migration to the new sex offender registration database.

**South Carolina** (\$2,280,085) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will use funds to continue positions funded under previous NCHIP awards, hire new positions to address identified gaps, contract with an organization to provide a CCH Data Quality Dashboard, and support the South Carolina Judicial Branch (SCJB) to gain more dispositions for submittal to SLED and develop a case repository. Efforts outlined in this award will continue to support enhanced disposition reporting and improve the overall accuracy, quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility of South Carolina's criminal history and related records. South Carolina already makes available all dispositions that are within the state's criminal history system (unless the record is sealed). However, 39% of records available to national systems are missing dispositions. To address this, this award will increase the number of dispositions available to the state's criminal history system thereby making them available at the federal level. SLED will also use NCHIP-funded personnel to convert paper fingerprint cards to electronically available

information. In doing so, information that is not currently available to III and the NICS will be made available through the automation of records. SLED will also use NCHIP-funded personnel to educate law enforcement agencies and courts on the NCIC Protection Order File and Wanted Persons File. Additionally, funds will be used to implement the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact. Funding for information technology staff and contractors will also be provided to ensure access to critical systems.

**South Dakota** (\$157,834) The South Dakota Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will use funds to conduct two (2) projects. The first project is to allow DCI to 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 checks completed. The two FTEs are responsible for processing civilian fingerprint background checks, processing State Penitentiary entries, assisting with NICS requests and Indices 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. The state legislature mandates that each year more and more entities need to complete the fingerprint checks prior to employment. In addition, in 2014 legislation 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. The second project will fund the purchase of two livescans for the SD State Penitentiary. Currently the SD State Penitentiary has one outdated Livescan on premise. There is a current backlog of inmates that still need to be fingerprinted with ink and roll with the prints being mailed to DCI in order to be manually entered into the AFIS. Electronic submissions from the penitentiary will automatically be entered into the state AFIS which will eliminate delays and errors associated with manually entering the prints and sentencing information.

**Tennessee** (\$400,864) The Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Programs will sub-award funds to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to aid in the state's efforts to improve criminal history records. TBI will improve the quality of expungement data through the development of an audit report table for staff to review and research transactions. In addition, 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. As a follow-up to the larger trainings, the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Unit proposes to pilot a Training and Technical Assistance program that will have one temporary CJIS staff person assigned to four major statewide divisions (West, Middle, East, and Upper East) to provide onsite training and technical assistance. Training will also be provided to booking agencies that use livescan devices to capture and process fingerprints. Two portable livescan devices will be purchased for training purposes. Funds are also requested for two staff members to attend the NAJIS Conference to explore IT technologies and standards that improve and engineer information sharing throughout the United States. Program management and support will also be covered with 2019 funds.

**Utah** (\$666,601) The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) will sub-award 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 2018 research efforts that have increased the felony disposition reporting rate to over 85 percent. 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 gain and maintain ownership of Utah's records by becoming a member of the National Fingerprint File (NFF). Personnel will be hired to research Utah records under the control of the FBI and transition legacy records to the NIST format. A flag will be added to the record once research has been completed. Programming of the UCH will be required to ensure the state's smooth transition into the NFF program.

**Virginia** (\$671,474) The Virginia State Police (VSP) will use funds to conduct three projects: Specifically, 1) determinations of lawful possession of firearms and the issuance of nonresident concealed handgun permits; 2) research felony and misdemeanor arrests to obtain and record missing disposition records in the CCH system; and 3) continued enhancements to the JAVA-based Computerized Criminal History System (JCCH). 1) Nonresident Concealed Handgun Permit Issuance Assistance: VSP will hire a Senior Program Support Technician to perform the duties and responsibilities associated with the lawful possession of firearm and the issuance of nonresident concealed handgun permits, with an emphasis on analyzing criminal history records and subsequent research in compliance with state and federal firearms related laws. The position will share determinations of ineligibility with the NICS personnel as appropriate or directly enter the records of disqualifications into the NICS Indices. The work will consist of contacting local, state and federal agencies, to examine documents, verbal and telecommunications and make a sound determination as to whether or not the specific information conforms to existing legal provisions relative to lawful possession of a firearm. The project will upgrade the quality of records maintained in the state and federal systems accessed by all users of the NICS Index. 2) Research and Resolve Missing Dispositions: VSP will employ two contractors to research felony and misdemeanor arrests to obtain and record missing court disposition records in the CCH System and send disposition information to the FBI CJIS to update III. 3) JCCH Enhancements: VSP will continue to provide a business analyst (BA) responsible for the oversight, operations, and requirements of the 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; identify and draft system requirements related to changes in legislation and regulations; and work with the courts to provide guidance on disposition reporting.

