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Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2003

Criminal Justice Information Policy

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

Alberto R. Gonzales
Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs
Partnerships for Safer Communities

Regina B. Schofield
Assistant Attorney General

World Wide Web site:
http//www.ojp.usdoj.gov

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Maureen A. Henneberg
Acting Deputy Director

World Wide Web site:
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

For information contact
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
1-800-851-3420

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Maureen A. Henneberg
Acting Deputy Director

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Glossary of terms

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS): An automated system for searching fingerprint files and transmitting fingerprint images. AFIS computer equipment can scan fingerprint impressions (or utilize electronically transmitted fingerprint images) and automatically extract and digitize ridge details and other identifying characteristics in sufficient detail to enable the computer's searching and matching components to distinguish a single fingerprint from thousands or even millions of fingerprints previously scanned and stored in digital form in the computer's memory. The process eliminates the manual searching of fingerprint files and increases the speed and accuracy of ten-print processing (arrest fingerprint cards and noncriminal justice applicant fingerprint cards). AFIS equipment also can be used to identify individuals from "latent" (crime scene) fingerprints, even fragmentary prints of single fingers in some cases. Digital fingerprint images generated by AFIS equipment can be transmitted electronically to remote sites, eliminating the necessity of mailing fingerprint cards and providing remote access to AFIS fingerprint files.

Central Repository: The database (or the agency housing the database) that maintains criminal history records on all State offenders. Records include fingerprint files and files containing identification segments and notations of arrests and dispositions. The central repository is generally responsible for State-level identification of arrestees, and commonly serves as the central control terminal for contact with FBI record systems. Inquiries from local agencies for a national record check (for criminal justice or firearm check purposes) are routed to the FBI via the central repository. Although usually housed in the Department of Public Safety, the central repository is maintained in some States by the State Police or other State agency.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history. CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts. Most, however, do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. Data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive identification. State legislation varies concerning disclosure of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

Data Quality: The extent to which criminal history records are complete, accurate, and timely. In addition, accessibility sometimes is considered a data quality factor. The key concern in data quality is the completeness of records and the extent to which records include dispositions as well as arrest and charge information. Other concerns include the timeliness of data reporting to State and Federal repositories, the timeliness of data entry by the repositories, the readability of criminal history records, and the ability to have access to the records when necessary.

Felony or Serious Misdemeanor: The category of offenses for which fingerprints and criminal history information are accepted by the FBI and entered in the Bureau's files, including the III system. Serious misdemeanor is defined to exclude certain minor offenses, such as drunkenness or minor traffic offenses.

Interstate Identification Index (III): An "index-pointer" system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. Under III, the FBI maintains an identification index to persons arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors under State or Federal law. The index includes identification information, (such as name, date of birth, race, and sex), FBI Numbers, and State Identification Numbers (SID) from each State holding information about an individual. Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via State telecommunications networks and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) telecommunications lines. Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated and takes approximately 5 seconds to complete. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or FBI Number, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. As of March 2005, 47 States participate in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when the State originating the record is not a participant in III.

Participation requires that the State maintain an automated criminal history record system capable of interfacing with the III system and capable of responding automatically to all interstate and Federal/State record requests.

Juvenile Justice Records: Official records of juvenile justice adjudications. Most adult criminal history record systems do not accept such records, which are frequently not supported by fingerprints and which usually are confidential under State law. Pursuant to an order dated July 15, 1992, the FBI now accepts, and will disseminate, juvenile records on the same basis as adult records. States, however, are not required to submit such records to the FBI.

Master Name Index (MNI): A subject identification index maintained by criminal history record repositories that includes names and other identifiers for each person about whom a record is held in the systems. As of 2003, only the U.S. Virgin Islands did not have at least a partially automated MNI; almost all jurisdictions (46 States and Puerto Rico) had fully automated MNIs. The automated name index is the key to rapidly identifying persons who have criminal records for such purposes as presale firearm checks, criminal investigations, or bailsetting. MNIs may include "felony flags," which indicate whether record subjects have arrests or convictions for felony offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): An automated database of criminal justice and justice-related records maintained by the FBI. The database includes the "hot files" of wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles, and identifiable stolen property, including firearms. Access to NCIC files is through central control terminal operators in each State that are connected to NCIC via dedicated telecommunications lines maintained by the FBI. Local agencies and officers on the beat can access the State control terminal via the State law enforcement network. Inquiries are based on name and other nonfingerprint identification. Most criminal history inquiries of the III system are made via the NCIC telecommunications system. NCIC data may be provided only for criminal justice and other specifically authorized purposes. For criminal history searches, this includes criminal justice employment, employment by Federally chartered or insured banking institutions or securities firms, and use by State and local governments for purposes of employment and licensing pursuant to a State statute approved by the U.S. Attorney General. Inquiries regarding presale firearm checks are included as criminal justice uses.

National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact: An interstate and Federal/State compact that establishes formal procedures and governance structures for the use of the Interstate Identification Index (III). It is designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among States for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about State offenders. Under the Compact, the operation of this system is overseen by a policymaking council comprised of Federal and State officials. The key concept underlying the Compact is agreement among all signatory States that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another State — regardless of whether the information being requested would be permitted to be disseminated for a similar noncriminal justice purpose within the State holding the data. (That is, the law of the State that is *inquiring* about the data — rather than the law of the State that *originated* the data — governs its use.) In some cases, ratification of the Compact will have the effect of amending existing State legislation governing interstate record dissemination, since most States do not currently authorize dissemination to all of the Federal agencies and out-of-State users authorized under the Compact. At present, noncriminal justice inquiries are handled by the FBI from its files of voluntarily contributed State arrest and disposition records. This requires that the FBI maintain duplicates of State records and generally results in less complete records being provided, since FBI files of State records are not always complete due to reporting deficiencies. The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two State legislatures, those being Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. Since that time, 21 additional States have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas (February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); Arizona (April 2002); Tennessee (May 2003); North Carolina (June 2003); New Hampshire (June 2003); Missouri (July 2003); Ohio (January 2004); Wyoming (February 2005); and Idaho (March 2005).

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A system and procedures designed as a component of the III system, which, when fully implemented, would establish a totally decentralized system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. The NFF will contain fingerprints of Federal offenders and a single set of fingerprints on State offenders from each State in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor. Under the NFF concept, States forward only the first-arrest fingerprints of an individual to the FBI accompanied by other identification data such as name and date of birth.

Fingerprints for subsequent arrests are not forwarded. Disposition data on the individual also are retained at the State repository and not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint impressions in the NFF and enters the person's name and identifiers in the III, together with an FBI Number and a State Identification (SID) Number for each State maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on State offenders are maintained only at the State level, and State repositories are required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States have to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries regardless of whether the data could be released for similar purposes within the State. The NFF has been implemented in seven States: Colorado, Florida, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Oregon.

Positive Identification: Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but may also include identification by retinal images, voiceprints, or other techniques. Positive identification is to be distinguished from identification using name, sex, date of birth, or other personal identifiers as shown on a document subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, or driver's license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, etc., identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

Note to readers: This is a report of the results of the Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems. In some of the tables that follow, data from earlier data quality surveys are included. Caution should be used in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the survey reported here. Since the last national data quality survey, the U.S. Department of Justice has continued to implement assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some States are focusing new or additional resources on the condition of their records and, in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. A number of State repositories have suffered fiscal cutbacks and have had to shift priorities away from certain criminal history information management tasks. For these and other reasons, trend comparisons may not as accurately reflect the status of the Nation's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in May–December 2004. Fifty-three jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received from all 53 jurisdictions. Throughout this report, the 50 States will be referred to as "States"; the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as "territories," consistent with prior surveys; "Nation" refers collectively to both the States and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for information relating to the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States, as of March 1, 2003.

Major findings

Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2003 (Table 1):

• Forty-nine reporting States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in the criminal history record file.

• Twenty-five States (Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 2003 (Table 4):

• All 50 reporting States and Puerto Rico have fully or partially automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

• The Virgin Islands has no automated criminal history files.

• Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 20 States. In four States (California, Delaware, Kansas, and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Arizona, the new information is added to the manual file.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2003 (Table 1):

• Eighteen States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) and Puerto Rico, representing approximately 44% of the Nation's population (based on 53 jurisdictions) and 41% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the last 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 21 States and Puerto Rico, representing approximately 49% of the Nation's population and 47% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 27 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, representing approximately 60% of the Nation's population and 58% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• When arrests older than 5 years are considered, 15 States and Puerto Rico, representing 30% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-two States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, representing 53% of the Nation's records, report 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-six States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, representing 57% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire database have final dispositions recorded.

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 3):

• Thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories, indicating that nearly 6.4 million final dispositions were reported in 2003. The responding jurisdictions represent approximately 71% of the Nation's population.

Level of felony flagging

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2003 (Table 1):

• Thirty-two States and Puerto Rico currently flag some or all felony convictions in their criminal history databases.

• Eight States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands collect sufficient data to permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged convictions.

Timeliness of trial court disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003 (Table 13):

• An average of 21 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 1 day in Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and North Carolina, to 120 days in Illinois.

• An average of 50 days separates the receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases, ranging from less than 1 day in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape, to 1,000 days in Mississippi. Twenty-three of the 40 reporting jurisdictions enter the data in fewer than 10 days.

• Twenty-seven States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

Detailed findings

Status of State criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2003 (Table 2):

• Over 71 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 2003. (An individual offender may have records in more than one State.)

• Ninety-three percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 4.8 million, or 7%, are not automated.

• The Virgin Islands has no automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 2003 (Table 4):

• All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in either the criminal history file or the master name index.

• Forty-six States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. The District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Tennessee have partially automated master name indexes. The Virgin Islands does not maintain a master name index.

• Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 20 States. In four States (California, Delaware, Kansas, and Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Arizona, the new information is added to the manual file.

Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 5):

• Thirty-one States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases.

• Forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository.

• State prison admission on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 34 States and Puerto Rico. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

• Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 23 States and the District of Columbia. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 16 States.

• The reporting of probation information is mandated in 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, while 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico require reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 2003 (Table 6):

• During 2003, almost 10.5 million fingerprint cards and livescan images were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.

• Forty States, representing 92% of the Nation's population, have records that are 99-100% supported. A total of 42 States, or an additional 2 States, and the District of Columbia, representing 94% of the Nation's population, have records that are at least 90% fingerprint-supported. In 6 States and the Virgin Islands, some of the arrests in the criminal history files, ranging from 25% to 85%, are fingerprint-supported. In Massachusetts and Puerto Rico, there are no fingerprint-supported criminal history records.

Completeness of data in State criminal history repository

Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 2003 (Table 7):

• Twenty-five States and Puerto Rico require law enforcement agencies to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is released without formal charging but after the fingerprints have been submitted to the repository.

Disposition data

Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 8):

• Nineteen States (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that criminal history repositories receive final felony trial court dispositions for 80% or more of the cases.

Eight States (Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Utah) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

A. A total of 22 States, or 3 additional States (Hawaii, Montana, and Virginia), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that dispositions in 70% or more of the cases are received by the State criminal history repositories.

B. A total of 24 States, or 2 additional States (Arizona and Arkansas), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that dispositions in at least 57% of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories.

• Of the respondents indicating that there is a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute, 4 States (California, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey) and the District of Columbia estimate that notice is received in 100% of the cases.

• Fourteen States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The number of declinations received range from 147 in Puerto Rico to 162,300 in California.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2003 (Table 9):

• Expungements: Twenty-six States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In 10 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In 12 States and the District of Columbia, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Three States seal the record. In Minnesota, although State law does not provide for destroying conviction data, the State does get orders issued pursuant to the inherent authority of the courts. In Mississippi, records that are expunged are deleted from the database; however, the State criminal history repository is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

• Setting aside of convictions: Thirty-six States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have statutes that provide for setting aside felony convictions. In 33 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, the record is retained with the action noted. In 2 States, South Dakota and Tennessee, the record is destroyed. In Nevada, the record is sealed.

• Pardons: All reporting jurisdictions (50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 46 States and the District of Columbia, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In 3 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the record is destroyed. In Maine, the record is treated as a nonconviction.

• Restoration of civil rights: Forty-three States and the District of Columbia have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those jurisdictions (37 States and the District of Columbia), the record is retained with the action noted. In Vermont and Puerto Rico, the record is destroyed. In Alaska and Maryland, although there are legal provisions for restoration of civil rights, such actions are not reported to the State criminal history repository. In New Hampshire, the record is sealed with no action noted.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 10):

• In 38 States there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

• A total of 22 States have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

• In jurisdictions where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority (31 States) reported that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Two States estimate a reporting rate of less than 100%, ranging from 10% in New Hampshire to 30% in Kansas.

• For reporting from local jails, where required by law or completed voluntarily, 10 States report that 95% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Eight of those States reported that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository.

• In 44 States fingerprints received from State and local correctional facilities are processed by the State criminal history record repository to establish positive identification of incarcerated offenders and to ensure that correctional information is linked to the proper records.

Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 11):

• Of the 15 responding jurisdictions where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 12 estimate that at least 95% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State criminal history repository by the probation authority. Nine of those states reported that 100% of the cases are reported to the State criminal history repository. Minnesota reports that in at least 75% of the cases, the State criminal history repository receives probation information. Two States (Nebraska and Oklahoma) report that information is received on less than 40% of the cases.

• Of the 16 responding States where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, 15 estimate that parole information is reported in 95% or more of the cases. Oklahoma estimated that parole information is reported in 20% of its cases to the State criminal history repository.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003 (Table 12):

• Based on the responses of 46 jurisdictions, the average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal repositories is 14, ranging from 1 day or less in 9 States and the District of Columbia to 105 days in Mississippi. The majority (32) receive the data in 10 days or less.

• Based on the responses of 45 jurisdictions, the average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 18.1, ranging from 0 days in Delaware to 210 days in Connecticut. The majority (34) of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Based on the responses of 48 jurisdictions, the average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 18.3, ranging from 0 days in Delaware to 210 days in Connecticut. The majority (32) of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Nineteen States indicate that they have, or had at the time of the survey, backlogs in entering arrest data into the criminal history database. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 2 days in Maine to clear an estimated 100 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards, to over 1,100 days in Connecticut to clear an estimated 112,700 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards.

—Disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003 (Table 13):

• An average of 21.5 days separates the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories, ranging from 0 days in Maine and New York to 80 days in Illinois.

• An average of 50.2 days separates the receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases, ranging from 0 days in New York and Oregon to 1,000 days in Mississippi.

• Twenty-seven States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands indicate having backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database, ranging from 7 days to clear a backlog of 500 dispositions in New Hampshire, to over 3,800 days to clear 382,600 dispositions in Kansas.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003 (Table 14):

• Based on 32 applicable jurisdictions providing responses, the average number of days between the admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 13, ranging from 1 day or less in 14 States, to 90 days in Kentucky.

• Based on the responses of 21 applicable States, the average number of days between the release of offenders from State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 16, ranging from 1 day or less in 7 States, to 60 days in Iowa.

• The responses from 31 applicable jurisdictions indicate that the average number of days between the receipt of correctional information and entry by the State criminal history repository into the criminal history database is 14.5, ranging from 1 day or less in 16 jurisdictions, to 730 days in Missouri.

