



CJIS ANNUAL REPORT 2016



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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Justice Information Services Division



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The CJIS Division Annual Report 2016

"We can only accomplish our mission through our collaboration with the agencies we serve."

The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division made great advancements during fiscal year (FY) 2016 in the services we provide our partners in the law enforcement and criminal justice communities.

We improved our National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) with the launch of the New NICS, which leverages modern technology to make operations more efficient and provides users with access around the clock. New NICS also allows updates to the system with minimal downtime, expands data-sharing capabilities, and improves search algorithms.

We made significant progress in our effort to make crime statistics more complete and timely as we moved toward discontinuing the simplistic Summary Reporting System and transitioning to the data-rich National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Nine state Uniform Crime Reporting Programs received planning and implementation grants funded by the FBI and administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, helping to fuel the broader NIBRS transition.

In a related component of the crime statistics initiative, we worked closely with our CJIS Advisory Policy Board and a Use-of-Force Data Collection Task Force to develop a law enforcement use-of-force data collection. This addition will complement the existing data collection programs under the umbrella of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Collection of initial use-of-force data is set to begin in January 2017.

We advanced plans for the next iteration of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a system marking 50 years in operation in January 2017. The NCIC 3rd Generation project is currently vetting the new system's functional requirements through technical, legal, and security reviews and the CJIS Advisory Process.

Our Tribal Engagement Program connected with 62 federally recognized tribes to identify issues with CJIS Division systems access and conducted 11 on-site tribal visits during FY 2016.

Program staff also collaborated with federal partners, including the Department of Justice's Tribal Access Program and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and their effort to focus on the tribes' ability to access CJIS Division systems.

Finally, we celebrated the relocation of several hundred employees who provide our biometric services to our new Biometric Technology Center (BTC) facility. The BTC was dedicated in August 2015, and move in for employees began in December 2015. We are pleased to finally have our biometric services in one location and are also moving additional components, such as our global operations staff, to the new building. In the next year, we anticipate the Department of Defense will begin co-location of its biometric holdings to the new BTC, providing an important opportunity for collaboration.

These successful endeavors are the direct result of the hard work and dedication of our CJIS Division employees and our partners. We continue to be committed to providing the best possible tools to help fight crime and terrorism across our nation and around the world, but we recognize we can only accomplish our mission through our collaboration with the agencies we serve. As we look back and appreciate the progress we have made, we also look forward to what we can achieve together in the year to come.



Stephen L. Morris

Assistant Director of the FBI's CJIS Division



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Scan this QR Code
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to learn more about
the FBI's CJIS Division,
or you can visit <www.fbi.gov/services/cjis>.

Coordinating programs to keep law enforcement informed

Always there to help

The lightning fast computers, vast quantities of criminal justice information, and remarkable services provided by the CJIS Division are all impressive, but sometimes, the division's partners need a little help navigating what services they need and how to access them. To solve this, the CJIS Division's **Partner Relations and Outreach Unit (PROU)** serves as a link between the CJIS Division and its law enforcement and intelligence partners to help them gain a greater understanding of the resources and information available at the CJIS Division—and it supports its internal partners throughout the FBI by helping them get the information they need to perform their daily duties or to help them solve complex, complicated, and even cold cases.

PROU coordinates and facilitates meetings with external agencies who want to learn about the CJIS Division's services. They assist with CJIS Division services presentations and booths/displays at partner conferences, like those at state user conferences and events sponsored by major law enforcement organizations.

In addition to general help, PROU coordinates three programs that directly support the CJIS Division's stakeholders. They include:

CJIS Coordinator Program

In fiscal year (FY) 2016, PROU hosted the CJIS Coordinator Conference for FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) Divisions. During the two-day conference, 25 attendees from 17 FBIHQ Divisions received training on the services offered at the CJIS Division. This conference benefited both the coordinators and CJIS staff. Coordinators learned how CJIS services can support investigative and intelligence activities; CJIS staff established points of contact to facilitate communication among the CJIS

Division, field offices, and FBIHQ Divisions. The conference also established a cohesive networking atmosphere and encouraged better collaboration Bureauwide. The next coordinator conference is slated for May 2017 and will include both field offices and FBIHQ Divisions.

Because coordinator conferences are held every other year, PROU established a speaker series to provide continuing education opportunities and keep coordinators up to date on enhancements to CJIS Division services. From January to June 2016, PROU, working with the CJIS Training and Advisory Process Unit, held three speaker series events via secure Webcast; more than 100 people participated in each session.

Tribal Engagement Program

With the establishment of PROU also came the CJIS Division's Tribal Engagement Program. The Tribal Engagement Program educates tribal nations on the benefits of using CJIS Division systems and services, and strives to build viable relationships with local, state, tribal, and federal partners regarding tribal participation in CJIS Division programs.

In an effort to expand its mission, staff from the PROU's Tribal Engagement Program communicated with 62 federally recognized tribes to identify CJIS Division systems access issues. They also provided education on CJIS Division systems to 70 federally recognized tribes via conferences and presentations. In addition, PROU tribal liaisons conducted 11 on-site tribal visits during FY 2016.



A Tribal and State Regional Conference was held on November 29-30, 2016, and gave tribal representatives from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah the opportunity to learn about CJIS Division services and to collaborate with state and federal partners.

As a result of CJIS Division efforts, in November 2015, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe in Washington State became the first tribal agency to participate in the Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) Program. As of July 2016, tribal agencies have 6,585 entries in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC)—an increase of more than 500 entries from FY 2015. In addition, CJIS Division program staff worked diligently with tribal jurisdictions to prepare local systems for National Data Exchange (N-DEx) participation.

During FY 2016, the Tribal Engagement Program collaborated with federal partners, including the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Tribal Access Program and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), on DOJ and BIA efforts which focused on the tribes' ability to access CJIS Division systems.

A focus on interoperability

The CJIS Division has been instrumental in establishing system interoperability between the Next Generation Identification (NGI) System and other biometric-based systems within the federal government, including the Department of Defense's Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) and the Department of Homeland Security's Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), as well as international partners. PROU continues to foster these partnerships that enhance public safety and national security.

As PROU shares information about the programs and services that the FBI provides, its staff looks to advance implementation plans and expand interoperability efforts in the future. The ultimate goal of PROU is to facilitate collaborative efforts not just with federal agencies, but also with local, state, tribal, and international partners.

To contact PROU regarding any facet of CJIS Division systems or programs, e-mail PROU at:
<PROU@ic.fbi.gov>.

NCIC lays the foundation for the next generation technology

Building a better tool

In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the **National Crime Information Center (NCIC)** continued delivering vital information to law enforcement, enhanced its current system, and advanced plans for its successor through the **National Crime Information Center 3rd Generation (N3G) Project**. For those unfamiliar with NCIC, it's often considered to be THE information system, and the lifeblood, if you will, of law enforcement facts. It's the go-to tool that the criminal justice and intelligence communities use to identify unidentified persons, recover stolen vehicles and property, and locate fugitives from justice, among other uses.

