CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Missouri State Highway Patrol was established August 1, 1934. The division was known then as the Bureau of Identification with a criminal records department. Patrolman Minter Wherritt was in charge of the bureau located in Missouri's Capitol building. The purpose of the bureau was to store fingerprints, disperse information, and publish a weekly bulletin titled "The Patrol Bulletin" which contained lists of escaped prisoners, fugitives, criminal apprehensions, penitentiary releases, and missing persons. The bulletin also contained articles written by officers regarding their field experiences and informational materials that would benefit other officers. The Patrol Bulletin continued to be published until February 28, 1975.

After being established as the Bureau of Identification for only six months, 12,000 fingerprint records were on file. Three employees were assigned the duties of filing and identifying fingerprint cards sent by Patrol members and Missouri sheriffs. Fingerprint cards were filed using the Henry classification and filing method. [Note: Sir Edward Henry developed the Henry classification system in the late 1890s. The Henry classification is the method of categorizing ten-print fingerprint records into primary groupings. These groupings are based on fingerprint pattern types. Each finger is assigned a number according to the order in which it is located on the hand, beginning with the right thumb and ending with the left pinky. The right thumb would be number 1 and the left pinky would be 10. The system assigns each fingerprint record a primary grouping, which is broken down further by mathematical equations.] In a quarterly report to the governor covering January 1 to March 31, 1935, the Bureau reported 186 arrests for criminal offenses. These ranged in seriousness from stealing chickens to murder.

The Bureau of Identification and Records moved from the state's Capitol to the Broadway Building in December 1938. The department remained in the Broadway building from 1938 until 1963, when the new headquarters building was completed. The Bureau of Identification and Records was located on the ground floor, which is currently where the Safety Education Center is located.

January 1, 1970, a reorganization of the General Headquarters occurred, and the Bureau of Identification was renamed Criminal Division. The Criminal Division consisted of the Bureau of Identification and Records, the Scientific Laboratory, and the Intelligence and Investigation Section. Captain Ray Jenkins was the director of the Criminal Division.

June 1972 State Identification (SID) numbers started being assigned to all arrest fingerprint cards. The notorious Charles Floyd was issued SID number 1

and Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, also famously known for their crimes, were issued SID number 1768. Their case files are now displayed in the Patrol's Safety Education Center.

Captain Ray Jenkins retired November 30, 1974, and Captain Clarence Maddox was appointed the director of the Criminal Division. June 1975, the Criminal Division began hiring employees for a 4 p.m. to midnight shift. The focus for this shift was to prepare for computerized record keeping. The duties were to purge all traffic arrest cards from the card file except for DWI arrests. August 13, 1976, the first criminal entry was entered in the computer system. On February 1, 1977, a back-file conversion of all criminal indent cards began and was completed in November 1979.

A new fingerprint system was implemented on August 8, 1976, to aid law enforcement in the identification of suspects and individuals in emergency situations. The system consisted of a fingerprint transmitter, message receiver and fingerprint recorder. The system connected the criminal identification bureau electronically to designated law enforcement agencies. The fingerprint system provided identifications in minutes verses several days with the old system.

The Patrol reorganized again August 1, 1979. Captain Endicott was assigned to the Records Division as director, which consisted of Criminal Records, Traffic Records, and Auto Theft. The construction of the General Headquarters Annex was completed in October 1979, and once again, criminal records would be located on the ground floor. The move was completed November 1, 1979. It took five days for the employees of the division to move the fingerprint cards and two days to move the case files.

In 1981, Captain Endicott was promoted to major, and Captain Norman Tinnin became director of the Criminal Records Division. Lt. Roy Fluegel was the director of the Criminal Records Section. Missouri's 83rd General Assembly passed House Bills 873 and 874 in 1986. These bills designated the Missouri State Highway Patrol's Criminal Records Division as the central repository for compiling, storing, and dissemination of criminal history record information. The bills further required the mandatory reporting of all felony and serious or aggravated misdemeanor criminal arrest information by law enforcement personnel, prosecuting attorneys, courts, and the Department of Corrections. The bills were signed and became law in August 1986.