• Twelve jurisdictions indicate that they have or had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from 2 in California to clear an estimated 17,700 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms, to 730 person-days in Missouri to clear an estimated 100,000 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2003 (Table 15):

• The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls, conducted by 44 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

• Twenty-nine States and Puerto Rico generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting. Twenty-two of those States and Puerto Rico use the lists to provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.

• Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia generate form letters to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• Thirty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• Other jurisdictions report using such methods as audits, training, and electronic contact as methods to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

Linking of arrests and dispositions

Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2003 (Table 16):

• Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands utilize methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information, which also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

• All responding jurisdictions report using at least one method for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information on criminal history records, and nearly every jurisdiction indicates multiple mechanisms to ensure linkage:

- Thirty-five States and the District of Columbia employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

- Forty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico use a unique arrest event identifier.

- Twenty-one States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands utilize a unique charge identifier.

- Thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands use the arrest date to link disposition data.

- Thirty-five States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name as a method to link disposition information to arrest information.

- Twenty-four States and Puerto Rico report using the reporting agency's case number.

- Individual jurisdictions also report using other methods, such as the originating agency (ORI) number, the Social Security number, date of birth, and other unique combinations of numbers.

Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2003 (Table 17):

• Forty-seven jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive final court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history database.

The jurisdictions vary in the number of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal database from 24 in Wyoming to 148,400 in Texas. Four States (Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and Vermont,) report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• Thirty jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The number of correctional dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from 19,200 in Minnesota to 58,300 in Texas.

• Thirty-four jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive prosecutor dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The number of prosecutor dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from 400 in West Virginia to 71,000 in Indiana.

• The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Four States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; three States create "dummy" segments from correctional data. Seven States and the Virgin Islands enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest, and 16 States enter correctional information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition. Twenty-three States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands do not enter the unlinked court information. Ten States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico do not enter unlinked correctional information. Fifteen jurisdictions utilize other procedures, such as returning the information to the originating or contributing agency or using temporary or pending files until a match can be established.

Missing dispositions

Procedure(s) followed to obtain missing dispositions, 2003 (Table 17a):

• Two States (Maryland and New Jersey) report that they do an automated inquiry to the prosecutor upon a predetermined period of time. Ten States report that they do an automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator upon a predetermined period of time.

• Nevada reports that an automated inquiry to the prosecutor upon a criminal history query is done to obtain missing dispositions. Eleven States report that they do an automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator system upon a criminal history query.

• Thirty-one States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that a manual inquiry to the prosecutor upon a criminal history query is done to obtain missing dispositions. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands report that a manual inquiry is done to a specific court or statewide court administrator upon a criminal history query.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2003 (Table 18):

• To prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use at least one strategy to circumvent this problem.

• The most-frequently utilized strategy is the use of computer edit and verification programs, which is employed by 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

• Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands manually review incoming source documents or reports.

• Twenty-nine States and the Virgin Islands perform manual double-checking before data entry. Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination is performed in 26 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

• Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history files with stored documents.

• Twenty-two States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands generate error lists that are returned to the reporting agencies.

• Twenty States and Puerto Rico use various strategies, such as audits and contacting contributing agencies for more information.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 19):

• Forty-nine States and Puerto Rico maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses, and record updates or modifications.

• More than half of the repositories, a total of 35 States and Puerto Rico, report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2003 (Table 20):

• During the 5 years before the survey, an audit of the State criminal history repository's database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) was conducted in 33 jurisdictions to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.

• Of the jurisdictions where audits were performed, 25 jurisdictions report that another agency conducted the audit; the repository conducted its own audit in 6 jurisdictions; and 2 States indicated that auditing was conducted by both an outside agency and the repository.

• Twenty jurisdictions in 2003 reported that no data quality audit had been conducted during the previous 5 years, and 22 reported that they are not planning to audit in the coming 3 years.

• In 27 jurisdictions where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audits to improve the data quality of records.

• Twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had data quality audits planned or scheduled for sometime in the next 3 years.

• Forty-nine States and Puerto Rico had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included audit activities (33); automation changes (46); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (46); felony flagging (14); fingerprint enhancements (38); agency interfaces (34); legislation (13); plan development (32); establishment of task forces (21); implementation of tracking numbers (23); and training (44).

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2003 (Table 21):

• As of December 31, 2003, over 31 million III records are indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers. Approximately 19 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2003 (Table 22):

• Almost all of the responding States (49), the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands currently charge fees for conducting criminal history record searches for noncriminal justice requesters. Louisiana and Puerto Rico do not charge fees.

• Fees for fingerprint-supported searches range from $5 in Arizona and Mississippi up to $52 in California. In some cases, California does not charge a fee for the search.

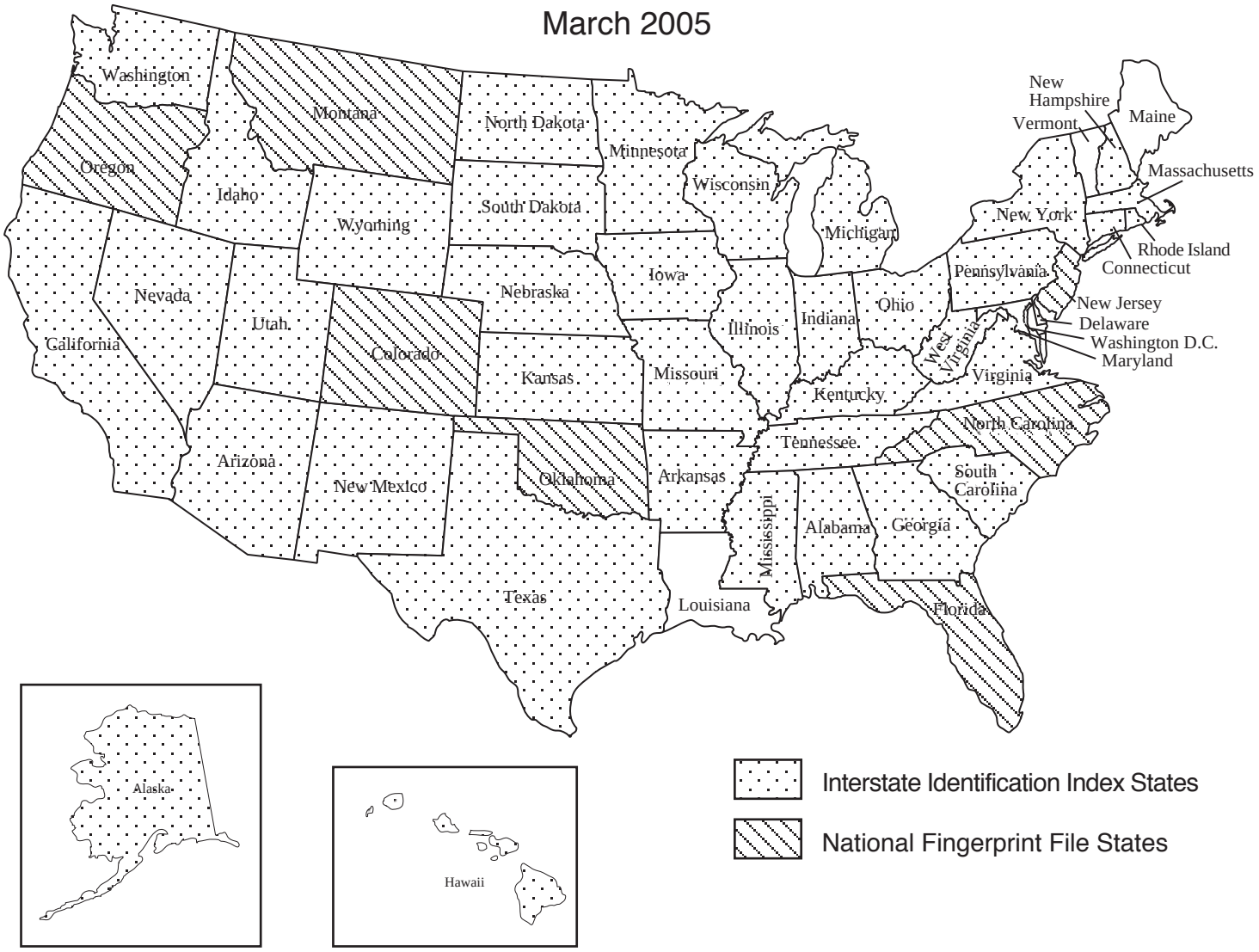
• Fees for name searches range from $2 in Wisconsin for nonprofit organizations to $30 in North Dakota. Eleven States (Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming) do not conduct name searches for noncriminal justice purposes.

• Twenty States (Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming) charge different fees for volunteer searches.

Participants

Interstate Identification Index Program
National Fingerprint File

March 2005



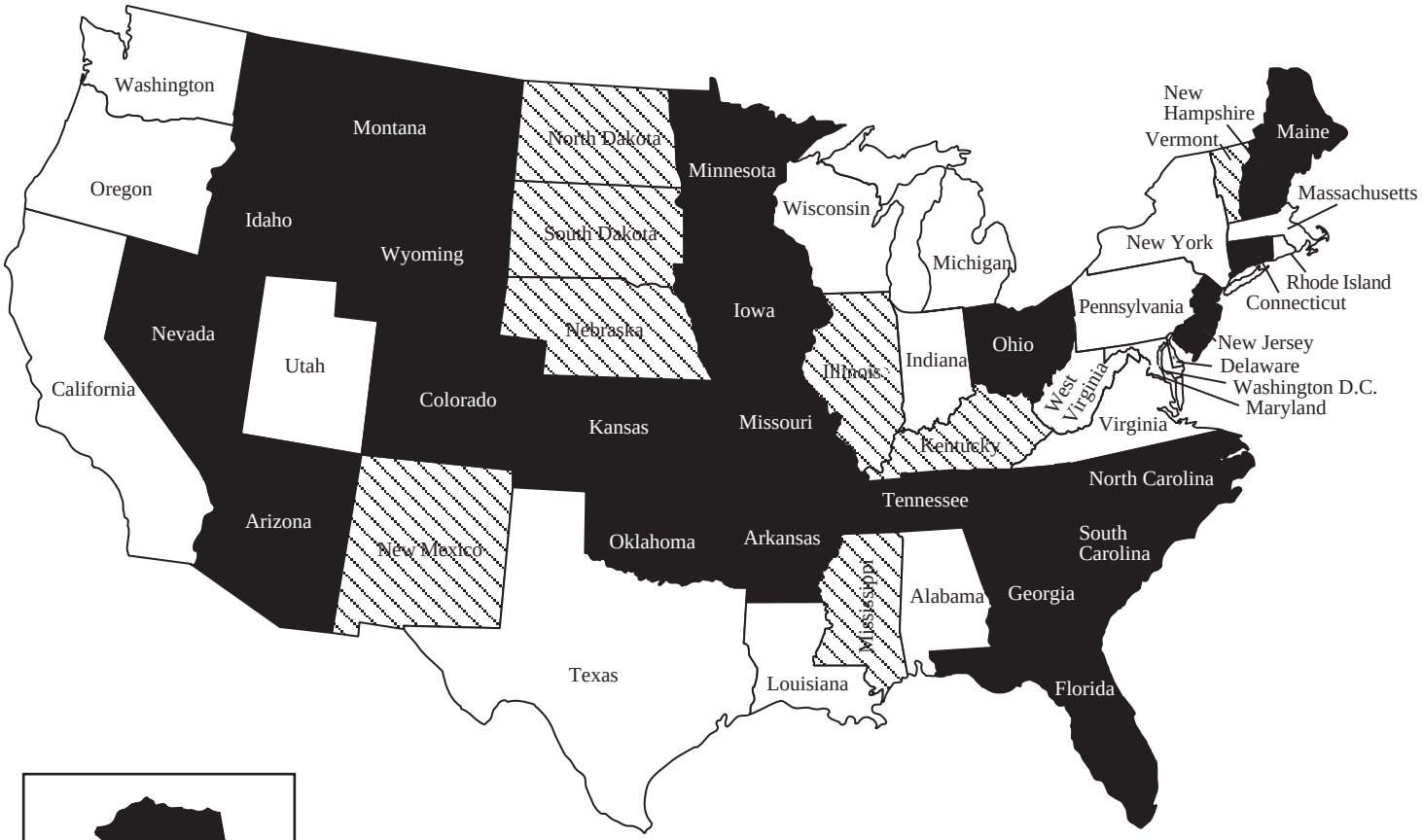
Interstate Identification Index (III) States

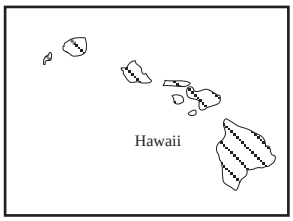
Alabama	Hawaii	Minnesota	New York	South Dakota
Alaska	Idaho	Mississippi	North Carolina*	Tennessee
Arizona	Illinois	Missouri	North Dakota	Texas
Arkansas	Indiana	Montana*	Ohio	Utah
California	Iowa	Nebraska	Oklahoma*	Virginia
Colorado*	Kansas	Nevada	Oregon*	Washington
Connecticut	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Delaware	Maryland	New Jersey*	Rhode Island	Wisconsin
Florida*	Massachusetts	New Mexico	South Carolina	Wyoming
Georgia	Michigan			

*Also a National Fingerprint File (NFF) State.

Compact States

March 2005





Compact States

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Maine
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
North Carolina
Ohio
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Wyoming

MOU Signatory States/Territories

American Samoa
Guam
Hawaii
Illinois
Kentucky
Mississippi
Nebraska
New Mexico
North Dakota
South Dakota
Vermont

Data tables

Explanatory notes for Table 1

Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does *not* include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.

± The total figure does not include Louisiana, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands, for which no data were submitted.

… Not available.

*The flag is set:

** At both arrest and conviction.

= When conviction information is entered.

== When arrest information is entered.

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[a] Additional disposition information is available in nonautomated records linked to a database and available to complete the record if dissemination is requested.

[b] Not currently setting at this time.

[c] Montana implemented its new criminal history record system in December 1999. All legacy data were dumped into the new system; however Montana is manually "converting" the information. The 30% indicates how many of the records have actually been converted, not the number that have disposition information.

[d] The Rhode Island Criminal History (RICH) System is automated as far as 90% of the police departments forwarding fingerprint cards/arrest information via a livescan. Currently, the arrest information is manually entered into the RICH System. The RI Attorney General's Office hopes to go live with the Connecticut IAFIS System, which will automate all arrest information.

[e] Arraignment and conviction.

