

2017 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

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| <p>Colorado Bureau of Investigations</p> <p>2017 RAP Y Project</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$56,443</p> | <p>In 2009 the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Colorado State Judicial implemented the electronic transfer of misdemeanor dispositions to the Colorado Criminal History Record (CHRI). This disposition transfer process is currently in place for the felony arrest dispositions, which has proven to be successful. This project will address the approximately 117,000 criminal history records in the CCIC and NCIC databases which are incomplete and missing arrest data. At present these criminal histories are updated when CHRI is requested; such delays have several negative impacts including delays in response to FBI NICS and CBI InstaCheck background checks for firearms purchases.</p> <p>In 1987 CBI obtained its first Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and began the process of incorporating and converting fingerprint cards to electronic images within the new AFIS system. In addition, new fingerprint submissions were also entered into the AFIS system. In an attempt to reduce the backlog of processing current criminal and civil fingerprint cards, CBI management initiated a program wherein fingerprint images were entered into the AFIS along with the demographic identifiers for the individual fingerprinted; the charging information was not entered. As a result, a query of the records belonging to one of these individuals results in a response indicating that the criminal history record for this person is not complete, and directs the requestor to contact the CBI.</p> <p>One FTE will be assigned to update the deficient criminal history records by retrieving the fingerprint cards from which arrest data was not posted to the arrestee’s Criminal History Record. The data will be added to the CHRI and the record will be changed to the “Rap Y(es)” status indicating that the record is complete. These updates will allow the CBI to provide a complete criminal history record to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies without the delay such records now create. The number of records updated will be tracked and reported each quarter. Future funding will be requested until such time as all criminal history records are complete and up to date.</p> <p>As CBI receives these requests, the archived copies of the arrest fingerprint cards are retrieved, and a Data Specialist enters the charges from the archived cards. Similarly, if a new arrest fingerprint card is received for an individual with an incomplete criminal history record, a Fingerprint Examiner will compare the new prints against the archived prints. If they match, a Data Specialist will then update the arrest information on the criminal history record. Upon completion of this process, the Data Specialist changes the status of the Criminal History Record from “Incomplete” to “Rap Y”, indicating that the record is complete. This process results in delays in response to requests for the affected Criminal History Records.</p> |
| <p>Colorado Bureau of Investigations</p> | <p>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.</p> |

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| <p>2017 Disposition and Criminal History Update</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$59,409</p> | <p>In 2009 the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Colorado State Judicial implemented the electronic transfer of misdemeanor dispositions to the Colorado Criminal History Record (CHRI). This disposition transfer process is currently in place for the felony arrest dispositions, which has proven to be successful. This grant award 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.</p> <p>In previous years, this program has allowed the CBI to improve the current disposition match rate to the 98% level, <u>for arrests occurring during the last 12-month period</u>. These improvements can be attributed in large part to the creation of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems (CICJIS) in Colorado, which began to formally measure felony disposition rates in 2000, and instituted processes and procedures to improve the disposition match rates. This process was a point-forward effort – addressing arrests occurring after the CICJIS implementation dates. As remarkable as the improvements are, the pre-CICJIS disposition match rates have not been addressed. As an example, the disposition match rate for 1998 was approximately 8 to 10%.</p> <p>This has a significant impact in many areas, because it means that the likelihood that an arrest record that is 16 years old has a disposition attached to it is only about 1 in 10. If an individual was arrested for a crime in 1998 at the age of 18, they would only be 36 years old today. If they were in the 90% whose arrests did not receive a corresponding disposition, they could continue for another 50 years of their life with that arrest with no disposition.</p> <p>One full-time employee (FTE) will match disposition and arrest records to maintain the successful felony record match rate and improve on the current misdemeanor match rate by processing a minimum of 200 records per month.</p> |
| <p>Colorado District Attorney's Council</p> <p>2017 Convert DA to ACTION</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$81,000</p> | <p>CDAC maintains the central database for Colorado prosecution data as well as the ACTION case management system which is directly tied to this central database. Currently 21 District Attorney Offices wither use the system or are planning to convert to the system this year. The Denver District Attorney's office is the one remaining DA's office that does not have its data in CDAC's central database. This results in incomplete prosecution data in the CDAC database. The Denver DA's office has indicated a desire to either convert to ACTION or send their case data to CDAC's central database. Moving this District Attorney's office to the ACTION system would result in better and more complete data in the State prosecution database, as well as better and more complete data being sent to CICJIS and on to the FBI's national system. The main hindrance to moving to ACTION is the cost of converting the data. The main hindrance to sending data is the cost to create an interface.</p> <p>CDAC has begun the evaluation process that will determine which option is most beneficial and feasible for the Denver DA's office and the CDAC</p> |

