

**CJIS ADVISORY POLICY BOARD (APB)
SPRING 2012 ADVISORY PROCESS MEETINGS
INFORMATIONAL TOPICS**

STAFF PAPER

INFORMATIONAL TOPIC S

Implementation of the Next Generation Identification (NGI) Enhanced Repository

PURPOSE

To provide explanation as to the current process of establishing a “Master Name” within the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) when a civil identity exists prior to a criminal arrest, and how this process will change with NGI deployment of Increment 4.

POINT OF CONTACT

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FEEDBACK

Please send all questions or comments concerning this topic via the electronic feedback form on Law Enforcement Online or via the feedback form provided to the Training and Systems Education Unit at facsimile, (304) 625-5090 or e-mail: <AGMU@leo.gov>.

BACKGROUND

The IAFIS criminal and civil records are maintained in separate repositories without a common mechanism to search and maintain. At present, the IAFIS has no electronic capability to consolidate or modify the civil fingerprint file’s biographic data, civil history information, and fingerprint data. The civil submissions are neither stored nor accessible in an easily searchable manner. Therefore, multiple civil records are retained for the same individual, without the existence of one true identity or “Master Name”. Today, an individual applying for multiple positions will have numerous civil records within the IAFIS, as opposed to only one criminal record for an individual with numerous arrest events.

When a criminal submission is subsequently searched against the civil repository for authorized purposes, the current process requires a manual intervention when this criminal search matches a civil record. In the scenario where a civil record is established prior to any criminal record, the first criminal record establishes the “Master Name” and the name used from the civil record is

added to the criminal record as an Also Known As (AKA). This practice is due to the current technical limitations of the IAFIS, where the criminal repository represents a person-centric architecture and the civil repository is an encounter based architecture.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The mandate for the FBI to retain civil fingerprints has grown stronger in recent years. Similarly, an estimated 1,200 state statutes have been approved by the Attorney General, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 92-544, to receive national criminal history record checks. Because states have chosen to collect and retain (or not retain) civil fingerprints in their state repositories, states will be able to direct the FBI to retain (or not retain) civil fingerprints in the national repository by making such a designation on each submission.

The NGI will consolidate multiple civil records for an individual into a single identity record similar to the criminal file. This initiative will entail migration to an automated identity management structure, which will maintain all information about a person in the system as a single logical record based on a unique identity. Biometric data will be used to positively establish an identity as separate from all other identities, and each identity will be linked to all related criminal and noncriminal justice data in the system by means of a unique identifying number established by the FBI.

In addition, the NGI will provide the capability to fully search the civil fingerprint files for criminal and authorized noncriminal justice purposes, and disseminate this information as authorized. Law enforcement, public safety, national security, and records administration priorities necessitate these technological changes in furtherance of the FBI's authorized missions.

The concept of a "Master Name" will change to that of an encounter name based on the type of submission and search being conducted. For new submissions, the "Master Name" will be established based on the name given during the original record creation event, independent of the type of submission, civil or criminal. The new combined repository will implement logical dissemination rules to protect against the sharing of civil information when the use is not appropriate. Even though the FBI is migrating to an automated identity management structure that will maintain all information about a person in the system as a single record based on a unique identity, the criminal and civil files will remain logically separated. This logical separation, and the clear distinction on the Identity History itself, will ensure that retained civil submissions remain untainted by criminal submissions.