Table 1: Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2003

State	Criminal history records automated in whole or in part	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file‡ Total	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file‡ Automated	Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded– All arrests	Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded– Arrests within past 5 years	System flags subjects with felony convictions*	System has information to identify unflagged felony conviction
Total		71,028,500	66,232,100				
Alabama	Y	1,150,000	895,000	45%	65%	All**	
Alaska	Y	222,500	211,800	…	…	All=	
Arizona	Y	1,689,800	1,146,700	58	60	All=	
Arkansas	Y	683,500	451,100	81	79	All	
California	Y	6,099,100	5,994,800	75	85	All**	
Colorado	Y	1,136,600	1,136,600	17%	78%		
Connecticut	Y	1,427,700	1,213,800	100	100	All=	
Delaware	Y	488,600	440,900	94	92	Some**	All
District of Columbia	Y	670,500	564,000	…	…		All
Florida	Y	4,606,700	4,606,700	73	60	Some	
Georgia	Y	2,542,700	2,542,700	70%	82%		
Hawaii	Y	444,500	444,500	90	91		
Idaho	Y	212,800	212,800	66	67	All**	
Illinois	Y	4,162,000	3,587,300	…	52	All	
Indiana	Y	1,061,100	1,061,100	45	50		
Iowa	Y	536,600	536,400	95%	84%	All	
Kansas	Y	882,400	490,200	43[a]	22[a]	Some**	
Kentucky	Y	865,700	865,700	…	…		
Louisiana	Y	…	…	…	…	Some=	
Maine	Y	313,900	313,900	…	…	Some**	
Maryland	Y	1,162,400	1,162,400	90%	97%		
Massachusetts	Y	3,533,300	2,800,300	100	100		All
Michigan	Y	1,521,700	1,521,700	80	87		
Minnesota	Y	532,000	477,500	41	55	All=	
Mississippi	Y	291,200	291,200	2	2	All[b]	All
Missouri	Y	1,328,300	1,166,200	76%	54%	All=	
Montana	Y	164,000	164,000	30[c]	65		
Nebraska	Y	280,000	280,000	62	57		
Nevada	Y	448,500	448,500	37	30		
New Hampshire	Y	310,500	280,600	80	87	All==	
New Jersey	Y	1,747,400	1,747,400	84%	72%		
New Mexico	Y	844,500	844,500	32	…	Some	
New York	Y	5,976,200	5,976,200	88	90	All**	
North Carolina	Y	1,077,300	1,077,100	89	…		
North Dakota	Y	114,200	94,900	…	86	Some**	Some
Ohio	Y	1,835,700	1,785,700	65%	85%	All**	
Oklahoma	Y	655,600	584,800	32	33	Some=	Some
Oregon	Y	1,112,100	1,112,100	…	…		
Pennsylvania	Y	1,869,900	1,506,600	…	…		Some
Puerto Rico	Y	209,200	209,200	89	84	All**	
Rhode Island	N	229,000	0[d]	86%	…	Some==	
South Carolina	Y	1,192,400	1,141,800	70	…	Some=	
South Dakota	Y	192,600	174,300	98	98%	Some=	Some
Tennessee	Y	3,000,000	3,000,000	23	30	All==	
Texas	Y	7,184,500	7,184,500	…	…		
Utah	Y	487,500	487,500	64%	60%		
Vermont	Y	193,100	135,300	…	96	All[e]	
Virgin Islands	N	…	…	70	60		All
Virginia	Y	1,487,600	1,330,500	84	84	All	
Washington	Y	1,194,000	1,194,000	…	…		
West Virginia	Y	530,600	210,800	40%	90%	Some==	All
Wisconsin	Y	1,007,400	1,007,400	77	83	All=	
Wyoming	Y	119,100	119,100	73	…	All=	

Explanatory notes for Table 2

Except for Puerto Rico, for which additional data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 2. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 2.

Percentages and numbers are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the State criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files and does *not* include the master name index. The total figure for 2003 does not include Louisiana, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands, for which no data were submitted.

… Not available.

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[a] The decrease is due to estimates of the manual file in previous years. A method of accurately counting manual records has been developed, resulting a determination that there are, in fact, only 10,700 manual records.

[b] The decrease in the total number of records is the result of a more accurate computer-generated number, as well as file maintenance, deletion of subjects over 80 years of age, and deletion of duplicate records.

[c] The 1999 figure included traffic violations; the 2001 figure does not; therefore, the total appears to be a decrease.

[d] As of January 21, 2000.

[e] The decrease in the total number of records is due to updating the file by the deletion of “wants,” records of individuals presumed dead, records with multiple state identification numbers, and incomplete records.

[f] The decrease is due to counting all *arrests* for the 1999 response; not all arrests end up on individual rap sheets.

[g] The size of the file remained constant from 1999 due to purge criteria being implemented that offset the number of new arrests.

[h] The decrease is due to civilian files being inadvertently included in the 1999 figure. The 2001 figure represents only criminal offenders.

Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2003			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total files	
	1999	2001	2003 total	Manual file	Automated file	1999	2001	2003	1999-2001	2001-03
Total	59,230,000	64,282,700	71,028,500	4,796,400	66,232,100	89%	89%	93%	9%	10%
Alabama	1,077,000	1,200,000	1,150,000	255,000	895,000	69%	75%	78%	11%	-4%
Alaska	251,100	240,600	222,500	10,700	211,800	88	96	95	-8[a]	-8
Arizona	915,100	1,031,300	1,689,800	543,100	1,146,700	100	100	61	13	64
Arkansas	499,800	606,300	683,500	232,400	451,100	57	61	66	21	13
California	6,166,000	7,619,200	6,099,100	104,300	5,994,800	86	74	98	24	-20
Colorado	886,300[b]	989,200	1,136,600	0	1,136,600	100%	100%	100%	12%	15%
Connecticut	825,600	881,600	1,427,700	213,900	1,213,800	72	69	85	7	62
Delaware	713,300	347,500[c]	488,600	47,700	440,900	93	86	90	-51	41
District of Columbia	532,000	551,300	670,500	106,500	564,000	80	81	84	4	22
Florida	3,754,200	4,221,300	4,606,700	0	4,606,700	100	100	100	12	9
Georgia	2,132,600	2,336,900	2,542,700	0	2,542,700	100%	100%	100%	10%	9%
Hawaii	379,400[d]	397,800	444,500	0	444,500	100	100	100	5	12
Idaho	180,600	191,300	212,800	0	212,800	83	89	100	6	11
Illinois	3,280,000	3,928,100	4,162,000	574,700	3,587,300	94	85	86	20	6
Indiana	900,000	913,900	1,061,100	0	1,061,100	94	100	100	2	16
Iowa	401,900	435,300	536,600	200	536,400	92%	93%	99%	8%	23%
Kansas	821,000	897,400	882,400	392,200	490,200	46	50	56	9	-2
Kentucky	850,900	784,000	865,700	0	865,700	86	100	100	-8	10
Louisiana	1,654,000[e]	1,970,300	…	…	…	59	61	…	19	…
Maine	359,500	446,900	313,900	0	313,900	43	34	100	24	-30
Maryland	1,053,700	843,300[f]	1,162,400	0	1,162,400	100%	100%	100%	-20%	38%
Massachusetts	2,530,000	2,662,300	3,533,300	733,000	2,800,300	72	72	79	5	33
Michigan	1,259,500	1,372,300	1,521,700	0	1,521,700	100	100	100	9	11
Minnesota	384,000	468,200	532,000	54,500	477,500	85	88	90	22	14
Mississippi	250,000	225,600	291,200	0	291,200	100	100	100	-10	29
Missouri	914,500	1,013,700	1,328,300	162,100	1,166,200	82%	84%	88%	11%	31%
Montana	141,800	151,000	164,000	0	164,000	100	100	100	6	9
Nebraska	197,600	223,100	280,000	0	280,000	100	100	100	13	26
Nevada	305,600	339,600	448,500	0	448,500	100	100	100	11	32
New Hampshire	409,900	282,500	310,500	29,900	280,600	100	89	90	-31	10
New Jersey	1,304,300	1,602,700	1,747,400	0	1,747,400	100%	100%	100%	23%	9%
New Mexico	352,000	400,000	410,000	0	410,000	93	100	100	14	3
New York	4,765,700	5,320,000	5,976,200	0	5,976,200	99	100	100	12	12
North Carolina	793,500	889,700	1,077,300	200	1,077,100	100	100	99	12	21
North Dakota	230,400	115,000	114,200	19,300	94,900	37	100	83	-50[d]	-1
Ohio	1,600,000	1,600,000[g]	1,835,700	50,000	1,785,700	94%	97%	97%	0%	15%
Oklahoma	782,000	584,500	655,600	70,800	584,800	74	88	89	-25[h]	12
Oregon	965,200	1,039,000	1,112,100	0	1,112,100	100	100	100	8	7
Pennsylvania	1,667,800	1,817,900	1,869,900	363,300	1,506,600	77		81	9	8
Puerto Rico	164,400	193,600	209,200	0	209,200	100	100	100	18	8
Rhode Island	240,000	240,000	229,000	229,000	0	100%	100%	100%	0%	-5%
South Carolina	1,002,600	1,076,300	1,192,400	50,600	1,141,800	95	100	96	19	11
South Dakota	159,500	176,800	192,600	18,300	174,300	87	89	90	11	9
Tennessee	826,700	1,028,200	1,846,343	0	1,846,343	100	100	100	24	80
Texas	6,157,100	6,639,500	7,184,500	0	7,184,500	100	100	100	8	8
Utah	392,800	437,500	487,500	0	487,500	100%	100%	100%	11%	11%
Vermont	164,900	181,100	193,100	57,800	135,300	52	66	70	10	7
Virgin Islands	…	…	…	…	0	0	0	0	…	…
Virginia	1,245,900	1,304,700	1,487,600	157,100	1,330,500	86	87	89	5	14
Washington	974,800	1,049,500	1,194,000	0	1,194,000	100	100	100	8	14
West Virginia	488,100	…	530,600	319,800	210,800	22%	…	40%	…	…
Wisconsin	828,100	910,900	1,007,400	0	1,007,400	85	100%	100	10%	11%
Wyoming	97,300	104,000	119,100	0	119,100	100	100	100	7	15

Explanatory notes for Table 3

The notes below expand on the data in Table 3. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition. Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Connecticut and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 3. Except for Georgia, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 3. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 3.

… Not available.

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[a] Figure represents felonies and misdemeanors.

[b] Figure includes all charge levels for calendar year 2001. The number of final dispositions has increased due to several factors, including: the majority of final dispositions are being regularly reported to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in an automated fashion by individual counties, and several internal programming enhancements now enable a higher percentage of submitted dispositions to be matched electronically without need for manual intervention.

[c] The decrease from 1999 in the number of dispositions is due to the testing of an electronic interface and tracking drawbacks in 2001, during which a number of dispositions could not be obtained.

[d] Kentucky no longer enters dispositions for the courts and prosecutors; they are entered by tape, so the repository does not have a count to include in the dispositions figure.

[e] The Bureau of Identification previously was unable to process incoming dispositions due to lack of personnel. In 1998, disposition reporting was given priority, and since that time, many agencies have increased disposition reporting.

[f] The State of Maine is currently working on building an interface between the CHRI and the District Attorneys IT system so that the CHRI will electronically receive prosecutors' transactions as they occur.

[g] Massachusetts does not distinguish entries of a final disposition from any other charge to a record.

[h] The figure represents 190,600 processed dispositions and 50,000 backlogged dispositions.

[i] The figure represents court dispositions. Although prosecutor declinations are reported, the number is unknown. The number of dispositions decreased from 1997 to 1999 because in 1997, the State repository was working on a National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) to resolve missing dispositions. The count provided in 1997 includes the dispositions provided in this project during that year.

[j] The increase reflects extra efforts expended to electronically receive dispositions for prior years.

[k] Court dispositions only.

[l] Final charge dispositions entered in 1997.

[m] This was the result of a disposition backlog and an overtime project to assist in reducing the backlog.

[n] The decrease from 1999 in dispositions is reflective of the larger metropolitan area decline in reporting and the central repository electronic integration project that is currently being implemented with the courts case management system.

[o] During 1997, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department processed a backlog of dispositions, which were then passed on the State repository for entry. This accounts for the larger number of dispositions received in 1997 than in 1999.

[p] The figure represents final charge dispositions.

[q] The reason for the decrease from 1999 is that in 1999, a backlog from previous years was processed.

[r] This figure includes only dispositions received in 2001; the figure for 1999 includes dispositions received for the period of 1995-1999.

[s] In fiscal year 1997, in order to alleviate a backlog of current work, four additional temporary employees were hired to process delinquent dispositions; therefore, the number of dispositions in 1997 is greater than the number reported for 1999.

[t] The reason for the increase in 2001 is that five full-time staff were hired to research missing dispositions.

[u] In 1997, the State repository worked with the Seattle Municipal Court (King County) to obtain disposition reports by downloading the information from the court's database. The initial download was 65,000 disposition reports. As a result, the number of dispositions received during 1999 shows a decrease from the 1997 figure.

[v] Represents counts of 1999 *arrest* dispositions posted to the computerized criminal history. Previous years are counts of *charge* dispositions.

[w] During the latter part of 1998 and 1999, personnel turnover and increased civil card processing created a backlog that resulted in reduced disposition form collections.

[x] The decrease is due to lack of staff and backlog.

Table 3: Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Number of dispositions				Percent change		
	1997	1999	2001	2003	1997-99	1999-2001	2001-03
Alabama	121,700	115,900	…	…	-5%	…	…
Alaska	41,200	43,000	46,500	51,000	4	8%	10%
Arizona	170,100	190,500	296,800[a]	406,700	12	56	-100
Arkansas	40,100	93,700	127,400	96,500	134	36	32
California	1,134,500	1,381,000	1,058,000	…	22	-23	…
Colorado	…	5,900	29,900	46,900	…	407%	57%
Connecticut	107,400	102,200	108,100	68,900	-5%	6	-57
Delaware	…	78,700	104,900	105,900	…	33	1
District of Columbia	1,900	…	…	21,000	…	…	…
Florida	…	259,800	843,900[b]	644,700	…	225	24
Georgia	303,600	331,000	360,000	397,400	9%	9%	10%
Hawaii	87,300	70,500	99,000	68,800	-19	40	-44
Idaho	…	10,600	21,600	37,000	…	104	71
Illinois	98,700	393,700	400	…	299	-999	…
Indiana	…	40,000	113,000	222,000	…	183	96
Iowa	45,300	70,700	67,400[c]	121,900	56%	-5%	81%
Kansas	…	40,000	86,700	99,100	…	117	14
Kentucky	18,000	6,200[d]	31,900	20,000	-66	415	-60
Louisiana	16,300	36,200[e]	21,200	26,200	122	-41	24
Maine	34,500	36,700	…	…[f]	6	…	…
Maryland	210,400	…	190,800	190,800	…	…	0%
Massachusetts	…	417,700	…	…[g]	…	…	…
Michigan	240,600[h]	214,200[i]	559,800[j]	332,200	-11%	161%	-69
Minnesota		84,000[k]	101,000	131,500	…		30
Mississippi	…	1,500	<100	1,600	…	-975	15
Missouri	72,000[l]	132,200[m]	105,000[n]	159,400	84%	-21%	52%
Montana	…	30,400	15,000	16,900	…	-51	13
Nebraska	24,400	29,200	38,900	55,000	20	33	41
Nevada	79,000	31,900[o]	45,000	180,000	-60	41	300
New Hampshire	…	…	…	45,100	…	…	…
New Jersey	285,000	287,500	337,500[p]	354,100	1%	17%	5%
New Mexico	12,500	16,000	…	…	28	…	…
New York	523,900	698,900	679,200	722,500	33	-3	6
North Carolina	…	106,000	…	…	…	…	…
North Dakota	4,600	6,000	8,800	10,900	30	47	24
Ohio	…	100,000	76,000[q]	83,000	…	-24%	9%
Oklahoma	57,700	152,000	4,600[r]	…	163%	-97	…
Oregon	…	116,300	176,200	…	…	52	…
Pennsylvania	…	167,600	102,600	195,900	…	-39	91
Puerto Rico	44,500	49,100	59,900	…	10	31	…
Rhode Island	…	18,000	72,000	…	…	300%	…
South Carolina	282,400	211,200[s]	…	…	-25%	…	…
South Dakota	…	19,600	…	…	…	…	…
Tennessee		26,000	…	94,500	…	…	…
Texas	…	723,000	…	744,500	…	…	…
Utah	26,300	35,800	61,400[t]	26,600	36%	72%	-230%
Vermont	22,300	25,900	28,700	36,400	16	11	27
Virgin Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	211,100	272,400	335,900	353,900	29	23	5
Washington	277,800	246,300[u]	289,200	221,400	-11	15	-31
West Virginia	…	24,500	…	111,600	…	…	…
Wisconsin	123,000	55,900[v]	63,200	301,700	-55%	13%	377%
Wyoming	7,800	5,500[w]	5,200[x]	9,800	-29	-6	88

Explanatory notes for Table 4

The notes below expand on the data in Table 4. The information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Except for Puerto Rico and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1997 were taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 4. Except for Puerto Rico, for which additional information was submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000). The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 4.