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| | <p>prosecution database. They will know this by October and will be ready to begin working on this project.</p> <p>CDAC is requesting grant funds to help pay for either the data conversion or interface creation. The CDAC and Denver DA technical teams have begun evaluating the feasibility of converting the DA’s current case management system, Justware, to the ACTION Case Management System. CDAC has converted other DA offices from Justware to ACTION, but the Denver DA’s technical team has created several interfaces between their Justware system and the Denver Police Department’s system, County Court system, and the Denver City Attorney’s system. In order to convert to the ACTION system, these interfaces will need to be altered to conform to the ACTION database in order to ensure functionality is not lost. In addition to converting these interfaces, the Justware data will also need to be converted into the ACTION database.</p> <p>If the evaluation determines the size and scope of converting to ACTION is too much, CDAC plans to create an interface between the Denver DA’s system and ACTION. This will make the Denver data available to other prosecutors in the State, as well as to State Judicial and CBI’s CCIC system.</p> <p>If CDAC converts Denver to ACTION, they will use the grant funds to hire a data conversion consultant to create a specialized ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) package that would convert data from the Denver database to the ACTION database. CDAC would also provide a programmer with data expertise to help the consultant identify and convert the appropriate data and load it into the appropriate place in the CDAC database.</p> <p>If Denver remains on their current system, CDAC and the Denver DA’s office technical team will build an interface. CDAC will use the grant funds to hire an interface specialist to help design and build the interface.</p> |
| <p>Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS)</p> <p>CICJIS Inter-Organizational Middleware System Replacement</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$95,000</p> | <p>The Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) is unique to Colorado, as well as any other justice information system in the United States. CICJIS allows data sharing among the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the Colorado District Attorney’s Council (CDAC), the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC), the Colorado Department of Youth Corrections (DYC), and Colorado Judicial Department (Judicial).</p> <p>In order to continue to facilitate information sharing among the five criminal justice agencies CICJIS serves, to meet new requirements in a more timely fashion and to meet the demands for increased load, performance, and scope must have a more stable, scalable and flexible technology solution. Since its inception, CICJIS has been on the cutting edge of criminal justice information exchange systems. In order to remain relevant, CICJIS closely examines the system at regular intervals to determine where improvements can be made. CICJIS has a small operating budget that does not allow larger-scale technology upgrades without the use of grant funding.</p> |

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| | <p>CICJIS, for many years, has used Biz Talk Server (a Microsoft product) to assist them in automating the business processes necessary for the constant movement of data throughout the system. CICJIS personnel write the business logic/rules on how data is handled (depending on what agency it originates from, whether it is a query for data or whether it is an addition/change to data that is transferred from one agency to another) and that logic/rules is implemented in Biz Talk. This system allows CICJIS to track all the data exchanges and it will hold messages in the queue in the event of a problem with the system.</p> <p>However, Microsoft has recently notified their customers that the product they are using will be end-of-life soon. In order to continue the smooth transfer of criminal justice data throughout the state of Colorado, this product will need to be replaced.</p> <p>CICJIS will contract with a temporary information technology professional at the skill level necessary to complete this project. That employee will work in close coordination with CICJIS staff. We will also require software licenses to complete this replacement.</p> <p>CICJIS will utilize a proven vendor who has worked with IT projects for the State of Colorado. Once they have selected the professional staff member, they will bring them in to work with CICJIS staff to familiarize themselves with the CICJIS system.</p> <p>All project activity will be approved and supervised by the CICJIS CIO and CICJIS Central personnel to ensure desired results and productive use of project hours. All post-project ongoing maintenance costs will be covered by CICJIS operating funds.</p> <p>The Goals and Objectives are the structured representation of the activities, effort and responsibilities required to deliver the project. All project progress will be reported based on the Goals and Objectives.</p> |
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| <h3 style="text-align: center;">2018 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)</h3> | |
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| <p>Colorado Bureau of Investigations</p> <p>2018 RAP Y Project</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$70,581</p> | <p>In 2009, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Colorado State Judicial implemented the electronic transfer of misdemeanor dispositions to the Colorado Criminal History Record (CHRI). This disposition transfer process is currently in place for the felony arrest dispositions, which has proven to be successful. This project will address the approximately 100,000 criminal history records in the CCIC and NCIC databases which are incomplete and missing arrest data. At present these criminal histories are updated when CHRI is requested; such delays have several negative impacts including delays in response to FBI NICS and CBI InstaCheck background checks for firearms purchases.</p> |

