





The need to protect our nation's citizens as our country faces elevated threats has led to many heightened security measures. Precautions Introduction have been taken as a result of these measures, which has yielded a dramatic increase in the utilization of the Computerized Criminal History Database (CCH) in recent years. The Error Resolution Unit (ERU) is responsible for analyzing, evaluating, researching, and updating incomplete and possibly inaccurate criminal history records. This is all done in an effort to provide the most accurate criminal history records possible. The accuracy of the information reported to DPS is pertinent for all who access the database. In addition to law enforcement and judicial agencies, the database is also accessed by legislatively authorized entities to help determine eligibility for things like employment, immigration, voter registration, housing, and licensing.

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Agenda

- TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
- TEXAS GOVERNMENT CODE
- AGENCY SUBMISSIONS
- CORRECTIONS
- SWITCHED PRINT/SWITCHED RECORD
- MISUSE OF IDENTITY
- BACKGROUND CHECKS
- GUN CONTROL
- DPS CONTACTS

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Government

Code

Section 411.083

Dissemination of Criminal

History Record Information

Chapter 66 Code of Criminal Procedure

During the 71th Regular Session in 1989, the Texas Legislature made sweeping changes in the criminal justice system House Bill 2335 and Senate Bill 41 created Chapter 60 of the Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP), in 2017, the 85th Legislature passed House Bill 2331, revising certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, including adding Chapter 66 which replaced Chapter 60 in 2019.

Chapter 66 outlines and defines the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS). The Texas Department of Public Safety (IDPS) and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (IDCJ) were called upon to create a comprehensive system that includes relevant data for criminal justice agencies responsible for the arrest, prosecution, adjudication and correction of criminal offenders.

This data is maintained in a statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database

- Article 66.101. COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM DATABASE

 The Department of Public Safety shall record data and maintain the computerized criminal history system that serves as the record creation point for criminal history information maintained by the state.
- Article 66.102 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM
 - Information relating to offenders, arests, prosecutions, the disposition of cases by courts, sentencing, and the handling of offenders received by a correctional agency, facility, or other institution.
- Article 66.252. REPORTING OF INFORMATION BY LOCAL ENTITIES
 - Information for any case where an individual was arrested for a Felony or Misdemeanor offense Class 8 or greater, shall be reported to DPS and maintained in CCH, from the time an offender is arrested to the time an offender is released.
 - Additionally, Law Enforcement Agencies must submit Class C Family Violence offenses to DPS. All other Misdemeanor Class C offenses are not required by statute but are strongly encouraged to report.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) is confidential and maintained for departmental

Access is permissible to both criminal and non-criminal justice agencies as authorized by state and federal law

Over 25,000 authorized agencies access the TXDPS CCH Secure Website to obtain criminal history information.

- Examples of authorized entities include:
 - School Districts
 - Hospitals/Nursing Homes/ Home Health Care Facilities
 - Childcare Facilities
 - City Government Offices
 - State Licensing Boards

If your agency would like further information on how to obtain access to the TXDPS Secure Site Database, contact the Access and Dissemination Bureau at (512)424-2474.

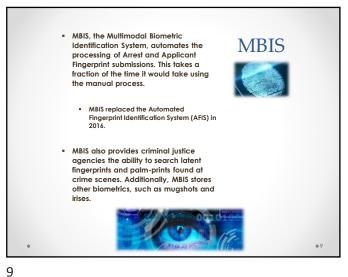
State Identification (SID) Numbers



- A SID number is a unique identifier assigned to individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system, primarily through fingerprinting during
- The first time DPS receives an individual's prints, a SID number is issued.
- We no longer distinguish between criminal and non-criminal SID Numbers.

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Reporting Class C Misdemeanor Arrests In Sept 2009 Crime Records Services began capturing and maintaining fingerprint submissions on Class C Misdemeanor offenses. Entitles granted access per Government Code Chapter 411 will have access to view Adult Class C arrests. (b) The arrestling law enforcement agency <u>shall</u> prepare a uniform incident fingerprint card and initiate the reporting process for each oftender <u>charged</u> with:

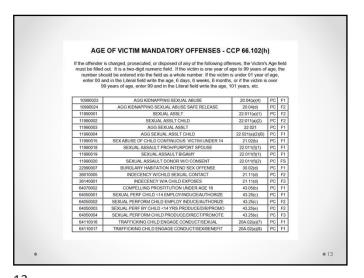
(1) a leavy;
(2) a misdemeant for which a term of confinement may be imposed; or
(3) a misdemeant prohibibible by fine only that involves <u>tarmly violence</u>, as defined by Section 71.004, family Code. (g) On disposition of a case in which an offender is charged with a misdemeanor described by Subsection (b)(3), the clerk of the court exercising jurisdiction over the case shall report the applicable information regarding the person's clidation or arest and the disposition of the case to the DPS. Please use the Class C offense code list and no longer use 99999999. When reporting a Class C, agencies should put a description of the offense in the AOL "literal" field. Agencies shall use the arrest disposition code of 235 for Class C Family Violence arrests only. This code allows a court reporting to follow. Arresting agencies will continue to use the 233 arrest disposition code for all other Class C arrests. This code is specific for the reporting of Class C Misdemeanors and will close the arrest. Chapter 51 Section 51.03 and Chapter 58 Section 58.104(a) of the Texas Family Code prohibits Texas DPS from collecting Class C offenses on Juveniles.

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Class C Offense Codes EX OFFENSE CLASS CLASS C 011

Article 66.102 (h) Age of Victim If an offender is charged, prosecuted or disposed on any of the "Age of Victim Mandatory Offenses", the Victim's age field must be completed. The "VIC" field is a two digit numerical field. Mandatory Offenses If the victim is less than one year of age, a "00" should be entered in the VIC field and the actual age should be included in the Offense Literal field (8 mos, 10 mos, etc.). If the victim is one year of age or greater, the number should be entered into the VIC field as a whole number (08, 10, 15, etc.). Do <u>not</u> use the "VIC" field if the offense is not on the list of Age of Victim Mandatory Offenses. 012

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Agency Submissions



- Thousands of arrest, prosecutor, and court submissions are <u>successfully</u> sent in to DPS Crime Records daily.
- However, a small percentage of these submissions become "problem records".
- This happens when the submission process is not properly or fully executed.
- The Error Resolution Unit (ERU) works with agencies all over the state to correct these records, including Police Departments & Sheriff's Offices, District & County Attorneys, District & County Clerks, and Municipal & JP Courts.

Corrections

Many agencies perform quality control measures to ensure the accuracy of the information reported to DPS. When an error or discrepancy is identified, the incorrect data should be submitted to DPS in the form of a correction by the appropriate agency in order to maintain the integrity of CCH.

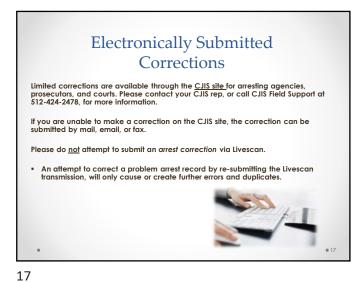
WHAT TO DO:

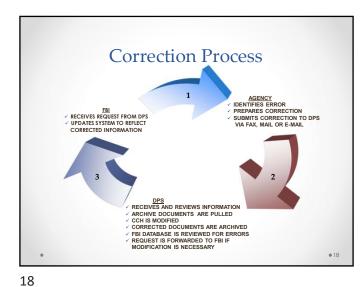
- If the error was initiated within <u>your</u> agency, make the necessary modifications and forward a correction request to DPS via fax, mail or by email.
- If the error was initiated within <u>another</u> agency, the error should be brought to that agency's attention and the correction request should be reported to DPS <u>by that agency</u>.

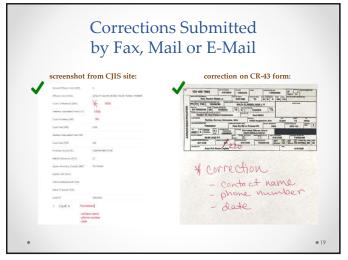
Basic corrections can be sent to our Corrections box, but you can continue to send more complex corrections directly to Error Resolution.