Y Yes

N No

P Partial

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

* Jurisdiction is fully manual.

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[a] Only the new information is automated, while the manual, older records are being automated upon request.

[b] The new information is added to the manual file.

[c] Only the new information is automated.

[d] If a manual record contains seven or more arrests, only the new information is automated, thus creating a "hybrid record" (part manual/part automated). If the manual record contains fewer than seven arrests, the entire record is subsequently automated.

[e] Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the master name index (MNI).

[f] Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI; prior records are completely manual.

[g] The Maine State Bureau of Identification (SBI) implemented its Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) system August 28, 2002. All names and dates of birth are indexed for all records within the CHRI. The total number for the database in 363,179; however, only 31.6% of this total number have been converted from "Index" format (name and date of birth) to "Contents" format. "Contents" means all associated criminal history record information has been data entered into the CHRI and these records are fully automated and available electronically 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

[h] If arrest is fingerprint-supported.

[i] At this time the priorities for SBI are to build records based upon inquiry, first-time arrests, and updates to already built records. A prior manual record only gets built, based on the priorities given, if there is an inquiry against the individual. When an individual is "brand new" to the repository, the automated record building is initiated when SBI receives either an arrest fingerprint card or a Uniform Summons and Complaint (USAC).

[j] Although the criminal history database that is utilized in Nebraska is fully automated, there are approximately 6,000 partially automated records that are in the process of being deleted.

[k] Old records still need to be automated.

[l] Only those subjects with dates of birth of 1940 or later are included in the automated MNI.

[m] Subjects with DOB 1940 or later are in the MNI.

[n] Currently automating all records.

[o] If a subject's prior fingerprint record was of poor quality, it would not have been automated; upon receipt of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System)-quality fingerprints, the record will be automated.

[p] 169,800 nonautomated records consist of older misdemeanors only.

Table 4: Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Master name index is automated				Criminal history file is automated				Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested			
	1997	1999	2001	2003	1997	1999	2001	2003	1997	1999	2001	2003
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P		…	Y	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N[a]	N[a]	N[a]	N[b]
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N[c]	N[c]	N[d]	N[c]
Colorado			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	…	N[b]	N[b]	N[c]
District of Columbia	P[e]	P	P	P[c]	P	P	P	P	N[c]	N[c]	N[c]	N[c]
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana		P	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	…	Y		
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	N[c]	N[c]
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	…	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine	P[f]	N	P	P[g]	N	P	P	Y		N[c]	Y[h]	Y[i]
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	N[c]	N[c]	N[c]	Y
Mississippi	P	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	N			
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y[j]	Y	Y	Y				
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	P[k]	Y	Y	P	P			…	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
New Mexico	Y	Y		Y	Y	P	Y	Y		…		
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	P	Y			
North Dakota	P[l]	P[h]	Y	P[m]	P	P	Y	P	Y	Y		Y
Ohio	P	P[h]	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	N[c]	N[c]	N[c]
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	N				
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	P	Y	Y		Y
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	P[n]	P	Y	Y	Y				
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y[o]	Y[l]	Y[l]	
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virgin Islands	NA	N	N	N	N*	N*	N*	N*				
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	P[i]	P[i]	P[p]	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				

Explanatory notes for Table 5

The notes below expand on the data in Table 5. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

* Admission information only.

** Release information only.

… Not available.

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[a] Montana Code Annotated specifies that the arresting agency is required to notify the repository when charges are not filed. The State does not govern the prosecutors, therefore statistics are not available for this question. The figures identified in question 12 best describe charges not being filed.

[b] The New York State Department of Corrections submits correctional data online.

[c] Dispositions are reported by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) with no separation of felony versus other grades of offenses.

Table 5: Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2003

State	Data required to be submitted to repositories: Prosecutor declinations	Felony dispositions by courts with felony jurisdiction	Admission/release of felons: State prisons	Admission/release of felons: Local jails	Probation information	Parole information
Alabama						
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	X	X				
Arkansas	X	X	X*	X*	X	X
California	X	…	X	X*	X	X
Colorado		X	X*	X*		X
Connecticut		X				
Delaware	X	X	X		X	X
District of Columbia	X	X	X**	X*	X	X
Florida	X	X	X			X
Georgia	X	X	X		X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho		X	X	X	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana		X	X	X		
Iowa	X	X	X		X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky			X*	X*		
Louisiana	X	X	X		X	X
Maine		X				
Maryland	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts		X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X*			
Minnesota		X	X**			
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X	X	X		X	X
Montana	[a]	X				
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X				
New Hampshire		X				
New Jersey	X	X	X	X*	X	X
New Mexico		X	X**		X	X
New York	X	X	X[b]	X	X	X
North Carolina		X	X*			
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio		X	X	X*		
Oklahoma	X		X	X	X	X
Oregon		X				
Pennsylvania	X	X[c]	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico		X	X		X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X**			X
South Carolina		X	X*	X*	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee		X				
Texas	X	X			X	
Utah	X	X				
Vermont		X			X	X
Virgin Islands	X	X				
Virginia	X	X	X		X	X
Washington	X	X	X**			
West Virginia	X	X	X		X	
Wisconsin		X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X*		X	X

Explanatory notes for Table 6

The notes below expand on the data in Table 6. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 6. Except for Puerto Rico and South Carolina, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 6. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 6.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] Figure is for fiscal year 1999.

[b] Arrests are reported by terminal, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprinted-supported.

[c] Arrests are reported by terminal, and arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[d] Number represents a decrease in arrests for the time period.

[e] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[f] Some arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[g] Arrest information is entered from criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[h] The number reflects a decrease in the number of arrests made during the time period.

[i] Arrests are reported by terminal; State law and/or policy does not require arrest information be supported by fingerprints. Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[j] State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.

[k] Figure includes adult and juvenile records.

[l] In 1997 and 1999, the counts were taken based on statistics available on the State's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and an estimate of repeater work for AFIS displays at the workstation. For 2001, the actual arrest count from the criminal history repository was used in conjunction with the number of first-timers in AFIS, which is a more accurate reflection of the workload of fingerprint records on AFIS. The count for 2001, therefore, is more accurate than the estimates for 1997 and 1999.

[m] Arrest information for older records was entered from final dispositions that were not fingerprint-supported.

[n] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not supported by fingerprints; booking fingerprints are occasionally unusable for comparison.

[o] Historic data are now included in the computerized criminal history (CCH) system that were previously separate.

[p] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints, compliance with State law regarding submission of fingerprints.

[q] Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.

[r] Massachusetts has a bifurcated process in which case and disposition data are reported directly to the Criminal History Systems Board and fingerprint cards and arrest data go directly to the State Police.

[s] The increase in volume is due to livescan and fingerprints submitted for identification purposes only.

[t] Figure includes felony and most misdemeanor arrest cards.

[u] With few exceptions, most unsealed arrest events are supported by fingerprints.

[v] Reported case dispositions that can be linked to a record but not an arrest event are not fingerprint-supported.

[w] There is no integration between AFIS and CCH.

[x] State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints and arrest information is entered from final dispositions, which are not supported by fingerprints.

[y] Fingerprints retained by Forensic Bureau.

Table 6: Arrest records with fingerprints, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards and livescan images submitted to State criminal history repository				Percent change 1997-1999	Percent change 1999-2001	Percent change 2001-2003	Percent of arrest events in State criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported			
	1997	1999	2001	2003				1997	1999	2001	2003
Total	7,625,900	8,852,400	9,723,000	10,478,100	16%	10%	8%				
Alabama	253,500	290,600	300,000	289,300	15%	3%	-3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alaska	18,700	25,100[a]	27,900	31,000	34	11	11	48[b]	62[b]	70[c]	73[c]
Arizona	192,500	209,000	208,000[d]	209,600	9	-<1	1	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	82,000	68,800	66,200	74,400	-16	-4	12	100	100	100	100
California	1,170,600[e]	1,456,000	1,318,200	1,485,600	24	-9	13	99[e]	99[e]	99[f]	99[e]
Colorado	…		223,300	232,800	…	…	4%	100%		100%	100%
Connecticut	139,500	138,000	128,300	121,800	-1%	-7%	-5	70	90%[f]	85[g]	85[g]
Delaware	49,200	52,000	51,500[h]	36,700	6	-1	-40	90[i]	90[i]	90[i]	90[g]
District of Columbia	38,900	33,200	…		-15	…		80[j]	80[i]	80[i]	90[j]
Florida	637,500	831,700	912,800	994,000	30	10	9	100	100	100	100
Georgia	397,500	441,300	432,800	437,500	11%	-2%	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hawaii	66,900	67,000[k]	56,000[l]	29,600	<1	-16	-90	100	99	99[j]	99[j]
Idaho	59,200	54,800	57,200	50,700	-7	4	-13	100	100	100	100
Illinois	448,700	530,000	566,400	573,100	18	6	1	100	100	100	100
Indiana	75,000	86,600	123,000	192,000	15	42	56	100	100	100	100
Iowa	61,800	66,600	63,400	122,600	8%	-5%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kansas	79,900	84,000	94,200	111,100	5	12	18	85[m]	85[m]	96[n]	96[n]
Kentucky	…	46,600	145,100	144,100	…	211	-1	48	…	100	74[o]
Louisiana	206,400	307,800	307,500	319,200	49	-<1	4	100	100	100	100
Maine	4,800	7,200	6,200	21,600	50	-14	248	30[g]	30[g]	33[o]	65[p]
Maryland	228,700	115,100	158,200	208,700	-50%	37%	32%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mass.	85,000	87,500	…	108,800	3	…	…	0	0[q]	0	0[r]
Michigan	131,200	159,900[s]	250,800	391,500	22	57	56	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	48,500	60,000	102,800	142,000	24	71	38	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	12,000	43,600	66,500	70,600	263	53	6	0	100	100	100
Missouri	135,000	139,900[t]	147,300	152,600	4%	5%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana	28,700	25,600	20,600	18,900	-11	-20	-9	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	44,400	21,600	34,000	20,000[k]	-51	57	-70	100	100	100	100
Nevada	50,300	78,500	84,000	89,200	56	7	6	100	100	100	100
New Hamp.	17,500	18,500	36,100	37,400	6	95	4	65[e]	75[e]	80[o]	48[q]
New Jersey	129,400	150,400	173,000	53,300	16%	15%	-225%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico	38,000	46,000	48,000	65,000	21	4	35	100	100	100	100
New York	611,200	583,600	550,300	522,900	-5	-6	-5	…[u]	99[v]	100	100
N Carolina	141,900	145,100	153,100	164,400	2	6	7	100	100	100	100
N Dakota	9,300	10,800	6,500	11,800	16	-40	82	90[e]	100	100	100
Ohio	165,000	158,000	269,400	315,600	-4%	71%	17%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Oklahoma	71,900	79,000	92,300	79,000	10	17	-17	100	100	100	100
Oregon	141,000	148,200	150,100	153,600	5	1	2	100	100	100	100
Penn.	191,500	305,900	252,300	320,600	60	-18	27	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	3,000	4,600	4,800	4,200	53	4	-14	…		100	0[w]
Rhode Island	…	33,000	37,000	37,500	…	12%	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%
S Carolina	180,400	184,900	188,900	211,000	2%	2	12	100	100	100	100
S Dakota	27,800	26,700	25,000	25,300	-4	-6	1	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	…	198,300	293,000	286,300	…	48	-2	…	100	100	100
Texas	575,800	588,000	755,300	836,500	2	28	11	100	100	100	100
Utah	…	61,800	63,000	40,500	…	4%	-56%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vermont	7,800	11,300	11,700	21,800	45%	4	86	30[j]	35	37[g]	71[x]
Virgin Islands	NA[y]	NA[y]	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	25[y]
Virginia	196,200	216,700	240,500	310,600	10	11	29	100	100	100	100
Washington	199,400	211,800	198,400	242,800	6	-6	22	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	41,700	…	…	40,200	…	…	…	100%	100%	100%	100%
Wisconsin	125,400	119,900	154,300	150,600	-4%	29%	-2%	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	8,300	11,000	12,600	16,300	33	15	29	100	100	100	100

Explanatory notes for Table 7

The notes below expand on the data in Table 7. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Numbers are results of estimates. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 7. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the column for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 7. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 7.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] Decision is reported by the prosecutor, not the police.

[b] This number reflects what has been reported to the repository.

Table 7: Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints to State repository, State law requires notification of State repository				Number of cases
	1997	1999	2001	2003	2003
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Alaska	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	Yes	NA
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Colorado	Yes		No	No	NA
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	NA
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	>25
District of Columbia	…	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11,100
Idaho	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	…
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	400
Indiana	No	No	No	No	NA
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6,400[b]
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	NA
Louisiana	No	No	No	No	NA
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No	NA
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	NA
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11,100
Montana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	100
Nebraska	No	No	No	No	NA
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	NA
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	NA
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NA
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Ohio	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	900
Oregon	No	No	No	No	NA
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	No	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	300
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	Yes	…
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Tennessee	…	No	No	No	NA
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13,500
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
Vermont	No	No	No	No	NA
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No	NA
Virginia	No	No	No	No	NA
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
West Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	…
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	300
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	…

Explanatory notes for Table 8

The notes below expand on the data in Table 8. The information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 8. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 8. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 8.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] Based on audit sample of one jurisdiction.

[b] Actual total number of cases declined by prosecutors is unknown; therefore, percentage cannot be determined.

[c] The State repository only records the number of dispositions received by courts. Since the actual total is unknown, the percentage cannot be determined. The number of dispositions received for 2001 was 52,637.

[d] The percentage rate for 2001 was higher due to our recordkeeping system. This information was not separated until 2003. The current percentage rate is correct.