Although the current system has not had a major upgrade since 1999, during FY 2016, the NCIC System still surpassed its previous daily record for processing transactions—seven times. The system hit the new all-time high on July 28, 2016, at 17,492,427 transactions with an average response time of 0.0181 seconds. Aside from its new processing record, the average number of NCIC transactions per day was 13,972,539 with an average response time of 0.0146 seconds. Overall, the system availability averaged 99.81 percent per month.

Managing progress

In keeping with the shared-management concept, the FBI consulted with our local, state, tribal, and federal partners and discussed numerous items through the CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB). At the recommendation of the CJIS APB and with the approval of FBI Director James B. Comey, the NCIC Program implemented 11 policy and technical enhancements in 2016. In addition to adding new and expanded fields and codes, some of the enhancements include authorizing the use of NCIC data for access to critical infrastructure facilities; allowing the Department of State's Office of Children's Issues

Prevention Branch access to the NCIC Missing Person File and Wanted Person extracts; creating a notification for criminal bail orders of protection in the NCIC Protection Order File; and creating a National Stolen Vehicle File Extract.

Based on information gathered during a nationwide canvass of NCIC users conducted in 2014 and 2015, the FBI also presented 14 high-level user concepts to the CJIS APB in June 2016 for its consideration. At the recommendation of all five working groups and the NCIC Subcommittee, the CJIS APB unanimously approved all of the concepts for further exploration and inclusion in the N3G Project. Since then, the FBI has begun breaking down each concept into functional requirements; it expects to complete that process early in 2017.

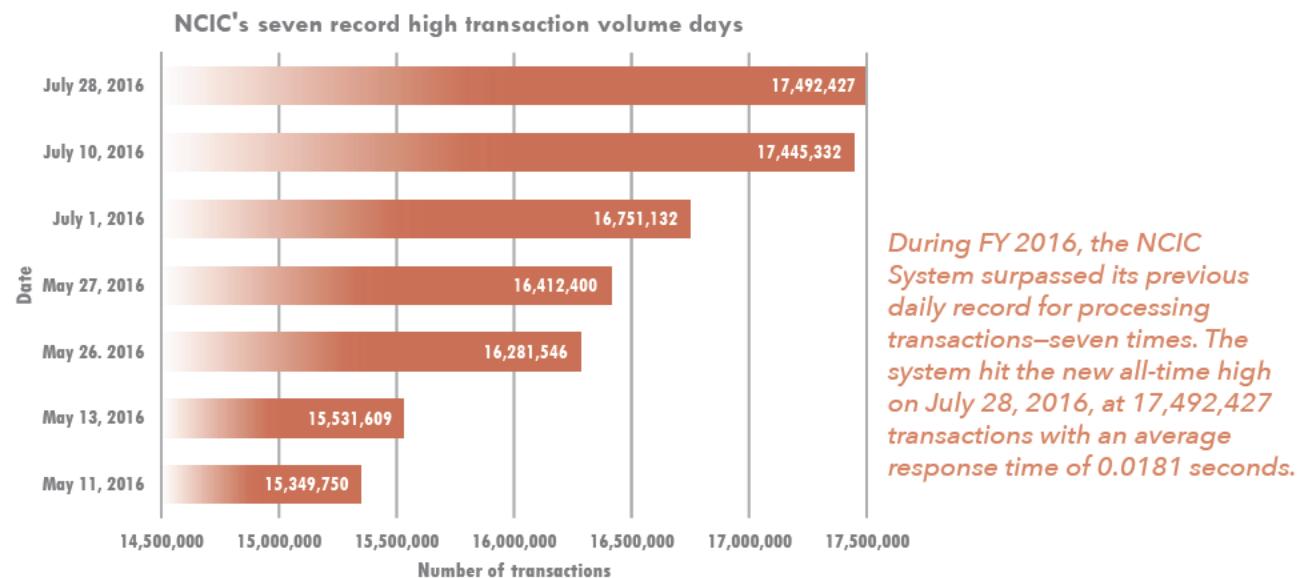
Celebrating golden opportunity

In January 2017, the NCIC will mark its 50th anniversary. The FBI will celebrate the semicentennial at the CJIS Division and with CJIS APB members at their June 2017 meeting.

The N3G Project will continue in 2017 as the FBI begins vetting the new system's functional requirements through technical, legal, and security reviews, and the CJIS Advisory Process. Forthcoming capabilities include expanded searches, additional data types, enhanced notification services, improved data analytics and reporting, and an overall simplification of functionality. Although N3G is still years away, new functionalities will be phased in to ensure time for proper development, testing, and training, while maintaining NCIC's consistent level of service.

Off-line search places robbery suspect at place and time of crime

In February 2016, a detective from the Seattle (Washington) Police Department (SPD) contacted the FBI regarding a suspect in a robbery case from September 29, 2015; the suspect had been arrested in Toledo, Ohio, in October 2015 for several armed robberies. Results from the FBI's NCIC off-line search indicated that the suspect had been stopped by two law enforcement agencies, one in Idaho and one in Montana. Search results revealed that a female was present during the Montana traffic stop. The SPD detective located the woman, and she provided a statement that placed the suspect in Seattle on the date of the robbery. The detective also obtained the in-car video from the Idaho traffic stop, and authorities were able to capture a still image from it of the suspect and the same female. When interviewed, the robbery suspect, who was still incarcerated in an Ohio prison, denied being in Seattle during the timeframe of the incident, being in Idaho and Montana, or having a relationship with the female passenger. However, information from the off-line search and video evidence refuted the suspect's credibility. The SPD detective was very appreciative of the FBI's assistance and stated that without it, "[the suspect] would not have been charged in Seattle with one count of robbery."



National Instant Criminal Background Check System

Ensuring public safety through background checks for firearm transfers

Determining eligibility

How does the **National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)** determine the appropriate answer when a federal firearms licensee (FFL) requests a check of a prospective gun buyer? It's as simple as 1,2,3. To ensure the timely transfer of firearms to eligible gun buyers and prevent the transfer of firearms to those who are prohibited, NICS searches records in the (1) National Crime Information Center (NCIC), (2) the Interstate Identification Index (III), and (3) the NICS Index. If an applicant's name and descriptive information match any records in the databases—such as records for wanted persons, subjects of protection/restraining orders, or other information that prohibits a person from receiving or possessing firearms—the NICS staff and/or state agencies perform further research to determine the appropriate, legal answer.

Fiscal year (FY) 2016 saw continued high volumes of background checks via NICS. In operation for nearly 18 years now, six of the top ten highest volume weeks in the history of NICS occurred in FY 2016. For the fiscal year, NICS completed more than 27 million background checks, an increase of more than 22 percent from the previous year's number. More than 118,900 federal transactions were denied during the year.

New NICS takes aim

On August 9, the CJIS Division launched the New NICS to authorized users, providing them Internet browser-based access. This updated system, which uses technology to operate more efficiently, will benefit users with access around the clock. New NICS also provides the capability to update the system with minimal downtime, expands data-sharing capabilities, and improves search algorithms.