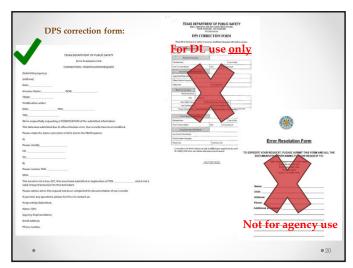
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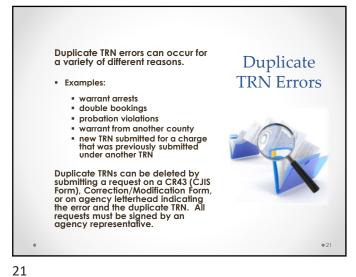
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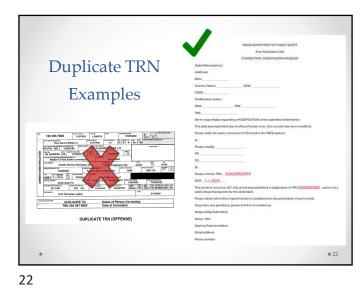




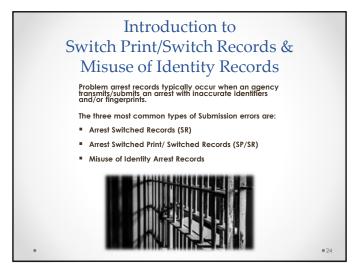


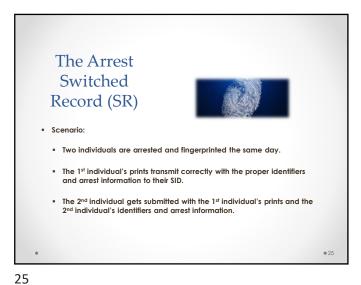


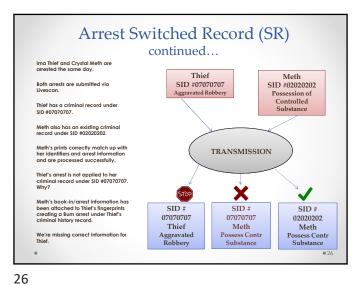


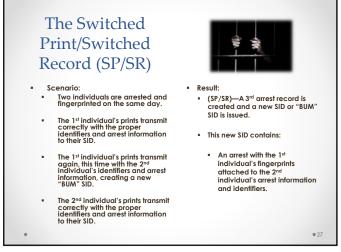


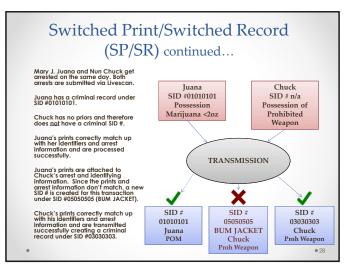








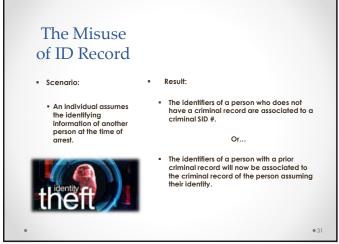




Correcting Switched Prints/Switched Records

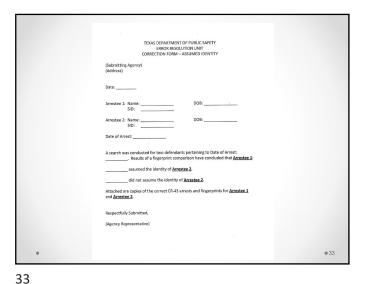
- If a switch print error is noticed, you may resubmit the arrest via livescan with the correct arrest information, fingerprints and the same TRN. However, you <u>must</u> follow up by emailing, mailing or faxing information regarding the incorrect arrest submission to ERU.
- If you are unable to resubmit the arrest via livescan you may email, fax or mail the correction form to ERU along with the CR-43 and Fingerprints. Error Resolution will remove the incorrect arrest data and apply the corrected arrest information to CCH.

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Misuse of ID Record continued... Bud Weiser is arrested for Driving While Intoxicated. He has a criminal record under SID #08080808. Bud Weiser SID #08080808 He gave the name Sam Adams at the time of arrest. Assumes Identity of Sam Adams The arrest is transmitted. The name Sam Adams applies to SID #08080808 as an alias. DPS is made aware that there is a possible error on the record. TRANSMISSION DPS has to determine: If Sam Adams was actually arrested on this arrest date. If Bud Weiser misused/assumed Sam Adam's identity at the time of arrest. SID# 08080808 If an agency can verify that identity has been assumed at the time of arrest, notify ERU on your letterhead for documentation. **Bud Weiser AKA: Sam Adams**