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| | <p>One FTE will be assigned to update the deficient criminal history records by retrieving the fingerprint cards from which arrest data was not posted to the arrestee’s Criminal History Record. The data will be added to the CHRI and the record will be changed to the “Rap Y(es)” status indicating that the record is complete. These updates will allow the CBI to provide a complete criminal history record to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies without the delay such records now create. The number of records updated will be tracked and reported each quarter. Future funding will be requested until such time as all criminal history records are complete and up to date.</p> <p>As CBI receives these requests, the archived copies of the arrest fingerprint cards are retrieved, and a Data Specialist enters the charges from the archived cards. Similarly, if a new arrest fingerprint card is received for an individual with an incomplete criminal history record, a Fingerprint Examiner will compare the new prints against the archived prints. If they match, a Data Specialist will then update the arrest information on the criminal history record. Upon completion of this process, the Data Specialist changes the status of the Criminal History Record from “Incomplete” to “Rap Y”, indicating that the record is complete. This process results in delays in response to requests for the affected Criminal History Records.</p> |
| <p>Colorado Bureau of Investigations</p> <p>2017 Disposition and Criminal History Update</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$74,463</p> | <p>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. In previous years, this program has allowed the CBI to improve the current disposition match rate to the 98% level, for arrests occurring during the last 12-month period. These improvements can be attributed in large part to the creation of the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information Systems (CICJIS) in Colorado, which began to formally measure felony disposition rates in 2000, and instituted processes and procedures to improve the disposition match rates. This process was a point-forward effort – addressing arrests occurring after the CICJIS implementation dates. As remarkable as the improvements are, the pre-CICJIS disposition match rates have not been addressed. As an example, the disposition match rate for 1998 was approximately 8 to 10%.</p> <p>This has a significant impact in many areas, because it means that the likelihood that an arrest record that is 16 years old has a disposition attached to it is only about 1 in 10. If an individual was arrested for a crime in 1998 at the age of 18, they would only be 36 years old today. If they were in the 90% whose arrests did not receive a corresponding disposition, they could continue for another 50 years of their life with that arrest with no disposition.</p> <p>One full time employee funded by this award will process the disposition update requests received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICs) program; as well as the misdemeanor disposition records received by arrestee’s who are requesting disposition update to the criminal history record information (CHRI) which are unable to be completed by current employees of the bureau due to the</p> |

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| | <p>high demand of the Identification Unit’s current workload. This disposition information is required to be present on the CHRI by the National Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993; which regulates the purchase a handgun or concealed weapon permits nationally. The disposition of arrest information must be present on the criminal history record in order for the record to be complete, and for the purchase of a handgun to be approved by the state and national NICs programs.</p> |
| <p>Colorado District Attorney’s Council</p> <p>Municipal Court Data Gathering</p> <p>Federal Funding: \$174,450</p> | <p>The Colorado District Attorney’s Council (CDAC) proposes a pilot project that would create a system that can extract and store municipal case data, and make this available to municipal prosecutors and judges, District Attorney prosecutors, and the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (who could then send this information to the NICS). CDAC’s proposal is to use the existing eDiscovery technology to extract the data from the municipal court systems and store it in a central database. This technology has been proven reliable in extracting data from various disparate systems and compiling it into a standardized data layout that is easily consumable.</p> <p>There exists a large gap in criminal data between the State courts/prosecutors and the municipal courts/prosecutors. When state prosecutors are accessing a defendant’s criminal history, they only see state level cases, charges, and dispositions. When municipal prosecutors are looking for a defendant’s criminal history, they generally only see cases within their municipality. There is no central repository or standard practice for the storage, reporting, or release of records generated by the state’s 215 municipal courts. As a result, law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, advocates, and human services agencies lack consistent access to information about municipal charges. By gathering and standardizing the municipal court data, the state could then create a “criminal history” based on name and date of birth that prosecutors, judges, and CBI could query and use in their charging decisions and case background work.</p> <p>CDAC proposes to create the system, and 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). These funds would be used to hire contract programmers to work with the CDAC staff in building the system as it is a short term project. CDAC computer staff would then take over if the pilot is a success.</p> |