The NICS E-Check enables FFLs to enter prospective gun buyers' descriptive information directly into NICS via the Internet and conduct an unassisted NICS background check for firearm transfers, allowing for a more accurate search and results that are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In FY 2016, more than 73 percent of submissions came in via E-Check.

One of the ways that NICS staff keeps firearms out of the hands of ineligible individuals—and helps to avoid unnecessary delays for eligible individuals—is through the use of the NICS Index. This system, which currently holds more than 15 million active records, contains information from local, state, tribal, and federal agencies about persons who are prohibited from receiving firearms under state or local law—vital information that may not be in the NCIC or the III. More than 900,000 records were added to the NICS Index in FY 2016, helping to ensure quicker and more accurate turnaround times for the FFLs, the NICS Section, and potential gun buyers.

"For the fiscal year, NICS completed more than 27 million background checks, an increase of more than 22 percent from the previous year's number."

Denials of firearms purchases demonstrate importance of NICS

These two stories of NICS checks that resulted in denials demonstrate the impact of NICS in protecting the public.

On July 10, a NICS examiner processed a transaction for an FFL (a gun shop in Phoenix, Arizona) for a long gun purchase. The NICS examiner identified valid matches to the attempting purchaser based on descriptive data in III, NCIC, and the NICS Index. The NICS examiner researched the transaction and determined that the III contained state-maintained records on the individual from New York and South Carolina with arrests for felony criminal mischief, violation of check laws, possession of marijuana, malicious damage to property, and contempt of court. The NCIC contained a protection order, and the NICS Index contained a match regarding a protection/restraining order. Based on the information in the NICS Index, the NICS examiner provided the FFL with a status of deny. Following procedure, the NICS examiner provided all applicable information to the agency holding the protection order, since the attempted purchase might violate the terms of the order.

On May 2, a NICS examiner processed a transaction for an FFL (a gun shop in Wilmer, Alabama) for a handgun purchase. The NICS examiner identified descriptive matches for the purchaser in the NICS Index and III. The NICS examiner reviewed the available information and found that the III contained five state records for the individual that listed 19 arrests for offenses, including assault-domestic violence with injury, aggravated harassment, violation of a protection order, and felony larceny. The NICS Index contained two records for the individual who was adjudicated as mentally impaired/committed to a mental institution. Based on the NICS Index entry, the NICS examiner provided the FFL with a status of deny without any further research.

N-DEx continues making information sharing simpler

Expanding law enforcement connections

Not long ago, when a person was arrested multiple times in separate locations, or over several years, the law enforcement agencies involved in those incidents may not have seen the connections. They may not have known they had all been in contact with the same individual or about the similarities involved with the cases. Today, through the **National Data Exchange**, or **N-DEx**, it's possible for agencies to find and gain access to that kind of vital information and make those kinds of connections.

N-DEx remains the nation's most comprehensive information-sharing system for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Over the course of 2016, the N-DEx Program Office expanded a number of system features to make it easier for its criminal justice and law enforcement partners to access needed information. For example, the N-DEx system added a tactical view for mobile devices, a tabbed interface (that functions like a separate browser window when using the Internet), and a streamlined redesign of the batch search capability. These features create a more intuitive and user-friendly search.

From its beginning, N-DEx has allowed local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to share and view information, such as incident reports, arrest information, and mug shots, all of which may prove helpful to investigations. In FY 2016, N-DEx added criminal photos from the Next Generation Identification (NGI) as a new dataset, enhanced its Web-based training and tutorials, and added reference resources on the system.

Increases in participation and use

N-DEx, which is available to users an impressive 99.9 percent of the time, with 90 percent of searches returning results in 10 seconds or less, added more than 450 agencies in

fiscal year (FY) 2016, making a total of 5,800 agencies sharing their records. Those agencies added about 40 million new records, bringing the system total to more than 315 million. In addition to the total system records, the N-DEx system also provides access to 295 million searchable records from the Department of Homeland Security, INTERPOL, National Crime Information Center, Interstate Identification Index, and NGI. N-DEx system users conducted more than 6.5 million searches, an increase of 60 percent over the number of searches conducted during the previous fiscal year.

N-DEx also increased both its availability and access to its datasets with the expansion of various partnerships:

- With data sharing networks such as the Naval Criminal Investigative Service's Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX), the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), and other regional systems.
- With the criminal justice community, which includes a total of nine departments of correction now sharing data.
- With tribal partners, establishing eight new tribal Special Interest Groups on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal in FY 2016.

Looking ahead with N-DEx

In the year ahead, the N-DEx Program Office plans to expand its connection to the corrections, probation and parole, and intelligence communities and expand access methods to CJIS Division information. In addition, N-DEx expects both LInX and RISS to add multiple regional user groups, which will provide valuable information to those who need it the most.

N-DEx in Action

Casino robbery solved with help from N-DEx lead

Winner of the 2016 FBI N-DEx Success Story of the Year Award

On December 13, 2015, two men committed an armed robbery at a casino in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a female accomplice waited in a getaway vehicle. Minutes before the robbery, the female accomplice had swiped a casino rewards card to pay for fuel at a pump nearby. The Pueblo of Laguna Police Department (LPD) and the FBI were called to investigate. With limited information on the female subject, a special agent with the LPD contacted the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN). A criminal intelligence analyst there searched N-DEx and located multiple records that revealed the identity of the woman and her likely criminal associates. The agent took this information to two intelligence research analysts with RMIN for full background checks and criminal intelligence packages. With the volume of detailed information gathered from the N-DEx system and other intelligence databases, all three subjects were indicted. The agent said, "The true heroes in the case were the intelligence analysts who provided us with the information and the direction in which to proceed."

Texas Top 10 fugitive brought to justice

Recipient of the 2016 FBI N-DEx Excellence in Information Sharing Award

In September 2015, analysts with the Texas Department of Public Safety were adding an escapee, who was convicted of the sexual assault of a child, to their Top 10 Wanted list. They were conducting an exhaustive search of various databases, including N-DEx. The analysts found a record in N-DEx from the New York State Police in Oneonta, which listed the subject as a complainant in a missing person report. The N-DEx record included an address for the individual in San Francisco, and based on that information, deputies there conducted a raid at the address and took the subject into custody.

Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal

Offering collaborative tools and new resources

A LEEP in the right direction

Like a veteran coach, the **Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP)** puts the nation's law enforcement teams in a position to succeed. Its Virtual Command Center (VCC) provides a bird's-eye view of the entire field of a complex case. LEEP's secure Web site supplies the game plan for agencies to follow and other options to consider. The site's special interest groups supply links that assist them in meeting their ultimate law enforcement goals. LEEP is there with management tools and support for law enforcement until the end of each case, investigation, or special event.

