

# CRD Newsletter

Washington State Patrol

April 2011

## 2011 National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) User Conference—Submitted by Diane Harrison

The FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division's NICS Section will be hosting its annual User Conference at the Marriott City Center in Dallas, Texas, May 10-12, 2011. The NICS Section reimburses the travel expenses for two representatives from each Full or Partial Point of Contact (POC) states.

Washington is a partial POC, as we are considered a decentralized state. WSP's A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS) is the designated POC by statute.

The Local Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) conducts full state and national NICS background checks for handgun transfers where the purchaser does not have a Concealed Pistol License (CPL). The Firearm Licensed Dealers (FFL) conducts a NICS check for all long gun transfers and handgun transfers where the purchaser has a CPL. LEA's must follow up with state and local checks for

all purchases where the purchaser has a CPL.

The User Conference is the only venue allowing all state, federal, and related interest agencies to meet for the mutual benefit of sharing information, operational expertise, lessons learned, and to discuss problematic issues.

Washington historically sends two representatives from the ACCESS Section. This year ACCESS is pleased to announce that Ms. Cathy Smoke from Redmond Police Department will accompany Ms. Diane L Harrison, ACCESS auditor, to the conference.

Cathy was instrumental in going the extra mile in her research for a handgun transfer. Cathy discovered an individual that was prohibited from possessing a weapon under the mental health category in Title 18 United States Code (USC) 922 (g) (4). This individual was not in the federal database called the NICS Index.

The NICS Index maintains individuals that are prohibited under federal law that are not in other criminal justice databases such as criminal history and National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Cathy was able to determine the subject had a mental health commitment prohibition. She and her agency worked with ATF and the individual's family for a successful resolution. We greatly appreciate



Cathy and the other members of the law enforcement community that work hard every day to ensure public safety to all the citizens of Washington State.

See you in Dallas!!

### Inside this issue:

Information from the FBI	2
CJIS Division Recommendations for Applicant Fingerprinting	2-3
Rap Sheet Format Changes Coming Soon	3
WSP's Enhanced Compromised Identity Claim	4
Fingerprint Trivia	5

### Special Point of Interest:

- In efforts to reduce costs on paper and postage we will no longer be mailing this newsletter. If you would like to be added to our email list please contact Ms. Violeta Navarro via email at [violeta.navarro@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:violeta.navarro@wsp.wa.gov).

## Information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation—Submitted by Deborah Collinsworth

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division houses a biometric database containing over 68.3 million criminal subjects. This database was designed for the processing of the ten rolled fingerprint images. Through research and analysis of millions of fingerprint transactions, the CJIS Division is aware transactions are submitted containing fingerprint images of multiple subjects.

There are several situations which may occur causing multiple subjects to be submitted on a single live-scan transaction:

- The glass plate on the live-scan machine is not being properly cleaned between the fingerprinting of subjects;
- The live-scan machine screen is not properly cleared between the fingerprinting of subjects;
- The person printing places their fingerprints on the live-scan machine during the printing of the subject

Although the CJIS Division continuously educates the Friction Ridge Examiners who process the tenprint transactions on how to avoid the misidentifications of a fingerprint transaction, multiple subjects printed on a single fingerprint transaction can result in an incorrect decision being made and returned to the submitting agency. In addition, master images can be corrupted during file maintenance due to updating with fingerprints from multiple subjects.

**Contributing agencies are reminded to properly clean the glass plate and clear their live-scan machine between the fingerprinting of each subject to avoid the submitting of multiple subjects on a single live-scan.**

The following is a link to the “Recording Legible Fingerprints Brochure” which outlines best practices to capture fingerprints in order to avoid rejects [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/fingerprints\\_biometrics/recording-legible-fingerprints](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/fingerprints_biometrics/recording-legible-fingerprints)

For further information regarding this matter, please contact the CJIS Division Customer Service Group at telephone number (304) 625-5590.

