

PRIOR NCJIS HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF COMMITTEES



Structure

- The statewide criminal history repository was created by the 1984 legislative session.
- During the beginning stages of the repository several committees were formed to develop, implement, train and maintain the system:
 - NCJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB)
 - NCJIS Northern and Southern Technical Subcommittees
 - NCJIS Steering Committee



NCJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB)

- The NCJIS Advisory Policy Board (APB) was established to recommend and approve policies and procedures regarding the repository for the user agencies. The committee consisted of 15 high level representatives from the criminal justice community i.e., the Department of Public Safety, Judges Association, District Attorney Association and representatives from Northern and Southern Law Enforcement Agencies. This eventually included the Administrative Office of the Court and Department of Prisons.



Northern and Southern NCJIS Technical Subcommittees

- The NCJIS APB approved the formation of both the Northern and Southern NCJIS Technical Subcommittees to solicit input from all criminal justice agencies regarding current and future state systems. These committees meet quarterly to collect and forward information, make system improvement recommendations and to bring forth policy and procedure concerns to the APB. The meetings are used to relay information to the users and at times to provide training to the user agencies. The chair of the committees acts as a liaison between the APB, the subcommittee members and the Steering Committee.



NCJIS Steering Committee

- The NCJIS Steering Committee was created as a small working group from the larger NCJIS Technical Subcommittees. The design team members are selected to include members from geographical areas, size of agency and type of agency. In addition, they were selected for their expertise and knowledge gained as being Terminal Agency Coordinators (TACs), Assistant Terminal Agency Coordinators (ATACs) or supervisor/administrators actively involved with criminal justice records. The Northern and Southern Technical Subcommittees are each allotted three voting members and three alternate members on the Steering Committee. Two of the voting positions are held by the chairpersons of both technical subcommittees. The APB structured the Steering Committee in such a way to ensure that the larger agencies would not overrule and dictate policies and procedures that were impractical or unfunded to the smaller agencies. The APB designated the design team as a “standing committee” which is tasked with continuous work on projects as technology changes, systems are revised and user requirements change.



History

- Prior to the creation of the statewide criminal history repository in 1984 each department in the criminal justice community maintained their own records system. Frequently, information was obtained by picking up the telephone and calling an agency to have someone search their system. This obviously was a laborious, time consuming method. The 1984 legislative body recognized the need to establish a central repository for information to be collected and shared by all criminal justice agencies.



History (continued)

- There are 140 criminal justice agencies within the State of Nevada who still maintain their own record systems and send duplicate information to the repository. This makes for an inefficient use of personnel resources. This also creates untimely and often incomplete records missing valuable information such as dispositions, modifications, added or dropped charges, etc.



History (continued)

- The state switch at the repository connects local law enforcement agencies, courts, district attorney offices and other public safety related agencies through dedicated terminals, computer to computer interfaces and hosts to local area network connections. Today (2009) there are over 11,700 devices connected to the state switch compared to 350 devices in 1987. Annual transactions (inquiries and entries) in 1987 were over 2 million and in 2009 over 68 million.



History (continued)

- NCJIS advances are due primarily to technological advancements in the information processing industry. NCJIS is the exchange of information through on-line interfaces, electronic transfers or manual submissions from primary contributors. It is anticipated with the increased need for information that more agencies and departments will become regular contributors. As more contributors upgrade to electronic record keeping systems, the use of interfaces with local systems will allow for this information to be passed on electronically to the state repository and will be more comprehensive, accurate and timely.



History (continued)

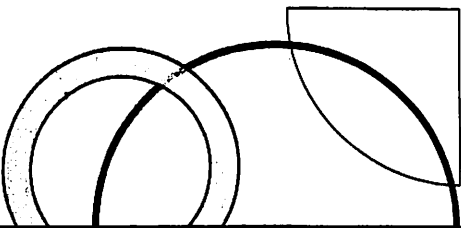
In the 1999 legislative session, a bill was passed to amend NRS 179A to include language affixing the submission responsibility to the agency that creates the record. Some examples of responsibilities are:

- Law Enforcement = Arrests, Citations
- Courts = Dispositions, Temporary Order of Protection, Warrants
- Prosecutors = Modified, amended, added or dropped arrest charges
- Prisons = Custody information including location and release dates
- Parole & Probation = Custodial supervision information, tier levels for sex offenders



History (continued)

- NCJIS is broken into three major categories:
 - **Criminal process**: includes the arrest, booking, charging, court appearance, sentencing, parole/probation information, corrections, post conviction relief, records challenges/seals, contact request notification, convicted person registration, fingerprint identification, FBI Interstate Identification Index and National Fingerprint File Registration.
 - **Civil process**: captures data that is non-criminal in nature, but is related to criminal justice, including: concealed weapon permits, protective orders, missing persons, work permits and civil applicants.
 - **Administrative process**: functions that disseminate the information captured in either the criminal process or the civil process, provides system and file maintenance, handles the electronic transfer of data, data conversions, and provides system statistics and reports. Functions include: reports, on-line inquiry, conversion, linking of wants/warrants, electronic interface, records maintenance, and returned fingerprint card tracking.