Law enforcement agencies around the nation have the best that the FBI has to offer at their fingertips. An impressive array of investigative tools and information-sharing services await them through the LEEP portal, which provides services to enhance communication among law enforcement agencies and strengthens case development for investigators. This increases the safety of our law enforcement officers and our neighborhoods throughout the country. The LEEP team strives to meet the needs of law enforcement by adding functionality, while at the same time, keeping it simple, effective, and secure. LEEP continues to provide access to beneficial resources like the e-Guardian, the National Data Exchange (N-DEx), and much more for law enforcement agencies, intelligence groups, and criminal justice entities.

A new way to gain access to LEEP

The LEEP staff implemented a new security feature—a two factor authentication, which enhances LEEP's already secure site and the users' LEEP experience. This feature protects the users and the services to which LEEP provides access while maintaining the integrity of the portal.

VCC 2.0 is here

For the past 12 years, the VCC has supported law enforcement agencies in more than 7,500 operations worldwide. This support comes in the form of managing special and sporting events, active shooters, warrant operations, kidnappings and missing persons, dignitary protection details, investigations, and numerous other tactical and strategic operations. The VCC minimizes the confusion and chaos that often comes with incident management and allows personnel in the field and in command centers to have a single, real-time common operating picture.

As good as the VCC has been, LEEP staff knew it could be better. To improve the user experience, the CJIS VCC Support Team has worked for the past two years getting input from more than 60 local, state, and federal agencies to get ideas about how to enhance the design, capability, and functionality of the VCC. The result of the feedback is valuable in multiple ways: it aided LEEP in successfully deploying VCC 2.0 in fiscal year (FY) 2016, and it allowed LEEP to continue to provide a world-class investigative product for law enforcement.

Learn about digital evidence at crime scenes

LEEP has access to services that go beyond the support of an active investigation. For example, the Cyber Investigator Certification Program (CICP) is a cyber investigation curriculum teaching FBI Cyber Division partners to develop investigative skills, analytical capability, and response techniques when presented with or searching for electronic evidence at crime scenes. This course improves technical knowledge by focusing on the investigative methods necessary to successfully identify, preserve, and retain digital evidence. This course, which can be accessed through LEEP, brings together the expertise of

Carnegie Mellon University, the Cyber Division, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The six-hour training course is self-guided; offers a certificate upon completion; and is available to all local, state, tribal, territorial, and federal first responders.

LEEP-ing forward

The future of LEEP is looking bright. At the request of our law enforcement partners across the nation, the LEEP team added a geospatial mapping application to the VCC. This exciting new service will provide law enforcement agencies with the ability to create a visual perspective of their operation and maintain awareness of their resources on the ground level. With the integration of geospatial capability, the department can use a map and "pin" events relevant to their event such as search locations, movement of officers, road closures, or developing security, just to name a few. This real-time visual will help to improve situational awareness, enhance the ability to coordinate and deploy resources more effectively, and provide the ability to analyze trends.

LEEP in Action

VCCs streamline collaboration and control at political party conventions

In FY 2016, VCCs were used for both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. The agencies involved included the FBI's Cleveland and Philadelphia Divisions; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the U.S. Marshals Service; and Amtrak. Each agency opened a VCC and provided access to all law enforcement personnel as a source of open collaboration among more than 75 law enforcement agencies monitoring activities.

The VCC continued to streamline investigative information, allow for the dissemination of intelligence, and provide access to valuable resources for all departments simultaneously, regardless of their physical locations. It was also used to track threats and suspicious activity, and to help monitor protestors or large gatherings that had the potential for violence and the movement of dignitaries and presidential candidates.

Uniform Crime Reporting

Historic program on the move again

Crime statistics collection evolves to meet current needs

The statistical compilations from the 86-year-old **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program** have been consulted by government, academia, the press, law enforcement, and students of crime everywhere since Herbert Hoover was president and Bonnie had just met Clyde. And while UCR has filled the role admirably from its beginnings, the program has constantly evolved to meet the information needs of the day as illustrated throughout the past year.

Developing the use-of-force data collection

One good example of meeting a current need for information is the initiative that the UCR has assumed in researching, developing, and implementing a data collection on the use of force by law enforcement. Official discussions and societal dialogues demand reliable information on a pressing and often challenging conversation. UCR staff sought the input of the CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) and a Use-of-Force Data Collection Task Force (made up of law enforcement and criminal justice professionals) to craft the data collection. Meeting periodically from January through August, the task force identified a comprehensive set of data elements to capture information about law enforcement "use of force that results in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, as well as when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person." Development of a system to collect the data and formulation of policy and publication strategies



are ongoing. With the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, the UCR Program is planning to start collecting initial use-of-force data in January 2017.

Expanding and deepening UCR data

Also on deck to keep UCR statistics a relevant and valuable source for the study of crime is the initiative to move all UCR contributors to the data-rich National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Late in 2015, the CJIS APB approved a recommendation to sunset the long-respected Summary Reporting System and replace it with the more robust NIBRS by January 1, 2021. The CJIS Division staff has worked with criminal justice community members to create an affirmative environment for agencies to make the change to NIBRS. For example, the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) have partnered on the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X). The NCS-X identified 400 key agencies and select state UCR programs for NIBRS transition. This initiative serves as a springboard for the larger NIBRS transition effort. During fiscal year 2016, nine states received planning and implementation grants funded by the FBI and administered by BJS.

NIBRS is not only expanding, but also is deepening as new offenses and data elements were added in 2016. Animal cruelty was designated a Group A offense, and NIBRS began accepting data for that crime in January 2016, with the data expected to be published in 2017. Research on animal cruelty will be able to distinguish between four types of animal abuse. In addition, the examination of domestic violence through NIBRS will be made easier due to shifts in language to circumstance data values as well as modifications in the data element that collects relationship of the victim to the offender.

The New UCR dawns

With all these plans on the move, a technology upgrade and refresh will ensure that the mechanics of the UCR are solid. The New UCR Project completed the third of six scheduled upgrade increments in late April 2016. This increment included intakes of both incident-based and summary data and incorporation of all currently documented business rules and edits. Also on the horizon is the release of the Crime Data Explorer (CDE), a Web-based software platform that customers can use to query, view, and download their selected UCR data. The CDE is slated to be available to the public in 2017.

UCR in Action

Publications and training expand in FY 2016

In addition to work toward major updates to the data collections, other forward motion occurred within the UCR Program during FY 2016. For example, the second edition of Federal Crime Data was published in September as part of Crime in the United States, 2015. It features arrest data for FBI offenses and two Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives offenses, as well as FBI employment data. The UCR Program continues to work on expanding federal participation in UCR to complete the crime data picture for the nation.

In 2016, the UCR Program published data for anti-Arab bias motivation (added in January 2015) and seven additional religious biases in the annual publication Hate Crime Statistics, 2015.

Also, trainers for the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Program's Officer Safety and Awareness provided 83 free safety classes for 6,540 attendees in 2016.