**“Contributing agencies are reminded to properly clean the glass plate and clear their live-scan machine between the fingerprinting of each subject to avoid the submitting of multiple subjects on a single live-scan.”**

## CJIS Division Recommendations for Applicant Fingerprinting—Submitted by Patrick Gibbs

The CJIS Division of the FBI is recommending that governmental and nongovernmental agencies that submit applicant fingerprints electronically should implement an electronic signature capability or provide a copy of the back of the FD-258 for the applicant to sign which would indicate that the applicant understands the potential use of the submission. The FD-258 is the standard applicant fingerprint card, and the privacy notification is printed on cards with revision date of 03/21/10 on the back of the card in top right corner.

In addition to the signature recommendations “The FBI encourages the agency taking the fingerprint impressions or images to display this caveat in a place easily visible to the individual and recommends that the individual read the information provided.

*THIS RECORD IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING USE AND DISSEMINATION RESTRICTIONS*

*Under provisions set for in Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 50.12, both governmental and non-governmental entities authorized to submit fingerprints and receive FBI Identification records must notify the individuals fingerprinted that the fingerprints will be used to check the criminal history records of the FBI. Identification records obtained from the FBI may be used solely for the purpose requested and may not be disseminated outside the receiving department, related agency or other authorized entity. If the information on the record is used to disqualify an applicant, the official making the determination of suitability for licensing or employment shall provide the applicant the opportunity to complete, or challenge the accuracy of, the information contained in the FBI identification record. The deciding official should not deny the license or employment based on the information in the record until the applicant has been afforded a reasonable*

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*Reasonable time to correct or complete the information, or has declined to do so. An individual should be presumed not guilty of any charge/arrest for which there is no final disposition stated on the record or otherwise determined. If the applicant wishes to correct the record as it appears in the FBI's CJIS Division Records System, the applicant should be advised that the procedures to change, correct or update the records are set forth in Title 28 CFR, Section 16.34.*

If you would like to obtain a full copy of the CJIS Newsletter please contact Patrick Gibbs at 360-534-2115, [patrick.gibbs@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:patrick.gibbs@wsp.wa.gov) or Lynette Brown at 360-534-2109, [lynette.brown@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:lynette.brown@wsp.wa.gov).

## Rap Sheet Format Changes Coming Soon—Submitted by Becky Miner

Within the next one to two weeks, the Identification and Criminal History Section will release modifications to the Record of Arrests and Prosecutions (RAP) sheet.

The changes will be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 contains the majority of the changes and includes a 'restructure' of the RAP sheet appearance with regard to where information is located. The changes include creating a "Master Information" section. This section contains the State Identification Number (SID), master name, date of birth, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Corrections (DOC) numbers. The deceased information has been relocated under the Person Information area.

There will be a new section called the DOC Summary. This new summary provides a snapshot of what is contained in the Custody History section of the RAP sheet. This new section is located under the Person Information section of the RAP sheet.

Arrests will be listed with the newest arrest appearing first. This rearrangement will assist users in quickly locating information they are seeking.

The Glossary will be updated as well to include contact information for some of the agencies who submit information to the Identification and Criminal History Section.

Phase 2 will be implemented after the ACCESS switch replacement and will include font changes. We anticipate phase 2 will be implemented in late 2011.

The existing RAP sheet has been in place with few changes since 1997. As part of our efforts to provide the best criminal history record services possible, we incorporated feedback we received on the RAP sheet. A workgroup was formed in 2010 to review the data we received and to make changes to the RAP sheet. These changes will not only benefit our users but our staff as well.

If you have any questions regarding the new RAP sheet or would like training, please contact the Identification and Criminal History Trainers at (360) 534-2000 or email the trainers via e-mail at [crdtraining@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:crdtraining@wsp.wa.gov).



