

**CJIS DICTIONARY OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT, TECHNICAL, AND AGENCY TERMINOLOGY
AND
NATIONAL AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTS, LAWS AND STATUTES**

VERSION 1

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Criminal Justice Dictionary

To help clarify terminology when working with stakeholders and CJIS employees, the following living list is being provided and will be continually updated. So far, this table includes some terms that might be incorrectly used interchangeably while in discussions about CISS.

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
Abscond	<i>Abscond</i> is generally used to describe someone running from law or capture.	He was put into jail but absconded within a few days.	Reference: SR? See also: Probation Absconder
Administration of Criminal Justice	The <i>Administration of Criminal Justice</i> is the detection, apprehension, detention, pre-trial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders. It also includes criminal identification activities; the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history record information; and criminal justice employment. In addition, administration of criminal justice includes “crime prevention programs” to the extent that access to the criminal history record information is limited to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement programs (e.g. record checks of individuals who participate in Neighborhood Watch or “safe house” programs) and the result of such checks will not be disseminated outside the law enforcement agency		
Affiant	An <i>affiant</i> is any person having the intellectual capacity to take an oath or make an affirmation and who has knowledge of the facts that are in dispute to make an affidavit. There is no age requirement for an affiant. As long as a person is old enough to understand the facts and the significance of the oath or affirmation he or she makes, the affidavit is valid. A criminal conviction does not make a person incapable of making an affidavit, but an adjudication of incompetency does. Someone familiar with the matters in question may make an affidavit on behalf of another, but that	The two detectives completed the search warrant affidavit and swore to its contents as the affiants of the search warrant before the judge.	Reference:

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>person's authority to do so must be clear. A guardian may make an affidavit for a minor or insane person incapable of doing so. An attorney may make an affidavit for a client if it is impossible for the client to do so. When necessary to the performance of duties, a personal representative, agent, or corporate officer or partner may execute an affidavit that indicates the capacity in which the affiant acts.</p> <p>A court cannot force a person to make an affidavit, since, by definition, an affidavit is a voluntary statement.</p>		
Affidavit	<p>An <i>affidavit</i> is a written statement of facts voluntarily made by an affiant under an oath or affirmation administered by a person authorized to do so by law.</p> <p>An affidavit is voluntarily made without any cross-examination of the affiant and, therefore, is not the same as a deposition, a record of an examination of a witness or a party made either voluntarily or pursuant to a subpoena, as if the party were testifying in court under cross-examination.</p>	The officer completed the affidavit for an arrest warrant.	<p>Reference:</p> <p>See also: Custody affidavit</p>
AFIS	<p>Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is the process of automatically matching one or many unknown fingerprints against a database of known and unknown prints. Automated fingerprint identification systems are primarily used by law enforcement agencies for criminal identification initiatives, the most important of which include identifying a person suspected of committing a crime or linking a suspect to other unsolved crimes.</p>	The subject was fingerprinted on a LiveScan station and his fingerprints were submitted to AFIS . The officer decided that the subject had given him a false name when AFIS determined the fingerprints belonged John Smith not Joe Martin.	<p>Reference:</p> <p>See also: Cogent LiveScan</p>
Alford Plea	<p>An Alford plea, also called a Kennedy plea in West Virginia,^[1] an Alford guilty plea, and the Alford doctrine is a guilty plea in criminal whereby a defendant in a criminal case does not admit the criminal act and asserts innocence. In entering an Alford plea, the defendant admits that the evidence that the prosecution has would be likely to persuade a judge or jury to find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. .</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
Arson	Arson is when a person starts a fire with intent to destroy or damage a building.		
Arrest	<p>An <i>arrest</i> is when someone is taken into custody in violation of the law. The person is formally seized: you don't have to say or do anything to arrest someone. An arrest is <i>not</i> the same thing as being detained.</p> <p>Two types of arrest documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniform Arrest Reports • Summons 	The subject was taken into custody and placed under arrest .	Reference:
Arrest Warrant	An <i>arrest warrant</i> is a warrant issued by a judge on behalf of the state, which authorizes the arrest and detention of an individual, or the search and seizure of an individual's property.	The officer submitted an arrest warrant to court, which was approved by the prosecutor and a judge. Upon receiving the arrest warrant, the officer located and arrested the subject of the warrant.	Reference: See also: Warrant Bench Warrant Execution Warrant Search Warrant
Assault	A person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument causes serious physical injury to another person.		
Assault Weapon	An <i>Assault Weapon</i> is any selective-fire firearm capable of fully automatic, semiautomatic or burst fire at the option of the user or any of the specified semiautomatic firearms name in §53-202a.		
Bench Warrant	A bench warrant is a set of court papers issued by the judge, "from the bench," for the arrest of a person.		See also: Warrant Arrest Warrant Execution Warrant Search Warrant
Bond	<p>A <i>bond</i>, also called bail, is money or property given to the court for the temporary release of a defendant, to ensure that the defendant will return to court.</p> <p>There are two kinds of bonds: Non-financial bonds:</p>		Reference:

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>a) Non-surety bond where the defendant's signature alone guarantees the amount of bond and the defendant is not required to post any property or retain the services of a professional bail bondsperson as collateral.</p> <p>b) Promise to appear.</p> <p>Surety bond: The court requires cash, real estate or a professional bail bond person's signature as collateral before releasing the defendant back into the community. (The court may allow the defendant to post ten percent of the bond in cash to secure his or her release.)</p>		
Booking	<p>A <i>booking</i> is the procedure by which law enforcement officials record facts about the arrest of and charges against a suspect such as the crime for which the arrest was made, together with information concerning the identification of the suspect and other pertinent facts.</p> <p>This information is written down on the police blotter in the police station. The process of booking may also include photographing and fingerprinting.</p>	The subject was transported to police headquarters where he was " booked. "	Reference:
Burglary	The felony of breaking into and entering the house of another at night with intent to steal, extended by statute to cover the breaking into and entering of any of various buildings, by night or day.		
Case Management Information System (CMIS)	The Judicial Branch's Case Management Information System (CMIS) contains case information.		
Case Notes	<i>Case Notes</i> is the parole agent and case history records and notes management system		
Case/Incident History	<i>Case or Incident History</i> is all relevant information gathered about an individual, organization, incident, or combination thereof, arranged so as to serve as an organized record to provide analytic value for a criminal justice organization. In regards to CJI, it is the information about the history of criminal incidents.		
Child	A <i>child</i> means any person under eighteen years of age who has not been legally emancipated, except		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>that for the purposes of delinquency matters and proceedings, “child” means any person under age seventeen years of age who has not been legally emancipated, or seventeen years of age or older who, prior to attaining seventeen years of age, committed a delinquent act or, subsequent to attaining seventeen years of age, violates any order of the Superior Court or any condition of probation ordered by the Superior Court with respect to a delinquency proceeding, or willfully fails to appear in response to a summons under section 46b-133 or any other court hearing in a delinquency proceeding of which the child had notice, and for purposes of family with service needs matters and proceedings, child means a person under seventeen years of age.</p>		
CISS User	<p>A <i>CISS User</i> is an individual in a CJIS agency that has been approved to access CISS and its functions and its reports. The CISS user has a valid User ID, password, access rights, claims and provisioned functions to access the system.</p>		
Cogent	<p>3M <i>Cogent's</i> system uses LiveScan software to capture finger and palm prints electronically, encode prints into searchable files, and, using the Automated Fingerprint/Palmprint Identification System (AFIS), accurately compare a set of fingerprints/palm prints to a database containing potentially millions of prints in seconds.</p>		<p>Reference:</p> <p>See also: LiveScan AFIS</p>
Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)	<p>Computer-assisted dispatch, also called <i>Computer Aided Dispatch</i> (CAD), is a method of dispatching taxicabs, couriers, field service technicians, mass transit vehicles or emergency services assisted by computer. It can either be used to send messages to the dispatchee via a mobile data terminal (MDT) and/or used to store and retrieve data (i.e. radio logs, field interviews, client information, schedules, etc.). A dispatcher may announce the call details to field units over a two-way radio. Some systems communicate using a two-way radio system's selective calling features. CAD systems may send text messages with</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>call-for-service details to alphanumeric pagers or wireless telephony text services like SMS. The central idea is that persons in a dispatch center are able to easily view and understand the status of all units being dispatched. CAD provides displays and tools so that the dispatcher has an opportunity to handle calls-for-service as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>CAD typically consists of a suite of software packages used to initiate public safety calls for service, dispatch, and maintain the status of responding resources in the field. It is generally used by emergency communications dispatchers, call-takers, and 911 operators in centralized, public-safety call centers, as well as by field personnel utilizing mobile data terminals (MDTs) or mobile data computers (MDCs).</p> <p>CAD systems consist of several modules that provide services at multiple levels in a dispatch center and in the field of public safety. These services include call input, call dispatching, call status maintenance, event notes, field unit status and tracking, and call resolution and disposition. CAD systems also include interfaces that permit the software to provide services to dispatchers, call takers, and field personnel with respect to control and use of analog radio and telephone equipment, as well as logger-recorder functions.</p>		
Concurrent Sentences	<p>Concurrent sentences are sentences in which the prison time for more than one crime is served at the same time and only lasts as long as the longest term.</p> <p>See also: Authorized Sentences</p>		
Conditional Discharge	<p><i>Conditional discharge</i> is a disposition, in criminal cases, where the defendant must satisfy certain court-ordered conditions instead of a prison term.</p> <p>See also: Probation and Conditional Discharge</p>		Reference:
Confidentiality	<p><i>Confidentiality</i> is the concept of ensuring that</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	information is observable only to those who have been granted authorization to do so.		
Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS)	See CGS §54-142s .		
Connecticut Integrated Vehicle and Licensing System (CIVLS)	<p>The <i>Connecticut Integrated Vehicle and Licensing System (CIVLS)</i> is a Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) application. The application will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow more transactions online (including motor vehicle registration renewals); • provide interactive manual for completing forms online (“lead-through processing”); • use barcode readers to speed data entry and reduce errors; • give DMV database access to automobile dealerships so that dealers may register cars in real time, as if the care were being registered by agency personnel, significantly reducing customer wait times; and • eliminate the need for vehicle registration stickers. 		
Consecutive Sentences	<p>Consecutive sentences are sentences in which the terms for several crimes are served one after another</p> <p>See also: Authorized Sentences</p>		
Criminal History Record Information (CHRI)	<p>Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), sometimes informally referred to as “restricted data,” is a subset of the CJI. Due to its comparatively sensitive nature, additional controls are required for the access, use and dissemination of CHRI. In addition to the dissemination restrictions outlined below, Title 28, Part 20, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), defines CHRI and provides the regulatory guidance for dissemination of CHRI. While the CJIS Security Policy attempts to be architecturally independent, the III and NCIC are specifically identified in Title 28, Part 20, CFR and the NCIC</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	Operating Manual, as associated with CHRI.		
Criminal Justice Information (CJI)	Criminal Justice Information is the term to refer to all of the FBI CJIS provided data necessary for law enforcement and civil agencies to perform their missions including, but not limited to biometric, identity history, biographic, property, and case/incident history data.		
Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS)	The <i>Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS)</i> is a statewide Judicial Branch Criminal and Motor Vehicle Court Case Management application and serves as an integrated data source system for multiple agency systems. CRMVS contains criminal arrest, continuance and disposition data that has been entered into the system from the Uniform Arrest Reports (UARs). Certain fields are required to be entered into the data input screens (defendant, arrest or charge). A section of the CRMVS Manual for entry of UAR data shows the various fields entered into CRMVS. Not all information contained on the UARs is entered into CRMVS and only information available can be entered.		
Criminal Negligence	A person acts with " criminal negligence " with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.		
CT Impaired Driver Records Information System (CIDRIS)	The <i>Connecticut Impaired Driver Records Information System (CIDRIS)</i> provides automation and electronic exchange of Operating Under the Influence (OUI) arrest data and documents between the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), and the		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	Superior Court Operations Division (SCO) (Judicial).		
CT On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing Network (COLLECT)	<i>CT On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing Network (COLLECT)</i> is the statewide criminal justice system, dedicated to the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the State of Connecticut, to access online State and Federal law enforcement resources. Access to COLLECT is granted only to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The COLLECT system services over 180 local, state and federal agencies.		
Custody	<i>Custody</i> is when someone is under arrest and the person is not free to leave. The person is in custody regardless of whether they are handcuffed or not. A person who is issued a summons in the field is also under arrest and is in custody.		Reference:
Custody Affidavit	<i>Custody affidavit</i> is a sworn statement containing facts about a child involved in a case, including full name of the child, date of birth, current and past residences and other information as may be required by law.		Reference: See also: Affidavit
Dangerous instrument	<i>Dangerous instrument</i> means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used or attempted or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury, and includes a "vehicle" as that term is defined in this section and includes a dog that has been commanded to attack, except a dog owned by a law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of the federal government when such dog is in the performance of its duties under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned law enforcement officer.		
Deadly physical force	<i>Deadly physical force</i> means physical force which can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury.		
Deadly weapon	<i>Deadly weapon</i> means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, billy, blackjack,		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	bludgeon, or metal knuckles. The definition of "deadly weapon" in this subdivision shall be deemed not to apply to section 29-38 or 53-206		
Detain	In CT, <i>detention</i> is defined as: Investigative detention: Detention that is not overly intrusive. It can be characterized as a minimal intrusion designed to quickly dispel or confirm the suspicions which justified the initial stop. When the detention has exceeded the permissible boundaries, the detention becomes an arrest requiring probable cause.	The officer smelled the odor of marijuana in the subject's car. The subject was detained while a police K-9 searched the interior of the vehicle for contraband. The subject was not under arrest.	Reference:
Dismissal	A <i>dismissal</i> is a judge's decision to end the case.		
Disposition	A <i>disposition</i> is the court's final determination of a lawsuit or criminal charge.	The subject pleaded guilty and received two years' probation.	Reference:
Docket	A <i>docket</i> is a list of cases scheduled to be heard in court on a specific day or week.	The subject's arrest was added to the docket so that he could be arraigned.	Reference:
Docket Number	A <i>docket number</i> is a unique number the court clerk assigns to a case. It must be used on all future papers filed in the court case. Each docket number starts with two letters that tell the type of case. CI = criminal infraction; CR = criminal case; CV = civil case; FA = family case; MI = motor vehicle infraction; MV= motor vehicle case; SC = small claims.		Reference:
Electronic defense weapon	An <i>electronic defense weapon</i> is a weapon which by electronic impulse or current is capable of immobilizing a person temporarily, but is not capable of inflicting death or serious physical injury, including a stun gun or other conductive energy device.		
Employee of an emergency medical service organization	An <i>employee of an emergency medical service organization</i> is an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in section 19a-175.		
Erasure	An <i>erasure</i> is the obliteration of a writing; it will render it void or not under the same circumstances as an interlineation. Erasures and interlineations (writing between the lines of a document, usually to		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	add something that was omitted or thought of later) are presumed to have been made after the execution of a deed, unless the contrary be proved		
Escape	<i>Escape</i> is to get away from a place that you are not allowed to leave.	In 1999, Leslie Dale Martin and three other inmates on Louisiana's death row escaped from their cells at the Louisiana State Penitentiary.	Reference:
Execution Warrant	An <i>execution warrant</i> (or death warrant or black warrant) is a writ which authorizes the execution on an individual. An execution warrant is not to be confused with a "license to kill," which operates like an arrest warrant but with deadly force instead of arrest as the end goal.		Reference: See Also: Warrant Search Warrant
Failure to Appear (FTA)	<i>Failure to Appear (FTA)</i> is the legal term for the failure of a defendant or respondent to appear at (or within) the stated time before a tribunal as directed in a summons . Where the conduct alleged in the summons or complaint is an infraction or summary offence , failure to appear is a crime for which a bench-warrant can be issued if the defendant promised to appear.		
Felonies	<p><i>Felonies</i> are the most serious type of criminal offense. Felonies typically involve serious physical harm (or threat of harm) to victims, but felony offenses also include white collar crimes and fraud schemes. Offenses that otherwise are misdemeanors can be elevated to felonies for second-time offenders.</p> <p>Punishment for felonies ranges from imprisonment in prison for one year to life in prison without parole, and felonies like murder may even be punished by imposition of the death penalty.</p> <p>Connecticut subdivides felonies by class. Some crimes have a mandatory minimum sentence or a minimum sentence higher than the minimum term specified in the table. Repeated or persistent offenses may result in a higher maximum than specified here.</p>	<p>Example 1. Randy is convicted of assault with a deadly weapon even though the bottle that he threw at another patron in a tavern missed its intended target. Randy will probably be convicted of a felony because even though he failed to injure the intended victim, his behavior was intended to (and did) create a risk of serious physical injury.</p> <p>Example 2. Lenora was convicted of shoplifting fifteen months before she is charged with another shoplifting offense. State law may allow (but not require) the prosecutor to charge Lenora with felony shoplifting.</p>	Reference:

Term	Definition	Example	Notes																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="365 147 982 191">Felony</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="365 191 577 264">Classification of crime</th> <th data-bbox="577 191 772 264">Imprisonment</th> <th data-bbox="772 191 982 264">Fine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 264 577 354">Capital</td> <td data-bbox="577 264 772 354">Execution or life</td> <td data-bbox="772 264 982 354">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 354 577 443">Class A (murder)</td> <td data-bbox="577 354 772 443">25 to 60 years</td> <td data-bbox="772 354 982 443">Up to \$20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 443 577 492">Class A</td> <td data-bbox="577 443 772 492">10 to 25 years</td> <td data-bbox="772 443 982 492">Up to \$20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 492 577 548">Class B</td> <td data-bbox="577 492 772 548">1 to 20 years</td> <td data-bbox="772 492 982 548">Up to \$15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 548 577 605">Class C</td> <td data-bbox="577 548 772 605">1 to 10 years</td> <td data-bbox="772 548 982 605">Up to \$10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 605 577 662">Class D</td> <td data-bbox="577 605 772 662">1 to 5 years</td> <td data-bbox="772 605 982 662">Up to \$5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 662 577 719">Unclassified</td> <td data-bbox="577 662 772 719"></td> <td data-bbox="772 662 982 719"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 719 577 768">Capitol</td> <td data-bbox="577 719 772 768"></td> <td data-bbox="772 719 982 768"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Felony			Classification of crime	Imprisonment	Fine	Capital	Execution or life	-	Class A (murder)	25 to 60 years	Up to \$20,000	Class A	10 to 25 years	Up to \$20,000	Class B	1 to 20 years	Up to \$15,000	Class C	1 to 10 years	Up to \$10,000	Class D	1 to 5 years	Up to \$5,000	Unclassified			Capitol				
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Firearm	A <i>firearm</i> is any sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver or other weapon, whether loaded or unloaded from which a shot may be discharged.																																
Firefighter	A <i>firefighter</i> is any agent of a municipality whose duty it is to protect life and property therein as a member of a duly constituted fire department whether professional or volunteer.																																
Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM):	<i>Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM)</i> is a group of guidelines and standards for establishing, implementing, and governing federated identity management approaches.																																
Hot Pursuit	<i>Hot pursuit</i> is if a criminal flees the scene of a crime and the police officer follows him, the officer has the right to enter a property in which the criminal has sought shelter.		Reference: See also: Warrant																														