Through a command transfer in several divisions Captain Robert Howard was assigned to the Criminal Records Division on October 1, 1987. The public window opened in January 1987. The public, and private or government agencies, could conduct public record checks on individuals for personal or employment reasons. The window hours were 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Name checks were $5 dollars and fingerprint checks were $14 dollars.

The efficiency of criminal identification and fingerprint processing was enhanced with the installation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The AFIS system was purchased in 1988 from Sagem Morpho Inc. The computerized fingerprint matching system electronically captures and stores the

characteristics of fingerprint patterns. A search could be completed in four minutes, with a list of possible candidates for the operator to compare. During December 1989, AFIS became operational and was officially accepted January 1990. March 8, 1990, Governor John Ashcroft officially announced to the citizens of Missouri the benefits of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System located in the Criminal Records Division.

On November 1, 1991, the organizational structure was changed, and Criminal Records Division was renamed the Criminal Records and Identification Division. It remained under the command of Captain Robert Howard until his retirement in 1994. Captain Robert Gartner became the sixth director of the Criminal Records and Identification Division on July 1, 1994.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri Sections 589.400 to 589.425 mandated the Missouri State Highway Patrol maintain the sex offender database. The Criminal Records and Identification Division began the sex offender registry program January 1, 1995. It was created to give the public access (through their local sheriff's department) to information concerning persons registered as sexual offenders.

Capturing fingerprints took on new procedures and a new look with electronic fingerprinting. Electronic fingerprinting in Missouri by Livescan began in 1998. The Missouri Department of Corrections was the first agency to submit electronically to our agency in February 1998. Criminal Records also began using Livescan for MSHP employees in 1998. By March 1999, Criminal Records was fingerprinting all fingerprint requests by Livescan.

Captain Tim McGrail became the division's seventh director when Captain Bob Gartner retired July 1, 2000. During the 2000 legislative session, Section 43.505 RSMo. was passed, establishing the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) under the Department of Public Safety, which was then delegated to the Central Repository. The UCR Unit was form and data collection efforts began on August 28, 2001. The program's purpose is to reduce crime, inform private citizens of the nature and extent of crime, and measure the efficiency and effectiveness of crime prevention and crime intervention programs. The UCR program also assists law enforcement in police operations.

The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Section was established within Criminal Records in January 2004. This new section consisted of the Access Integrity Unit (AIU) and UCR Unit. The AIU was responsible for system access control to the MULES/NCIC system and for quality control of the records within it, while the UCR Unit was given responsibility for conducting statewide training in UCR, and for auditing all UCR reporting and MULES/NCIC terminal agencies to ensure compliance with all rules, policies, and standards. The Criminal Records repository received National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) certification from the national program located at the FBI CJIS Center in Clarksburg, WV, in July 2005. Following certification and the subsequent collection of live data, the UCR Unit was tasked with conducting Missouri Incident Based Reporting System (MIBRS) training and audits, and with publication of the

CJIS Newsletter to convey system information, policy changes, and various other CJIS-related information to the Missouri criminal justice community.

Criminal records completed an interface August 12, 2003, which linked the criminal history database with the Automated Fingerprint Identification System database. The interface also allowed electronic fingerprint submission to the FBI. On January 20, 2005, the first electronic latent submission was sent to the FBI. Within three months of electronically submitting latent fingerprints to the FBI, the division received a "hit" on an unsolved latent print. The unsolved latent case was entered into AFIS and 10 hours later, results were received from the FBI with a hit on a homicide case from 1999.