[e] The repository received notice of 6,597 cases. However, we are not aware of how many cases are not reported to us. Through current monitoring procedures, we estimate the number of delinquent prosecutor disposition cases existing on the system as approximately 16,039. It is unknown how many of these are actual decisions not to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecution agency in the State does not actively enter information on a timely basis into the repository.

[f] Through monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor dispositions existing on the system is 6,800. It, however, is unknown how many of these are actual decisions not to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecution agency in the State does not actively submit information on a timely basis to the repository.

[g] The State received notice of 7,846 cases; however, the number of cases not reported is unknown. Through current monitoring procedures, the number of delinquent prosecutor dispositions existing on the system is estimated to be 9,082. It is unknown how many of those are actual decisions to prosecute. This situation is compounded by the fact that the largest prosecution agency in the State does not actively submit information on a timely basis to the repository.

[h] The percentage is based on the number of 1997 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. It is not known how many of those missing final dispositions are still active cases.

[i] This percentage is based on the number of 2001 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. The number of 2001 felony arrests with final dispositions has remained about the same as 1999 (13,000); however, the overall number of arrests has increased by about 10 percent. Due to this increase, the courts are experiencing a larger felony caseload and may be taking longer to report dispositions. Delinquent dispositions are actively monitored and researched by the criminal history repository. The 2001 percentage includes active cases which are counted as unreported until a final disposition has occurred and has been posted in the database.

[j] This percentage was based on the number of 2003 felony arrest charges that have a final disposition. It is not known how many of those still missing final dispositions are still, in fact, active cases. Therefore, the percentage represents the worst-case scenario.

[k] This agency receives all felony court dispositions but for those transactions that do not have an ATN, the information is not being associated with an individual's record within the CHRI. We are in the process of developing an electronic solution to identify these transactions to perform a clean-up of the data.

[l] Seventy-one percent of 1999 arrests have dispositions recorded.

[m] Nolle prosecutions – 3,559, Not filed – 13,345.

[n] Felony cases dispositions entered in 1997.

[o] Currently, 45% of 1999 arrests have final dispositions reported. When the current backlog is processed, the reporting level will increase.

[p] A backlog of dispositions, which are to be reported by the courts, currently exists.

[q] There were 104,620 arrests that Missouri received prosecutor actions on.

[r] Montana Code Annotated specifies that the arresting agency is required to notify the repository when charges are not filed. The State does not govern the prosecutors; therefore, statistics are not available for this question.

[s] Received 8,992 felony dispositions in 2003; do not know what percentage of total dispositions that constitutes.

[t] Prosecutor declinations are reported as part of court dispositions; therefore, they are not reported separately.

[u] All actions, including prosecution actions, are reported as final dispositions to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

[v] Prosecutor declinations are reported as part of court dispositions; therefore, they are not reported separately.

[w] Dispositions of all cases are reported by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, with no separation of felony versus other grades of offenses.

[x] Due to discrepancies, however, only 90% could be posted.

[y] There is no reliable way to measure what was not sent to the State; hence, an accurate percentage cannot be calculated.

[z] Percentage is estimated based upon the number of arrests received at the State criminal history repository.

[aa] Tracking of disposition reporting is not broken down by misdemeanor and felony offenses. Overall disposition reporting for 2003 will not be available until the end of 2004.

[bb] During this time period, 2,038 declinations were received.

[cc] Reporting is not required by law, but some dispositions are voluntarily submitted.

[dd] Due to computer conversion and no report writing ability at this time, percentage is unknown.

Table 8: Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Number of prosecutor declinations 2003	Percent of cases in which State criminal repository is notified of: Prosecutor declinations 1997	1999	2001	2003	Felony trial court dispositions 1997	1999	2001	2003
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	…	…	…	NA
Alaska	5,900	57%[a]	…	…	…	100%[a]	…	…	…
Arizona	84,900	…	…	…[b]	21%	…	…	…[c]	57%
Arkansas	…	…	…	…	…	70	70%	94%	65[d]
California	162,300	68	72%	72%	100	80	77	77	82
Colorado	NA	…		NA	NA	100%		100%	100%
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100%	100	100
Delaware	…	100%	100%	100%	100%	95	75	63	95
District of Columbia	3,700	90	90	…	100	84	…	…	12
Florida	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Georgia	…	…	…	…	…	85%	85%	82%	82%
Hawaii	6,600[e]	…	…[f]	…[g]	…	84[h]	76	70[i]	76[j]
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95	95	95	95
Illinois	17,400	95%	95%	…	71%	68	…	43	82
Indiana	NA	…	NA	NA	NA	25	25	40	…
Iowa	…	NA	…	…	…	85%	85%	90%	…
Kansas	4,700	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	…	5	<5%
Louisiana	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Maine		…	99%	…	…	99	100	100	…[k]
Maryland	54,100	100%	…	100%	100%	100%	…	100%	100%
Massachusetts	NA	100	100%		NA	100	100%		100
Michigan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…[l]	…	…
Minnesota	NA	…	…	NA	NA	99	99	100	99
Mississippi	…	NA	…	…	…	NA	…	…	…
Missouri	17,000[m]	20%	…	…	31%	60%[n]	45%[o]	32%[p]	…[q]
Montana	…[r]	…	…	…	…	80	…	62	78%
Nebraska	10,100	75	75%	75%	…	95	95	95	95
Nevada	…	…	…	…	…	27	…	…	…
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	…	…	…	…[s]
New Jersey	118,400	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	…	NA	25	32
New York	23,500	100	…		…	…	…		90
North Carolina	NA	95	…	NA	NA	95	…	…	…
North Dakota	NA	80	80	…	NA	80	85	80	NA
Ohio	NA	…	…	NA	NA	31%	42%	…	…
Oklahoma	2,700	NA	…	100%	…	65	65	…	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100%	…
Pennsylvania	…[t]	…	…	…[u]	…	50	…[v]	…[w]	…
Puerto Rico	147	NA		NA	NA	92	88	87	83%
Rhode Island	…	NA	…	100%	…	…	100%	100%	100%
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	100	100[x]	100
South Dakota	…	…	…	1	1%	84	97	98	98
Tennessee	NA		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	35
Texas	35,600	60%	50%	…	…[y]	60[z]	50	…	…[aa]
Utah	…	70%	80%	…	…[bb]	64%	100%	100%	100%
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95	95	95	95
Virgin Islands	…	NA	NA	…	…	…	60[cc]	…	90
Virginia	68,500	96	…	…	21%	96	96	…	74
Washington	…	…	…	…	…	57	…[dd]	…	…
West Virginia	…	…	NA	…	…	…	…	…	99%
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98%	39%	57%	…
Wyoming	…	100%	…	…	…	28	…	…	…

Explanatory notes for Table 9

The notes below expand on the data in Table 9. The information was provided by the respective respondent.

… Not available.

= 1 Record is destroyed by State criminal history repository.
2 Record is retained with action noted.
3 Record is sealed.
4 No action is taken.
5 Other.

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[a] This can be approved by Attorney General.

[b] Records are destroyed or delivered to the person.

[c] Treated as nonconviction.

[d] Not a reportable event in Maryland.

[e] Has occurred by court order.

[f] Although State law does not provide for expungement of convictions, the repository receives orders issued pursuant to the courts' inherent authority.

[g] All records have been deleted from MJIC database; however, MJIC is authorized to maintain an internal record of action in some cases.

[h] Montana removes the information from the file and from the automated system. However, hard copies of the documentation received, as well as a copy of the record, are maintained for a period of 5 years in a filing cabinet.

[i] Noted on CHRI.

[j] Sealed with action noted.

Table 9: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2003

State	Expungements		Set-asides		Pardons		Restoration of civil rights	
	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository=	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository=	State law provides for pardons of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository=	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository=
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5
Arizona			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
Connecticut	Yes	2			Yes	2		
Delaware	Yes	2			Yes	2		
District of Columbia	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Florida			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Georgia	No[a]	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Hawaii			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Idaho			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois					Yes	2	Yes	2
Indiana	Yes	1[b]			Yes	2	Yes	2
Iowa	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Louisiana	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Maine					Yes	5[c]		
Maryland			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5[d]
Massachusetts	Yes[e]	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Michigan			Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	2
Minnesota		5[f]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	5[g]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	4
Montana	Yes[h]	1			Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska					Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada			Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hamp.	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5[i]
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico					Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Ohio	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Oklahoma	Yes	3	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2		
Puerto Rico	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1
Rhode Island	Yes	2						
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2
Tennessee	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	2
Texas			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	3[j]			Yes	2		
Vermont	Yes	1			Yes	1	Yes	1
Virgin Islands	Yes	1			Yes	1		
Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
West Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming					Yes	2	Yes	2

Explanatory notes for Table 10

The notes below expand on the data in Table 10. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: The figures in the columns represent the estimated percent of fingerprint cards received from State prisons and local jails both in States where a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) exists to fingerprint incarcerated individuals and send the fingerprint to the repository and in States where the procedure is carried out voluntarily. The absence of a response indicates that the information is neither mandated by a State legal requirement nor is voluntarily submitted. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

… Not available.

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[a] In Connecticut, admitted prisoners are held only in State prisons.

[b] The Montana State Prison and the Montana Women's Prison submit 100% of all of their inmates. Individuals that are assigned to the Department of Corrections for prerelease centers, intensively supervised probation, or boot camp are not submitted to the repository.

[c] North Carolina does the positive identification before submitting to repository.

Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 2003

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to State repository: State prisons	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to State repository: Local jails	Percent of admitted prisoners for whom State repository receives fingerprints: State prisons	Percent of admitted prisoners for whom State repository receives fingerprints: Local jails	State repository uses fingerprints to make positive identification and to link correctional data with proper records
Alabama					Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	…	…	Yes
Arizona					
Arkansas	Yes		100%		Yes
California	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Connecticut	Yes		100	[a]	Yes
Delaware	Yes		100		Yes
District of Columbia					
Florida	Yes		100		Yes
Georgia	Yes		100%		Yes
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes
Iowa	Yes		100%		Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	30	0	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	…	…	…	Yes
Maine					Yes
Maryland					
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota			90		Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	…	…	Yes
Missouri	Yes		100%		Yes
Montana			[b]		Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	100	100%	Yes
Nevada					
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	10	11	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	100%	…	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	…	…	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes
North Carolina	Yes		100		[c]
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	…	…	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	…	100%	…	Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			<5	<5%	Yes
Puerto Rico			0	0	
Rhode Island	Yes		100%		Yes
South Carolina	Yes		100	95%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	100	100	Yes
Texas	Yes		100		Yes
Utah					
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes		100		Yes
Washington					Yes
West Virginia	Yes		…		Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	100	…	Yes

Explanatory notes for Table 11

The notes below expand on the data in Table 11. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: The figures reported in this table are from States in which there is a legal requirement (State statute or regulation) that probation/parole information must be reported to the State criminal history repository or from States where the information is voluntarily reported. The absence of a response indicates that the State neither statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor is the information voluntarily reported. See Table 5 for States that have a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the repository. Percentages reported are the results of estimates. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Arizona, Massachusetts, and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 11. Except for Arizona, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 11. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 11.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] Beginning in 2002, a new system was implemented which provides 100% reporting.

[b] Probation information is no longer added to the criminal history system. It is directly added to the supervised release file by local agencies. Currently, 32 counties enter data into the supervised release file, and some do not enter all probation actions. Accordingly, the percentage of total probation actions cannot be determined.

[c] 100% of probation data are entered directly by agencies to the supervised release file.

[d] 100% of all California Youth Authority probations/paroles are entered into the supervised release file.

[e] Probation information is maintained on the hot files, not within the State criminal history repository.

[f] Eleven out of 13 supervision agencies currently report information.

[g] No probation or parole data have been received. The Department of Corrections was unable to send data due to a software problem.

[h] The State repository receives information on admissions to, but not releases from, probation.

[i] There is no system to report this information.

[j] Probation sentences are reported; probation releases are not reported.

[k] The percentage reflects the data reported directly to the State repository; however, there is a link to the parole and probation system maintained by the Department of Criminal Justice.

Table 11: Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision is reported to the State repository

	Probation				Parole			
State	1997	1999	2001	2003	1997	1999	2001	2003
Alabama			…				…	
Alaska			…	…		…	…	…
Arizona	0%	0%	0%	…	0%	0%	0%	
Arkansas	55	60	60[a]	100%	95	100	100	100%
California	30	[b]	[b]	100[c]			100	100[d]
Colorado							100%	100%
Connecticut			0%	0%				
Delaware	100%	100%	100	100	100%	100%	100	100
District of Columbia	100	…	…	…	100	…	…	
Florida	…	…	[e]	NA	0	…	…	NA
Georgia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	…	…	…[f]	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	0%	0%	0%	…	0%	0%	0%	…
Illinois	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Indiana								
Iowa	…	…	…	100%	…	…	…	99%
Kansas	90%	90%	…	…	90%	90%	…	…
Kentucky	90				90	…		
Louisiana	98	95	95%	…	95	95	95%	…
Maine				…				
Maryland	100%				100%			
Massachusetts	100	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%
Michigan								
Minnesota	75	75	100	75	75	75	100	
Mississippi		…	0[g]	…		…	0[g]	…
Missouri	100%[h]	100%[h]	…	…	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montana				0%				0
Nebraska		20	20%	30		99	99	99
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey	95%	100%[h]	100%[h]	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
New Mexico			…	…			…	...
New York	…	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Carolina	…				100	100		
North Dakota	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio	…	…			…	…		
Oklahoma	25%	…	20%	20%	25%	…	20%	20%
Oregon					100	100%	100	100
Pennsylvania	…	…	…[i]	…	…	…	…[i]	…
Puerto Rico			100	0			100	0
Rhode Island					…			100%
South Carolina	100%	99%	99%	99%				
South Dakota	81	95	95	95	95%	95%	95%	95
Tennessee		…	…			…	…	
Texas			<50[j]	…	80	50[k]	100	
Utah								
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virgin Islands				0%				0%
Virginia	95%	95%	…	95	95%	95%	…	95
Washington	…	…			…	…		
West Virginia	75%	…	…	…	98%	…	…	
Wisconsin	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Wyoming	10	10%	10%	…	100	100%	100%	…

Explanatory notes for Table 12

The notes below expand on the data in Table 12. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards have been rounded to the nearest 100.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] Arrests are entered by arresting agency, often before fingerprints are received.

[b] Strictly for livescan submissions only.

[c] Electronic/livescan submissions entered in 1 day.

[d] Arrest data are entered directly into the central repository of criminal history information (OBTS/CCH) under a temporary SID. Upon positive identification by fingerprint comparison, the arrested offender is assigned a new or existing SID appropriately.

[e] Criminal justice agencies request an Arrest Tracking Number (ATN) when charges are initiated so arrest information is known immediately to the CHRI since it is the system that generates ATNs. However, the arrest information is not available for dissemination until receipt of support documents. The receipt of hard copy fingerprint cards are generally between 10 to 14 days, unless received via livescan, which occurs at time of arrest.

[f] The arrest data are entered into the CHRI upon receipt of the support documents (fingerprint card, warrants, or USACs). Data entry is usually completed for fingerprint cards within 5 workdays or less, for all other documents, usually 3 workdays or less.