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
IAFIS	<p>The <i>Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)</i> is a national automated fingerprint identification and criminal history system maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). IAFIS provides automated fingerprint search capabilities, latent searching capability, electronic image storage, and electronic exchange of fingerprints and responses.</p> <p>IAFIS is the largest biometric database in the world, housing the fingerprints and criminal histories of 70 million subjects in the criminal master file, 31 million civil prints and fingerprints from 73,000 known and suspected terrorists processed by the U.S. or by international law enforcement agencies.</p>	Employment background checks and legitimate firearms purchases cause citizens to be permanently recorded in the system.	<p>Reference:</p> <p>See also: AFIS</p>
Incarceration	<i>Incarceration</i> is confinement to a state correctional institute or prison.	The subject was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months in prison.	
Indeterminate Sentences	<p><i>Indeterminate sentences</i> are sentences in which the actual release date is not set and will be based on review of prison conduct.</p> <p>See also: Authorized Sentences</p>		
Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)	<p>To begin exchanging information, information exchange partners must first develop a data exchange. In NIEM, a “data exchange” is also known as an Information Exchange Package (IEP), a description of specific information exchanged between a sender and a receiver. The IEP is usually coupled with additional documentation, sample XML instances, business rules, and more to compose an <i>Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD)</i>. An IEPD is the final product of the NIEM exchange development process, also known as the IEPD Lifecycle.</p> <p>A user builds an IEPD from business requirements in order for the IEPD to include both business and technical artifacts that define the information exchange taking place between multiple parties. For example, there are technical schemas that define the specific data being exchanged, as well as non-</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	technical documents that capture information such as business rules and context.		
Infractions	<p><i>Infractions</i> (sometimes called violations) are petty offenses that are punishable by small fines only. Because infractions cannot result in a jail sentence or even probation, defendants charged with infractions do not have a right to a jury trial.</p> <p>Defendants who have been charged with infractions can hire their own attorney, but the government does not have a constitutional duty to appoint an attorney for defendants charged with infractions.</p> <p>Often, prosecutors do not appear on behalf of the government in cases involving infractions. Traffic offenses are the most common form of infraction.</p>	Ginger receives a speeding ticket. After Ginger and the officer who issued the ticket testify, the judge concludes that Ginger was speeding. Ginger's punishment is limited to a fine and the addition of a point to her driving record.	Reference:
Injunction	An <i>injunction</i> is a court order to stop doing or to start doing a specific act.		Reference:
Intentionally	A person acts " intentionally " with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense when his conscious objective is to cause such result or to engage in such conduct.		
International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network (NLETS)	<p><i>International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network (NLETS)</i> is the premiere interstate justice and public safety network in the nation for the exchange of law enforcement-, criminal justice-, and public safety-related information. To accomplish this, the <i>NLETS</i> system provides unrivalled reliability based on a network built to endure threats without impacting performance.</p> <p><i>NLETS</i>, is a private not for profit corporation owned by the States that was created over 45 years ago by the 50 state law enforcement agencies. The user population is made up of all of the United States and its territories, all Federal agencies with a justice component, selected international agencies, and a variety of strategic partners that serve the law enforcement community-cooperatively exchanging data.</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>The types of data being exchanged varies from motor vehicle and drivers' data, to Canadian and Interpol database located in Lyon France, to state criminal history records and driver license and corrections images. Operations consist of nearly 1.5 billion transactions a year to over 1 million PC, mobile and handheld devices in the U.S. and Canada at 45,000 user agencies and to 1.3 million individual users.</p>		
<p>Interstate Identification Index (III)</p>	<p>The <i>Interstate Identification Index (III)</i> is a CJIS service that manages automated submissions and requests for CHRI that is warehoused subsequent to the submission of fingerprint information. Subsequent requests are directed to the originating State as needed.</p>		
<p>Knowingly</p>	<p>A person acts "<i>knowingly</i>" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists.</p>		
<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<p><i>Law Enforcement</i> is one of three major components of the <u>criminal justice</u> system of the <u>United States</u>, along with <u>courts</u> and <u>corrections</u>. Although each component operates semi-independently, the three collectively form a chain leading from investigation of suspected criminal activity to administration of criminal punishment. Also, courts are vested with the power to make legal determinations regarding the conduct of the other two components.</p> <p>Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies. The law-enforcement purposes of these agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to the courts, and the temporary detention of suspected criminals pending judicial action. Law enforcement agencies, to varying degrees at different levels of government and in different agencies, are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>enforcement of warrants, writs, and other orders of the courts.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some correctional facilities (usually at the local level).</p>		
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)	<p>The FBI publishes <i>Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted</i> each year to provide information about officers who were killed, feloniously or accidentally, and those officers who were assaulted while performing their duties. The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.</p>		
Levy	<p>A <i>levy</i> is the obtaining of money by legal process through seizure and sale of property.</p>	<p>The sheriff's act in taking custody of the defendant's property is the levy.</p>	
LiveScan	<p><i>LiveScan</i> is 3M Cogent's capture software used for high quality fingerprinting.</p> <p>After capturing the print, AFIS automatically matches one or many unknown fingerprints against a database of known and unknown prints.</p>		<p>Reference:</p> <p>See also: Cogent AFIS</p>
Local Records Management Systems	<p><i>Local Records Management Systems</i> consisting of various vendors</p>		
Logical Entity eXchange Specifications (LEXS)	<p>The <i>Logical Entity eXchange Specifications</i> (LEXS) defines a common format in which information can be shared. The most commonly used elements form the foundation upon which practitioners can build specialized extensions to suit individual communities. LEXS 3.1 is based on NIEM 2.0.</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
Machine gun	A <i>machine gun</i> is a weapon of any description, irrespective of size, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged from a magazine with one continuous pull of the trigger and includes a submachine gun.		
Management Control Agreement (MCA)	An <i>MCA</i> is an agreement between parties that wish to share or pool resources that codifies precisely who has administrative control over, versus overall management and legal responsibility for, assets covered under the agreement. An MCA must ensure the CJA's authority remains with regard to all aspects the CSO. The MCA usually results in the CJA having ultimate authority over the CJI supporting infrastructure administered by the NCJA.		
Martial arts weapon	A <i>martial arts weapon</i> is a nunchaku, kama, kasari-fundo, octagon sai, tonfa or Chinese star.		
Master Name Index Computerized Criminal History (MNI-CCH)	A <i>Master Name Index</i> provides you with the ability to capture basic identifying information about a subject. It also permits you to track a subject address and telephone number history and any alias names that the subject has been known to use. This module utilizes a Known Offender concept where specific traits and characteristics about a subject can be maintained. You can also store multiple photos of the subject referenced by date.		
Misdemeanors	<p><i>Misdemeanors</i> are criminal offenses that are punishable by up to a year in jail. Punishment for misdemeanors can also include payment of a fine, probation, community service, and restitution.</p> <p>Defendants charged with misdemeanors are entitled to a jury trial. Indigent defendants charged with misdemeanors are entitled to legal representation at government expense.</p> <p>Connecticut subdivides misdemeanors by class. These classifications determine the severity of punishment. Some crimes have a mandatory</p>	Dave is convicted of furnishing cigarettes to a minor. The state defines the offense as a Class C misdemeanor . If state law provides that Class C misdemeanors are punishable by a fine of up to \$100, which is the maximum sentence the judge can impose on Dave.	Reference:

Term	Definition	Example	Notes																		
	<p>minimum sentence or a minimum sentence higher than the minimum term specified in the table. Repeated or persistent offenses may result in a higher maximum than specified here.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 280 980 617"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="363 280 980 321">Misdemeanors</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="363 321 552 399">Classification</th> <th data-bbox="552 321 762 399">Imprisonment</th> <th data-bbox="762 321 980 399">Fine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 399 552 451">Class A</td> <td data-bbox="552 399 762 451">Up to 1 year</td> <td data-bbox="762 399 980 451">Up to \$2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 451 552 503">Class B</td> <td data-bbox="552 451 762 503">Up to 6 months</td> <td data-bbox="762 451 980 503">Up to \$1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 503 552 555">Class C</td> <td data-bbox="552 503 762 555">Up to 3 months</td> <td data-bbox="762 503 980 555">Up to \$500</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 555 552 617">Unclassified</td> <td data-bbox="552 555 762 617"></td> <td data-bbox="762 555 980 617"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Misdemeanors			Classification	Imprisonment	Fine	Class A	Up to 1 year	Up to \$2,000	Class B	Up to 6 months	Up to \$1,000	Class C	Up to 3 months	Up to \$500	Unclassified				
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Class C	Up to 3 months	Up to \$500																			
Unclassified																					
Mittimus Judgment	<p>A <i>mittimus judgment</i>, also called a Mitt, is the formal document prepared by the court clerk to present a convicted defendant in a criminal case to the Department of Correction for incarceration.</p>	<p>When the subject was stopped for a motor vehicle violation, the officer determined that the subject as wanted on a mittimus. The subject was taken into custody and transported to the designated correctional facility.</p>	<p>Reference:</p>																		
Municipal Access to the Judicial Electronic Bridge (MA-JEB)	<p><i>Municipal Access to the Judicial Electronic Bridge (MA-JEB)</i> is a computer application to provide access to Adult Probation Information to Law Enforcement personnel. This includes local, state and federal agencies, as well as, State's Attorneys' offices throughout the state. The purpose of is to promote public safety and welfare by providing access to selected offender information to authorized law enforcement personnel.</p>																				
National Crime Information Center (NCIC)	<p><i>NCIS</i> is an information system which stores criminal justice information that can be queried by appropriate Federal, state, and local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies.</p>																				
National Data Exchange (N-DEx)	<p><i>The National Data Exchange (N-DEx)</i> provides criminal justice agencies with a mechanism for sharing, searching, linking, and analyzing information across jurisdictional boundaries. A national repository of criminal justice records</p>																				