Growing NGI and adding valuable disposition information to fingerprint records

NGI expands

The **Next Generation Identification (NGI)** system, already an invaluable crime-fighting tool, grew even larger in fiscal year (FY) 2016. The numbers are impressive. The NGI system houses almost 72 million criminal fingerprints, more than 50 million civil fingerprints, more than 51 million facial images, and records for more than 700,000 registered sex offenders. An average of more than 25,000 local, state, tribal, federal, and international law enforcement agencies submitted fingerprints to the NGI system each month during FY 2016. The one-day record for NGI occurred on April 16, 2015, when the CJIS Division successfully processed nearly 700,000 fingerprints.

Adding the “rest of the story” with dispositions

Fingerprints have been a valuable tool for law enforcement for more than 100 years. Sometimes forgotten, though, is the importance of following up fingerprint submissions with dispositions—the final outcomes of arrests. Law enforcement agencies across the country sometimes submit fingerprint records to the NGI system without following up with the subjects’ disposition information. Keeping up with and collecting dispositions is an important element in the effectiveness of criminal history records, but millions of records in the NGI system contain fingerprints with no dispositions. These records, also known as “naked arrests,” are incomplete, and incomplete criminal history records can create problems for employment, licensing, and law enforcement agencies, and the accused subjects themselves. Therefore, the CJIS Division staff developed a plan to obtain the missing information and complete as many records as possible.

Between October 1, 2014, and June 30, 2016, the CJIS Division collected more than 100,000 dispositions from FBI field offices.

This reduced the number of incomplete field office dispositions in the FBI’s national criminal repository by more than half. U.S. Customs and Border Protection submitted approximately 1.3 million dispositions, which reduced its rate of missing dispositions from 57 percent to 37 percent. In addition, the Illinois State Police submitted 1.3 million dispositions between July and September 2016. Every disposition obtained makes the NGI system that much stronger.

Rap Back and Interstate Photo System catching on

The NGI system’s Rap Back Service, deployed in 2014, provides a free, national subscription/notification program that allows agencies to enroll the fingerprints of employees, licensees, volunteers, and other authorized individuals in order to receive notifications of subsequent changes, such as an arrest, to the individual’s identity history record. As of now, three agencies have taken advantage of this valuable resource, enrolling more than 92,000 subjects and receiving 142 Rap Back notifications combined.

Also part of NGI, the Interstate Photo System (IPS) provides enhanced photo enrollment, retrieval, search, and maintenance capabilities. As part of the enhanced photo search capability, the IPS provides an investigative face recognition search component. This automated search and response system is targeted toward local and state law enforcement. Authorized law enforcement can submit a photo to search against the FBI’s Criminal Identity Group within the IPS and receive candidates for investigative leads. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Texas have connected to the IPS. Also connected are the West Virginia State Police and the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

Biometric Identification Services in Action

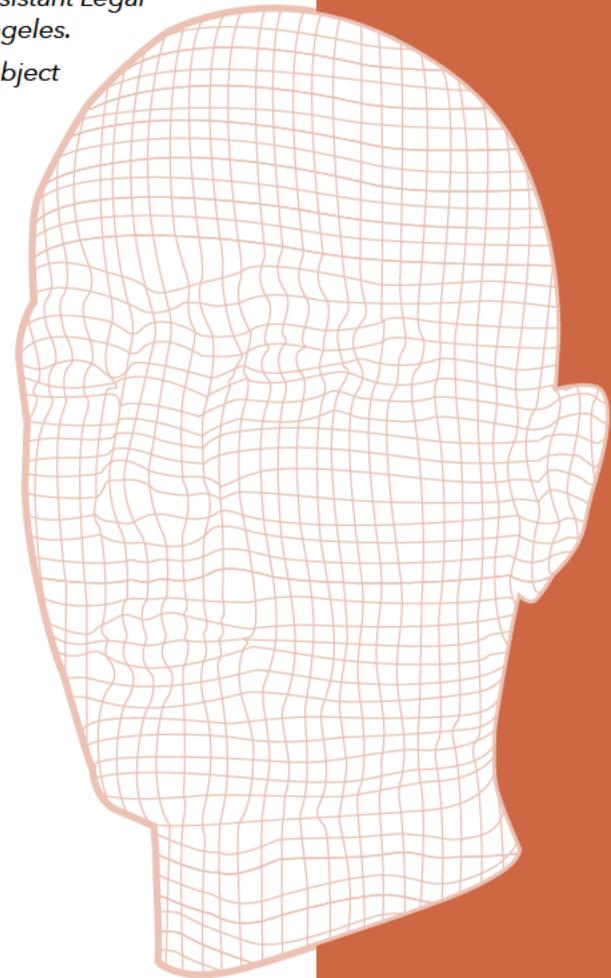
CJIS Division team assists with identification of individual wanted for child molestation and violation of sex offender registration

On April 21, 2016, a team at the CJIS Division received information from the FBI's Assistant Legal Attaché in Guadalajara, Mexico, concerning a subject possibly wanted by FBI Los Angeles.

A special agent in Guadalajara requested verification of the subject's identity. The subject had provided a false name and date of birth. However, when the fingerprints were processed through the NGI System, they were found to be identical to a former specially trained police officer and member of the California Bar Association who had been wanted by FBI Los Angeles since 2012 for child molestation and Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution.

The subject was also wanted by the Department of Corrections in Sacramento, California, for violation of parole as a registered sex offender, and by the Police Department in Glendale, California, for child molestation. The special agent was advised of the fugitive's positive identification.

CJIS team members later learned that using the information the team was able to provide, the FBI agents in Guadalajara had coordinated with the Mexican immigration agency to deport the subject to Los Angeles.



Iris emerging as fast, reliable biometric identifier

A number of science fiction movies over the past few decades have attempted to peer into the future of biometrics. For example, in an old black-and-white movie, a man in a dark suit walks down a hallway to a door. With music swelling, he looks into a screen next to the door and a laser-like object scans his eyes. Then the door amazingly opens, and the man enters. For the **Biometric Center of Excellence (BCOE)**, however, the science is no longer fiction, and the once distant future is now.

Without the Hollywood theatrics, the BCOE continues to collaborate, improve information sharing, and advance biometric and identity management solutions within the FBI and across the criminal justice and national security communities.

Fiscal year (FY) 2016 projects included the further development of iris and face recognition and the collection of fingerprints from contactless devices.

In FY 2016, the BCOE continued the roll out of the FBI's Iris Pilot by expanding it to new users. The BCOE worked with the Joint Automated Booking System to upgrade the system that permits federal booking stations to transmit iris enrollments to the CJIS Division. This enhancement supported the U.S. Border Patrol's implementation of live iris enrollments at 15 locations across the nation and opened the door for other federal agencies to submit iris enrollments.

The BCOE has also been working on the Media Processing Framework (MPF), a tool that assists criminal justice agencies in processing large amounts of media, such as video and still images. The MPF allows multiple media formats to be combined so that automated tools, such as motion or face detection, can be applied. Criminal justice agencies can quickly

process large amounts of data (as in the Boston Marathon Bombing, for example) and rapidly condense it into a usable product. The MPF allows shared access across the criminal justice community and will eventually be made available to criminal justice agencies nationwide.