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State of Texas Declaration of Identity Misuse/Theft & Consent Document The Identity Theft File was created in September 1999, as a means for law enforcement to "flag" stolen Identifies when the victim's Identify is being used, or is intended to be used, to commit an unlawful activity. This file is also known as the Stolen Identify File. As required by Texas Government Code, Section 411.0421, an individual must contact their local Sheriff's Office to file a report that his/her identity had been used by another person without their consent. If the Sheriff and prosecuting attorney determine the individual's identity has been misused, a Declaration is prepared and signed by the complainant, prosecutor, and Sheriff stating the individual making the report had his/her identity used fraudulently by another person without consent. The complainant is asked to provide a password (name, word, number, letter, or combination of any 20 or fewer characters as designated by the individual) as a unique password to verify the individual's identity. 3. The Sheriff's office is responsible for taking the individual's fingerprints, and submitting them to the Department of Public Safety Error Resolution Unit, along with the original signed copy of the Declaration, for verification. Once completed, the Sheriff's office receives a copy of the results to make the entry into TCIC/NCIC 2000 National File.

<u>Declaration information will stay in the TCIC/NCIC National File for 5 years.</u>

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BIRTH: 01(2):1945 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 123-46-6789 THEFT OR REPORT: 09/28/2016 OCA: 16-12346 itreet Lexas 23392 risconsistination of 20 ch DOS: SC Neck, Tat UR Arm MBER: 67664321 DL STATE: TX DL EXP. 2020

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Misuse of Identity Expunction

CHAPTER 55A. EXPUNCTION OF CRIMINAL RECORDS SUBCHAPTER A. MANDATORY EXPUNCTION

Art. 55A.006. MISTAKEN IDENTITY. Notwithstanding the limitation provided by Article 55A.001. a person is entitled to obtain the expunction of any information that identifiles the person, including the person's name, address, dole of birth, driver's license number, and social security number, contained in records and files relating to the person's arrest or the arrest of another person it.

(2) the expunction of identifying information is sought with respect to the arrest of a person other than the person asserting the entitlement and:

(A) the information identifying the person asserting the entitlement was falsely given by the arrested person as the arrested person's identifying information without the consent of the person asserting the entitlement; and (B) the only reason why the identifying information of the person asserting the entitlement is contained in the applicable arrest records and files is the deception of the arrested person.

Art. 55A.256. APPLICATION FOR EXPUNCTION BASED ON MISTAKEN IDENTITY. (c) A person who is entitled to the expunction of information contained in records and flies under Article 55A005 may file an application for expunction with the attorney representing the state in the prosecution of telonies in the county in which the person resides.

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It is the policy of DPS that an individual may have access to, and receive a copy of, their Texas Criminal History Record. This policy is in compliance with Texas Government Code, Section 552.023.

- A <u>public</u> criminal history search can be done online at https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/ConvictionNameSearch/
- A <u>certified</u> Texas criminal history can be obtained by fingerprinting. The individual will need to set up an appointment to be fingerprinted by IdentoGO for a TXiReview at https://uenroll.identogo.com, service code 11FT12, or by calling 888-467-2080.
- Individuals can obtain a copy of their FBI criminal record at select IdentoGO locations as well Appointments may be scheduled online at www.identogo.com or by calling 877-783-4187.
- The FBI offers several other options to obtain an FBI Identity History Summary Check: https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/identity-history-summary-

Federal Background Checks



Statewide/



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other prohibited persons.

institution who is an illegal alien

term exceeding one year who is a fugitive from justice

possess firearms or ammunition, to include any person:

who has renounced his or her United States citizenship

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The Brady Act

- The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 (Brady Act/Brady Bill) is a result of:
 - The attempted assassination of former President Ronald Reagan.
 - Permanent injuries sustained by Press Secretary James Brady.

The Brady Act/ Brady Bill was led by Jim and Sarah Brady; they lobbied for stricter regulations in relation to the transfer of firearms.

On November 30, 1993, the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was enacted, amending the Gun Control Act of 1968. The Brady Law imposed, as an interim measure, a waiting period of 5 days before a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer may sell. deliver, or transfer a handgun to an unlicensed individual.