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>submitted by agencies from around the nation, N-DEx uses those records to “connect the dots” between data on people, places, and things that may seem unrelated in order to link investigations...and investigators. N-DEx supplies free, secure and immediate access to relevant information, enhances the criminal justice community’s ability to share that information in a timely manner, and provides analysis and collaboration tools to assist investigators working cases cooperatively with other agencies.</p>		
<p>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</p>	<p><i>National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)</i> is an incident-based reporting system used by law enforcement agencies in the United States for collecting and reporting data on crimes. Local, state and federal agencies generate NIBRS data from their records management systems. Data is collected on every incident and arrest in the Group A offense category. These Group A offenses are 46 specific crimes grouped in 22 offense categories. Specific facts about these offenses are gathered and reported in the NIBRS system. In addition to the Group A offenses, eleven Group B offenses are reported with only the arrest information.</p>		
<p>National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)</p>	<p><i>NIEM</i> is a <i>reference model</i>. This means it is not a rigid standard that must be used exactly as it is in its entirety. NIEM was designed as a core set of building blocks that are used as a consistent baseline for creating exchange documents and transactions across government. While an <u>XML Schema</u> rendering of the entire model exists, it is not a requirement for NIEM conformance that this entire schema be used for validation. Nonetheless, there are several conformance requirements.</p> <p>The goal of NIEM conformance is for the sender and receiver of information to share a common, unambiguous understanding of the meaning of that information. Conformance to NIEM ensures that a basic core set of information (the NIEM components) is well understood and carries the same consistent</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>meaning across various communities. The result enables a level of interoperability to occur that would be unachievable with the proliferation of custom schemas and dictionaries.</p>		
<p>National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)</p>	<p><i>NICS</i> is a system mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 that is used by Federal Firearms Licensees (FFLs) to instantly determine via phone or other electronic means whether the transfer of a firearm would be in violation of §922 (g) or (n) of Title 18, United States Code, or state law, by evaluating the prospective buyer's criminal history.</p>		
<p>Nolle</p>	<p>A <i>nolle</i>, short for <i>noloprosequi</i>, which means "no prosecution", is a disposition of a criminal or motor vehicle case where the prosecutor agrees to drop the case against the defendant but keeps the right to reopen the case and prosecute at any time during the next thirteen months.</p> <p>The <i>nolle</i> is entered on the court record and the defendant is released from custody. If the defendant stays out of trouble during the thirteen months, the case is removed from the official court records</p>		
<p>Nolo Contendere</p>	<p><i>Nolo contendere</i> is a legal term that comes from the Latin for "I do not wish to contend." It is also referred to as a plea of no contest. In criminal trials in certain U.S. jurisdictions, it is a plea where the defendant neither admits nor disputes a charge, serving as an alternative to a pleading of guilty or not guilty. A no-contest plea, while not technically a guilty plea, has the same immediate effect as a guilty plea, and is often offered as a part of a plea bargain. In many jurisdictions a plea of <i>nolo contendere</i> is not a right, and carries various restrictions on its use.</p>		
<p>Offender Based Tracking System</p>	<p>The <i>Offender Based Tracking System</i> (OBTS) is an integrated, information systems plan, developed with</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
(OBTS)	all the state criminal justice agencies, to respond to the growing demand for criminal justice data on criminal offenders.		
Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)	The <i>Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)</i> provides you with the ability to capture basic identifying information about a subject. It also permits you to track a subject address and telephone number history and any alias names that the subject has been known to use. This module also utilizes a Known Offender concept where specific traits and characteristics about a subject can be maintained. You can also store multiple photos of the subject referenced by date.		
Order	An <i>order</i> is a written direction of a court or judge to do or refrain from doing certain acts	The respondent received a protective order barring him from having any contact with the protectee.	Reference:
Paperless Arrest Warrant (POR)	The Judicial Branch's <i>Paperless Arrest Warrant (POR)</i> is an integrated database and notification system for orders of individual protection issued or registered with state authorities		
Paperless Arrest Warrant Network (PRAWN)	<p>The Judicial Branch's <i>Paperless Arrest Warrant Network (PRAWN)</i> was created in response to 2000 legislation that authorized the court to enter warrants for criminal defendants who fail to appear for court in a central computer system. It was reprogrammed to accommodate other types of court warrants and arrest orders.</p> <p>The system is now utilized by more than 140 local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies.</p> <p>PRAWN employs two components to facilitate the service of such warrants: the inquiry component, and the custodial processing component.</p> <p>Inquiry: most criminal justice agencies in CT now have the ability to locate detailed warrant information and identify the agency holding the warrant, when applicable.</p> <p>Custodial Processing: new warrants are distributed</p>	The subject had failed to appear for a court date in Hartford. He turned himself in to the Wethersfield Police Department who arrested the subject and processed the arrest. The subject was arraigned in New Britain for the Fail to Appear (FTA).	

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	in a “paperless” medium, so any authorized law enforcement agency can serve a warrant by printing the required custody documents from the system.		
Parole	<i>Parole</i> is permission to leave prison before the official time if the prisoner promises to obey particular rules.		Reference:
Peace officer	<i>Peace officer</i> is a member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Public Safety or an organized local police department, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a state marshal while exercising authority granted under any provision of the general statutes, a judicial marshal in the performance of the duties of a judicial marshal, a conservation officer or special conservation officer, as defined in section 26-5, a constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a or 29-19, an adult probation officer, an official of the Department of Correction authorized by the Commissioner of Correction to make arrests in a correctional institution or facility, any investigator in the investigations unit of the office of the State Treasurer or any special agent of the federal government authorized to enforce the provisions of Title 21 of the United States Code.		
Physical injury	<i>Physical injury</i> means impairment of physical condition or pain.		
Pistol	A pistol or "revolver" means any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches.		
Pleading	A <i>pleading</i> is a request to a court to exercise its judicial power in favor of a party that contains allegations or conclusions of facts that are not necessarily verified.		Reference:
Possess	<i>Possess</i> means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property.		
Probable Cause	<i>Probable Cause</i> is facts and circumstances that lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has been	The officer had probable cause to believe that the subject had shoplifted a camera from Wal-	Reference:

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>committed</p> <p>.A <i>Probable Cause Hearing</i> is a hearing held before a judge in criminal cases to determine if enough evidence exists to prosecute. The probable cause hearing must be conducted within sixty days of the filing of the complaint or information in Superior Court, unless the accused person waives the time or the court grants an extension based on good cause.</p>	<p>Mart after the officer viewed the surveillance video and saw the subject hide the camera in his coat.</p>	
Probation	<p><i>Probation</i> is a chance to remain free (or serve only a short time) given by a judge to a person convicted of a crime instead of being sent to jail or prison, provided the person can be good. Probation is only given under specific court-ordered terms, such as performing public service work, staying away from liquor, paying a fine, maintaining good behavior, getting mental therapy and reporting regularly to a probation officer.</p> <p>See also: Probation and Conditional Discharge</p>		
Probation Absconder	<p>A <i>probation absconder</i> is a person under probation supervision whose location is unknown, in violation of the conditions of their probation.</p>		<p>Reference: See also: Abscond</p>
Promise to Appear	<p>A <i>Promise to Appear</i> is a type of non-financial bond where the defendant agrees to return to court without giving cash or property.</p>	<p>The subject had never been arrested before and was arrested on minor charges. The subject was released on a Written Promise to Appear (WPTA).</p>	<p>Reference:</p>
Railroad property	<p><i>Railroad property</i> is all tangible property owned, leased or operated by a railroad carrier including, but not limited to, a right-of-way, track, roadbed, bridge, yard, shop, station, tunnel, viaduct, trestle, depot, warehouse, terminal or any other structure or appurtenance or equipment owned, leased or used in the operation of a railroad carrier including a train, locomotive, engine, railroad car, signals or safety device or work equipment or rolling stock.</p>		
Recklessly	<p>A person acts "<i>recklessly</i>" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware of and consciously</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that disregarding it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.		
Records Management System (RMS)	A <i>Records Management System (RMS)</i> is “an agency-wide system that provides for the storage, retrieval, retention, manipulation, archiving, and viewing of information, records, documents, or files pertaining to law enforcement operations. RMS covers the entire life span of records development—from the initial generation to its completion. An effective RMS allows single entry of data, while supporting multiple reporting mechanisms.” (This definition is taken from both the Bureau of Justice Assistance’s <i>Standard Functional Specifications for Law Enforcement Records Management Systems</i> and the International Association of Chiefs of Police [IACP]/Department of Justice’s Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Technology Technical Assistance Program’s <i>Records Management Systems</i> documents.)		
Rifle	A <i>rifle</i> is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.		
Search Warrant	A <i>search warrant</i> is a court order issued by a magistrate, judge, or Supreme Court official that authorizes law enforcement officers to conduct a search of a person, location, or vehicle for evidence of a crime and to confiscate evidence if it is found. A search warrant cannot be issued in aid of civil process. Jurisdictions that respect the rule of law and a right to privacy put constraints on the powers of police investigators, and typically require search warrants,		Reference: See also: Warrant Hot Pursuit Execution Warrant