Collaboration is also key for the BCOE. In FY 2016, the BCOE worked with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and government contractor MITRE to evaluate fingerprint collection from contactless devices. This resulted in the development of a process for certifying contactless devices to the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) level, a low-level standard designed to support one-to-one fingerprint verification, (as opposed to a one-to-many identification of an individual). This group of collaborators is developing a testing methodology that is more stringent than the PIV that would allow the new technology to be used for criminal justice purposes.

Collecting biometrics and managing Web site for data specs

The repository of the FBI's Iris Pilot has grown to more than half a million enrollments, and it receives approximately 20,000 iris enrollments and 1,500 iris identification searches each month. In FY 2016, 15.8 percent of searches hit on one or more files in the National Crime Information Center. Among these hits, 28 percent had an outstanding want/warrant, and 27 percent were registered sex offenders.

The BCOE continues to manage <www.fbibiospecs.cjis.gov>, which is the FBI's primary site for biometrics, standards, and best practices required for the successful transmission of biometric data to the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system. The site provides information on BCOE certified

products, programs, the *Electronic Biometric Transmission Specifications*, and BCOE pilots and prototypes. The Web site received more than 550,000 hits from around the world in FY 2016.

Facing ahead

Over the coming year, the BCOE plans to expand upon the successes of its projects from FY 2016, such as the FBI Iris Pilot. In addition, the BCOE will eye advances in other technologies, including face recognition.

The BCOE continues to research solutions on how to synthetically age face images. With the expansion of face recognition technologies, more utilities are available to help locate aging suspects and missing children. Without up-to-date photos, these advances can be hampered. Today, sketch artists depict an aging suspect or missing person to give law enforcement a more realistic view of how the individual they are searching for may look. These processes are valuable; however, they are also labor intensive and time consuming. The BCOE is working on automating and expediting this process for the future to provide our law enforcement partners with more immediate and accurate information.

BCOE in Action

Establishing Digital Video Recording (DVR) Standards

The BCOE, in partnership with the FBI's Operational Technology Division, and the Multimedia Exploitation Unit and NIST conducted lab research on DVR systems and identified existing system shortfalls when it comes to video quality and metadata exploitation. As a result, the group drafted a specification requesting that the DVR industry increase the integrity, quality, and usability of DVR data.



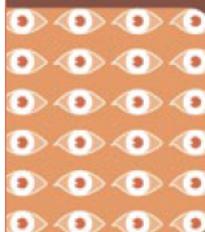
half a million enrollments

In FY 2016
15.8 % of searches hit on
one or more files



Among the 15.8% of hit searches:

- 27% were registered sex offenders
- 28% had an outstanding want/warrant



1,500 iris identification searches each month

Mobile biometric identification more expedient than ever

Two mobile ID programs meeting needs of investigators

The CJIS Division's global operations provide biometric-related support to national and international law enforcement through several initiatives, including the mobile identification programs profiled below.

We've heard the story before—an officer conducts a stop for a traffic violation; the driver of the stopped vehicle reports he has no driver's license or identification. The driver provides a false name; the officer runs the name and finds no warrants or other information. In this moment, it would be immensely helpful to have a way to verify the driver's identity before letting him drive away. In 2016, the CJIS Division continued to support and promote the use of mobile biometric identification in its efforts to fight crime. There are currently two CJIS programs using the latest technology to address situations like the one described.

About RISC

Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) is a search capability available to law enforcement officers in agencies across the nation and works with approved mobile identification devices. RISC speeds the identification of subjects who are potentially dangerous, often requiring only two fingerprints to conduct a search. When an officer on the street takes a mobile ID scan, the prints are sent to the state repository for identification. If the state participates in RISC, then a submission to the state repository is simultaneously sent to the FBI's fingerprint repository to a refined subset of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Instead of including all records in the FBI's database, this smaller collection includes wanted persons, sex offenders, known or suspected terrorists, and other persons of special interest.

With approximately 2.5 million records in this database, a RISC submission multiplies the possibility of a hit on a person of interest who may pose a real threat to the community or to the investigating officer—and the information is available in less than 5 seconds. RISC provides one of three responses to all match searches. The system sends a "red" hit that provides a match to a highly probable candidate. A "yellow" hit indicates a potential candidate match that may be used as an investigative tool or lead for further exploration. A "green" notification means there is no hit in the RISC database. A search of the RISC database does not create a new fingerprint record, and the results are used for provisional identification that should be followed up by confirming the information received.

About the MBA

The **Mobile Biometric Application**, also known as the **MBA**, is a compact mobile device that connects to an FBI-issued smart phone or tablet. The MBA is the latest version of its successful predecessor, the Quick Capture Platform, and is available for use only within the FBI. As part of a 2016 pilot project, a total of 500 licenses for MBA technology were issued to FBI field offices and other FBI entities. FBI personnel can use the device to capture an individual's fingerprints and quickly determine that person's true identity. Where RISC conducts a specialized query, the MBA casts a wider net, searching identification databases including the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI), the Department of Homeland Security's Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), and the Department of Defense's Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).

FBI personnel who have used the MBA device have provided positive feedback and several success stories. The MBA has been instrumental in identifying wanted persons, persons with

criminal histories, immigration violators, unknown deceased subjects, and missing children. Since beginning the pilot project, the CJIS Division has received multiple requests for additional licenses, as well as suggestions from users on how to increase participation and the usefulness of the MBA.

With the success of the pilot program and the requests for additional licenses, the MBA program is expected to grow. As a result, CJIS Division staff are planning enhancements to the system. Currently, the MBA is used solely for identification purposes. One enhancement in the works is to configure the device to book an arrested subject. For instance, at the scene of a crime, a law enforcement officer could take the subject's fingerprints and gather information using the MBA, and those fingerprints would be retained in the NGI database.

Global Initiatives in Action

Officer uses RISC to identify wanted subject

On October 15, 2015, officers with the Chattanooga Police Department in Tennessee responded to a call of "unknown trouble." Earlier, there had been a threat of a shooting at a residence and a call for backup. Notice of subjects fleeing the scene was broadcast. One subject was apprehended just prior to an officer equipped with a mobile ID device arriving on the scene. The subject had no identification on his person. He was uncooperative and appeared to be responding deceitfully to questioning. As routine procedure, the officers had already run the name and date of birth the subject gave through the NCIC with no result. The mobile ID officer took the subject's prints on the spot and transmitted them to the Tennessee state repository where they were sent on to the FBI's RISC to query the national database. A red hit was transmitted in seconds informing the officers that the subject had an active Aggravated Domestic warrant. The subject was arrested and booked. During a jailhouse search, he was also found to have drugs hidden in his body.

MBA receives positive reviews from agents in the field

An agent from the FBI's resident agency in Denver/Colorado Springs used the MBA to identify a suspect in the drug trade. The agent provided this firsthand account of the interaction:

"I got to use the MBA for the first time yesterday. We conducted a traffic stop on a suspected drug mule who did not have an ID. Three minutes after submitting his prints, we found he gave a false name and date of birth, was in the country illegally, and that he had a warrant in a nearby county. This felony gave us an in to run the K-9 through his vehicle where we found two pounds of meth. [The MBA] is a very useful tool that gave us great credibility with state agencies. Every criminal agent could use one of these devices."