[g] This applies to 70% of the arrests.

[h] Approximately 68% of arrests are instantaneous. Nonautomated arrest data takes approximately 30 days.

[i] This statistic does not account for a minority of arrests where fingerprints are not taken.

[j] State has two livescan devices that submit electronically to the repository. One machine is used strictly for civil processing. The other machine is used by a law enforcement entity for submission of all Sexual and Violent Offenders, as well as civil submissions. State has recently signed a contract with Cross Match Technologies that provides for 11 devices throughout the State of Montana. These devices will be installed by September 2004 and will be submitting electronically. The installation of these devices will account for approximately 70% of Montana's criminal arrests, correctional cycles, and Sexual and Violent Offender registrations.

[k] This number refers to counties.

[l] Provided there are no backlogs.

[m] Of these, 25 are Pennsylvania State Police Stations.

[n] Fingerprints never received.

[o] State has livescan sites statewide at law enforcement agencies; however, those sites are shared with a variety of agencies.

Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003

State	Average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of data into: Master name index	Criminal history database	Number of arresting agencies reporting arrest data by automated means	Percentage of daily arrests in State represented by arresting agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering data into criminal database exists	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	<30	<7	<7	50	60%	Yes	100,000+	200
Alaska	…	NA	NA[a]	1	25	Yes	5,800	93
Arizona	1[b]	1	1	296	95			
Arkansas	7-14	7-14	30	22	65	Yes	20,700	90
California	1	1	1	1,100	99			
Colorado	1-3	1	1	80	98%			
Connecticut	3-5	210	210			Yes	112,700	1,120
Delaware	2[a]	0	0	65	100			
District of Columbia	1	1	<1	25	100			
Florida	11	1	1	83	89			
Georgia	1[c]	2	1-23[a]	350	80%	Yes	8,500	15-25
Hawaii	1-7	[d]	[b]	4	87	Yes	4,000	600
Idaho	5	37	37	9	75			
Illinois	…	NA	10[a]	…	79			
Indiana	16	1	1	36	75			
Iowa	…	2	2	…	…			
Kansas	10	1	1	15	21%			
Kentucky	1-90[a]	1-90[a]	1-90[a]			Yes	18,000	160
Louisiana	2	1-14[a]	1-14[a]	99	94			
Maine	10-14[e]	…	3-5[f]	149	70	Yes	<100	2-3
Maryland	<1[g]	1	1	9	67%			
Massachusetts	30[h]	[h]	[h]	97	68[i]			
Michigan	15-30[a]	30	30	329	64	Yes	22,500	200
Minnesota	18	2	2	261	74			
Mississippi	105	…	…	141	73			
Missouri	54	60	60	33	49%	Yes	11,000	75
Montana	25	3	3	[j]	[j]			
Nebraska	15-30	10-20	30-40			Yes	700	20
Nevada	1	1	1	53	100			
New Hampshire	14	21-42	21-42	25	25	Yes	500	14-21
New Jersey	1-10	1-2	1-2	199	49%			
New Mexico	36	39	39	8	30	Yes	14,000	233
New York	1-30[a]	1	1	107	79			
North Carolina	1-10[a]	1-4[a]	1-4[a]	95	80			
North Dakota	…	…	…	…	…			
Ohio	14	1	1	138	85%			
Oklahoma	5-7	90	90	3	25			
Oregon	…[a]	22	22	2[k]	8	Yes	23,400	695
Pennsylvania	…[a]	1[l]	1[l]	103[m]	75	Yes	1,200	4
Puerto Rico	7[n]	5	15	0	0			
Rhode Island	7[a]	60	60	34	90%	Yes	4,300	40
South Carolina	3	10	10	55	35			
South Dakota	1-10[a]	1	1	10	70			
Tennessee	1-7[a]	1-5[a]	1-5[a]	91	86			
Texas	1-7[a]	2	2	65	70			
Utah	3-7	45	45	24	70%	Yes	4,500	50
Vermont	10	7	7	8[o]	16			
Virgin Islands	2	…	2					
Virginia	1-5	1-3	1-5	74	81			
Washington	3	1	1	45	70			
West Virginia	…	10	10			Yes	798	5
Wisconsin	6	3	3	107	88%			
Wyoming	7	2	2	8	60	Yes	13,200	200

Explanatory notes for Table 13

The notes below expand on the data in Table 13. The explanatory information was provided by the respective repositories.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms have been rounded to the nearest 100.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable—no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

---

[a] Received nightly.

[b] This agency receives all felony court dispositions but for those transactions that do not have an ATN, the information is not being associated with an individual's record within the CHRI. Maine is in the process of developing an electronic solution to identify these transactions to perform a clean-up of the data.

[c] Electronic submission – 1 day.

[d] This number refers to counties.

[e] Town and Village court dispositions.

[f] All disposition information is reported to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts. They in turn, send the tapes to the Pennsylvania State Police.

[g] State law requires this information to be reported in 30 days.

[h] This number represents counties reporting by automated means.

Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony court disposition and receipt of data	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Number of courts currently reporting by automated means	Percent of cases disposed of in State represented by courts reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering court data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	…	>30	…	…	Yes	100,000+	200
Alaska	…	…			Yes	10,200	95
Arizona	…	70	45	14%	Yes	29,900	62
Arkansas	30	30	25	4	Yes	8,900	150
California	30	30	1,100	70			
Colorado	1	1	65	100%			
Connecticut	1-2	1-2	23	100			
Delaware	1	1	29	100			
District of Columbia	…	1	1	75			
Florida	62	1	67	100			
Georgia	45	152	172	35%	Yes	128,800	165-200
Hawaii	7	50	16	100	Yes	44,300	791
Idaho	14	3	44	100	Yes	…	…
Illinois	120	30	67	…			
Indiana	…	1	NA				
Iowa	30	50	99	100%			
Kansas	21	…	0		Yes	382,600	3,800
Kentucky	…	30	NA		Yes	40,000	1,250
Louisiana	…	…	NA		Yes	…	…
Maine	0[a]	…[b]	49	100	Yes	…[b]	…[b]
Maryland	60	1-3	26	100%			
Massachusetts	1	1	83	100			
Michigan	10[c]	180[c]	148	51	Yes	130,700	654
Minnesota	3	1	87	100			
Mississippi	…	1,000			Yes	50,000	450
Missouri	…	…	30[d]	28%	Yes	160,000	365
Montana	2	1	5	4			
Nebraska		>180	93	100	Yes	74,000	90
Nevada	60	…	…		Yes	150,000	400
New Hampshire	…	7-14			Yes	500	7-14
New Jersey	1	1	584	100%			
New Mexico	…	3	NA				
New York	Real time	Real time	252	96	Yes	9,500[e]	30
North Carolina	1	1	100	100			
North Dakota							
Ohio	21	1	60	50%	Yes	3,000	21
Oklahoma	…	…			Yes	28,900	180
Oregon	30	0	36	56	Yes	70,400	440
Pennsylvania	…	…	[f]	[f]	Yes	135,000	900
Puerto Rico	30	20	0	0	Yes	70,000	30
Rhode Island	5	…	5	100%	Yes	111,200	…
South Carolina	1-3	1	47	100	Yes	14,000	56
South Dakota	14	14	All	100			
Tennessee	30	5	1	15			
Texas	30[g]	5	76[h]	70			
Utah	30	1	130	76%	Yes	187,800	150
Vermont	10	14	NA				
Virgin Islands	30	…			Yes	…	…
Virginia	2-14	1-2	370	95			
Washington	2	30	…	…			
West Virginia	…	…			Yes	28,000	60
Wisconsin	4	2	71	90%			
Wyoming	…	…			Yes	3,000	20

Explanatory notes for Table 14

The notes below expand on the data in Table 14. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Numbers of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports have been rounded to the nearest 100.

… Not available.

NA Not applicable — no legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

---

[a] This requirement is currently waived due to technological issues.

[b] 100% of all adult correction admissions are reported. 100% of all California Youth Authority status changes are reported.

[c] 99% for status changes.

[d] The priorities for Maine are to build records based upon inquiry, first-time arrests, and updates to already built records. A prior manual record only gets built, based on the priorities given, if there is an inquiry against the individual. When an individual is "brand new" to the repository, the automated record building is initiated when the State Bureau of Identification receives either an arrest fingerprint card or a Uniform Summons and Complaint (USAC).

[e] Computer interface.

[f] New York State Department of Corrections submits correctional data online.

[g] Automated – 1 day, Manual – 5 days.

Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2003

State	Average number of days between admission or release of State prison inmate and receipt of data by State repository: Admission	Release	Average number of days between receipt of corrections data and entry into criminal history database	Number of corrections agencies currently reporting by automated means	Percent of admission/ status change/ release activity occurring in State represented by agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering corrections data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	30	30	<30	1	80%	No		
Alaska	…[a]	…[a]	…[a]	0	NA	NA		
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Arkansas	14	0	30			Yes	3,700	60
California	1	1	1	2	100[b]	Yes	17,700	2
Colorado	>1	NA	1	1	100%	No		
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA			No		
Delaware	1	1	1	39	100	No		
District of Columbia	NA	30	14			No		
Florida	1-2	30	1	1	100	No		
Georgia	10-15	…	23	1	…	Yes	1,000	3-5
Hawaii	…	…	…			Yes	8,900	279
Idaho	14	…	80	11	25%	No		
Illinois	…	…	1-10	…	9[c]	No		
Indiana	8	…	1	4	98	No		
Iowa	1	60	1			No		
Kansas	1	…	…	1	…	No		
Kentucky	90	…	90			Yes	…	…
Louisiana	…	…	…	…	…	No		
Maine	5-10	…	…[d]			No		
Maryland	30	30	1-3	62	100%	No		
Massachusetts	7	7	1	7	65	No		
Michigan	1	NA	0[e]			No		
Minnesota	1	1	1	98	90	No		
Mississippi	…	…	…	1	…	No		
Missouri	2	7	730	4	75%	Yes	100,000	730
Montana	1	NA	3			No		
Nebraska	30	10	30	…	…	Yes	50	5
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
New Hampshire	1	NA	7-14	12	100	Yes	100	7
New Jersey	1	1	3	17	85	No		
New Mexico	NA	10-15	21			Yes	724	30
New York	Real time	Real time	Real time[f]	72	100%	No		
North Carolina	60	1	1	1	100	No		
North Dakota	…	…	…	6	…	No		
Ohio	2	12	1	32	100%	No		
Oklahoma	1	30	1	1	100	No		
Oregon	…	30	6			Yes	200	2
Pennsylvania	…	…	…			Yes	500,000	489
Puerto Rico	…	…	…			Yes	…	…
Rhode Island	NA	…	…	1	100%	No		
South Carolina	1	NA	1	2	100	No		
South Dakota	30	30	2-5			No		
Tennessee	NA	NA	1-5[g]	4	95	No		
Texas	NA	NA	NA	1	100	No		
Utah	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No		
Virginia	30	10	3	42	100%	No		
Washington	3	1	1	…	…	No		
West Virginia	…	…	10			No		
Wisconsin	11	…	2	1	99%	No		
Wyoming	14	NA	30			No		

Explanatory notes for Table 15

The notes below expand on the data in Table 15. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

* Lists generated are used to provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.

---

[a] Automated court system.

[b] Audits.

[c] Training of local/county jurisdictions.

[d] Onsite collection electronic submission and training.

[e] Training.

[f] Regional and agency training.

[g] Direct link to courts database.

[h] Report listing arrests with no dispositions.

[i] Audits of agency records.

[j] Newsletters, presentations to meetings/conferences.

[k] When disposition information is required.

[l] Teletype METRO, Maine State Police to all law enforcement agencies.

[m] External audits.

[n] Meetings with court clerks, judges, etc.

[o] Criminal history reporting training sessions.

[p] TAC, Training – Agency Audits.

[q] Routing training of contributors, participation of repository staff at judicial conferences and workshops, and inquiries via fax for missing information.

[r] Faxes.

[s] AFIS seminars.

[t] Computer access to court database.

[u] Tennessee hopes to have 90% of dispositions received electronically by the end of 2004.

[v] The comparison of the repository's records with those of the Virginia Supreme Court.

[w] Training and newsletters.

[x] Training and arrest-linking software.

[y] Disposition forms mailed to courts for completion.

Table 15: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2003

State	List of arrests with no dispositions generated to monitor disposition reporting	Field visits	Form letters	Telephone calls	Other
Alabama	X	X		X	X[a]
Alaska			X	X	X[b]
Arizona			X	X	X[c]
Arkansas	X	X		X	X[d]
California			X	X	X[e]
Colorado	X*	X	X	X	X[f]
Connecticut				X	
Delaware	X*	X	X	X	
District of Columbia		X	X	X	X[g]
Florida	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
Georgia	X*	X	X	X	
Hawaii	X*		X	X	X[h]
Idaho	X*	X		X	X[b,e]
Illinois	X*	X	X	X	
Indiana					
Iowa	X*	X	X	X	X[i]
Kansas		X	X	X	X[j]
Kentucky					
Louisiana			X[k]	X[h]	
Maine		X	X	X	X[l]
Maryland		X	X	X	X[m]
Massachusetts				X	
Michigan	X*	X			
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X[b]
Mississippi				X	X[n]
Missouri	X*	X	X	X	X[o]
Montana	X*		X	X	
Nebraska	X*	X	X	X	
Nevada		X		X	X[p]
New Hampshire			X	X	
New Jersey	X*	X	X	X	
New Mexico					
New York	X*	X	X	X	X[q]
North Carolina					X[r]
North Dakota	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
Ohio	X*	X	X	X	X[e]
Oklahoma	X*	X	X	X	
Oregon		X	X	X	
Pennsylvania			X	X	X[s]
Puerto Rico	X*	X		X	
Rhode Island	X			X	
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X[d]
South Dakota	X*	X	X	X	X[t]
Tennessee	X*				X[u]
Texas	X*	X	X	X	X
Utah	X	X		X	X[d]
Vermont	X*			X	
Virgin Islands				X	
Virginia	X			X	X[v]
Washington	X*	X	X	X	X[w]
West Virginia				X	
Wisconsin		X	X	X	X[x]
Wyoming		X		X	X[y]

Explanatory notes for Table 16

The notes below expand on the data in Table 16. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: State repositories were asked to list all methods that may be utilized to link disposition information. Matching of several items of information may be used to confirm that the appropriate link is being made. Also, if information of one type is missing, repositories may look to other types of information contained on the disposition report.

* Method(s) utilized by the State repository for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information also permit the linking of dispositions to particular charges and/or specific counts.

---

[a] Confirming initial disposition report and arrest fingerprints were done at the same time.

[b] Date of Birth/Arresting Agency.

[c] Docket number, or ORI.

[d] CJIS case number.

[e] ORI, FL SID#, FBI #, Sex, Race, DOB, SSN.

[f] Yes, for those fully automated records.

[g] Probation Central File (PCF).

[h] Court docket numbers.

[i] Date of Birth, Reporting Agency ORI.

[j] Disposition changes are linked to arraignment charges.

[k] Date of Birth.

[l] Social Security Number.

[m] Correctional data are received from Virginia Department of Corrections.

