

Criminal Justice Information Services Division History

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) was established August 1, 1934, and was known as the Bureau of Identification, which contained the criminal records department.

Patrolman Minter Wheritt oversaw 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 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.

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.

During the late 1960s, planning began on a new state-level system that would interface with the newly created National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

1970s

On January 1, 1970, the Bureau of Identification was renamed Criminal Division, and was led by Captain Ray Jenkins. The Criminal Division consisted of the Bureau of Identification and Records, the Scientific Laboratory, and the Intelligence and Investigation Section.

In 1971 the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) was launched. The system at this time was only used for entry and the query of wanted persons, stolen vehicles, and property. Other capabilities were added over the next several years and eventually the system would be known as MULES 2.

In 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.

Capt. Jenkins retired November 30, 1974, and Captain Clarence C. Maddox was appointed the director of the Criminal Division. In 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.

On August 13, 1976, the first criminal entry was entered into 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 versus several days with the old system.

The Patrol reorganized again August 1, 1979. Captain Charles S. 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.

1980s

In 1981, Capt. Endicott was promoted to major and Captain Norman E. Tinnin became director of the Criminal Records Division. Lieutenant Roy A. 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 Patrol's Criminal Records Division as the central repository for compiling, storing, and disseminating 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 (DOC). The bills were signed and became effective in August 1986.

Through a command transfer in several divisions, Captain Robert D. 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 was purchased in 1988 from Sagem Morpho Inc. The computerized fingerprint matching system electronically captured and stored 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 in January 1990. March 8, 1990, Governor John Ashcroft officially announced to the citizens of Missouri the benefits of AFIS located in the Criminal Records Division.

1990s

In November 1991, due to an organizational structure change, the Criminal Records Division was renamed the Criminal Records and Identification Division (CRID).

CRID remained under the command of Capt. Howard until his retirement in 1994. Captain Robert E. 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 Patrol to maintain a sex offender database. CRID 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 DOC was the first agency to submit electronically to the Patrol in February 1998. Criminal Records also began using Livescan for Patrol employees in 1998. By March 1999, CRID was fingerprinting all fingerprint requests by Livescan.

2000s

Captain Tim P. McGrail became the division's seventh director when Capt. Gartner retired on July 1, 2000.

During the 2000 legislative session, Section 43.505 RSMo. was passed, establishing the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting (MoUCR) under the Department of Public Safety, which was then delegated to the Central Repository. The MoUCR Unit began form and data collection efforts on August 28, 2001. The program's purpose was 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 MoUCR program also assisted law enforcement in police operations.

Criminal Records completed an interface on August 12, 2003, which linked the criminal history database with the AFIS database. The interface also allowed electronic fingerprint submission to the FBI.

The CJIS Section was established within CRID in January 2004. This new section consisted of the Access Integrity Unit (AIU) and MoUCR 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 MoUCR Unit was given responsibility for conducting statewide training in MoUCR, and for auditing all MoUCR 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 MoUCR 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.

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 for 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 better serve the law enforcement community in providing criminal history and AFIS identification information. Previously, 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.

MULES 3 launched in 2005, which was a redesign of the MULES system, adding new functionality and support.

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.

CRID implemented the MetaMorpho upgrade to the AFIS on November 2, 2006. The newest and most advanced technology in fingerprint comparison, MetaMorpho, was designed to increase the accuracy of fingerprint comparisons. MetaMorpho also provided the ability to interface with other systems (i.e., mugshot and palm print) and added the ability to integrate with other state fingerprint systems. The upgrade allowed 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 had 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 with 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 MoUCR Unit would handle any audit responsibilities.

The AFIS was upgraded in 2008, to include a palmprint matching database. This allowed 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.

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 CRID, 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 (CJIS) Division. 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 emulated the FBI's CJIS Division and became more identifiable among the law enforcement community.

In 2009, CJIS 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.

During 2009, planning began for a new version of MULES. Computer Projects of Illinois (CPI) was awarded a vendor contract and began working with the Patrol to develop the system.

2010

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 was responsible for Patrol systems security and FBI IAFIS compliance.

On October 18, 2010, the Sex Offender Registration Community Notification went live. Individuals were allowed to register e-mail addresses so that they can receive updates from CJIS concerning sex offender address information. There were two notification options: notification by address and notification by offender. Up to five separate sex offenders could be tracked.

2011

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. Most 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 2011, MULES 4 launched, which was radically different than the DOS-based systems used up to this point.

In June 2011, the CJIS Audit Unit assumed responsibility for conducting the first 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 MoUCR Program published the state of Missouri's first Hate Crime Report. The "2010 Missouri Hate Crime Report" was 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 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 the devices in 2011 to make this cutting-edge technology possible. These handheld mobile devices enabled officers to capture fingerprints via 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 most of the searches, the officer received the results in less than a minute.

2012

On October 26, 2012, Missouri became the tenth 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 contained at that time, 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 MACHS system was enhanced in 2012 to allow the public to register for fingerprinting. During the last six months of the year 73,354 individuals registered with MACHS to be fingerprinted for employment and licensing purposes.

The MoUCR received a "Best Work Award" at the 2012 Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs 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 training courses with 788 attendees throughout the year. The Noncriminal Justice Audit team sponsored 10 regional criminal history seminars for non-criminal 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 agencies.

On December 1, 2012, CJIS's Capt. 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.

In December 2012, CJIS, in conjunction with CPI, and the Patrol's Information Communications Technology Division (ICTD), went live with the fourth generation of MULES. This system was available statewide for use by law-enforcement personnel for criminal justice entry and inquiries into Missouri and FBI files.