**Vermont** (\$74,631) The Vermont Department of Public Safety (VTDPS) will use federal funds to conduct a series of tasks: 1) 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, therefore, in the interests of both the VCIC and III to determine whether or not any conviction occurred in these cases and to update record systems accordingly. VTDPS will upgrade its 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 to use existing staff on an overtime basis not to exceed 10 hours per week to continue their efforts to becoming an 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.

**Washington** (\$2,093,836) The Washington State Police will use funds for the following projects: 1) Researching missing dispositions and providing guidance and recommendations to local agencies in improving criminal history record information (CHRI) accuracy and completeness. 2) Enhancing new criminal history records database by making programming enhancements to improve the applications under development in response to changes in business requirements, improvements in data available from state courts, and better understanding of the inherent capabilities of the new applications. 3) Purchasing livescan fingerprint equipment and accessories for installation in four local jurisdictions. 4) Continue funding for the City of Spokane County Prosecutor's Office to research case dispositions for accuracy and completeness and to reduce the backlog of missing dispositions and ensure submission to WSP and FBI.

**West Virginia** (\$1,598,556) The West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services (DJCS) will partner with the Administrative Office of the West Virginia Supreme Court 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 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** (\$2,143,774) The Wisconsin Department of Justice (WIDJ) will use funds to conduct two projects to contribute information to the NICS. Specifically, for 1) criminal history system redesign; and 2) manually index State Identification Numbers (SIDs). 1) Criminal History System Redesign: WIDJ will use funds to develop a newly designed platform to support the Wisconsin Criminal History Repository, based on new technology that has long term viability. The project was developed through the Criminal History Systems Data Quality Study that was completed for the WIDJ through the NCHIP FY 2014 award. As part of the Data Quality Study, the redesign of the criminal history system was recommended from the assessment by SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information Statistics, as well as WIDJ's internal evaluation as part of the Fix NICS initiative. The new system design will deviate from the current systems tight coupling architecture that results in more frequent and longer outages. The new design will move to a loose coupling architecture with high availability, resiliency, and better data quality. Wisconsin's current criminal history system is not able to be maintained without an outage during strict outage windows. The new design will also have the availability built in where maintenance can be accomplished without taking connected systems offline. 2) Manually Index SIDs: WIDJ will use funds to support overtime for WIDJ staff to manually review records to determine if the records can be indexed or if the information can be obtained and added to the Wisconsin record system. As part of the Fix NICS initiative, WIDJ identified approximately 220,000 SIDs in WI criminal history repository that have an FBI number, but are not III-indexed records. The records need to be reviewed manually and indexed when possible to not lose access to arrest events that pre-date the Wisconsin Criminal History Repository. Each record that cannot be indexed needs to be reviewed to determine if the information can be obtained and added to the Wisconsin record system. It is important for these records to be reviewed because an indexed record would return a more complete Wisconsin record to the III, and where applicable, to the NICS.

**Wyoming** (\$571,363) The Wyoming Office of the Attorney General (WYOAG), through the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) will use funds to conduct two projects: 1) Criminal History System Enhancements and Support; and 2) Livescan replacement project. 1) Criminal History System Enhancements: DCI will use funds to define and implement business rules into the Wyoming Criminal History Records Information System (WyCHRIS) application that will provide automated, real-time, rules-driven notification to a Concealed Firearm Permit (CFP) analyst whenever criminal history is received that would disqualify a concealed firearm permit holder. An automated interface would be created to the state's central message switch so the CFP analyst could initiate a NICS update automatically from the WyCHRIS/CFP application, precluding the need to re-enter the NICS updates on a message switch terminal. Additionally, an automated interface would be created to the State Message switch for automatically check against NICS for Protection orders. Other upgrades to the criminal history system include: audit data archival and search improvements; quality and reporting improvements; functional and visual improvements to RAP Sheet output; elimination and prevention of duplicate entries; streamlining the scanning process and FBI response processing; and automation of disposition reporting.

2) Livescan Replacement: DCI will use funds to purchase portable livescan equipment. The project will entail the purchase of livescan devices for various criminal justice agencies across the state, specifically Sheriff Offices, Police Departments and Courts. The portable livescan systems will allow agencies to capture fingerprints on cite-and-release situations. Wyoming does not receive fingerprints from most agencies in this situation but instead through ink and roll mailings. The portable livescan solution will drastically increase the capturing of fingerprints and will, in turn, increase the accuracy of records, especially those that may be a NICS firearms disqualification.