On May 18, 2004, the sex offender registry was placed on the Internet for the public to view convicted sex offender information. The information was displayed as a spreadsheet and listed the name, current address, and criminal offense committed by the sex offender. On September 4, 2005, the website included photos of the sex offender, and allowed the public to view the offenders as well as see where they reside in the state. This registry provided the ability to search by name, street, city, county, and zip code. In September 2006, enhanced search capabilities were added to the Internet registry. The sex offender files now show alias names, date of birth, identifiers (tattoos), vehicle information, home location, and work location. In October 2006, a mapping feature was added.

Through the competitive bid process, L1 Identity Solutions (formerly Identix) was selected as the sole source vendor to provide electronic capture and submission of fingerprint-based applicant background checks for the state of Missouri. The first submission from L1 was in July 2005. Electronic submissions of applicant fingerprint-based background checks now account for approximately 80 percent of the total submissions.

On September 1, 2005, the division began full coverage--seven days a week, 24 hours a day--including holidays. The 24-hour coverage enables the division to keep criminal history information current and provide assistance to law enforcement agencies with information regarding criminal history or the AFIS fingerprint system. In the past, designated supervisors and latent technicians carried a pager/cell phone to cover shifts for emergency identifications. On January 1, 2006, the pager/cell phone was reassigned permanently to the manager of the AFIS section to respond to emergencies.

The Criminal Records and Identification Division has grown considerably since August 1, 1934. The division has grown from four employees in 1934 to 107 full-time employees. The division consists of three uniformed members and 104 full-time civilian employees. The division also employs 13 civilians in temporary positions.

As a direct result of the passage of House Bill 1698, which was signed into law on June 6, 2006, the Missouri Sex Offender Registry received several enhancements. In addition, the ability to obtain registry information through a new toll-free number--1-888-SOR-MSHP (1-888-767-6747)--was implemented on

October 1, 2006. Employees of the Criminal Records and Identification Division handle the calls received on this line.

CRID implemented the MetaMorpho upgrade to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) on November 2, 2006. The newest and most advanced technology in fingerprint comparison, MetaMorpho, is designed to increase the accuracy of fingerprint comparisons. MetaMorpho also provides the ability to interface with other systems (i.e., mugshot and palm print), and adds the ability to integrate with other state fingerprint systems. The upgrade allows CRID to provide real-time identification of subjects and to better serve all law enforcement agencies.

Grants provided by the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in 2006 and 2007 allowed for 144 Livescan fingerprint devices to be implemented across the state. With these additional devices, Missouri has over 200 entities submitting fingerprints electronically.

With the ever-increasing demand for criminal history record checks CRID saw a dramatic increase in the number of people requesting services at the division's public window. In November 2007, a new public access area opened, which included a larger area for seating, a designated fingerprinting workspace, public restroom, and provided better access to the public while maintaining security within the division.

In January 2008, the MULES Training unit was formed and established within the CJIS Section of Criminal Records. The MULES Training Unit was delegated the responsibility of conducting training for the MULES/NCIC system and establishing and interpreting system policies in accordance with national security policy. In December 2008, the CJIS Section was given responsibility for system access and control of the Missouri Data Exchange (MoDEx) system and for providing training to local participating agencies on system use. It was determined that the MULES Training Unit would provide training, while the UCR Unit would handle any audit responsibilities.

The AFIS system was upgraded in 2008, to include a palmprint matching database. This allowed for palmprints to be searched electronically rather than manually. Even though the submission of palmprints by law enforcement personnel is voluntary, the Patrol encourages each agency to take advantage of every opportunity to capture palmprints. There are approximately 210,000 sets of palmprints on file at the Missouri Central Repository.

The Missouri Volunteer & Employee Criminal History System (MoVECHS) program is authorized by the National Child Protection Act (NCPA), Volunteers for Children Act, and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. This initiative allows for criminal record checks to be processed through the Criminal Records and Identification Division enabling both a state and national background search of an individual's criminal history record.

The MoVECHS program provides the opportunity for private employers, who as a part of their businesses or organization provide services to children, the elderly, or disabled, a means to thoroughly screen their current or prospective

employees and volunteers. The first qualified entity was approved in August 2008.