In 1998, the permanent provisions of the Brady Law became effective and applied to <u>all</u>

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act

Gun Control

Act of 1968

The Gun Control Act (GCA) of 1968 was passed after the assassinations of President John Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The GCA imposes

stricter licensing and regulation on the firearms industry, establishes new categories of firearms offenses, and prohibits the sale of firearms and ammunition to felons and certain

The GCA makes it unlawful for certain categories of persons to ship, transport, receive, or

who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to any mental

who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions

who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

Under indictment for, or convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a

who is subject to a court order restraining the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of the intimate partner

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA) is a United States federal law, passed in 2022. It implemented several changes to the mental health system, school safety programs, and gun control laws:

- extended background checks for firearm purchasers under the age of 21
- clarification of federal firearms license (FFL) requirements
- funding for state red flag laws and other crisis intervention programs further criminalization of arms trafficking and straw purchases
- partial closure of the gun show loophole and boyfriend loophole

Title II Section 12001 of BSCA expands background checks for gun purchasers under the age of 21. It prohibits the purchase of a firearm if the purchaser has committed a disqualifying crime while under 18 and requires a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) background check to include the records of state governments and local law enforcement. It also ensures that during this process mental health records under the age of 16 are not disqualifying, that no waiting periods are applied, and that an annual audit take place to ensure that only applicable criminal records are considered.

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NICS

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), operated by the FBI, is designed to quickly determine if a person is legally allowed to purchase or own firearms. NICS plays a crucial role in preventing firearms from falling into the hands of individuals who are legally prohibited from owning them

When a potential firearm buyer goes to a licensed firearms dealer (FFL), the FFL initiates a NICS background check by submitting the buyer's information to the FBL

The NICS system then conducts a search of criminal records and other databases to determine if the person is prohibited from possessing firearms.

The NICS system involves collaboration between the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and state and local law enforcement agencies.

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NICS continued...

FBI NICS must contact the following via fax, email, or the LEEP Portal to obtain missing disposition information:

- Local Law Enforcement Agencies
- Judicial Agencies
- Other Agencies

***NICS requires a Three-Business Day Requirement ***

When you receive a NICS request, you must provide your agency's documentation to show final disposition information or inform them that there are no records available. They may ask for police report narratives to define relationships in Domestic Violence charges, lab reports to confirm controlled substances, or involuntary commitment documentation for mental health purposes. DPS doesn't typically have access to these types of documents, so it's important that your agencies fill in these blanks for the FBI.

a) Texas Government Code, \$411.0521, mandates the clerk of the court to provide to the department information relating to certain persons' access to firearms to be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for use in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

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Helpful Contacts for additional assistance, contact the appropriate section below: MISSION PROBLEMS Chrystal Davila, Biometric Coordinator livescan@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-7026 ph. (512) 424-2600 ph. (512) 424-5248 DIC-17 ASSISTANCE: SID CONFIRMATION/MISRAPS: TRONIC DISPOSITION REPORTING (EDR) PROBLEMS ph. (512) 424-2031 Crime Records- Fingerprint Section FP.request@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-5248 Cassandra Richey, EDR Coordinator cassandra.richey@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-2479 DRIVERS LICENSE CONVICTION REPORTING: DPS Enforcement and Compliance (ECS) convictionreporting@dps.texas.gov convictionreportingconections@dps.texas.go ph. (512) 424-2031 fax (512) 424-5809 or 2231 Anna Gay, Assistant EDR Coordinator anna.gay@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-7585 CERTIFIED CRIMINAL HISTORY REQUEST: Crime Records- Fingerprint Section FP.processing@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-5248 CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD CORRECTIONS: DRIVER LICENSE ERRORS: corrections.cjisjjis@dps.texas.gov fax (512) 424-2476 DPS Driver License Bureau DriverLicenseErrors@dps.texas.gov SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY (SOR): CRIMINAL HISTORY INQUIRY UNIT: DRIVER LICENSE FRAUD: ph. (512) 424-2800 DPS Joint Crime Info txfc@dps.texas.gov ph. (512) 424-7981 IFGAL SUPPORT NON-DISCLOSURES: Exp/Juv Sealing Coordinators ph. (512) 424-5258/5367 ph. (512) 424-2387 EXPUNCTIONS: CJIS/JJIS SUPPLIES: expunctions@dps.texas.gov

Texas Department of Public Safety Website: www.dps.texas.gov **ERU CONTACT INFORMATION:** Texas Department of Public Safety Attn: Error Resolution Unit P.O. Box 4143 Austin, Texas 78765-4143 Agent Line: (512) 424-7256 Fax: (512) 424-5577 Email: error.resolution@dps.texas.gov

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