

I'm Dave Douglas with a Community Comment

People who know me are aware that using technology to improve performance and safety for police officers is a big part of what I use to try to do when I was active in Law enforcement. Today we're going to talk about part one of the FBI's Repository for Individuals of special concern, (RISC) works with mobile identification (ID) devices to give officers an edge by providing information about subjects on the spot. This technology is widely in use and by tapping into a specific subset of the FBI's Criminal database, RISC exponentially raises the bar on a mobile ID search. With the addition of RISC, an officer in a possibly precarious situation not only searches a state's criminal database to determine whom the officer is dealing with, but the search also links into a fine-tuned portion of the FBI's national databases. Adding the national perspective to a mobile ID search is a huge efficiency multiplier for officer and public safety. When an officer on the street takes a mobile ID scan, the print is sent to the state repository for identification. If the state participates in RISC, then a submission to the state repository is simultaneously sent to the FBI's fingerprint repository through the Next Generation Identification (NGI) system and to a refined subset of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). With approximately 2.5 million records in this databank, this simultaneous submission multiplies the possibility of a hit on a person of interest who may pose a real threat to the community or to the investigating officer-and the information is available in five to ten seconds. RISC will provide one of three responses; the system sends a "red" hit that provides a match to a highly probable candidate, a "yellow" hit indicates a potential candidate match that may be used as an investigative tool or lead for further exploration. A "green" notification means there is no hit in the RISC database. Literally in the time it would take an officer to fasten a seatbelt, a wanted person could be identified. RISC search queries include header information identifying the submitting agency and a unique submission number, but they do not include the subjects name or other biographic or event information. As a result, any prints sent in a RISC query are not added to the FBI's identity records and the prints are not retained. I will discuss the rest of this issue with special interest for our listeners in Oregon.

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