2013

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

In 2013, CJIS responded to requests from local agencies for a conference for users of MULES. What was previously known as the MULES Conference became the CJIS Conference. The CJIS Conference offered training not only specific to MULES, but other CJIS-related systems and processes, MoUCR, 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 K. 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 NCIC, The International Justice and Public Safety Network (NLETS), and Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), offered presentations. The conference was considered a great success and is annually as long as interest remains strong.

2013 launched the discussions of bringing MULES back in house, with the Patrol handling all programming and support functions.

2014

In March 2014, CJIS, in conjunction with CPI and ITCD, implemented a new statewide Sex Offender Registry System. This system allowed 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.

2015

In January 2015, CJIS, in conjunction with CPI and ICTD, implemented Phase 2 of the MACHS. Phase 2 allowed 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.

2016

In May 2016, CJIS, 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, featured a statewide photo repository and the most sophisticated fingerprint matching algorithms on the market (which was also currently being utilized by the FBI's new NGI system) and operated completely in a virtual environment. MorphoBIS went live on Sunday, May 15, 2016. Since MorphoBIS was brought online, it began to pay dividends for crime solving in Missouri. The first four months of service yielded an average of a 200 percent increase in the number of latent (crime scene) fingerprints identified each month.

On July 13, 2016, CJIS officially began the Missouri Rap Back program for school districts and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). This program allowed 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 from program implementation. During its first three months of operation, CJIS had made 67 Rap Back notifications to schools for offenses ranging from driving while intoxicated to Child Molestation - 1st degree.

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

2017

On January 1, 2017, Captain Plunkett transferred to the Gaming Division as its director, and Captain Christopher S. Jolly transferred to CJIS as its director.

During 2017, the Missouri 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 expanded to include over 300 deployed devices that provided 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 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 incorporated the two-finger FAST ID, which was 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 DESE and participating public school districts. During 2017, 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 was 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 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 could 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 Patrol was the first state agency in the country to interface directly with the federal emergency notification system.

Through 2017 and 2018, CJIS assisted agencies in updating their livescan devices, replacing older devices through the Livescan-as-a-Service (LSAAS) option. The LSAAS option esd a more cost effective, long-term solution to maintain 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.

2018

In 2018, the division's Biometrics Services Unit began implementation of a core update to AFIS, which included the enhancement to allow a "probe" photographic search of the FBI's Interstate Photo System for investigative purposes. This service was offered to local law enforcement agencies as a lead generation tool, and as an enhancement to 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 was 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.

2019

In 2019, CJIS 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.

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 allowed for an overall process to ensure that Missouri livescans and related peripheral equipment is well maintained and updated on a regular basis.

2020

In 2020, the Application Development Section's new MoAlerts Application was credited with contributing to the successful resolution of five child abductions. It was 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 (CITS) 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 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 did outstanding work updating MULES 5 systems that allows law enforcement agencies to share criminal history information. MoAlerts subsequently received the 2021 Governor's Award for Quality and Productivity for Innovation.

2021

January 1, 2021, marked the beginning of the 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. MIBRS replaced the Summary Reporting System (SRS) that had traditionally represented UCR statewide since 2001 (and nationwide since 1929). CJIS's MoUCR Program staff worked with the DPS 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 the 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](#).

On November 1, 2021, Capt. Jolly, CJIS Division Director, transferred to the Missouri Information Analysis Center as its director effective November 1, 2021.

2022

Lieutenant Gara N. Howard was promoted to captain and named director of CJIS, effective January 1, 2022. By mid-2022, plans to merge the division to one location on the third floor of the annex building were being implemented. Successful teleworking and technology allowed for the opportunity to unify all of CJIS employees.

During 2022, the Application Development 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 on this project, CITS II Michele L. Frey, CITS II Todd D. Schneider, and CITS II Wansing.

2023

In the Spring 2023, the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) 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.

In 2023, the Application Development Unit created a new Records Management System, replacing the vendor-based product that was currently being used. This in-house development allowed 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.

During 2023, 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 J. 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, in 2023, 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.

2024

In 2024, a new unit was created with the responsibility of mobile devices transferred to CJIS from the Communications Division. The Mobile Device unit was established. With a new decision item, all enforcement personnel were issued cell phones.

In May of 2024, the CJIS Accounting Unit, which previously reported to the CJIS Administrative Support Unit, transferred to the Budget and Procurement Division.

2025

Effective June 2025, the CJIS Operations Unit was split between the direction of two CJIS Assistant Directors, with AFIS/SOR units transferring to the CJIS Administrative Support Section, and the Criminal History and Expungements Sections remaining unchanged.

The SOR Unit hosted a state-wide SOR conference in August of 2025 in Lake Ozark, MO. Attendees were provided a three-day training on various topics, including a review of policies and procedures for offender registration, case law updates, DOC electronic monitoring, and the demonstration of the in-house SOR system in its development phase, gaining valuable feedback from Patrol stakeholders.

In 2025, the Biometrics Unit hosted two International Association of Identification (IAI) classes at the Patrol Academy; these classes are required for IAI Tenprint Certification. IAI professionals taught Essential Ridgeology Precepts and Courtroom Testimony to fingerprint professionals from the Kansas City Police Department, St. Charles County CSI Unit, Johnson County, KS, Tennessee, Iowa, as well as CJIS Biometric Unit staff.

Effective October 1, 2025, due to a Patrol reorganization, CJIS demerged from the technological and security functions within the division, and the Cybersecurity and Technology Division was formed.

On October 1, 2025, Scott A. Robinson was named as the Division Director for CJIS, following the retirement of Capt. Howard on September 1, 2025.