Effective September 1, 2009, the Criminal Records and Identification Division became known as the Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJISD). This change was made due to the evolving and expanding functions of the division and to better reflect its duties and responsibilities. The new name also emulates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's CJIS Division and becomes more identifiable among the law enforcement community.

In 2009, the CJIS Division became responsible for conducting audits of all criminal and non-criminal justice agencies receiving criminal history information from civil fingerprint checks. These agencies include all MOVECHS agencies, all law enforcement agencies that issue Concealed Carry Weapon (CCW) endorsements, housing authorities, licensing authorities, school districts, authorized municipalities, the Missouri Department of Social Services, and many courts.

On March 1, 2010, CJIS increased the fees for name-based criminal history background checks to $10. On June 1, 2010, Lt. Keverne McCollum joined CJIS as the first female lieutenant within the division. The CJIS Security Unit was implemented on July 16, 2010. Mr. Steve White was named the CJIS security manager. The unit will be responsible for Patrol systems security and FBI IAFIS compliance.

On October 18, 2010, the Sex Offender Registration Community Notification went live. Individuals are allowed to register e-mail addresses so that they can receive updates from CJIS concerning sex offender address information. There are two notification options: notification by address and notification by offender. Notification by address allows the users to track up to five physical addresses. If at any time a sex offender registers within a certain radius of the addresses, an email notification will be sent to the user. Notification by offender allows the users to track a specific sex offender any time the sex offender changes their registration. Up to five separate sex offenders can be tracked.

On January 4, 2011, the Missouri Automated Criminal History System (MACHS) was implemented for pilot agencies and went live for public use on February 7, 2011. MACHS is a public website for agencies and private individuals to request name-based background checks and pay the fee by credit card. The majority of responses are completed within minutes, with the results submitted back to the website for review by the requestor. MACHS received the 2011 Governor's Award for Quality and Productivity — Efficiency/Process Improvement due to the program's success.

In June 2011, the CJIS Audit Unit assumed responsibility for conducting the MULES/NCIC audits of all 300+ agencies on the Regional Justice Information Services (REJIS) Network, primarily in St. Louis and Kansas City.

In September 2011, the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Program published the state of Missouri's first Hate Crime Report. The *2010 Missouri Hate Crime Report* is a statistical analysis of all hate crime data (i.e., bias motivation,

victim/offender type, victim/offender race, offense location, etc.) received from law enforcement agencies from 2008-2010.

On October 5, 2011, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, in cooperation with the state's AFIS vendor MorphoTrak, as well as St. Louis County Police Department, Boone County Sheriff's office, and Columbia Police Department rolled out Missouri's first Fast ID Pilot Program. This 90-day pilot tested the use of handheld mobile identification devices in the field, as well as the functionality of the back-end system the Patrol purchased in 2011 to make this cutting-edge technology possible. These handheld mobile devices enabled officers to capture fingerprints roadside and transmit them for search through AFIS. Once the search had been completed, if AFIS identified the subject, demographic information stored in AFIS (name, date of birth, sex, race, and Missouri SID number) was returned to the officer's handheld device. If the subject was not identified, a "No Hit" message was returned to the device. In the majority of the searches, the officer received the results in less than a minute.

On October 26, 2012, Missouri became the 10th state in the nation to interface its statewide Fast ID Program with the FBI's Repository of Individuals of Special Concern (RISC). RISC searches are conducted against a special subset of the FBI fingerprint files and contains approximately 2-3 million fingerprints obtained from sex offenders, known or suspected terrorists, immigration violators and person entered NCIC with an FBI number and an active warrant.

The Missouri Automated Criminal History Site (MACHS) was enhanced in 2012. This enhancement allowed the public to register to be fingerprinted. During the last six months of the year 73,354 individuals registered with MACHS to be fingerprinted for employment and licensing purposes.

The Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Program (MoUCR) received a "Best Work Award" at the 2012 Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs (ASUCRP) National Conference for "going above and beyond in Web/Print Display." MoUCR also co-authored a new MIBRS Technical Specifications Manual for vendors and law enforcement agencies to address the myriad of National UCR Program changes mandated by the FBI for 2013 implementation. MoUCR published the *2011 Missouri Hate Crime Report*, contributed to the *Crime in Missouri 2011* annual publication, and compiled the *2011 Report on Domestic Violence-Related Homicides & Suicides* for the governor's office.

The CJIS Training Unit began conducting NCIC policy certification training to all MULES & REJIS operators; the Criminal History Improvement (CHIP) Unit held 39 trainings with 788 attendees throughout the year. The Noncriminal Justice Audit team sponsored 10 regional criminal history seminars for noncriminal justice purposes. The team conducted seminars in St. Louis, Springfield, Kansas City, Cape Girardeau, and Columbia. Topics included MACHS, RAPBack, Criminal History Reporting, RAPSheet training, state and federal legislation, emergency placement requests, housing requests, conceal carry permit requests, and policy compliance review process. Approximately 600 people attended from various types of agencies.

On December 1, 2012, CJIS Division's Captain Tim McGrail was promoted to the rank of major and designated commander of the Technical Services Bureau. Lieutenant Larry W. Plunkett Jr. was promoted to the rank of captain and named director of the CJIS Division.

In December 2012 the CJIS Division, in conjunction with the Computer Projects of Illinois (CPI) and the MSHP's Information Communications Technology Division (ICTD), went live with the fourth generation of the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES 4). This system is available statewide for use by law-enforcement personnel for criminal justice entry and inquiries into Missouri and FBI files.

In February 2013, the CJIS Division, in conjunction with CPI and ITCD, implemented a new statewide Computerized Criminal History System (CCH). This system is the official repository for Missouri's criminal history files. This new system made Missouri the 17th National Fingerprint File compliant state. NFF compliant states are no longer required to send all criminal history data to the FBI. Instead, the FBI queries an NFF state's repository for information that needs to be made available to law-enforcement at the national level.

In 2013, the CJIS Division responded to requests from local agencies for a conference for users of the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System. What was previously known as the MULES Conference became the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Conference. The CJIS Conference offered training not only specific to MULES, but other CJIS-related systems and processes, such as Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), National Data Exchange (NDEx), Information/Cyber Security, etc. The new conference took place in October 2013 at The Lodge of Four Seasons and hosted over 300 representatives from local, state, and federal law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The conference opened with an address to attendees by Colonel Ron Replogle and featured Missouri Attorney General Chris Koster as a keynote speaker. The Patrol's CJIS trainers and auditors, as well as representatives from federal agencies such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), The International Justice and Public Safety Network (NLETS), Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) offered presentations. The conference was considered a great success and will be held annually as long as interest remains strong.

In March 2014, the CJIS Division, in conjunction with CPI and ITCD, implemented a new statewide Sex Offender Registry System. This system allows agencies with sex offender registration responsibilities the ability to conduct sex offender registrations in a completely electronic manner using electronic signature pads and document scanners.

In January 2015 the CJIS Division, in conjunction with CPI and ICTD, implemented Phase 2 of the Missouri Automated Criminal History System (MACHS). Phase 2 allows the electronic return of fingerprint-based criminal history background checks to authorized entities. In its first year of operation MACHS returned over 86,000 background checks electronically, with many being

completed in as little as 10 minutes. MACHS Phase 2 received the 2015 Governor's Award for Quality and Productivity - Efficiency/Process Improvement.