NCJIS Timeline and History

1987 through 2011



1987 - 1993

- **1987-1989**

- Creation and Development of the Automated Statewide Criminal History System
- Creation of NCJIS Wanted Persons File

- **1990**

- Design of Criminal History
- Redesign of NCJIS Wanted Persons File

- **1992**

- Deployment of the NCJIS Wanted Persons File

- **1993**

- Initiated the Redesign of NCJIS Criminal History
- Discussion and Development of DBI (Digital Biometric)/Live Scan Terminals enabling automated fingerprint card submittals



1994 - 1997

- Researched, developed and compiled ideas to redesign NCJIS and provide a more effective state system that would be able to manually or electronically receive, store and supply accurate and timely information to the criminal justice community, both within Nevada and outside of Nevada.
 - As a result, in 1998 Steering Committee Members provided three seminars in Elko, Reno and Las Vegas for agency Administrators, Terminal Agency Coordinators and Assistant Terminal Agency Coordinators regarding the new NCJIS design.
- Creation of a Validation Process for all information entered into the NCJIS
- Steering Committee members submitted a request to the Advisory Policy Board (APB) for language change and amendment to NRS 179A. Current legislation did not support the NCJIS redesign's goal to collect public safety data, such as a summons in lieu of arrest, citations in lieu of arrest, protective orders, concealed weapons permits, work cards, missing persons and notifications of court orders. This prompted the submittal of a bill draft and subsequent changes to NRS 179A in 1999.
- Began the design of a "Failure To" History File
- Deployment of the NCJIS AFIS System in advance of the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)
- Discussion and development of the Electronic Warrant Project.



1998

- **Deployment of the Nevada Parole & Probation (P&P) Dangerous Offender Notification System (DONS) File**
- **Deployment of the Civil Name Check Program**
- **Development of Standardized Protection Order Forms for Temporary, Extended and Emergency Protection Orders**
- **Y2K Discussion and Preparation**
- **Continued Discussion and Development of the Electronic Warrant Project**
- **NCJIS Advisory Policy Board was disbanded.**



1999

- Development of the State Record Search (STAS) Screen to enable multi-file searches of existing and proposed state files i.e., Active Warrants, Convicted Person Registration File, Protection Order File, P&P Dangerous Offenders File, Concealed Firearm File, Contact File, Criminal History File, Custody File, Work Card File, and Civil Applicant File.
- Deployment of the Electronic Warrant Project allowing Las Vegas Justice Court to electronically upload active warrants to the State Warrant System
- Discussion and Development of Electronic Disposition reporting to the Criminal History Repository
- Discussion and Development of Electronic Protection Order reporting to the State
- Discussion, Development and Redesign of Driver's License and Vehicle Registration transmission to Criminal Justice Community with the DMV/Genesis Program
- Y2K Discussion and Preparation



2000 - 2001

- Deployment of the NCJIS Temporary Protection Order File
- Deployment of Standardized Protection Order Forms for Temporary, Extended and Emergency Protection Orders
- Deployment of the NCJIS Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) File
- Development of the NCJIS State Query Criminal History (SQCH) Screen
- Development of the NCJIS Sex Offender File



2002

- Deployment of the NCJIS Sex Offender File
- Development and Redesign of Statewide Gaming Work Cards
- Discussion and Development of NCJIS Password Policy
- Discussion and Recommendations regarding Identify Theft
- Redesign of NCJIS Training Policy
- Northern and Southern Technical Subcommittees held TAC/ATAC Symposiums to identify training deficiencies and recommendations from the Criminal Justice Community
- Presentation and Review of an On-line Training Program to enable proficiency testing for statewide agencies and users



2003 - 2005

- **2003**
 - Development and Preliminary Testing of the proposed JLClient System
- **2004**
 - Comprehensive Testing of the proposed JLClient System
 - Preparation for Deployment of JLClient System
- **2005**
 - Deployment of JLClient System
 - Identification and Resolution of JLClient problems
 - Discussion and Development of NCIC Electronic Validations Module