[n] Agency ORI.

Table 16: Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2003

State	Unique tracking number for individual subjects	Unique arrest event identifier	Unique charge identifier	Arrest date	Subject name	Name and reporting agency case number	Other
Alabama*	X	X	X	X	X		
Alaska*	X	X	X	X	X		
Arizona*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[a]
Arkansas*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California*			X	X	X	X	X[b]
Colorado*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[c]
Connecticut*	X	X		X	X	X	
Delaware*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[d]
District of Columbia*	X	X	X	X	X		
Florida*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[e]
Georgia		X		X			
Hawaii*	X	X	X				
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa*	X						
Kansas*		X		X	X	X	
Kentucky		X					
Louisiana*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maine*[f]	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maryland*	X						
Massachusetts*	X[g]						X[h]
Michigan*	X						
Minnesota					X	X	X[i]
Mississippi*	X	X					
Missouri*	X	X	X	X	X		
Montana*		X		X	X		X[h]
Nebraska*		X					
Nevada*	X	X	X				
New Hampshire*	X			X	X		
New Jersey*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Mexico*	X			X	X	X	
New York[j]	X	X		X			
North Carolina*		X		X	X		
North Dakota*	X	X		X	X		
Ohio		X		X			
Oklahoma		X		X	X		X[h]
Oregon*	X	X		X	X		X[k]
Pennsylvania*		X					
Puerto Rico*		X			X	X	
Rhode Island*	X						
South Carolina*		X		X	X		X[l]
South Dakota*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Texas*							
Utah	X	X		X	X		
Vermont*	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Virgin Islands*			X	X	X		
Virginia*	X	X		X	X	X	X[m]
Washington	X	X		X	X	X	X[h]
West Virginia*		X	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin		X		X	X	X	X[n]
Wyoming*	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Explanatory notes for Table 17

The notes below expand on the data in Table 17. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Numbers and percentages reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

… Not available.

* All data received can be linked.

---

[a] Return disposition for clarification and enter identification information to another system.

[b] Return documents to arresting agency to obtain arrest-fingerprinting cards.

[c] All correctional information is not linked and entered as a stand-alone cycle.

[d] Individual courts are not available. Total dispositions that could not be linked are 15.

[e] For court data, hold in automated format and reran periodically for linkage.

[f] The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) does receive notices of final court dispositions through court judgments and automated interface records that cannot be matched to an arrest segment. This includes convictions for cases such as penal summons for which no booking occurred even after conviction, as provided by law. The actual number of missing cases is not available. The HCJDC does not currently receive correctional data.

[g] Request original fingerprint card.

[h] Fingerprints only.

[i] Nonfingerprint-based.

[j] Goes to "Hold" table.

[k] In cases where the repository receives a disposition from the court but has not received the arrest fingerprint card, a letter is sent to the arresting agency requesting the fingerprint card. In cases where the repository receives a correctional cycle fingerprint card but has not received the original arrest fingerprint card, the information is still entered into the criminal history system but is not linked to an arrest or court cycle.

[l] Return disposition to contributor.

[m] Create a "dummy" arrest segment with information from corrections and link it to the court segment.

[n] NCDOC creates a cycle alone, no need for linkage.

[o] Information returned.

[p] Make more attempts to link disposition by using prison fingerprint in lieu of arrest fingerprint.

[q] Search documents and then proceed to enter complete record.

[r] Contact police department for prints.

[s] Approximately 5% of final court dispositions received by the repository cannot be linked to arrest/charge information. Actual number not available.

[t] The repository attempts to obtain arrest information for the dispositions in question, so the number of dispositions without arrest changes on a daily basis. The numbers reflect the total number of unresolved dispositions without arrests since 1994.

[u] The repository requires the submission of a unique arrest tracking number in order to link a custody to an arrest. The prison system does not require that number to be reported at the times of receipt.

[v] Enter disposition information in a "not found" queue – if arrest entered subsequently, they are linked.

[w] Correctional information is submitted on fingerprint cards.

[x] Correctional information posted as independent event.

[y] If fingerprint card from facility is available.

Table 17: Procedure followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2003

State	Create a "dummy" segment: Arrest assumed from court disposition	Create a "dummy" segment: Court dispositions assumed from correctional data	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From courts	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From correctional agencies	Enter no information without linkage: From courts	Enter no information without linkage: From correctional agencies	Other	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Prosecutor dispositions	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Final court dispositions	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Correctional information
Alabama	X	X						…	…	…
Alaska	X							…	…	
Arizona					X		X[a]	1,900	3,000	
Arkansas		X			X		X[b]	…	…	…
California				X			X[c]	…[d]	…[d]	…[d]
Colorado*										
Connecticut*										
Delaware*										
Dist. of Columbia						X		…	…	…
Florida				X	X		X[e]	…	…	…
Georgia		X		X				23,400	23,400[f]	
Hawaii					X				…	
Idaho									…	
Illinois			X	X				…	13,000	
Indiana			X					71,000		
Iowa							X[g]	…	…	
Kansas	X							6,200	…	…
Kentucky			X	X					…	…
Louisiana				X				…	…	…
Maine	X							…	…	…
Maryland			X					…	…	…
Massachusetts					X					…
Michigan			X						116,000	
Minnesota				X[h]	X	X[i]		5,800	29,500	19,200
Mississippi					X	X		…	…	…
Missouri					X		X[j]	…	…	…
Montana[k]									…	…
Nebraska					X	X			…	…
Nevada					X		X[l]	…	…	
New Hampshire			X	X				…	31,700	…
New Jersey							X[m]	…	…	…
New Mexico					X	X		…	…	…
New York			X	X					7,200	…
North Carolina					X				…[n]	
North Dakota					X	X		…	…	
Ohio					X	X	X[o]		…	…
Oklahoma					X	X		…	…	…
Oregon					X	X		…	…	…
Pennsylvania					X		X[p]		14,900	…
Puerto Rico					X	X	X[q]	…	…	…
Rhode Island							X[r]	…	…[s]	NA
South Carolina				X	X					…
South Dakota				X	X			…	…	…
Tennessee					X	X		…	…	…
Texas				X				36,200[t]	148,400	58,300[u]
Utah					X			900	110,400	
Vermont*										
Virgin Islands			X		X				…	
Virginia				X					30,200	
Washington							X[v]	…	…	
West Virginia				X			X[w]	400	15,000	
Wisconsin				X	X		X[x]		9,400	
Wyoming				X[y]	X	X		…	24	

Explanatory notes for Table 17a

The notes below expand on the data in Table 17a. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

---

[a] Three months after arrest.

[b] If requested for a lawful purpose (as defined by State law).

[c] Every 4 years.

[d] Only if fingerprints accompanied the information.

[e] Public inquiry access to court system (MEJIS).

[f] One year.

[g] Manual inquiry to law enforcement agency.

[h] Thirty days or less.

[i] Montana's repository has the ability to generate a report indicating all arrests that are 30 days old for which dispositions are missing. The reports are sent to the courts periodically. After a court does not respond to two such requests, the information is requested from the prosecutor's office. Requests for missing dispositions are sent to the repository when legacy records are converted.

[j] Six months.

[k] Various audits.

[l] One year and 1 month.

[m] Only prior to court system automation in 1989.

[n] Two years or more.

Table 17a: Procedure followed to obtain missing dispositions, 2003

State	Automated inquiry upon a predetermined period of time		Automated inquiry upon a criminal history query		Manual inquiry upon a criminal history query		Impute a conviction for correctional information that was received with no underlying court information
	The prosecutor	Specific court or statewide administrator	The prosecutor	Statewide administrator	The prosecutor	Specific court or Statewide administrator	
Alabama		X[a]		X	X	X	Yes
Alaska					X	X	
Arizona					X	X[b]	
Arkansas					X	X	Yes
California					X	X	
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
Dist. of Columbia						X	
Florida					X	X	
Georgia							Yes
Hawaii				X	X	X	
Idaho							
Illinois				X	X	X	
Indiana							
Iowa		X[c]				X	Yes
Kansas					X	X	Yes
Kentucky						X	Yes
Louisiana					X	X	Yes[d]
Maine[e]					X	X	
Maryland	X				X		
Massachusetts						X	
Michigan		X[f]					Yes
Minnesota[g]					X	X	Yes
Mississippi					X	X	Yes
Missouri		X[h]		X	X	X	Yes
Montana[i]					X	X	Yes
Nebraska		X[j]		X	X	X	
Nevada			X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire					X	X	
New Jersey	X[k]	X[k]			X	X	Yes
New Mexico		X		X			
New York		X		X	X	X	
North Carolina						X	
North Dakota					X	X	
Ohio					X	X	
Oklahoma				X	X	X	
Oregon					X	X	
Pennsylvania					X	X	Yes
Puerto Rico					X		
Rhode Island						X	
South Carolina						X	Yes
South Dakota		X[l]		X		X[m]	Yes
Tennessee							Yes
Texas					X	X	
Utah					X	X	
Vermont							
Virgin Islands					X	X	
Virginia		X[n]		X		X	Yes
Washington					X	X	
West Virginia					X	X	
Wisconsin							
Wyoming					X	X	Yes

Explanatory notes for Table 18

The notes below expand on the data in Table 18. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

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[a] Audits.

[b] Jurisdictional lists generated by the courts for agency review.

[c] Synchronize with FBI tapes, audits of random sample records.

[d] Audit of agency records.

[e] For newer employers.

[f] Internal and external audits.

[g] III Synchronization Reports.

[h] Arrest analysis and disposition verification.

[i] An exceptions report is checked every weekday morning to ensure accurate information.

[j] Distribution of standard practices manual and statewide directory of criminal justice agencies.

[k] Onsite training.

[l] Dual data entry.

[m] Manual review after data entry.

[n] Periodic audits by the Attorney General.

[o] Verification after data entry.

[p] Biannual III synchronization of South Dakota records with FBI.

[q] Reporting agencies have access to records for their review.

[r] III Synchronization Project.

Table 18: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2003

State	Manual review of incoming source documents or reports	Manual double-checking before or after data entry	Computer edit and verification programs	Manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination	Random sample comparisons of State criminal history repository files with stored documents	Error lists returned to reporting agencies	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X		X	X	X	X	X[a]
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X		
California			X				
Colorado			X		X		X[b]
Connecticut	X	X	X	X			
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	
District of Columbia	X		X		X		
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[c]
Georgia	X		X		X		
Hawaii	X		X	X	X	X	
Idaho	X		X		X		X[a]
Illinois			X		X	X	X[a]
Indiana	X	X	X				
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[d]
Kansas	X		X				
Kentucky	X	X	X	X			
Louisiana	X		X				
Maine	X	X[e]	X		X	X	
Maryland	X		X		X	X	X[f]
Massachusetts				X		X	
Michigan	X	X	X		X		X[a]
Minnesota	X		X	X	X		X[a]
Mississippi	X	X	X			X	X[g]
Missouri	X	X		X	X	X	X[h]
Montana	X		X	X		X	X[i]
Nebraska		X	X	X			
Nevada			X		X		
New Hampshire	X	X					
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Mexico		X		X		X	
New York	X		X			X	X[j]
North Carolina	X		X			X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X			X[k]
Ohio	X	X	X			X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X		X[l]
Oregon	X	X	X	X			X[m]
Pennsylvania	X		X	X			X[n]
Puerto Rico			X	X		X	
Rhode Island	X						
South Carolina	X		X	X			X[o]
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[p]
Tennessee	X	X	X		X		
Texas	X	X	X	X		X	X[q]
Utah	X	X	X				
Vermont	X		X		X		
Virgin Islands	X	X		X			
Virginia	X	X	X	X		X	
Washington	X		X		X		
West Virginia	X	X		X			
Wisconsin		X	X		X	X	
Wyoming	X	X		X	X		X[r]

Explanatory notes for Table 19

The notes below expand on the data in Table 19. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

Note: Except for Missouri and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1997 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999), Table 19. Except for Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1999 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000), Table 19. The data in the columns for 2001 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003), Table 19.

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[a] All inquires are logged; updates are limited to the last transaction.

[b] Inquiries and responses only.

[c] Seven agencies validated/audited.

[d] Kauai Prosecutors (pilot) – November 1994, Kauai County – October 1995, Hawaii County – December 1996.

[e] Kauai Prosecutors (pilot) – January 1993 - December 1993, Kauai County – January 1993 - December 1993, Hawaii County – January 1994 - December 1994.

[f] The only quality control being performed at this time is random sampling by supervisors. Maine plans to implement a more formal procedure for quality control sampling using selectable criteria.

[g] Audits are conducted on a running cycle.

[h] Audits have now moved to a 3-year cycle. The next audit will cover July 2002-June 2005.

[i] Montana intends to re-establish a quality control unit in 2004. The unit ceased operation in June 2003.

[j] Audit program under development.

[k] 1993 was the last audit of the repository, but there are ongoing audits of contributing/user agencies.

Table 19: Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications				Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws				Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit
	1997	1999	2001	2003	1997	1999	2001	2003		
Alabama	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Alaska	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5/03	01-00
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	7/04	2003
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	continual	back-1998
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	continual
Colorado	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	random	yearly
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	…	No	Yes	Yes	…	No		
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[b]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6/04	6 months[c]
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	[d]	e
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Indiana	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5/04	Prev. 2 yrs
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	11/10/03-12/11/03	1/03-2/03
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No[f]		
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6/11/04	30 days
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	[g]	6/00-6/02[h]
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2002	2001
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	ongoing	3 mo, 1 yr
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	2003	1998-2002
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing co. audits	5 yrs of arrests
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No[i]		
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	2 years
New Hampshire	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	continual	continual
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5/24/04	1 year
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4/03	2002
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No[j]		
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7/03	2000-2001
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	partial 04	random
Rhode Island	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	ongoing
Tennessee		Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	2002	2 years
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5/02	2001
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8/03	2002
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1993[k]	1992
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12/10/03	5 yrs, random
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10/02	1999-2001
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1995	entire database
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9/99	1998
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4/04	01/02-03/02

Explanatory notes for Table 20

The notes below expand on the data in Table 20. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

… Not available.

* 1 Audit/audit functions/procedures
2 Automation conversion/redesign enhancements
3 Disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements
4 Felony flagging
5 Fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements
6 Inter-agency/local agency interface
7 Legislation
8 Plan/strategy development
9 Task force/advisory group establishment
10 Tracking number implementation/improvements
11 Training seminars/policy and procedures manuals
12 Other

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[a] 5/03 3rd judicial district only (by repository).

[b] Final results have not been received as of this date.

[c] Attorney General's Committee on Integration.

[d] There are no immediate plans for data quality audits of repository's criminal history records. The State has experienced severe budgetary cutbacks, which resulted in reductions in the data processing resources available at the HCJDC. Subsequently, the State was no longer able to retain the data quality audit program undertaken in 1994-1995.

[e] Missing disposition research; additional electronic interfaces with user agencies.

[f] Applicant submission process (i.e. rejects).

[g] Recommendations made to improve results.

[h] (2) Validation edits, new interfaces, (5) Interface between CHRI and Omnitrack 8/2005.

[i] Quality Edit Team.

[j] Statute table standardization.

[k] Automatic notification to law enforcement agencies when unsupported court dispositions are received.