In May 2016 the CJIS Division, in conjunction with MorphoTrak and ICTD, implemented the new AFIS System. This process began on December 11, 2014, when the contract to upgrade the state's 10-year-old AFIS system was signed. The 18-month upgrade project officially kicked off on Tuesday, January 27, 2015. The project would upgrade Missouri's AFIS to the most cutting edge in AFIS technology. The new AFIS system—MorphoBIS—features a statewide Photo Repository and the most sophisticated fingerprint matching algorithms on the market (which are also currently being utilized by the FBI's new NGI system) and operates completely in a virtual environment. MorphoBIS went live on Sunday, May 15, 2016. Since MorphoBIS was brought online, it has already begun to pay dividends for crime solving in Missouri. The first four months of service yielded an average of a 200% increase in the number of latent (crime scene) fingerprints identified each month.

On July 13, 2016, the CJIS Division officially began the Missouri Rap Back program for school districts and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. This program allows schools to receive updated criminal history information on employees in real time, as the arrests are reported to the Central Repository. The first Rap Back hit was made on July 14, 2016, less than 24 hours after program implementation. During its first three months of operation, the CJIS Division had made 67 Rap Back notifications to schools for offenses ranging from driving while intoxicated to child molestation first degree.

As this history indicates, the Criminal Justice Information Services Division has grown considerably since August 1, 1934. The division has grown from four employees in 1934 to 95 full-time employees as of September 30, 2016. CJIS has also seen an explosion in the use of technology to expedite, enhance, and automate division responsibilities for the benefit of public safety.

Effective October 1, 2016, the Information and Communications Technology Division and the Criminal Justice Information Services Division were consolidated, retaining the CJIS Division name. The communications function within ICTD was separated and reestablished as the Communications Division.

On January 1, 2017, Capt. Larry Plunkett transferred to the Gaming Division as its director, and Captain Christopher S. Jolly transferred to the Criminal Justice Services Division as its director.

During 2017, the Missouri Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was in its second year of operation after the major upgrade in 2016. By the end of 2017, the Missouri AFIS housed fingerprints for over four million individuals. In 2017, CJIS processed 447,330 combined applicant and criminal fingerprint submissions, resulting in 314,021 identifications.

The Fast ID program has expanded to now include over 300 deployed devices that provide the two-finger identification capability to assist law enforcement officers roadside or in the field. In 2017, 14,647 Fast ID searches were performed, resulting in 11,776 persons identified, including 1,970

identifications through the FBI Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC).

The Patrol took an active role in assisting agencies in obtaining grant funded livescans, replacing over 70 devices at multiple law enforcement agencies across the state. This effort served to decrease the amount of time needed for the repository to receive and processes criminal fingerprint submissions for identification and for subsequent timely updates to the criminal history system. The livescan as a service program provided an affordable option not only to upgrade older livescans, but also to allow for the continual upgrading of equipment and the submission of better quality fingerprint images to the repository. The new livescan platform also incorporates the two-finger FAST ID, which may be used for quick identification or as a pre-booking or release tool at law enforcement agencies.

The Missouri Rap Back Program continued to provide updated arrest information on applicants formerly fingerprinted for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and participating public school districts. During 2017, the Missouri Automated Criminal History System (MACHS) provided 978 Rap Back notifications when enrolled applicants were arrested for a Missouri offense.

Following an update to Section 566.150 RSMo. on August 28, 2017, regarding the restrictions of sex offenders from certain types of museums, the Patrol updated its mapping system to reflect the locations of museums with the primary purpose of entertaining or educating children under the age of 18. The Patrol contacted the Missouri Division of Tourism to inquire about getting a list of all museums in Missouri. The information was available and has been uploaded to the Patrol mapping software used to map, track, and locate sex offenders. It is still up to the registering official to determine if the museum on the map is one that meets the definition set out in the statute.

In January 2017, the Application Development and Support Section of CJIS began a transformation to an Agile Development/DevOps development methodology. This transformation shifted away from the previous waterfall methodology. With Agile, teams of developers focused on specific organizational priorities until minimum viable products were built. Enhancements can be added continuously to the products after they are moved into service.

