

CORI 101 Workshop- Glossary

CORI: Criminal Offender Record Information. Report detailing indictments, arrests, failures to appear, and warrants.

51A: Reports of child abuse and neglect are made to the Department of Children and Families (DCF). When someone reports to DCF that they think a child is being abused or neglected, the report filed is called a “51A.”

Unsealed: If your CORI is unsealed, that means employers or any other person given permission to run your CORI report will see a list of convictions, non-convictions, warrants, arrests, and failures to appear.

Sealed: If your CORI is sealed, employers or any other person given permission to run your CORI report will not see anything.

Good Cause: Legal term denoting adequate or substantial grounds or a reason to take a certain action, or fail to take certain action prescribed by law. The court will determine whether the facts amount to “good cause”. This is determined on a case by case basis. Example: Someone suffering from a severe illness may have good cause for requesting additional time from the court when they may otherwise be barred by the Statue of Limitations.

Affidavit of Indegency: Form to fill out (if you qualify) that will waive the \$25 fee to obtain a copy of your CORI report from the Department of Criminal Justice Information.

Nolle Prosequi: Latin for “we will no longer prosecute.” Declaration made to the judge by a prosecutor in a criminal case either before or during trial meaning that the case against the defendant is dropped.

Perjury: The offense of willfully telling an untruth in court after taking an oath.

Misdemeanor: Less serious crime than a felony. Any criminal offense that does not carry the potential of serving time in state prison. Maximum sentence for a misdemeanor is two and a half years in the House of Correction.

Felony: More serious types of crimes that often involve serious physical harm (or threat of harm) to victims. Most serious felonies carry up to life in prison. If convicted of a felony, you will most likely serve time in a state or federal correctional institution.

Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB): If convicted of a sex offense, usually offenders will be required to register with the SORB. Board members will register and classify convicted sex offenders according to their risk of re-offense and degree of danger they pose. Offenders will be classified as level one, two, or three. The SORB is public information that will provide a picture of each offender and detail their date of birth, race, height, eye color, weight, eye color, aliases, address, classified level, address, and sex offenses.

Disposition of case: Final settlement of a matter in reference to a court case.

CWOF: Continuance Without a Finding; Not a conviction. You are pleading to “admission to sufficient facts.” You are not pleading guilty. You are acknowledging that the commonwealth has sufficient facts gathered at that point to support a guilty verdict by a judge or jury. If you agree to a CWOF, you have not

been convicted of a crime. However, it will count as a “prior offense” if you are charged with another crime in the future.