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p>or an equivalent procedure, for searches conducted as part of a criminal investigation. An exception is usually made for <i>hot pursuit</i>. Conversely, in authorization regimes, the police typically have the right to search property and people without having to provide justification, or without having to secure the permission of a court.</p>		
Sentence	<p>A <i>sentence</i> is the punishment given to a person convicted of a crime. A sentence is ordered by the judge, based on the verdict of the jury (or the judge's decision if there is no jury) within the possible punishments set by state law (or federal law in convictions for a federal crime). Popularly, "sentence" refers to the jail or prison time ordered after conviction, as in "his sentence was 10 years in state prison." Technically, a sentence includes all fines, community service, restitution or other punishment, or terms of probation.</p>		
Serious physical injury	<p><i>Serious physical injury</i> means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.</p>		
Sex Offender Registry (SOR)	<p>The <i>Sex Offender Registry (SOR)</i> is a central registry of persons who have been convicted of certain sexual offenses and are required to register under the general statutes. Statutes 54-250 through 54-261 mandate that the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection establish and maintain this registry.</p>		
Shotgun	<p>A <i>shotgun</i> is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN)	CT SAVIN is a free, confidential service that provides crime victims and their family members, victim advocates, and members of the community free and confidential notification of court related events. The Connecticut Judicial Branch provides this toll-free, automated notification service.		
Summons	A <i>summons</i> is a charging document, a legal paper that is used to start a civil case and get jurisdiction over a party.	This document can be issued in the field or at the police station. A summons is used for misdemeanor offenses only.	Reference:
Suspended Sentence	A <i>suspended sentence</i> is when the punishment is not imposed if the defendant does not get into other trouble for the period he/she would have spent in jail or prison.		
Sworn Law Enforcement Officer or State Law Enforcement Officer (SLEO)	A <i>Sworn Law Enforcement Officer (SLEO)</i> is a person that is a peace officer defined by statute and is sworn to uphold the laws of his/her community. All law enforcement officers must take an oath before they obtain their badge.		
Transcript	A <i>transcript</i> is the official written record of everything that was said at a court proceeding, a hearing, or a deposition.		Reference:
Transmittal List	A <i>transmittal list</i> is a list of paperwork that will be sent into court.		
Unconditional Discharge	An <i>unconditional discharge</i> is a sentence in a criminal case in which the defendant is released without imprisonment, probation supervision or conditions.		Reference:
Uniform Crime Report (UCR)	<i>Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)</i> is official data on crime in the United States, published by the <u>Federal Bureau of Investigation</u> (FBI). UCR is a "a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 18,000 city, university and college, county, state,		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	<p><u>tribal</u>, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention."^[2]</p> <p>Crime statistics are compiled from UCR data and published annually by the FBI in the Crime in the United States series.</p> <p>The FBI does not collect the data itself. Rather, law enforcement agencies across the United States provide the data to the FBI, which then compiles the Reports.</p> <p>The Uniform Crime Reports program began in 1930, and since then has become an important source of crime information for law enforcement, policymakers, scholars, and the media. The UCR Program consists of four parts:</p> <p>Traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) – Offense and arrest data</p> <p>Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Program</p> <p>Hate Crime Statistics Program – hate crimes</p> <p>Cargo Theft Reporting Program – cargo theft</p>		
Vehicle	<p><i>Vehicle</i> means a "motor vehicle" as defined in section 14-1, a snowmobile, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or sail.</p>		
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)	<p><i>The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)</i> is a unique code including a <u>serial number</u>, used by the <u>automotive industry</u> to identify individual <u>motor vehicles</u>, <u>towed vehicles</u>, <u>motorcycles</u>, <u>scooters</u> and <u>mopeds</u> as defined in <u>ISO 3833</u>. VINs were first used in 1954.^[1] From 1954 to 1981, there was no accepted standard for these numbers, so different manufacturers used different formats. In 1981, the <u>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</u> of the United States standardized the</p>		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	format. ¹¹ It required all over-the-road-vehicles sold to contain a 17-character VIN, which does not include the letters I (i), O (o), or Q (q) (to avoid confusion with numerals 1 and 0).		
Violation	A <i>violation</i> is an offense for which the only sentence authorized is a fine. The fine is usually not above \$500.		Reference: See also: Infraction
Violation of Probation (VOP)	In the criminal justice system, probation is a particular type of sentence for criminal defendants. The judicial authority to order a sentence of probation is granted in statutes on the federal and state levels. Generally, probation allows a convicted defendant to go free with a suspended sentence for a specified duration during good behavior. Probationers are placed under the supervision of a probation officer and must fulfill certain conditions. If the probationer <i>violates</i> a condition of probation, the court may place additional restrictions on the probationer or order the probationer to serve a term of imprisonment.		
Warrant	Most often, the term <i>warrant</i> refers to a specific type of authorization, a writ issued by a competent officer, usually a judge or magistrate, which permits an otherwise illegal act that would violate individual rights and affords the person executing the writ protection from damages if the act is performed. A warrant is usually issued by a court and is directed to a sheriff, constable, or a police officer. Warrants normally issued by a court include search warrants, arrest warrants, and execution warrants. Search warrants, arrest warrants, and execution warrants. A typical arrest warrant in the United States will take the approximate form of: "This Court orders the Sheriff or Constable to find the named person, wherever he may be found, and deliver said person to the custody of the Court."		Reference: See also: Search Warrant Execution Warrant Bench Warrant
Weapons	A <i>weapon, arm, or armament</i> is any device used in		

Term	Definition	Example	Notes
	order to inflict damage or harm to living beings, structures, or systems.		
Writ	In common law, a <i>writ</i> is a formal written order issued by a body with administrative or judicial jurisdiction; in modern usage, this body is generally a court. Warrants, prerogative writs, and subpoenas are common types of writs, but there are many others.		Reference:
Youth	<i>Youth</i> means any person sixteen or seventeen years of age who has not been legally emancipated.		
Youth in Crisis	<i>Youth in Crisis</i> means any person sixteen or seventeen years of age who has not been legally emancipated and who, within the last two years, has without just cause run away from the parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, is beyond the control of the youth's parents, guardian or other custodian, or has four unexcused absences from school in any one month or ten unexcused absences in any school year. (These violations are also known as Status Offenses)		
Youthful Offender	A <i>Youthful Offender</i> is a youth who (A) is charged with the commission of a crime which is not a class A felony or a violation of section 14-222a, subsection (a) of section 14-224, section 14-227a or 14-227g, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a or 53a-72b, except a violation involving consensual sexual intercourse or sexual contact between the youth and another person who is thirteen years of age or older but under sixteen years of age, and (B) has not previously been convicted of a felony in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or been previously adjudged a serious juvenile offender or serious juvenile repeat offender, as defined in section 46b-120.		

Criminal Justice Agencies and Departments

Term	Definition	Notes
Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP):	The mission of the <i>Board of Pardons and Paroles</i> (BOPP) is to facilitate the successful reintegration of suitable offenders into the community. BOPP is represented on the CJIS Governing Board. (mission statement):	
Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology (BEST)	<i>Bureau of Enterprise Systems and Technology (BEST):</i> provides quality information technology (IT) services and solutions to state agency customers, effectively aligning business and technology objectives through collaboration, in order to provide the most cost-effective solutions that facilitate and improve the conduct of business for our state residents, businesses, visitors and government entities.	
Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)	The <i>Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB)</i> is a division of the Judicial Branch in the State of Connecticut, CIB is responsible for the processing of complaint tickets received for infractions or violations. CIB staff process payments or schedule court hearings depending on the plea on the complaint ticket.	
CJIS Systems Agencies (CSA)	The <i>CJIS Systems Agencies (CSA)</i> is responsible for establishing and administering an information technology security program throughout the CSA's user community, to include the local levels. The head of each CSA shall appoint a CJIS systems officer (CSO). The CSA may impose more stringent protection measures than required by the FBI CJIS Policy 5.2.	
CJIS Systems Officer (CSO)	The <i>CJIS Systems Officer (CSO)</i> is the individual located within the CSA responsible for the administration of the CJIS network for the CSA. Pursuant to the Bylaws for the CJIS advisory Policy Board and Working Groups, the role of the CSO shall not be outsourced. The CSO may delegate responsibilities to subordinate agencies.	
Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)	The <i>Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (CPCA)</i> is an organization dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of the residents of the State	

Term	Definition	Notes
	<p>of Connecticut; to aiding other government bodies within and external to the State of Connecticut in the administration of justice, ensuring that all are treated equally before the law. To strive always to provide service to the public of the highest attainable quality by constantly searching for those methods that will keep Connecticut law enforcement in the forefront of public safety issues. CPCA represents local law enforcement interests on the CJIS Governing Board.</p>	
<p>Court Support Services Division (CSSD)</p>	<p>The <i>Court Support Services Division (CSSD)</i> of the Judicial Branch oversees pretrial services, family services, divorce and domestic violence, probation supervision of adults and juveniles as well as juvenile residential centers including Juvenile Detention. CSSD also administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver treatment and other support services. CSSD also includes bail enforcement.</p>	
<p>Criminal Justice Agency (CJA)</p>	<p>A <i>Criminal Justice Agency (CJA)</i> is defined as a court, a governmental agency, or any subunit or a governmental agency which performs the administration of criminal justice pursuant to a statute or executive order and which allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice. State and federal Inspectors General Offices are included. In Connecticut a criminal justice agency is defined by CGS §54-142g(b).</p> <p>“Criminal justice agency” includes any component of a public, noncriminal justice agency if such component is created by statute and is authorized by law and, in fact, engages in activities constituting the administration of criminal justice as its principal function.</p>	<p>In the State of CT, the Office of Policy and Management is a CJA based upon CGS § 54-142g.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD)</p>	<p>The <i>Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD)</i> (State of CT): The mission of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division is to conduct an in-depth analysis of the criminal justice system, determine the system's long-range needs and recommend policy priorities and advise and assist the Governor and the General Assembly in developing plans, policies, programs, and legislation to improve the system's effectiveness.</p>	
<p>Department of Administrative Services (DAS)</p>	<p>The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the single agency in charge of providing administrative services to other state agencies. DAS's services enable the state to save money by taking advantage of economies of scale and streamlining services and processes. DAS</p>	

Term	Definition	Notes
	<p>has statutory authority in the areas of personnel recruitment, workforce planning; fleet operations; state workers' compensation administration; procurement of goods and services; collection of monies due the state; surplus property distribution; contractor prequalification and supplier diversity; federal food distribution; consolidated human resources, payroll, fiscal and equal employment opportunity services for several smaller state agencies; printing, mail and courier services for state government; information technology services; the state building and fire codes; school construction financing; design and construction of state facilities; and state facilities leasing and management.</p>	
<p>Department of Correction (DOC):</p>	<p>The <i>Department of Correction</i> shall protect the public, protect staff, and provide safe, secure, and humane supervision of offenders with opportunities that support restitution, rehabilitation and successful community reintegration. DOC is represented on the CJIS Governing Board. (mission statement)</p>	
<p>Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)</p>	<p>The <i>Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)</i>: (merged with the Department of Public Safety to form DESPP): The Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating with state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities and the private sector to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training and exercise activities by such personnel, agencies, authorities and the private sector with regard to emergency management and homeland security; coordinating, and as may be necessary, consolidating homeland security communications and communications systems of the state government with state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities, the general public and the private sector; distributing and, as may be appropriate, coordinating the distribution of information and security warnings to state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities and the general public; and establishing standards and security protocols for the use of any intelligence information. The Division also has the responsibility for providing a coordinated, integrated program for state-wide emergency management and homeland security. The Deputy Commissioner of Emergency Management and Homeland Security is responsible for providing a coordinated, integrated program for statewide emergency</p>	