## WSP's Enhanced Compromised Identity Claim Program Additional Information for Law Enforcement—Submitted by the Criminal History Support Unit

The Identification and Criminal History Section implemented a new procedure for individuals who are victims of criminal identity theft. The Compromised Identity Claim (CIC) program enhances the existing services of the personal identification record by:

1. Providing the claimant with a letter identifying the claimant's State Identification Number (SID) and verifying that the claimant is not the same person as the other individual(s) in the database with similar name and date of birth descriptors.
2. Providing the claimant with a wallet card bearing the claimant's name, SID, photograph, and thumbprint.
3. Allowing the notation that a personal identification card has been submitted to the Identification and Criminal History Section to be disseminated on a background check. (*Previously, personal identification information was suppressed from the public.*)

CIC forms as well as a Frequently Asked Questions brochure are available from our website at: [www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/chupdates.htm#compromised](http://www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/chupdates.htm#compromised)

Individuals wanting to place a CIC on file with the WSP can obtain forms from our website – it is not necessary for you to keep CIC forms on hand, however one is attached for your reference. Individuals must bring the following items to your agency:

- Photo identification
- 2x2 passport photo
- \$26 fee (check or money order payable to WSP)
- CIC form
- Personal identification fingerprint card (you may use your own FBI issued personal identification card stock)



Please follow the directions on the CIC form under Law Enforcement Instructions and once completed, mail the form, photo, fingerprint card, and fee directly to the Identification and Criminal History Section. We have informed the public that your agency may charge a fee for fingerprint services and may require postage.

If you have any questions, please contact the Criminal History Support Unit at (360) 534-2000 option 5 or [crimhis@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:crimhis@wsp.wa.gov).

# Fingerprint Trivia—Submitted by Joyce Tarver

1. What causes a fingerprint to be left behind when we touch things?
  - a. The smoothness of the surfaces we touch
  - b. The dust on the things we touch
  - c. The natural oils in the skin
  - d. The moisture in the atmosphere
2. The scientific study of fingerprints is called:
  - a. Palynology
  - b. Dactylography
  - c. Entomology
  - d. Trichology
3. What is the function of the ridges on our fingers that create fingerprints?
  - a. They provide protection for our touch receptors
  - b. They help us to identify individual human beings
  - c. They enable us to grasp objects
  - d. They provide insulation for the tissues under the skin
4. When do humans acquire fingerprints?
  - a. At 3 month's gestation
  - b. At 6 month's gestation
  - c. At birth
  - d. At 2 weeks of age
5. Which of the following is NOT a proper fingerprint lifting compound?
  - a. Charcoal
  - b. Ink
  - c. Aluminum powder
6. Which fingerprint pattern is the LEAST common? What percentage of the population has this pattern?
  - a. Arch—5%
  - b. Whorl—10%
  - c. Loop—15%
7. Which group of ancient people were the first to use fingerprints for personal identification?
  - a. The Romans
  - b. The Sumerians
  - c. The Chinese
  - d. The Greeks
8. Which of the following animals have fingerprints similar to human beings?
  - a. Gorilla
  - b. Koala Bear
  - c. Leopard
  - d. Panda Bear
9. John Dillinger, the famous depression era gangster, attempted to get rid of his fingerprints by what method?
  - a. Grafting the skin of someone else's fingerprints onto his own
  - b. Shaving the outer layer of skin off his fingerprints
  - c. Pouring sulfuric acid on his fingerprints
  - d. Rubbing sand paper on his fingertips
10. Which country was the first case of conviction based on fingerprint evidence?
  - a. Australia
  - b. Germany
  - c. Argentina
  - d. China
11. Before fingerprints, what did people do for identification?
  - a. Kept signatures of every person
  - b. Took samples of blood and hair
  - c. Measured people's bodies
  - d. Took pictures of everybody and kept them on file
12. Who was responsible for starting the first national fingerprint register in America in the 1920's?
  - a. Calvin Coolidge
  - b. J. Edgar Hoover
  - c. August Vollmer
  - d. Herbert Hoover
13. What was the first systematic use of fingerprinting in the U.S.?
  - a. Identification of prisoners in Pennsylvania Penitentiary
  - b. Identification of civil servants in the state of New York
  - c. Identification of soldiers in the U.S. Army
  - d. Identification of soldiers in the U.S. Navy



## Answer Key for Fingerprint Trivia:

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. A  | 11. C |
| 2. B | 7. C  | 12. B |
| 3. C | 8. B  | 13. B |
| 4. A | 9. C  |       |
| 5. B | 10. C |       |