During 2017, the Application Development and Support Section developed an integrated solution for Amber Alerts, Blue Alerts, Silver Alerts, and Endangered Person Alerts within the new MULES system. The MSHP is the first state agency in the country to interface directly with the federal emergency notification system. In addition to developing the new MULES system, the team worked on creating a MIBRS system which will allow the MSHP to become a MIBRS complaint agency.

The Application Development and Support Section has also worked on enhancing numerous systems. The enhancements involve the online employment

application system, the commendations and complaints system, DWITS, MACHS system, etc.

Throughout 2017 and 2018, the CJIS Division assisted agencies in updating their livescan devices, replacing older devices through the Livescan-as-a-Service (LSAAS) option. The LSAAS option is a more cost effective, long-term solution to maintaining a modern inventory of livescan devices throughout the state. During this timeframe, over 100 law enforcement agencies obtained new devices through the LSAAS program, the majority assisted with federal grant funding.

In 2018, the division's Biometrics Services Unit began implementation of a core update to the AFIS, which included the enhancement to allow a "probe" photographic search of the FBI's Interstate Photo System for investigative purposes. This service is offered to local law enforcement agencies as a lead generation tool and will enhance the ability to find suspects by expanding their searches beyond local and/or state databases. At the end of 2018, this system was in the testing phase and scheduled to be implemented in 2019.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri Chapter 589 was modified by Senate Bill 655, which went into effect on August 28, 2018. The Missouri Sex Offender Registry migrated from lifetime offender registration to a tier-based system by adjudicated offense to align more closely with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SONRA). Tier I offenders have a 15-year registration requirement (annual registration), Tier II offenders have a 25-year registration requirement (semiannual registration), and Tier III offenders have a lifetime registration requirement, unless adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) which has a 25-year registration requirement (registration every 90-days). Section 589.401 RSMo outlines the petition process for offender removal from the Sex Offender Registry.

In 2019, the CJIS Division began rolling out MULES 5 to Missouri agencies. This marked a return to an in-house MULES system fully developed and supported by the CJIS Division. This new system included many improvements to the user interface and database operation of the MULES system. Having MULES based in-house allows the CJIS Division to directly control its operation and ensure that we are providing Missouri users with the best system possible.

The Livescan Expenditure Program was established in 2019 to assist law enforcement agencies offset the cost of replacing, obtaining, and maintaining livescans for the timely submissions of arrest and biometric data to the Patrol. This program allows for an overall process to ensure that Missouri livescans and related peripheral equipment are well maintained and updated on a regular basis.

In 2020, the Application Development Section's new MoAlerts Application was credited with contributing to the successful resolution of five child abductions. It is the first AMBER Alert application in the nation to completely automate the wireless alert, emergency alert system, social media, media/public email subscriptions, and text-to-speech capabilities within a single system.

Computer Information Technology Specialist II Drew M. Wansing (Q/CJISD) accepted the DPS Non-Sworn Employee of the Month for December 2020. CITS II Wansing was integral in the success of the new MO Alerts app, which provides updated AMBER Alert information to the public. The MO Alerts handles traffic volume the previous system could not have handled through an interface with the national Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS). The Patrol's work in this area received recognition from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in July 2020. CITS II Wansing also has performed excellent work to create a new Missouri Victim Automated Notification System (MOVANS) interface, which provides updated criminal justice case information to crime victims. He has done outstanding work updating MULES 5 systems that allow law enforcement agencies to share criminal history information. Another project entailed setting up a new web service to bring electronic warrants online, which has been a valuable addition for Missouri law enforcement agencies and courts. The award presentation took place January 7, 2021, at General Headquarters. MoAlerts subsequently received the 2021 Governor's Award for Quality and Productivity for Innovation.