2006

- **Discussion and Recommendations presented to DMV:**
 - **DMV's Reissuance of Stolen License Plates**
 - **Undercover Vehicle and Identity Concerns**
 - **Out of State Stolen Vehicles being registered in Nevada**
 - **Inconsistent Inquiry Responses and Data Concerns**
 - **Capturing Vehicle Color**
 - **Ability to Query Placards**
 - **Deciphering DMV Coding on Responses**
 - **Recommendation to change caveat noted on website for Lost/Stolen License plates**
- **Continued Discussion and Recommendations for NCIC Electronic Validations Module**
- **Continued Identification and Resolution of JLCClient problems**
- **Discussion and Recommendations for NVSHARE**
- **Discussion and Recommendations for the NCJIS Local Sex Offender Registration (LSOR) File**
- **NCJIS Advisory Committee was created to replace the NCJIS Advisory Policy Board which disbanded in 1998.**



2007

- Discussion and Recommendations for the Disaster Recovery Infrastructure Project (DRIP)
- Development of the Southern NV Electronic Interface Project to electronically transmit disposition information to NCJIS
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations for NVSHARE
- Discussion and Recommendations for Redesign and Consistency of the Warrant File's Transportation Values
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations presented to DMV:
 - DMV's Reissuance of Stolen License Plates
 - Undercover Vehicle and Identity Concerns
 - Out of State Stolen Vehicles being registered in Nevada
 - Inconsistent Inquiry Responses and Data Concerns
 - Capturing Vehicle Color
 - Ability to Query Placards
 - Deciphering DMV Coding on Responses
 - Recommendation to change caveat noted on website for Lost/Stolen License plates
- Discussion and Recommendations presented to create new NCJIS JLCClient screens to allow inquiry and entry capability into the Shared Computer Operations for Protection and Enforcement (SCOPE) and Wanted Vehicle System (WVS) databases for all approved criminal justice agencies within Nevada. Final decision was to provide inquiry screens only.



2007 (continued)

- Nevada Offense Code (NOC) Redevelopment Project
- Discussion and Recommendations for Criminal and Civil Fingerprint Card requirements
- Continued Identification and Resolution of NCJIS JLCClient problems
- Deployment of the following files:
 - NCJIS Warrant File Rewrite
 - NCJIS P&P DONS File Rewrite
 - NCJIS CCW File Rewrite
 - NCIC On-line Validation File



2008

- Resolution of standing DMV issues:
 - Retirement of Lost/Stolen License Plates now mirror NCIC retention timelines
 - Revision of Lost/Stolen License Plate Affidavit now recommends the Registered Owner contact Law Enforcement to complete a Lost/Stolen License Plate Report
 - Law Enforcement was approved for faxing the Lost/Stolen License Plate Affidavit directly to DMV after a report has been initiated
- NCJIS Conversion – Repository converted to shared base record concept and converted all criminal history files to new format. State moved from mainframe environment to server environment. Included redesign, retesting and implementation of NCJIS files (warrants, validations, DONS, CCW, etc.)
- Deployment of the NCJIS On-line Validation File
- Continued Identification and Resolution of JLCClient problems
- Discussion and Recommendations were presented regarding National Data Exchange (N-DEx) Program developed by the FBI
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations were presented regarding DRIP ²³



2009

- Deployment of NCJIS on-line Driver's License Photographs (DLIC) transaction
- Nevada Agencies began entering Protection Orders into the NCIC Protection Order File
- Pending reinstatement of California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) access for all Nevada criminal justice agencies.
- Deployment of programming change to enable all Dispatch Transactions (DSPT) to automatically perform the Wanted Person Inquiry to allow only extraditable wanted persons (QWE) and all State Search Transactions (STAS) to automatically perform the Wanted Person Inquiry for all wanted persons; extraditable and non-extraditable (QWA).
- Continued Identification and Resolution of JLCClient problems
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations:
 - N-DEx
 - DRIP
 - NCJIS Training Policies
 - NCIC Protection Orders
- DPS determined that the NCJIS LSOR File will be replaced with Offender Watch.
- Discussion and recommendations for redesign of NCIC/NCJIS validations.



2010

- Continued Discussion and Recommendations:
 - N-DEx
 - DRIP
 - NCJIS Training Policies
 - NCIC Protection Orders
 - Identification and Resolution of JLCClient problems
- Anticipated reinstatement of CLETS access. User training pending reinstatement.
- Anticipated expansion of the Electronic Warrant Project allowing additional Courts to electronically upload active warrants to the State Warrant System
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations for redesign of NCIC/NCJIS validations.
- Discussion regarding Statewide RMS
- Anticipated Deployment of DRIP – Phase I



2011

- Anticipated Deployment of the following:
 - NCJIS Training Policies Revision
 - DRIP – Phase 2
- Continued Discussion and Recommendations for redesign of NCIC/NCJIS validations.