By the numbers

RISC: Currently, 23 states and 3 U.S. federal agencies participate in RISC. In 2016, a total of 799,923 RISC queries were conducted. Of these, 32,181 resulted in "red" hits that identified wanted or potentially dangerous subjects.

MBA: Since the MBA pilot project began in February 2016, FBI personnel have conducted a total of 1,552 searches. Of these searches, 1,021 NGI candidates were identified, including 118 who were wanted and 10 candidates who are sex offenders. Individuals have been identified using the other databases as well. IDENT searches yielded 255 matches, and ABIS had 32 matches. The overall candidate match rate was 87 percent.

Public Access Line

The FBI's **Public Access Line (PAL)** receives thousands of phone calls and tips from the general public about activity that the public feels may be dangerous or might be a threat to national security. Citizens stepping forward with information are a big help in obtaining and collecting information to help keep communities safe.

Since PAL began providing service in 2012, they have received more than 1,850,000 calls and tips. They formally documented more than 20,700 call-in complaints, generated more than 6,000 Guardian Reports (reports that are initiated when an incident or event is thought to be related to terrorism or intelligence activities), and saved field office staff almost 142,000 work hours. Currently, PAL processes complaints for 53 of the 56 FBI field offices.

During fiscal year (FY) 2016, PAL has facilitated 150 Major Case Contact Center (MC3) activations. Some of these were high-profile MC3 activations, such as the terrorist attack on December 2, 2015, at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino, California, in which 14 people were killed and 22 were seriously injured in a mass shooting and an attempted bombing. An MC3 also was activated for the Orlando nightclub shooting on June 12, 2016, when a 29-year-old security guard killed 49 people and wounded 53 others in an attack inside Pulse, a nightclub in Orlando frequented by members of the gay community.

FY 2016 e-Complaints

On June 1, 2016, the Counterterrorism Division's Global Communications Intelligence Unit transferred the e-Complaints mission to the PAL. The anticipated volume was 50,000 per month; however, PAL has processed more than 212,000 e-Complaints since then.

Success Story

On February 5, 2016, a PAL customer service representative (CSR) received a call from an individual in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, who was holding his wife and infant child hostage. The caller told the CSR he was suicidal and had wired 300 gallon propane and diesel fuel tanks to ignite if local police responded to his home. The caller demanded to meet with FBI special agents.

For the next 90 minutes, the CSR kept the caller calm while gathering critical information, such as his location and emotional state of mind. In the meantime, a second CSR contacted the local authorities and the FBI office in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Despite the stressful circumstances, the PAL CSRs worked together to constantly monitor the welfare and safety of the hostages and provide real-time information to the police and FBI. Because of their efforts, the CSRs were able to provide valuable intelligence to the first responders. Eventually, police and the FBI located the residence and convinced the caller to release his hostages and peacefully surrender.

CJIS Information Technology

Technology is ever evolving. It seems like whatever new phone, computer system, or gadget is out there, when tomorrow rolls around, it is already outdated. Despite this challenge, the CJIS Division attempts to remain at the forefront of new technologies with all of its programs. In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the technology teams made their greatest strides in the New National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and cloud services.

On target with New NICS

The New NICS system reached an initial level of deployment on August 9, 2016, and to users, this means improved features, better availability, and shorter wait times. The system now has 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week availability, and it also provides improved name matching results with fewer delays and decreased wait time.

In addition to a new scoring algorithm that allows NICS to automatically deny a transaction, authorized users can now easily share and update NICS data through Internet browser-based access with other users.

Looking toward the future, the New NICS has its sights set on developing the fully operational phase. Completion of this phase will allow for automated status checks, the automation of some manual processes (for example, automatic repeat faxing), as well as an advanced computer and telephone technology that will decrease the time spent on telephones. Also with the new technology, data will automatically show on NICS examiners' computer screens from the screens of their counterparts at the NICS call centers.

Reaching the cloud

During FY 2016, the FBI Security Division granted the CJIS Division authorization to use Justice Cloud 1.0. The Justice Cloud supplies users with an unclassified environment that provides infrastructure as a service. It does not provide direct services, but it can be used by providers as an effective and efficient way to support their infrastructure needs. The Justice Cloud can offer virtualized storage and Internet access to mission-related applications.

Two systems within the CJIS Division, the National Data Exchange (N-DEx) and the New NICS, were added to the cloud within the past year. When N-DEx relocated to the Justice Cloud, it needed only half of the environment it previously needed, which cut operating costs in half as well. When New NICS went live on the Justice Cloud, it provided users with more flexibility to meet their increased computing needs.

The Justice Cloud is currently hosting 2,162 virtual servers on 311 physical servers. In addition, the Justice Cloud is hosting five external tenants, and managers are working with other external tenants, including FBI applications and Department of Justice components, to begin migration to the cloud. There is also a new cloud on the horizon as the Justice Cloud team plans to deliver Justice Cloud 2.0 in FY 2017.



Advisory Policy Board

Collaborating with law enforcement partners

Modern law enforcement is a complex, multifaceted, and sometimes dangerous profession. It takes a lot of tools and help to get through the day. The FBI's CJIS Division manages programs that are vital to our law enforcement partners in safely and efficiently carrying out their daily duties. The staff at the CJIS Division takes on this important task of gathering, maintaining, and sharing critical information with not only the best interest of our law enforcement associates and their communities in mind, but also with great awareness of the value of their input on how the CJIS Division can make their tasks faster, more efficient, and secure. The **CJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB)** is the point where the needs of law enforcement meet the commitment by the CJIS Division to fulfill those needs.



Chartered under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the APB consists of 35 national representatives from criminal justice and national security agencies.

The APB meets a minimum of twice each calendar year to review policies and discuss general technical and operational policy proposals relating to the programs housed at the CJIS Division. After reviewing

the issues, the APB makes recommendations to the FBI Director. In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the APB addressed numerous topics and made several recommendations, some highlights of which include:

- **The collection of data on police officer use of force—**

The APB moved to collect and report data from law enforcement agencies on the use of force by officers as defined by the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Program. The collection and reporting would include use of force that results in the death or serious

bodily injury of a person or when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person. The definition of serious bodily injury will be based, in part, upon Title 18, United States Code, Section 2246 (4). The term "serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

- **Transitioning to NIBRS**—The APB recommended that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program phase out the long-time Summary Reporting System and transition UCR data collection to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by January 1, 2021. The APB recommended evaluating annually the likelihood of achieving that goal. The CJIS Division will collaborate with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies that are unable to meet the five-year transition, but have nonetheless committed to the transition to NIBRS, to help them develop a transition plan and timeline for their conversion.

