Criminal Disposition Reporting

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Presented by the National Center for State Courts and SEARCH

Idaho Disposition Reporting

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Idaho Overview

- Maintaining accurate and complete criminal history records – a collective effort among local and state justice agencies:
  - Local law enforcement (municipal and county)
  - Prosecutors
  - Courts (district and state)
  - State Police
- A complete criminal history must account for person and event information, e.g., arrest charges, biometric identification, and charge adjudication

Process

- **Cycle Based RAP sheet**

- **Booking** – local law enforcement arrest and booking information (person, offense) creates or updates criminal history record

- **Charge** – Prosecution decision on which charge(s) to file in court

- **Disposition** – court adjudication of the case/charges, findings, and sentence info

- **Criminal History Update** – match the disposition to the arrest and person

Advantages

- **95% rate livescan submissions** – automated assignment of SID and TCN

- **Consolidated state court system** – used by district and supreme courts
  - Electronic interface with State Police for automated court disposition reporting

- **Outreach/Education** – ISP staff conducts statewide training for local law enforcement

Challenges

- **Prosecution dispositions**
  - Charge modifications and Nolle Pros decisions are not reported to criminal history repository
  - Account for approximately 70% of missing dispositions in criminal history

- **Cite and release**
  - Charges we never get at the repository because the person is not booked and fingerprinted

Next Steps

- **What are the priority activities or tasks related to disposition reporting for the near future?**
  - Disposition recovery project
  - Continuing education efforts

- **What are the long term projects to improve completeness?**
  - Two way communications between the Supreme Court Data Warehouse and State Repository

Connecticut Disposition Reporting

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Superior Court Operations

Computer Modernization Underway

CT criminal history repository (Dep't of Emergency Services and Public Protection)

- Business analysis in progress to begin replacing legacy system

CT criminal court system (Judicial Branch)

- User acceptance testing in progress to begin replacing legacy system
- Criminal Disposition Module
    - Phase 1 – infrastructure and system requirements (NARIP 2011)
    - Phase 2 – database and user interface design and development (NARIP 2012)
    - Phase 3 – User acceptance and internal systems integration (NCHIP 2014)
    - Phase 4 – court implementation and external disposition template (NCHIP 2015)
    - Phase 5 – case initiation and arrest processing (developing request for assistance under current awards and NCHIP 2016)

Interim Reporting for New Records

Collaborated with DESPP and FBI CJIS to implement interface with NICS Index via NCIC front-end

- NCIC credentials limited to NICS only (Originating Agency = CTNIC000X).
- Developed a Judicial database to compile and maintain pertinent court records
- Developed a screen scraping application to enter and cancel records in the legacy gateway system to NCIC

Judicial – NICS interface implemented in October, 2011

- Felony convictions validated during active background checks
- Felony indictments validated during active background checks
- Unlawful drug use records established as a result of a recent conviction
- Fugitives from active court proceedings (e.g., failure to appear or violation of probation)
- Misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence

  [Mental health and protection order records are made available to NICS and NCIC through separate processes.]

Backlog Reporting Activities

Collaborated with NICS to enter previous conviction records in the NICS Index via the e-Check system

1. Conviction records extracted from legacy court computer system
2. Conviction records imported in Judicial database for maintenance and periodic validation
3. Conviction records extracted from Judicial database in e-Check format for batch submissions
4. Batch loaded in NICS Index the e-Check system
5. NICS confirmation numbers extracted from e-Check system
6. NICS confirmation numbers imported in Judicial database
7. If there's a change in conviction status (e.g., absolute pardon), the NICS record is cancelled via the NCIC front-end interface.

Judicial e-Check process implemented in July, 2014

- Up to 25,000 records confirmed by NICS within 15 minutes
- 34,000 fugitive records over 2 days (failure to appear and violation of probation)
- 330,000 felony conviction records over 8 days
- 79,000 state prohibitions for misdemeanor convictions

Warrant & Disposition Toolkit

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Questions?

We will post answers to your questions on the

Warrants and Dispositions Toolkit website at:

http://www.wdmtoolkit.org/