[l] In February 2003, the repository brought up its electronic interface to the Western Identification Network (WIN) as well as an electronic interface with the FBI. This allows Montana to submit criminal and civil fingerprint cards to both agencies electronically, thereby reducing the number of times the cards are manually input. The State signed a contract with CrossMatch Technologies allowing the installation of 11 livescan devices throughout Montana that will have interfaces between the local booking system, the State, WIN, and the FBI. These devices will be installed by September 2004. An Operational Impact Group has been established that includes members from the Department of Justice and Department of Corrections, as well as local law enforcement entities. The State has also established some training seminars and will be adding additional training services. In October 2003, an internal policy and procedure manual was completed; a guide for local law enforcement entities is in the process of being rewritten. The State anticipates establishing a charge tracking number by the summer of 2006 that will enable better tracking of arrest and disposition information. A Quality Control Unit that will conduct audits will be re-established.

[m] Cooperative format with Attorney General, prosecutors, and municipal agencies.

[n] Distribution of standard practices manual and statewide directory of criminal justice agencies.

[o] Consultant review and recommendations.

[p] In the beginning stages of looking at possible changes and improvements.

[q] Random.

[r] Justice information sharing to automate data flow.

Table 20: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2003

State	State criminal history repository database audited for completeness within last 5 years	Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit	Agency that performed audit	Changes to improve data quality were made as a result of audit *	Data quality audits planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives underway to improve data quality*
Alabama	No					Yes	2,3,4,5,6,8,11
Alaska	Yes	7/02 -FBI[a]	1/00	Repository; Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,11
Arizona	Yes	2000	01/01/99-12/31/98	Repository	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,8,11
Arkansas	Yes	02-05/04	99-current	Other agency	12[b]	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,11
California	No					No	2,3,5,12[c]
Colorado	Yes	ongoing	ongoing	Repository; Other agency	2,3,4,5,9,11	Yes	2,3,5,9,11
Connecticut	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Delaware	No					No	3,5
District of Columbia	Yes	2002-2003	1999-2003	Other agency	2,3,5,6	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
Florida	Yes	6/04	01/01-12/02	Repository	1,2,3,5,6,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Georgia	No					No	1,2,3,6
Hawaii	No					No[d]	5,6,8,12[e]
Idaho	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11
Illinois	Yes	…	…	Other agency		Yes	1,2,3,6,8,9,11
Indiana	Yes	…	…	Other agency		No	2,3,5,6,7,9,10
Iowa	Yes	7/03	2 years	Other agency	11,12[f]	Yes	2,3,5,6,11
Kansas	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11
Kentucky	Yes	11/10/03-12/11/03	01-02/2003	Other agency	12[g]	Yes	2,3,5,6,8,11
Louisiana	No					No	1,2,11
Maine	No					No	2,3,5,6,8,10,11[h]
Maryland	Yes	7/1/2003	3 years	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11,[i]	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11,12[g]
Massachusetts	No					No	3,5,6,8,9,10,11
Michigan	Yes	2003	2001-2002	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,8	…	…
Minnesota	Yes	4/02	1990-2001	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11,[j]	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11,12[k]
Mississippi	Yes	2003	1998-2002	Other agency	1,2,3,5,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,8,11
Missouri	No					No	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Montana	Yes	1997-1999	1992-1997	Repository	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11[l]	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11[j]
Nebraska	No					No	1,2,3,7,11
Nevada	Yes	2001	1999-2000	Other agency	1,2,4,5	No	1,2,3,4,6,11
New Hampshire	Yes	09/11/03	2 years	Other agency		No	2,3,5
New Jersey	Yes	continual	various	Repository	1,3,4,5,6,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11[m]
New Mexico	No					No	1,3,10,11
New York	No					No	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11,12[n]
North Carolina	Yes	2001	2000-2001	Other agency	…	Yes	1,2,11
North Dakota	Yes	2001	2000	Other agency	2,3,11	Yes	1,3,6,8,11
Ohio	Yes	2003	2002	Repository	1,2,3,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,6,8,11,12[o]
Oklahoma	Yes	10/03	2001-2002	Other agency		Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,11
Oregon	Yes	9/03	2000-2001	Other agency	12[p]	No	2,5,11
Pennsylvania	Yes	7/03	2000-2001	Other agency	2,3,5,6,8	Yes	2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11
Puerto Rico	Yes	11-12/03	1 year[n]	Repository	1,2,3,5,7,8,11	Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11
Rhode Island	No					Yes	1,2,3,11
South Carolina	Yes	2/04	2003	Other agency	1,2,3,9	…	2,3,5,6,9,11
South Dakota	Yes	4/04	1935-now	Other agency	3,5,8,10,11	Yes	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Tennessee	No					Yes	1,2,3,4,10
Texas	Yes	5/03	2000-2001	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	No	1,2,3,4,11
Utah	Yes	8/03	2002	Other agency	2,3,5,8,11	No	2,3,5,8,11
Vermont	No					Yes	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Virgin Islands	No					No	
Virginia	Yes	12/10/03	5 years[q]	Other agency	2,5,6,8	No	2,3,5,7,8,10,11
Washington	Yes	10/02	1999-2001	Other agency	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	No	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
West Virginia	No					Yes	2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11
Wisconsin	Yes	9/99	1998	Other agency	2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11	Yes	2,3,5,6,8,9,10,11,12[r]
Wyoming	Yes	3/03	…	Other agency		Yes	1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10,11

Explanatory notes for Table 21

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI.

* State is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).

† State is a signatory of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

Table 21: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, December 31, 2003

State	Total III records	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by State	Percent supported by FBI
Total	50,511,192	31,336,618	19,149,612	62%	38%
Alabama	612,704	163,436	449,268	27%	73%
Alaska†	149,126	74,221	74,905	50	50
Arizona†	1,018,183	342,623	675,560	34	66
Arkansas†	396,227	238,241	157,986	60	40
California	6,405,444	5,521,472	883,972	86	14
Colorado†	897,132	700,001	197,131	78%	22%
Connecticut†	359,920	200,445	159,475	56	44
Delaware	202,159	156,578	45,581	77	23
District of Columbia	190,498	0	190,498	0	100
Florida*†	3,811,455	3,187,202	624,253	84	16
Georgia†	2,249,445	2,043,404	206,041	91%	9%
Hawaii	168,124	2	168,122	0	97
Idaho	202,137	161,627	40,510	80	20
Illinois	2,247,692	703,873	1,543,819	31	69
Indiana	689,755	268,051	421,704	39	61
Iowa†	425,192	147,540	277,652	35%	65%
Kansas†	466,734	30,029	436,705	6	94
Kentucky	444,983	2	444,981	0	100
Louisiana	845,116	2	845,114	0	100
Maine†	88,147	2	88,145	0	100
Maryland	928,725	489,281	439,444	53%	47%
Massachusetts	426,034	108,265	317,769	25	75
Michigan	1,208,465	1,029,724	178,741	85	15
Minnesota†	471,648	417,085	54,563	88	12
Mississippi	242,718	51,361	191,357	21	79
Missouri	813,579	557,462	256,117	69%	31%
Montana*†	140,277	87,772	52,505	63	37
Nebraska	210,295	59,579	150,716	28	72
Nevada†	453,234	228,366	224,868	50	50
New Hampshire	137,328	30,566	106,762	22	78
New Jersey*†	1,418,676	1,321,030	97,646	93%	7%
New Mexico	356,246	97,794	258,452	27	73
New York	2,941,029	2,758,003	183,026	94	6
North Carolina*	968,261	884,245	84,016	91	9
North Dakota	65,057	31,432	33,625	48	52
Ohio	1,256,673	981,651	275,022	78%	21%
Oklahoma†	501,417	233,425	267,992	47	53
Oregon*	674,442	576,476	97,966	85	15
Pennsylvania	1,507,659	1,068,569	439,090	71	29
Puerto Rico	109,599	0	109,599	0	100
Rhode Island	127,080	95,102	31,978	75%	25%
South Carolina†	1,012,928	954,331	58,597	94	6
South Dakota	171,161	81,374	89,787	48	52
Tennessee	890,277	54,690	835,587	6	94
Texas	3,580,378	3,310,813	269,565	92	8
Utah	343,377	285,268	58,109	83%	17%
Vermont	59,997	2	59,995	0	100
Virgin Islands	13,540	0	13,540	0	100
Virginia	1,188,661	887,196	301,465	75	25
Washington	910,760	435,152	475,608	48	52
West Virginia	185,714	49,995	135,719	27%	73%
Wisconsin	621,619	144,029	477,590	23	77
Wyoming	106,390	87,829	18,561	83	17
Federal	4,478,320	0	4,478,320	0%	100%
Foreign	94,493	0	94,493	0	100

Explanatory notes for Table 22

The notes below expand on the data in Table 22. The explanatory information was provided by the respective respondent.

NA Not applicable.

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[a] A pilot project is underway in Fairbanks, waiving the name search fee for volunteers.

[b] The Arkansas State Police does not conduct fingerprint-based searches at this time.

[c] The same fee schedule applies for volunteers, except that volunteers for nonprofit agencies who work with children are exempt from paying fees for criminal history record information. In addition, there is a public access facility available to the general public at the central repository, the main county police stations, and the Hilo District Court through which conviction information can be viewed at a terminal free of charge or a hard-copy printout provided for a $10 fee per offender.

[d] Automated $12.

[e] Discounted fee for agencies conducting record checks on persons providing care to children, the elderly, and the disabled.

[f] For Maine individuals and/or business entities, if they subscribe to the State's Website (annual subscription fee), the fee cost is reduced from $25 to $15. As of October 2004, SBI has received 259,620 record requests; 88% of these requests are received and returned electronically either through the Maine Telecommunications and Radio Operations (METRO) system for criminal justice agencies or the Internet for the public at www.maine.gov.pcr. For the week ending October 2, 2004, SBI received a record 8,357 requests for that week. When SBI managed a mostly manual system, a high-volume week was 3,200 per week.

[g] $8 for subject or charitable nonprofit.

[h] Only for charitable nonprofits.

[i] Civil name check program users.

[j] $12 nonretained, $15 retained.

[k] Fee waived if certain criteria are met – tax exempt, provides one-on-one mentoring or tutoring for youth, dependant, or elderly person.

[l] $8 for charitable nonprofit organizations.

[m] $10 written, $1 electronic.

[n] $2 – Nonprofit, $5 – Government, $13 – All others.

Table 22: Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2003

State	State currently charges fee for conducting criminal history record search for noncriminal justice requester	Amount of fee charged is:		State charges different fee for volunteers	Amount of fee charged for volunteers is:	
		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search		Fingerprint-supported search	Name search
Alabama	Yes	$25	$25	No		
Alaska	Yes	35	20	Yes	$35	$20[a]
Arizona	Yes	5	NA	No	5	NA
Arkansas	Yes	[b]	20	Yes	[b]	10
California	Yes	0-52	NA	No	0-42	NA
Colorado	Yes	$16.50/17.50	$6.85/13	No		
Connecticut	Yes	25	25	Yes	$18	$18
Delaware	Yes	30	NA	Yes	18	NA
District of Columbia	Yes	35	7	No		
Florida	Yes	23	23	Yes	18	NA
Georgia	Yes	$15	NA	No		
Hawaii	Yes	25	$15	No[c]	$25	$15
Idaho	Yes	10	10	No		
Illinois	Yes	12-14[d]	7-12	No		
Indiana	Yes	10	7	No		
Iowa	Yes		$5-15	Yes		$5
Kansas	Yes	$30	17.50	Yes[e]		
Kentucky	Yes	10	10	No		
Louisiana	Yes	26	26	No		
Maine	Yes	25	25[f]	No		
Maryland	Yes	$18	NA	No		
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	$15	No		
Michigan	Yes	30	10	Yes	$30	NA
Minnesota	Yes	NA	8-15[g]	Yes[h]	NA	$8[h]
Mississippi	Yes	5	NA	No		
Missouri	Yes	$14	$5	No		
Montana	Yes	8	8	No		
Nebraska	Yes	10	10	No		
Nevada	Yes	21	12[i]	Yes	$15	NA
New Hampshire	Yes	34	10	Yes	23	$5
New Jersey	Yes	$30	$18	Yes	$18	$10
New Mexico	Yes	31	7	No		
New York	Yes	75	NA	No		
North Carolina	Yes	14	10	No		
North Dakota	Yes	30	30	No		
Ohio	Yes	$15	NA	Yes	$15	NA
Oklahoma	Yes	19	$15	No		
Oregon	Yes	12, 15[j]	15	Yes[k]		
Pennsylvania	Yes	NA	10	No		
Puerto Rico	No			No		
Rhode Island	Yes	$24	$5	No		
South Carolina	Yes	25	25	Yes[l]	$18	$18
South Dakota	Yes	15	NA	No		
Tennessee	Yes	24	29	Yes	18	NA
Texas	Yes	15	1-10[m]	No		
Utah	Yes	$15	$10	No		
Vermont	Yes	10	10	Yes	$10	
Virgin Islands	Yes	…	9	No		
Virginia	Yes	15	15	Yes	NA	$8
Washington	Yes	25	10	No		
West Virginia	Yes	$20	NA	Yes	$20	NA
Wisconsin	Yes	15	$2, 5,13[n]	No		
Wyoming	Yes	15	NA	Yes	10	NA

Methodology

This report is based on the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in May–December 2004. A total of 53 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses to the survey were received from all 53 jurisdictions.

The survey instruments consisted of 42 questions, having several parts. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data relating to State criminal history information systems. Fifteen topical areas are covered in this report, as follows:

- current quality and quantity of records in the criminal history databases;
- level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history records maintained by the State repositories;
- capacity of criminal history system to flag convicted felons in the database;
- level of fingerprint-supported arrest reporting to the State repositories and the processing and timeliness of the information that is entered into criminal history record databases;
- notice to the State repository of persons released without charging following submission of fingerprints to the State repository;
- level of prosecutor-reported information in criminal history databases;
- level and timeliness of disposition reporting by the courts to the State criminal history repositories;
- types and timeliness of information reported to the State criminal history repositories by State and local correctional facilities;
- level of probation/parole-related information in State criminal history databases;
- extent to which the records in State criminal history databases contain final disposition information;
- policies and practices of the State repository regarding modification of felony convictions;
- ability of the State repositories to link reported disposition data to arrest data in State criminal history record databases;
- level of audit activity in the States and the strategies employed by the State repositories to ensure accuracy of the data in the criminal history record databases;
- participation of the States in III and NFF; and
- fees charged by State criminal history repositories for conducting record searches for noncriminal justice requesters.

The FBI also provided information for the report. The information includes the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of III records maintained by the FBI for the States.

Numbers and percentages shown in the tables were rounded. In most cases, numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

In the analyses of the tables, averages and totals were calculated using the mid-point of the range where ranges appear in the underlying data. In instances where the result is .5, when it followed an even number, the number was rounded down to the even number (e.g., 4.5 became 4); in instances where the .5 followed an odd number, the number was rounded up to the next even number (e.g., 1.5 became 2).

Data reported for 1997 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1997* (April 1999). Data reported for 1999 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1999* (October 2000). Data reported for 2001 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2001* (September 2003).