

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



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Background





Federal law:

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

Challenges:

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

Risk of Inconsistent Access & DOJ Action





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

Tribal Access Program - TAP





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

ACCESS

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

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

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

TECHNOLOGY

DOJ provides integrated workstations:

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

TRAINING

DOJ provides enhanced training and assistance:

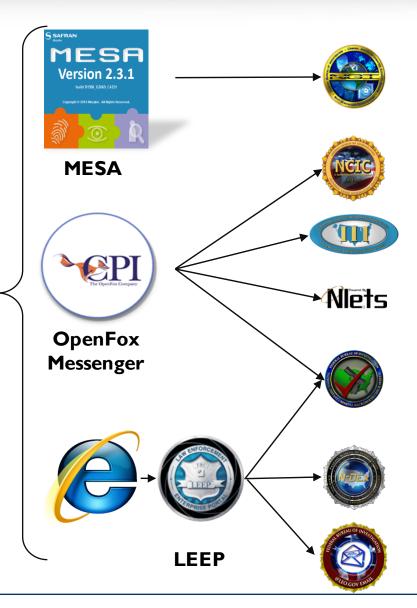
TAP provides online and inperson training; assists tribes in analyzing needs and identifying/providing appropriate solutions to maximize the value of national crime information.

Technology: TAP Kiosk Workstation









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

NCIC Criminal database containing information on property and persons

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

Nlets Interstate Public Safety Information Sharing Network access to state databases

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

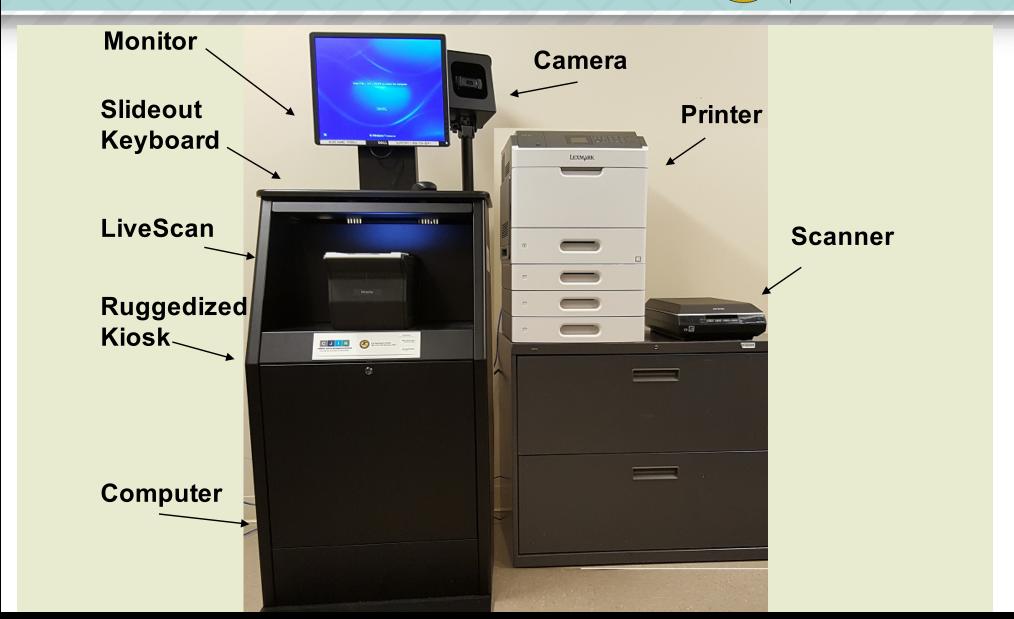
N-DEx A national investigative information sharing system

@LEO.gov Used to securely share sensitive information

TAP Kiosk/Workstation



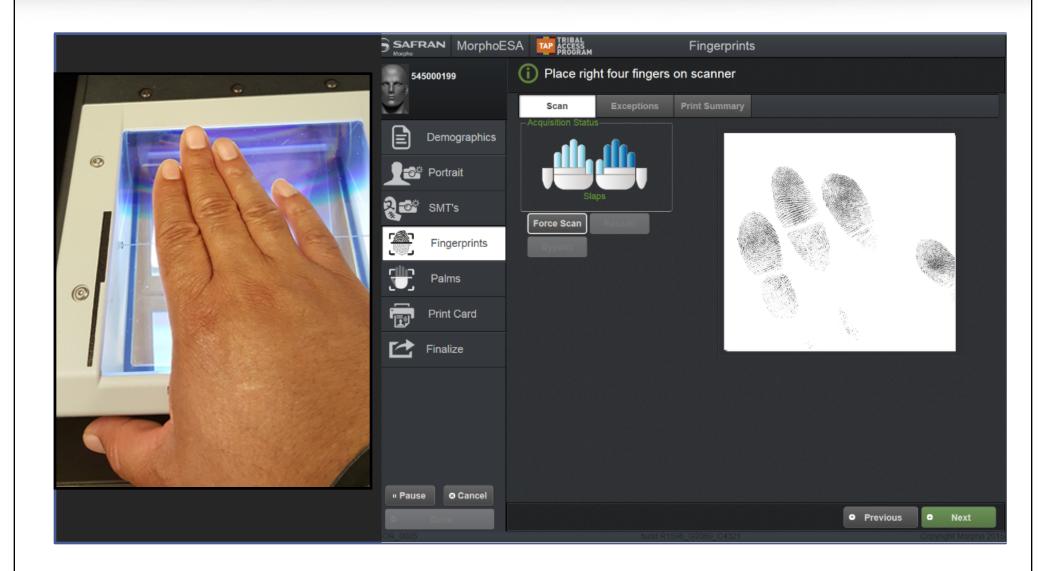




LiveScan Device for Finger and Palm Prints





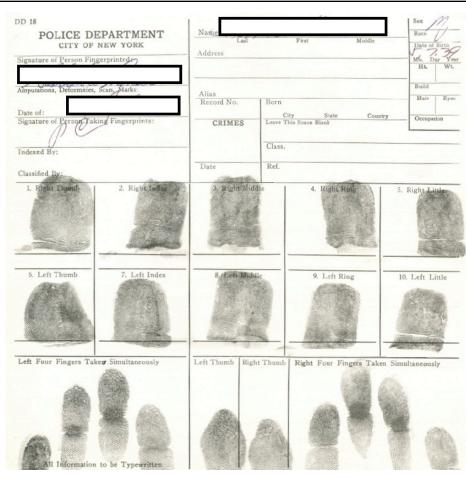


TAP Scanner and Historical Inked Card









Criminal Justice Agencies





Agencies include:

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

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

Civil Agencies





Agencies include:

- Civil Courts
- Tribal Public Housing
- Human Resources

- Child Protective Services
- Children's Social Services (e.g. Foster Care)

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

TAP Phases – User Feedback Phase





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

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

TAP Phases – FY17





- TAP is continuing in FY 17
- December 16, 2016 eleven new tribes were selected
 - Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana
 - Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
 - Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation
 - Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve
 - Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah
 - Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
 - Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
 - Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota
 - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
 - Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona
 - Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California

Success Stories





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

Contact Information





- TribalAccess@usdoj.gov
- Web site: https://www.justice.gov/tribal/tap