- **Improving the national disposition rate**—Criminal arrest records containing accurate and complete dispositions (a court's final determination of a case) are of the utmost importance to both the criminal and noncriminal justice communities. The APB formed the Disposition Task Force (DTF) in 2009 to focus on improving the rate of complete criminal dispositions. The CJIS Division and the DTF analyzed disposition reporting statistics and then collaborated with those states that reported higher disposition rates in order to identify commonalities, study best practices, and report the findings. The *Preliminary Finding of the DTF: Best Practices Guide* provides guidance to state repository holders, courts, prosecutors,

and other disposition stakeholders by identifying practices that show promise for improvement and, therefore, advancing the national disposition rate. The APB moved to endorse the *Preliminary Finding of the DTF: Best Practices Guide* in FY 2016.

- **Looking ahead to the next step for NCIC**—In FY 2016, the APB recommended 14 high-level concepts (e.g., a more flexible data format, a name-search algorithm, and enhanced training resources) for further exploration. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a database of documented criminal justice information available to law enforcement agencies nationwide, was launched in 1967 with the goal of assisting law enforcement in apprehending fugitives and locating stolen property. The last major upgrade to the NCIC occurred in July 1999 with the implementation of NCIC 2000.

Looking ahead to FY 2017 and beyond, APB leaders plan to continue to strengthen connections with major law enforcement organizations in order to gain important input from these representative groups. The APB will also continue processing requests and suggested changes to CJIS systems and sending the approved topics to the FBI Director in the form of recommendations. After that, it's up to CJIS staff to implement changes and "make it happen."



John K. Donohue

John K. Donohue serves as Assistant Chief and Executive Officer of the Intelligence Bureau at the New York City Police Department and in the role of first vice chair for the CJIS APB. "The FBI CJIS APB 'participatory management' approach to data sharing is simply the most responsible and effective means to make certain that the right law enforcement information gets to the right people in a timely manner," he said. "The diligent work of all APB participants, who come from a cross section of the criminal justice community, serves to assure those who contribute data to the FBI that their information has strong policy protections in place."

Mr. Donohue also said that candid conversations among practitioners concerning emerging and established CJIS programs result in collaboration that is imperative to the successful deployment and use of services. "These conversations ensure that CJIS services are administered in accordance with mandates that reflect the will of the broader law enforcement community, not just the perspective of a few."



Wyatt Pettengill

A member of the CJIS APB, Wyatt Pettengill is the Special Agent in Charge of the Criminal Information and Identification Section of the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation. He says the APB is unique in its ability to foster a cooperative environment. "The FBI does an outstanding job soliciting input from users and weaving that input into the fabric of the critical CJIS systems and programs," he said. "The FBI is committed to giving users a 'say' in the CJIS services they use." Mr. Pettengill says one example of this is the development of the 3rd Generation of the National Crime Information Center, or N3G. "The FBI was committed to seeking feedback from users all over the country for N3G, and they are now using that feedback to drive the direction of the project. Users are committed to seeing the next generation system be more efficient and effective, and the FBI is working to make that happen. The FBI has been successful in establishing a collaborative spirit with state and local law enforcement."

Compact Council

Enhancing public safety through information sharing

The **Compact Council** promulgates the rules and procedures of how to use criminal history record information (CHRI) for noncriminal justice purposes, such as screening for employment, licensing, or placement in a position of trust. Through the Compact Council's commitment to state and federal agencies, the program enhances the public safety, welfare, and security of society while appreciating the importance of safeguarding an individual's privacy and civil liberties.

The Compact Council was established by the **National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact (Compact) Act of 1998**,

signed by President William J. Clinton. The Council, comprised of 15 representatives from Compact states and federal and state criminal justice and noncriminal justice agencies from around the country, is a national independent authority that works in partnership with criminal history custodians, end users, and policy makers to regulate and facilitate the sharing of complete criminal history information to noncriminal justice users. The Compact Council monitors the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III) for noncriminal justice purposes to ensure the protection of an individual's privacy while facilitating the nationwide automated exchange of CHRI. As memorialized in the Compact, authorized noncriminal justice checks of the III must be supported by fingerprints in order to provide positive identification. The Compact Council also supports the National Fingerprint File (NFF) Program. As a signatory to the Compact, states and the federal government are required to participate in the NFF program, which ensures the most complete and accurate CHRI is available and enhances public safety by



protecting some of our most vulnerable populations—the elderly, children, and the disabled.

Continuing the tradition

- In 2016, the Compact Council continued to do what it does best: promote public safety by guiding agencies in the authorized use of CHRI for noncriminal justice purposes:
- In January, the *Federal Register* published the Compact Council's notice of approval for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to access III followed by the delayed submission of fingerprints for the emergency placement of children during exigent circumstances. This approval permits the BIA, on behalf of authorized federally-recognized tribes, to request CHRI checks in these emergency situations through the III which allows children to be placed more quickly in safe environments.
- In July, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Louisiana State Police and the Compact Council as good faith recognition of the Council's authority to promulgate rules, procedures, and standards for the noncriminal justice use of the III. Upon approval from the state legislature, Louisiana will be able to ratify the Compact and work toward becoming an NFF participant.
- In March, New York became the 20th state to participate in the NFF program. To assist states preparing for NFF implementation, the Council supported several onsite assessments which helped educate the states with requirements to participate in the program.

A Year of Transition



This year saw a transition in leadership for the Compact Council. In August, FBI Director James B. Comey appointed Ms. Chasity S. Anderson as the new FBI Compact Officer. Ms. Anderson has been with the FBI for over 20 years and has previously served in several supervisory positions within the FBI CJIS Division. Mr. Gary Barron, the prior Compact Officer, retired in August after serving 8 years as the FBI Compact Officer.

"I am very excited about the opportunity to represent the FBI in this capacity and support the Council and the noncriminal justice community."

Our Campus

The CJIS Division campus is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and stretches over nearly 990 acres. The main building, completed in 1995, contains approximately 526,000 square feet of office space and a state-of-the-art data center that hosts the many CJIS programs that serve law enforcement and criminal justice agencies across the nation.

The campus also includes a new facility, the Biometric Technology Center (BTC), which was completed in December 2015. The BTC houses the CJIS Division's Biometric Services Section. The Department of Defense's Defense Forensics and Biometric Agency will also be located in the facility. The new facility contains 360,000 square feet of modern office space. Both structures provide large areas for training, conferences, and collaboration with multiple law enforcement agencies.

Along with the magnificent scenery and wildlife, the property is also home to a central power plant, a visitor's center, a service center, and a child development center. Each year, the CJIS Division welcomes guests to the campus for special events, such as the West Virginia Fallen Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Ceremony and the FBI Jerry Dove Memorial 5K race (named in honor of West Virginia native Special Agent Jerry Dove, who was killed in the line of duty in 1986).



CJIS Division Main Facility



Biometric Technology Center (BTC)

The CJIS Link

The *CJIS Link* keeps agencies informed about CJIS services and benefits; showcases the successes of CJIS programs and systems; provides contact information; and alerts readers to new initiatives at the CJIS Division.

Scan the QR Code with your smartphone to learn more about the *CJIS Link* or sign up for e-mail updates.





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