Term	Definition	Notes
	management and homeland security.	
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)	<i>Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)</i> is charged with conserving, improving and protecting the natural resources and the environment of the state of Connecticut as well as making cheaper, cleaner and more reliable energy available for the people and businesses of the state. The agency is also committed to playing a positive role in rebuilding Connecticut's economy and creating jobs – and to fostering a sustainable and prosperous economic future for the state	
Department of Information Technology (DOIT)	The Department of Information Technology is now BEST .	
Department of Justice (DOJ)	The <i>Department of Justice</i> (DOJ) is the department within the U.S. Government responsible to enforce the law and defend the interest of the United States according to law, to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic, to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime, to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior, and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.	
Department of Motor Vehicles	The Connecticut <i>Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)</i> promotes and advances public Safety, Security and Satisfaction through the regulation of drivers, their motor vehicles and certain motor vehicle-related businesses.	
Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)	<i>Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)</i> : is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all criminal matters in the State of Connecticut. It is an independent agency of the executive branch of state government, established under the Constitution of the State of Connecticut. The Division of Criminal Justice is composed of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, located in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and the Offices of the State's Attorneys for each of the thirteen Judicial Districts in the State of Connecticut	
Division of Public Defender Services (DPDS)	<i>Division of Public Defender Services (DPDS)</i> As established by statute, the Division is made up of three (3) separate components: a Commission, which is responsible for policy-making, appointments of	

Term	Definition	Notes
	<p>all personnel, and compensation matters; an Office of Chief Public Defender, charged with statewide administration of the public defender system and the provision of specialized legal representation; and, the individual public defender offices in the thirteen (13) Judicial Districts, the twenty (20) Geographical Areas and the twelve (13) Juvenile venues of the Superior Court, providing legal services throughout the State to indigent persons accused of crimes as required by both the United States and Connecticut Constitutions. The six (6) specialized units of the Division include the Legal Services (Appellate) Unit, located in Hamden, Connecticut; the Habeas Corpus Unit, located in Rocky Hill; the Psychiatric Defense Unit, located at Connecticut Valley Hospital in Middletown; the Capital Defense Unit and the Juvenile Post-Conviction and Reentry Unit are located at the Office of Chief Public Defender, Hartford; and the Connecticut Innocence Project, Hartford, the Assigned Counsel (formerly Special Public Defenders) Unit here at the Office of the Chief Public Defender and the Child Protection Unit located at 330 Main Street.</p>	
<p>Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (DSET)</p>	<p><i>Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (DSET)</i> provides for the development and maintenance of coordinated state-wide emergency service Telecommunications for public safety organizations and to the residents of the State of Connecticut.</p> <p>DSET is responsible for the 9-1-1 Emergency Telecommunications System, Public Safety Data Network, Public Safety Frequency Coordination, Public Safety Telecommunicator Training, Geographic Information Systems, the CT Alert Emergency Notification System, and to provide support for the consolidation of public safety answering points.</p>	
<p>National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)</p>	<p>The National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) is a community-driven, government-wide, standards-based approach to exchanging information</p>	
<p>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</p>	<p>Founded in 1901, the <i>National Institute of Standards and Technology</i> (NIST) is a non-regulatory federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce whose mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement, science,</p>	

Term	Definition	Notes
	standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic and national security.	
Non-Criminal Justice Agency (NCJA)	A <i>Non-Criminal Justice Agency</i> (NCJA) is defined (for the purposes of access to CJIS) as an entity or any subunit thereof that provides services primarily for the purposes other than the administration of criminal justice.	
Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (OSET)	See Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications .	
Office of the Chief Public Defender	See DPDS .	
Office of Victim Advocate (OVA)	<p>The <i>Office of the Victim Advocate (OVA)</i> was statutorily established in 1998 as an independent state agency charged with the promotion and protection of the constitutional and statutory rights of crime victims in Connecticut. Among its many responsibilities, the OVA provides oversight of state and private agencies, and advocacy to crime victims when a violation of their rights is at issue.</p> <p>As part of its enforcement abilities, the Victim Advocate is statutorily authorized to file a limited special appearance in any court proceeding for the purpose of advocating for a victim when their rights have been violated. In addition, as part of its advocacy efforts, the OVA conducts programs of public education on the rights of crime victims, undertakes legislative advocacy when necessary, and recommends systemic changes in state policies to ensure the proper treatment and protection of crime victims.</p>	
Office of Victim Services (OVS)	The <i>Office of Victim Services (OVS)</i> is the state's lead agency established to provide services to victims of violent crime.	
State Identification Bureau (SIB)	The <i>State Identification Bureau (SIB)</i> has the responsibility for the state's fingerprint identification services.	
Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC)	The <i>Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC)</i> serves as the point-of-contact at the local agency for matters relating to CJIS information	The local police department appointed the Communications

Term	Definition	Notes
	access. The TAC administers CJIS systems programs within the local agency and oversees the agency's compliance with CJIS systems policies.	Supervisor as the TAC.

National Agencies

Term	Definition	Notes
Defense Intelligence Agency	The <i>Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)</i> is first in all-source defense intelligence to prevent strategic surprise and deliver a decision advantage to warfighters, defense planners, and policymakers. We deploy globally alongside warfighters and interagency partners to defend America's national security interests.	
Department of Defense	The <i>Department of Defense (DOD)</i> mission is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	The <i>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</i> is the agency within DOJ responsible to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	<i>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement</i> is the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Created in 2003 through a merger of the investigative and interior enforcement elements of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, ICE now has more than 20,000 employees in offices in all 50 states and 47 foreign countries.	

Technical Definitions

Term	Definition	Notes
Access	<i>Access</i> means to instruct, communicate with, store data in or retrieve data from a computer, computer system, or computer network.	
Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS)	<i>Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS)</i> is a software component developed by Microsoft that can be installed on Windows Server operating systems to provide users with single sign-on access to systems and applications located across organizational boundaries. It uses a claims-based access control authorization model to maintain application security and implement federated identity.	
Affiliated Computer Services (ACS/Xerox)	<i>Affiliated Computer Services (ACS/Xerox)</i> is the prime contractor for the implementation of phase one of the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS).	
Asynchronous	<i>Asynchronous</i> is not occurring at the same time. Or a computer or other electrical machine having each operation started only after the preceding operation is completed. Computers, Telecommunications of or pertaining to operation without the use of fixed time intervals (opposed to synchronous).	
Audit Record	An <i>audit record</i> contains the detail of an activity that happens within CISS is traced and reportable	
Case Management Information System (CMIS)	The Judicial Branch's <i>Case Management Information System (CMIS)</i> contains case information.	
Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)	<i>Commercial-Off-The-Shelf Software (COTS)</i> is pre-built software usually from a 3rd party vendor. COTS can be purchased, leased or even licensed to the general public	
Computer	A <i>computer</i> is a programmable, electronic device capable of accepting and processing data.	
Computer Network	A <i>computer network</i> is (A) a set of related devices connected to a computer by communication facilities, or (B) a complex of two or more computers, including related devices, connected by	

Term	Definition	Notes
	communications facilities.	
Computer Program	A <i>computer program</i> is a set of instructions, statements for related data that, in actual or modified form, is capable of causing a computer or computer system to perform specified functions.	
Computer Services	<i>Computer services</i> include, but are not limited to, computer access, data processing and data storage.	
Computer Software	<i>Computer software</i> is one or more computer programs, existing in any form, or any associated operational procedures, manuals or other documentation.	
Computer System	A <i>computer system</i> is a computer, its software, related equipment, communications facilities, if any, and includes computer networks.	
Data	<i>Data</i> is information of any kind in any form, including computer software.	
Encryption/Decryption	<i>Encryption</i> is the conversion of data into a form, called a cipher text that cannot be easily understood by unauthorized people. <i>Decryption</i> is the process of converting encrypted data back into its original form, so it can be understood.	
Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL)	<p>In computing, <i>extract, transform, and load (ETL)</i> refers to a process in database usage and especially in data warehousing that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extracts data from outside sources • Transforms it to fit operational needs, which can include quality levels • Loads it into the end target (database, more specifically, operational data store, data mart, or data warehouse) <p>ETL systems are commonly used to integrate data from multiple applications, typically developed and supported by different vendors or hosted on separate computer hardware.</p>	
Federation	A <i>federation</i> is a group of two or more trusted partners with business	

Term	Definition	Notes
	and technical agreements that allow a user from one federation partner (participating agency A) to seamlessly access information resources from another federation partner (participating agency B) in a secure and trustworthy manner.	
Forefront Identity Manager (FIM)	<i>Microsoft Forefront Identity Manager (FIM)</i> is a state-based identity management software product, designed to manage users' digital identities, credentials and groupings throughout the lifecycle of their membership of an enterprise computer system.	
High Availability Clusters	<i>High-availability clusters</i> (also known as HA clusters or failover clusters) are groups of computers that support server applications that can be reliably utilized with a minimum of down-time. They operate by harnessing redundant computers in groups or clusters that provide continued service when system components fail.	
Local Area Network (LAN)	A <i>local area network</i> (LAN) is a computer network that user interconnects computers in a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, or office building using network media.	
Private Content Delivery Network (PCDN)		
Proof of Concept (POC)	A <i>proof of concept (POC)</i> or a proof of principle is a realization of a certain method or idea to demonstrate its feasibility or a demonstration in principle, whose purpose is to verify that some concept or theory has the potential of being used. A proof of concept is usually small and may or may not be complete	
Public Safety Data Network (PSDN)	The <i>Public Safety Data Network (PSDN)</i> is an ultra-high-speed fiber optic data network that will serve as a transport infrastructure and interconnectivity pathway for public safety and government applications and services throughout the state.	
Relational Database (RDB)	A <i>relational database</i> is a database that has a collection of tables of data items, all of which is formally described and organized according to the relational model. Data in a single table represents a relation, from which the name of the database type comes	

Term	Definition	Notes
Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)	<i>Service-oriented architecture (SOA)</i> is a software design and software architecture design pattern based on discrete pieces of software providing application functionality as services to other applications.	
Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	<i>Service-oriented architecture (SOA)</i> is a software design and software architecture design pattern based on discrete pieces of software providing application functionality as services to other applications.	
Software Development Model (SDM)	<p>Several models exist to streamline the software development process. Each one has its pros and cons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waterfall model 2. V model 3. Incremental model 4. RAD model 5. Agile model 6. Iterative model 7. Spiral model 	
Storage Area Network (SAN)	A <i>storage area network (SAN)</i> is a dedicated network that provides access to consolidated block level data storage. SANs are primarily used to enhance storage devices accessible to servers so that the devices appear like locally attached devices to the operating system. A SAN typically has its own network of storage devices that are generally not accessible through the local area network by other devices.	
Structured Query Language (SQL)	<i>Structured Query Language (SQL)</i> is a special purpose programming language designed for managing data held in a relational database management system.	
Synchronous	<i>Synchronous</i> is occurring at the same time; coinciding in time; contemporaneous; simultaneous. Going on at the same rate and exactly together; recurring together. Computers, Telecommunications, pertaining to, or operating using fixed-time	

Term	Definition	Notes
	intervals controlled by a clock (opposed to asynchronous)	
Systems Center Operations Manager (SCOM)	<i>System Center Operations Manager (SCOM)</i> is a cross-platform data center management system for operating systems and hypervisors. It uses a single interface that shows state, health and performance information of computer systems. It also provides alerts generated according to some availability, performance, configuration or security situation being identified. It works with Microsoft Windows Server and Unix-based hosts.	
Taxonomy	<i>Taxonomy</i> is the science of classification according to a pre-determined system, with the resulting catalog used to provide a conceptual framework for discussion, analysis, or information retrieval.	

