

# Overview of Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP)

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# **Background**





#### Federal law:

 Both Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 2005 and Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) of 2010 provide authorization for tribal law enforcement agencies to access national crime information databases

#### **Challenges:**

- Tribal participation in national criminal justice information sharing depends upon state regulations, statutes, and policies in which tribal land is located
- Tribes may face barriers to accessing and entering information into national crime information databases via state networks

### **Risk of Inconsistent Access & DOJ Action**





- Inconsistent access impacts both tribal and non-tribal jurisdictions
- If Tribal criminal justice community can't contribute to national crime databases - tribal records are unavailable to other jurisdictions
- Responding officers, victims, and entire communities are at risk
- DOJ conducted two pilots in 2010; one is still on-going and will be incorporated into TAP
- TAP is an outgrowth of the pilots and collaboration across the Department, with BIA and tribes
- TAP expands access to all national crime information databases to all authorized tribal civil and criminal justice agencies

# **Tribal Access Program - TAP**





- DOJ launched the TAP in August 2015 at DOJ CJIS Tribal Day
- Managed by the DOJ Chief Information Officer but is a collaboration with Office of Tribal Justice, SMART, COPS, FBI CJIS, BIA and tribes
- TAP is composed of three elements:

#### **ACCESS**

#### DOJ serves as the CJIS Systems Agency (CSA) for federally recognized tribes:

DOJ assumes responsibility for granting network access, extending the model used by federal agencies to tribes.

DOJ ensures security training (i.e., personnel, IT, and physical), on-boarding/vetting (agency and individual users), training and testing, and auditing.

#### **TECHNOLOGY**

# DOJ provides integrated workstations:

Workstations feature a computer, palm/fingerprint scanner, camera, flatbed scanner, and printer to provide access to and enter data into national crime information systems.

#### **TRAINING**

# DOJ provides enhanced training and assistance:

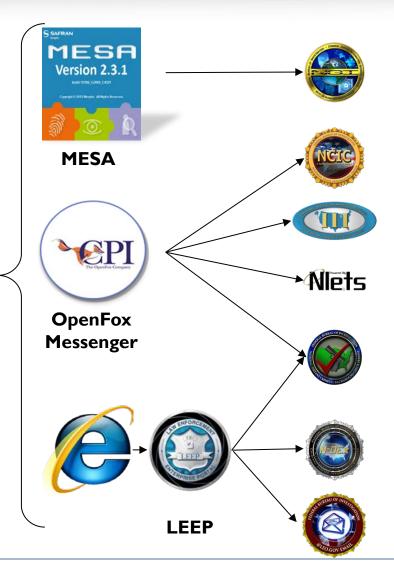
TAP provides online and inperson training; assists tribes in analyzing needs and identifying/providing appropriate solutions to maximize the value of national crime information.

# **Technology: TAP Kiosk Workstation**









**NGI** Biometric database. Provides verification of identity and access to fingerprint-based criminal histories.

**NCIC** Criminal database containing information on property and persons

**III** A national index of criminal histories, or rap sheets.

**Nlets** Interstate Public Safety Information Sharing Network access to state databases

**NICS** A system used to determine a person's eligibility to buy firearms or explosives

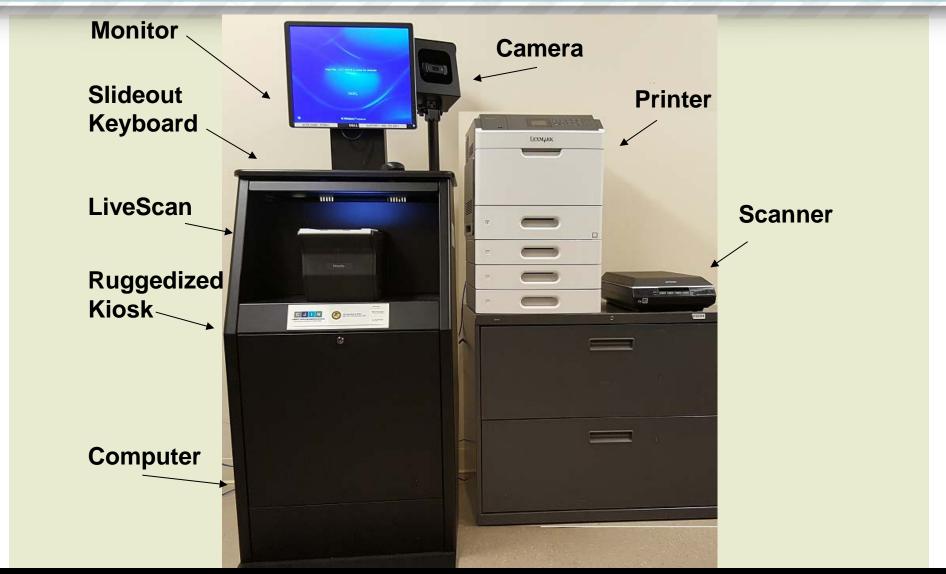
**N-DEx** A national investigative information sharing system