January 1, 2021, marked the beginning of the Missouri Incident-Based Reporting System (MIBRS) as the new statewide standard in crime data reporting under Section 43.505 RSMo, for all 600 state, county, municipal, campus, and task force law enforcement agencies. While a voluntary data submission option in Missouri since 2006 (and nationally since 1989), MIBRS replaces the Summary Reporting System (SRS) that has traditionally represented Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statewide since 2001 (and nationwide since 1929). The CJIS Division's MoUCR Program staff has worked with the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the FBI since 2016 to provide outreach on the phase-out of SRS, prepare state repositories and local records management systems, train law enforcement agency users on the new reporting rules, and assist in providing federal and state statistical funding to cover the equipment and technical costs of procuring MIBRS-compliant software. Meeting this 2021 deadline was possible by securing a three-year federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to fund the purchase of a new MIBRS Crime Insight Repository, public-facing Crime in Missouri dashboards, public-facing Crime Perspective report generator, a free MIBRS data-entry tool for small agencies, and the set-up of a one-stop resource website, www.ShowMeCrime.mo.gov.

Captain Christopher S. Jolly, CJIS Division director, transferred to the Missouri Information Analysis Center as its director effective November 1, 2021.

Lieutenant Gara N. Howard was promoted to captain and named director of CJIS Division effective January 1, 2022. In mid-2022, the division merged employees from the first and third floors of the Annex building into the third floor. Successful teleworking and technology have allowed for this opportunity to unify all CJIS employees.

2022-2023 was a busy time for the CJIS Division. The application developed team received recognition for their implementation of an interface

with NIEM XLM and the FBI. Three team members accepted the DPS Employee of the Month for their work in this project, CITS II Michele L. Frey, CITS II Todd D. Schneider, and CITS II Drew M. Wansing.

In the Spring 2023, the Sex Offender Registry Unit hosted a Sex Offender Registration conference, the first in over a decade. The conference focused on bringing criminal justice agencies together and educating their representatives on all sex offender registry policies, available resources, and proper procedures for registration. The conference was held in Jefferson City, MO, and welcomed over 130 attendees from local, state, and federal agencies. Program Supervisor Pam M. Aberle received the DPS Employee of the Month for her efforts in planning the conference.

The Application Development Unit created a new Records Management System, replacing the vendor-based product currently being used. This in-house development allows the team to make updates and enhancements without a vendor and utilize the data in other applications ensuring officer safety, transparency, and time saving measures.

Lastly, body worn cameras were brought on board for enforcement personnel. This project was a multi-division project with CJIS leading the way in configuring the patrol vehicles, zone offices, and the officers with the cameras. CJIS provided training to officers, staff members, and clerical personnel on the functionality features each section would be utilizing daily.

Technical Support Manager Lindsey Holtmeyer was the recipient of the 2023 MASTERS Civilian of the Year award. Ms. Holtmeyer was a major factor in the success of the body worn camera implementation and roll out to officers. The MASTERS ceremony was held in Cape Girardeau, MO, in April 2024.

Due to the increase of cybersecurity-related incidents, CJIS formed a new Cyber Intel Unit. The unit is tasked with assisting in keeping the network safe, investigating cyber incidents, assisting stakeholders, and keeping apprised of developments related to all things cyber.

Note: Much of the information gathered for this history comes from information Leonard Schmid compiled. Leonard kept a small, black binder and in it, he handwrote all activities that occurred in the division when he was employed as the director of the Identification and Records Section. His first documentation was June 1972, stating that all criminal arrest cards would be issued state identification numbers (SIDS). When Leonard retired January 1, 1988, he passed the book to Rose Ann Talken. She made entries in the book until she retired on

March 1, 2001. Rose Talken then gave the responsibility to Shirley Talken. Upon Shirley's retirement August 1, 2006, it was passed to Carla Doll, who, upon her retirement on August 11, 2011, passed it to J.D. Reece. When J.D. transferred, Holly Haarman accepted this responsibility. After Ms. Haarman's transfer to another division, updates to the CJIS history became the responsibility of the respective assistant directors and managers.