Connecticut Statutes

CGS §54-142s (CISS)

Pursuant to CGS §54-142s, **State-wide information technology system for sharing of criminal justice information.** (a) The Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board shall design and implement a comprehensive, state-wide information technology system to facilitate the immediate, seamless and comprehensive sharing of information between all state agencies, departments, boards and commissions having any cognizance over matters relating to law enforcement and criminal justice, and organized local police departments and law enforcement officials.

(b) Such information technology system shall include, without limitation, a central tracking and information database, a central electronic document repository and centralized analytical tools, as provided in subsections (c) to (e), inclusive, of this section, all of which shall be developed with state-of-the-art technology, as provided in subsection (f) of this section, and such other components or elements as are determined to be appropriate or necessary by the board after development of a plan for the design and implementation of such system.

(c) Such information technology system shall include a central, integrated criminal justice tracking and information database that provides:

(1) Complete biographical information and vital statistics for all offenders and former offenders still living; and

(2) Tracking information for all offenders in the criminal justice system, from investigation through incarceration and release, and seamless integration with any electronic monitoring systems, global positioning systems (GPS) and any offender registries.

(d) Such information technology system shall include a central, integrated electronic repository of criminal justice records and documents that provides:

(1) Access to all state and local police reports, presentence investigations and reports, psychological and medical reports, criminal records, incarceration and parole records, and court records and transcripts, whether such records and documents normally exist in electronic or hard copy form; and

(2) Access to scanning and processing facilities to ensure that such records and documents are integrated into the system and updated immediately.

(e) Such information technology system shall include centralized analytical tools, bundled together in a custom-

designed enterprise system that includes:

(1) Analytical tools that empower and enhance criminal case assessment, sentencing and plea agreement analysis and pardon, parole, probation and release decisions;

(2) Analytical tools that empower and enhance forecasting concerning recidivism and future offenses for each individual offender; and

(3) Collaborative functionality that enables seamless cross-department communication, information exchange, central note-taking and comment capabilities for each offender.

(f) Such information technology system shall be developed with state-of-the-art relational database technology and other appropriate software applications and hardware, and shall be:

(1) Completely accessible by any authorized criminal justice official through the Internet;

(2) Completely integrated with the state police, organized local police departments, law enforcement agencies and such other agencies and organizations as the governing board deems necessary and appropriate, and their information systems and database applications;

(3) Indexed and cross-referenced by offender name, residence, community, criminal offense and any other data points necessary for the effective administration of the state's criminal justice system;

(4) Fully text searchable for all records;

(5) Secure and protected by high-level security and controls;

(6) Accessible to the public subject to appropriate privacy protections and controls; and

(7) Monitored and administered by the Criminal Justice Information Systems Governing Board, with the assistance of the Department of Information Technology, provided major software and hardware needs may be provided and serviced by private, third-party vendors.

(g) Not later than July 1, 2008, the Criminal Justice Information Systems Governing Board shall issue a request for proposals for the design and implementation of such information technology system and hire a consultant to develop a plan for such design and implementation.

(h) Not later than July 1, 2008, and not later than January first and July first of each year thereafter, the Criminal

Justice Information System Governing Board shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to criminal justice and appropriations and the budgets of state agencies concerning the status of the design and implementation of such information technology system. In conjunction with the report submitted not later than January first of each year, the board shall also make a presentation to said committees during the ensuing regular session concerning the status of the design and implementation of such information technology system and a specific itemization of the additional resources, if any, that are needed to achieve such design and implementation.

CGS § 54-142g (Criminal Justice Agency)

(a) "Criminal history record information" means court records and information compiled by criminal justice agencies for purposes of identifying criminal offenders and of maintaining as to each such offender notations of arrests, releases, detentions, indictments, information, or other formal criminal charges or any events and outcomes arising from those arrests, releases, detentions, including pleas, trials, sentences, appeals, incarcerations, correctional supervision, paroles and releases; but does not include intelligence, presentence investigation, investigative information or any information which may be disclosed pursuant to subsection (f) of section 54-63d.

(b) "**Criminal justice agency**" means any court with criminal jurisdiction, the Department of Motor Vehicles or any other governmental agency created by statute which is authorized by law and engages, in fact, as its principal function in activities constituting the administration of criminal justice, including, but not limited to, organized municipal police departments, the Division of State Police, the Department of Correction, the Court Support Services Division, the Office of Policy and Management, the state's attorneys, assistant state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's attorneys, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Chief Medical Examiner and the Office of the Victim Advocate. "Criminal justice agency" includes any component of a public, noncriminal justice agency if such component is created by statute and is authorized by law and, in fact, engages in activities constituting the administration of criminal justice as its principal function.

(c) "Conviction information" means criminal history record information which has not been erased, as provided in section 54-142a, and which discloses that a person has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or was convicted of, any criminal offense, and the terms of the sentence.

(d) "Current offender information" means information on the current status and location of all persons who (1) are arrested or summoned to appear in court; (2) are being prosecuted for any criminal offense in Superior Court; (3) have an appeal pending from any criminal conviction; (4) are detained or incarcerated in any correctional facility in this state; or (5) are subject to the jurisdiction or supervision of any probation, parole or correctional agency in this state,

including persons transferred to other states for incarceration or supervision.

(e) "Nonconviction information" means (1) criminal history record information that has been "erased" pursuant to section 54-142a; (2) information relating to persons granted youthful offender status; (3) continuances which are more than thirteen months old. Nonconviction information does not mean conviction information or current offender information.

(f) "Disclosure" means the communication of information to any person by any means.

(g) "Dismissal" means (1) prosecution of the charge against the accused was declined pursuant to rules of court or statute; or (2) the judicial authority granted a motion to dismiss pursuant to rules of court or statute; or (3) the judicial authority found that prosecution is no longer possible due to the limitations imposed by section 54-193.

CGS §54-142q (CJIS Governing Board)

CJIS Governing Board (CJIS-CT): as defined by CGS §54-142q: **Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board. Membership. Duties and responsibilities. Access to information.** (a) As used in this section, (1) "governing board" means the Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board established in this section, (2) "offender-based tracking system" means an information system that enables, as determined by the governing board and subject to this chapter, criminal justice agencies, as defined in subsection (b) of section 54-142g, the Division of Public Defender Services and the Office of the Federal Public Defender to share criminal history record information, as defined in subsection (a) of section 54-142g, and to access electronically maintained offender and case data involving felonies, misdemeanors, violations, motor vehicle violations, motor vehicle offenses for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may be imposed, and infractions, and (3) "criminal justice information systems" means the offender-based tracking system and information systems among criminal justice agencies.

(b) There shall be a Criminal Justice Information System Governing Board which shall be within the Office of Policy and Management for administrative purposes only and shall oversee criminal justice information systems.

(c) The governing board shall be composed of the Chief Court Administrator, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Commissioner of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, the Commissioner of Correction, the chairperson of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Chief State's Attorney, the Chief Public Defender, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Information Technology, the Victim Advocate, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly on judiciary and the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association. The

Chief Court Administrator and a person appointed by the Governor from among the membership shall serve as co-chair persons. Each member of the governing board may appoint a designee who shall have the same powers as such member.

(d) The governing board shall meet at least once during each calendar quarter and at such other times as the chairperson deems necessary. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(e) The governing board shall hire an executive director of the board who shall not be a member of the board and who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. The executive director shall be qualified by education, training or experience to oversee the design and implementation of a comprehensive, state-wide information technology system for the sharing of criminal justice information as provided in section 54-142s. The Office of Policy and Management shall provide office space and such staff, supplies and services as necessary for the executive director to properly carry out his or her duties under this subsection.

(f) The governing board shall develop plans, maintain policies and provide direction for the efficient operation and integration of criminal justice information systems, whether such systems service a single agency or multiple agencies. The governing board shall establish standards and procedures for use by agencies to assure the interoperability of such systems, authorized access to such systems and the security of such systems.

(g) In addition to the requirements of subsection (f) of this section, the duties and responsibilities of the governing board shall be to: (1) Oversee the operations and administration of criminal justice information systems; (2) establish such permanent and ad hoc committees as it deems necessary, with appointments to such committees not restricted to criminal justice agencies; (3) recommend any legislation necessary for implementation, operation and maintenance of criminal justice information systems; (4) establish and implement policies and procedures to meet the system-wide objectives, including the provision of appropriate controls for data access and security; and (5) perform all necessary functions to facilitate the coordination and integration of criminal justice information systems.

(h) A member of the governing board, a member of a permanent or an ad hoc committee established by the governing board, and any person operating and administering the offender-based tracking system shall be deemed to be "state officers and employees" for the purposes of chapter 53 and section 5-141d.