**@LEO.gov** Used to securely share sensitive information

#### **TAP Kiosk/Workstation**







# **LiveScan Device for Finger and Palm Prints**





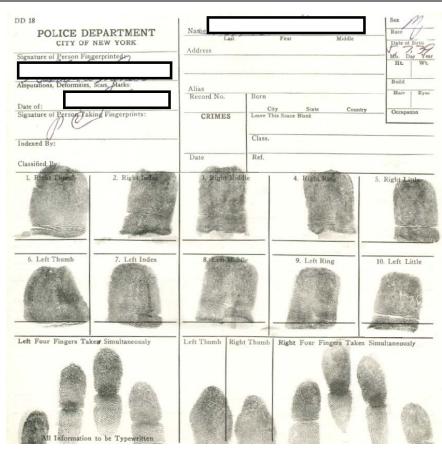


# **TAP Scanner and Legacy Inked Card**









# **Criminal Justice Agencies**





#### **Agencies include:**

- Law Enforcement / Police Departments
- Criminal Courts
- Prosecutors Office

- Pretrial Services
- Corrections
- Parole and Probation
- Document tribal arrests and tribal court dispositions
- Access to investigative records to include DOJ Components
- Access unclassified criminal and national security intelligence products
- Access officer safety-related information including gang members & known or suspected terrorists
- Prevent guns from being transferred to prohibited persons
- Enter No Contact Orders
- Secure, encrypted email to exchange sensitive information
- Search and enter information about persons and property

# **Civil Agencies**





#### **Agencies include:**

- Civil Courts
- Tribal Public Housing
- Child Protective Services

- Children's Social Services (e.g. Foster Care)
- Child Support Enforcement Agencies
- Head Start Program

- Register Sex Offenders
- Perform Background Investigations of persons having contact or control over Indian Children
- Respond to or investigate allegations of abuse, neglect, & exploitation of children
- Perform Background Investigation on public housing
- Enter Orders of Protection
- Promote parental responsibility by enforcing Child Support Activities

#### **TAP Phases**





- November 2015, DOJ selected 9 tribes to participate in the initial User Feedback Phase to test DOJ's technology solution and training support; it also enabled tribes to identify and share best practices regarding use
  - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
  - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla of Oregon
  - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
  - Gila River Indian Community
  - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan

- Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
- Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation of Washington
- Tulalip Tribes of Washington
- White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation of Arizona.

#### **TAP Phases**





- In 2016, all participating tribes received a kiosk workstation that provided access to national systems as well as training to support whole-of-government needs
- DOJ is analyzing tribal input during User Feedback Phase to improve TAP.
- DOJ will continue to make TAP services available to additional tribes in FY 2017.

# **TAP Tribal Usage**





- More than 60 tribal agencies are using TAP to:
  - Register Sex Offenders: +60 Sex Offender related transactions
  - Enter Orders of Protection: +80 Orders of Protection related transactions
  - Prevent Inappropriate Gun Transfers: +115 disqualifying entries have been made to prevent prohibited persons from purchasing firearms
  - Conduct Fingerprint Checks: +250 fingerprint submissions both civil and criminal purposes, with responses in minutes
  - Perform Investigative Use: +1600 NCIC transactions
- TAP has given DOJ better visibility into tribal as well as state challenges related to national information access. TAP learned lessons allow DOJ to better serve tribes and states; e.g.:
  - Tribes can now conduct background checks for certain volunteers
  - Tribal civil courts can directly enter orders of protection
  - Tribal child support enforcement agencies can access national systems

#### **Success Stories**





- Located the suspect in the kidnapping of a vulnerable adult and recovered the victim safely by accessing investigative reports from other jurisdictions
- Able to identify an unknown deceased individual through fingerprints
- Stopped a known drug user with mental problems who was found incompetent to stand trial from purchasing a weapon
- Prevented a person convicted of DV from purchasing a firearm after PD identified an imminent threat to former spouse
- A tribe entered all their Orders of Protection via TAP into national systems since the state required victims to take the orders to the county Sheriff for entry
- Tribes can conduct emergency placement of children using BIA Purpose Code X and TAP
- Allowed near-real time decisions to be made about hiring and licensing

# **Next Steps**





- Feedback from tribal agencies using TAP has been positive
- Feel free to use this presentation to educate others in the tribal community on the benefits of TAP
- Although funding is in place for FY17, additional funding to support future TAP efforts at this point requires Congressional action

# **Next Steps**





- DOJ will continue to make TAP services available to additional tribes in FY 2017. Key dates include:
  - October 24-December 2, 2016: Expression of Interest submission period
  - December 16, 2016: Notification to selected tribes
  - December 19-May 31, 2017: Education and Onboarding and Vetting
  - May 9-September 29, 2017: Deployment to selected tribes
- For more information, please visit our web site or email questions
  - Web: www.justice.gov/tribal/tap
  - e-mail: tribalaccess@usdoj.gov