(i) Information that may be accessed by the Division of Public Defender Services or the Office of the Federal Public Defender pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be limited to: (1) Conviction information, as defined in subsection (c) of section 54-142g, (2) information that is otherwise available to the public, and (3) information, including nonconviction information, concerning a client whom the division has been appointed by the court to represent and is representing at the time of the request for access to such information.

Authorized Sentences:

(a) Except as provided in section 17a-699 and chapter 420b, to the extent that the provisions of said section and chapter are inconsistent herewith, every person convicted of an offense shall be sentenced in accordance with this title.

(b) Except as provided in section 53a-46a, when a person is convicted of an offense, the court shall impose one of the following sentences: (1) A term of imprisonment; or (2) a sentence authorized by section 18-65a or 18-73; or (3) a fine; or (4) a term of imprisonment and a fine; or (5) a term of imprisonment, with the execution of such sentence of imprisonment suspended, entirely or after a period set by the court, and a period of probation or a period of conditional discharge; or (6) a term of imprisonment, with the execution of such sentence of imprisonment suspended, entirely or after a period set by the court, and a fine and a period of probation or a period of conditional discharge; or (7) a fine and a sentence authorized by section 18-65a or 18-73; or (8) a sentence of unconditional discharge; or (9) a term of imprisonment and a period of special parole as provided in section 54-125e.

(c) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, if (1) a person is convicted of an offense that resulted in injury to another person or damage to or loss of property, (2) the victim requests financial restitution, and (3) the court finds that the victim has suffered injury or damage to or loss of property as a result of such offense, the court shall order the offender to make financial restitution under terms that it determines are appropriate. In determining the appropriate terms of financial restitution, the court shall consider: (A) The financial resources of the offender and the burden restitution will place on other obligations of the offender; (B) the offender's ability to pay based on installments or other conditions; (C) the rehabilitative effect on the offender of the payment of restitution and the method of payment; and (D) other circumstances, including the financial burden and impact on the victim, that the court determines make the terms of restitution appropriate. If the court determines that the current financial resources of the offender or the offender's current ability to pay based on installments or other conditions are such that no appropriate terms of restitution can be determined, the court may forego setting such terms. The court shall articulate its findings on the record with respect to each of the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subsection. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be imposed or directed by a written order of the court containing the amount of damages for injury or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons and lost wages resulting from injury as ascertained by the court. The order of the court shall direct that a certified copy of the order be delivered by certified mail to the victim and contain an advisement to the victim that the order is enforceable as a judgment in a civil action as provided in section 53a-28a.

(d) A sentence to a period of probation or conditional discharge in accordance with sections 53a-29 to 53a-34,

inclusive, shall be deemed a revocable disposition, in that such sentence shall be tentative to the extent that it may be altered or revoked in accordance with said sections but for all other purposes it shall be deemed to be a final judgment of conviction.

(e) When sentencing a person to a period of probation who has been convicted of (1) a misdemeanor that did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person or (2) a motor vehicle violation for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may be imposed, the court shall consider, as a condition of such sentence of probation, ordering the person to perform community service in the community in which the offense or violation occurred. If the court determines that community service is appropriate, such community service may be implemented by a community court established in accordance with section 51-181c if the offense or violation occurred within the jurisdiction of a community court established by said section.

(f) When sentencing a person to a period of probation who is or has been subject to a protective order issued under section 54-1k, the court may issue a protective order that is effective during such period of probation. (Source: CGS §53a-28)

Probation and Conditional Discharge

(a) The court may sentence a person to a period of probation upon conviction of any crime, other than a class A felony, if it is of the opinion that: (1) Present or extended institutional confinement of the defendant is not necessary for the protection of the public; (2) the defendant is in need of guidance, training or assistance which, in the defendant's case, can be effectively administered through probation supervision; and (3) such disposition is not inconsistent with the ends of justice.

(b) The court may impose a sentence of conditional discharge for an offense, other than a class A felony, if it is of the opinion that: (1) Present or extended institutional confinement of the defendant is not necessary for the protection of the public; and (2) probation supervision is not appropriate.

(c) When the court imposes a sentence of conditional discharge, the defendant shall be released with respect to the conviction for which the sentence is imposed but shall be subject, during the period of such conditional discharge, to such conditions as the court may determine. The court shall impose the period of conditional discharge authorized by subsection (d) of this section and shall specify, in accordance with section 53a-30, the conditions to be complied with. When a person is sentenced to a period of probation, the court shall impose the period authorized by subsection (d), (e) or (f) of this section and may impose any conditions authorized by section 53a-30. When a person is sentenced to a period of probation, such person shall pay to the court a fee of two hundred dollars and shall be placed under the supervision of the Court Support Services Division, provided, if such person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment the execution of which is not suspended entirely, payment of such fee shall not be required until such

person is released from confinement and begins the period of probation supervision.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, the period of probation or conditional discharge, unless terminated sooner as provided in section 53a-32 or 53a-33, shall be as follows: (1) For a class B felony, not more than five years; (2) for a class C or D felony or an unclassified felony, not more than three years; (3) for a class A misdemeanor, not more than two years; (4) for a class B or C misdemeanor, not more than one year; and (5) for an unclassified misdemeanor, not more than one year if the authorized sentence of imprisonment is three months or less, or not more than two years if the authorized sentence of imprisonment is in excess of three months, or where the defendant is charged with failure to provide subsistence for dependents, a determinate or indeterminate period.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of this section, the court may, in its discretion, on a case by case basis, sentence a person to a period of probation which period, unless terminated sooner as provided in section 53a-32 or 53a-33, shall be as follows: (1) For a class C or D felony or an unclassified felony, not more than five years; (2) for a class A misdemeanor, not more than three years; and (3) for a class B misdemeanor, not more than two years.

(f) The period of probation, unless terminated sooner as provided in section 53a-32, shall be not less than ten years or more than thirty-five years for conviction of a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b, 53a-90a, 53a-196b, 53a-196c, 53a-196d, 53a-196e or 53a-196f.

(g) Whenever the court sentences a person, on or after October 1, 2008, to a period of probation of more than two years for a class C or D felony or an unclassified felony or more than one year for a class A or B misdemeanor, the probation officer supervising such person shall submit a report to the sentencing court, the state's attorney and the attorney of record, if any, for such person, not later than sixty days prior to the date such person completes two years of such person's period of probation for such felony or one year of such person's period of probation for such misdemeanor setting forth such person's progress in addressing such person's assessed needs and complying with the conditions of such person's probation. The probation officer shall recommend, in accordance with guidelines developed by the Judicial Branch, whether such person's sentence of probation should be continued for the duration of the original period of probation or be terminated. If such person is serving a period of probation concurrent with another period of probation, the probation officer shall submit a report only when such person becomes eligible for termination of the period of probation with the latest return date, at which time all of such person's probation cases shall be presented to the court for review. Not later than sixty days after receipt of such report, the sentencing court shall continue the sentence of probation or terminate the sentence of probation. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 53a-32, the parties may agree to waive the requirement of a court hearing. The Court Support Services Division shall establish within its policy and procedures a requirement that any victim be notified whenever a person's sentence of probation may be terminated pursuant to this subsection. The sentencing court shall permit such victim to appear before the sentencing court for the purpose of making a statement for the record concerning whether such

person's sentence of probation should be terminated. In lieu of such appearance, the victim may submit a written statement to the sentencing court and the sentencing court shall make such statement a part of the record. Prior to ordering that such person's sentence of probation be continued or terminated, the sentencing court shall consider the statement made or submitted by such victim. (Source: CGS §53a-29)

Laws and Acts

Term	Definition	Notes
<p>Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)</p>	<p>The <i>Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)</i> is a U.S. federal law enacted in 2002 as Title III of the E-Government Act of 2002. The act recognized the importance of information security to the economic and national security interests of the United States. The act requires each federal agency to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide program to provide information security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency, contractor or other source.</p>	
<p>Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)</p>	<p>Enacted on July 4, 1966, and taking effect one year later, the <i>Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)</i> provides that any person has a right, enforceable in court, to obtain access to federal agency records, except to the extent that such records (or portions of them) are protected from public disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. A FOIA request can be made for any agency record.</p> <p>The FOIA is a law that gives you the right to access information from the federal government. It is often described as the law that keeps citizens in the know about their government. Under the FOIA, agencies must disclose any information that is requested – unless that information is protected from public disclosure. The FOIA also requires that agencies automatically disclose certain information, including frequently requested records. As Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court have all recognized, the FOIA is a vital part of our democracy.</p>	
<p>GLB</p>	<p>The <i>Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act (GLB)</i>, also known as the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, (Pub.L. 106–102, 113 Stat. 1338, enacted November 12, 1999) is an act of the 106th United States Congress (1999–2001). It repealed part of the Glass–Steagall Act of 1933, removing barriers in the market among banking companies, securities companies and insurance companies that prohibited any one institution from acting as any combination of</p>	

Term	Definition	Notes
	<p>an investment bank, a commercial bank, and an insurance company. With the passage of the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act, commercial banks, investment banks, securities firms, and insurance companies were allowed to consolidate. The legislation was signed into law by President Bill Clinton.</p>	
HIPPA	<p>The <i>Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA)</i> is the federal law that protects personal medical information and recognizes the rights to relevant medical information of family caregivers and others directly involved in providing or paying for care.</p>	
SOX Compliance	<p>The <i>Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act</i> of 2002 was designed to control the record-keeping systems that businesses are required to maintain. The act was passed to combat the slew of financial scandals that were committed by large companies like WorldCom and Enron. SOX controls the record-keeping process for large public companies and ensures that data is kept for a sufficient amount of time. The SOX Act also controls the type of information that is released about customers and shareholders, helping to protect their identity.</p>	

Related Documentation Links:

Legal Terms: <http://www.jud.ct.gov/legalterms.htm>

Acronyms and Glossary on SharePoint: <https://sp-common.cjis-ciss.ct.gov/CISS%20Implementation/Project%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FCISS%20Implementation%2FProject%20Documents%2FBA%20Reference%20Artifacts%2F4%2E%20Glossary&FolderCTID=0x0120002B01B226353C68449759D4743242418E&View={D860287D-D39E-4925-B2E4-5E29BFEEC11F}>