

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems,
2006**

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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

Michael B. Mukasey
Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs

Jeffrey L. Sedgwick
Assistant Attorney General

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Michael D. Sinclair, Ph.D.
Acting 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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A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

October 2008

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Michael D. Sinclair, Ph.D.
Acting Director

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Contents

List of data tables iv

Glossary of terms v

Survey revisions 1

Introduction 2

Major findings 2

Criminal history files 2

Level of disposition reporting 2

Detailed findings 3

Status of State criminal history files 3

Biometric image data 4

Mental health-related information 5

Protection order information 5

Sex offender registry information 5

Community notification services 6

State criminal history repository practices 6

Disposition data 8

Procedures to improve data quality 9

Linking of arrests and dispositions 10

Missing dispositions 12

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository 12

Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks 15

Database systems and vendors 18

Public and private availability of State criminal history records 19

Fees for State criminal history repository services 19

Other data quality procedures 20

Audits 21

Interstate Identification Index (III) 22

Data tables 25

Survey instrument: *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2006* 118

List of data tables

Table 1.	Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2006	Table 20.	Length of time to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006
Table 1a.	Overview of State criminal history record system functions, 2006	Table 21.	Length of time to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006
Table 2.	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2001, 2003, and 2006	Table 22.	Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006
Table 3.	Biometric and image data collection by State criminal history repository, 2006	Table 23.	Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2006
Table 3a.	Biometric and image data in State criminal history repository, 2006	Table 23a.	Noncriminal justice name-based background check processing, 2006
Table 4.	Mental health information to facilitate firearm suitability determinations, 2006	Table 23b.	Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2006
Table 5.	Protection order information and records, 2006	Table 24.	Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2006
Table 6.	State registry of sex offenders, 2006	Table 24a.	Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2006
Table 6a.	Community notification services and public access to records, 2006	Table 25.	State automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database and vendors, 2006
Table 7.	Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2006	Table 25a.	State criminal history database system and vendors, 2006
Table 8.	Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006	Table 26.	Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2006
Table 8a.	Final disposition reporting, 2006	Table 27.	Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006
Table 9.	Automation of disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2006	Table 28.	Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2006
Table 9a.	Submission of disposition information to State criminal history repository, 2006	Table 29.	Fingerprint record processing by State criminal history repository, 2006
Table 10.	Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2006	Table 30.	State criminal history repository recovery practices and operating hours, 2006
Table 11.	Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2006	Table 31.	Court and State criminal history repository record availability to public and commercial entities, 2006
Table 12.	Additional methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2006	Table 32.	Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006
Table 13.	Policies and practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2006	Table 33.	Fees charged for additional services by State criminal history repository, 2006
Table 14.	Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2006	Table 34.	Fees charged for web-based services by State criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006
Table 15.	Procedures followed to obtain missing dispositions, 2006	Table 35.	Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), December 31, 2006
Table 16.	Arrest records with fingerprints, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006		
Table 17.	Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006		
Table 18.	Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically, 2006		
Table 19.	Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2006		

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.

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.

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 October 2008, 50 States and the District of Columbia participate in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when the jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, 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. The FBI accepts and disseminates juvenile records on the same basis as adult records. States, however, are not required to submit such records to the FBI

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, 25 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); Idaho (March 2005), Maryland (May 2005), Oregon (July 2005), West Virginia (March 2006), and Hawaii (May 2006). Twelve States and Territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding indicating compliance with the privacy compact: American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia. (See the Compact map on page 23.)

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 is retained at the State repository and is 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 12 States: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wyoming. (See the NFF map on page 24.)

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.

Rap back: A “rap back” or “hit notice” program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check, and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository after the check, is subsequently arrested. His or her fingerprints, obtained after the arrest, are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. Employers are then notified of the individual's arrest. Employers pay a fee for the service in some states; other states provide the service for free.

State 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.

Note to readers

This is the ninth survey of criminal history information systems conducted by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, since 1989. Some of the tables include data from previous surveys. Caution should be used in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the data reported here. Over the course of the survey years, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), has continued to administer assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some States focused new or additional resources on the condition of their records and, in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. Similarly, expansion, advancement, and adoption of technology has also made a beneficial impact. Some State repositories, however, have suffered fiscal cutbacks and consequently 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 State's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

Survey revisions

Given the dramatic advances in information technology, legislative and social trends that increase demand for criminal history record access, and the need for criminal record managers to respond to these developments, BJS and SEARCH conducted an in-depth review of the existing survey questions for additions and changes and developed an initial draft of the survey.

New formats for easier response and collection of data were also considered and implemented. Many of these changes were suggested by users and respondents during the review process. Comments and suggestions collected focused on—

- increasing data on disposition reporting
- criminal vs. noncriminal justice fingerprint processing
- livescan usage and repository operations
- sex offender registries
- how information is disseminated and how it is used.

SEARCH developed and tested an online database system to collect more complete and comprehensive data. New features included online, password-protected reporting forms allowing respondents to complete and submit individual sections of the survey, as well as to examine/update previously submitted portions.

The *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2006* consists of 44 data tables of information, up from 22 tables in previous years. New survey questions have been introduced and others removed.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in July–December 2007. Fifty-five jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹ Responses were received from all 55 jurisdictions. It presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2006.

Throughout this report, the 50 States will be referred to as “States”; the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as “territories,” consistent with prior surveys; “Nation” refers collectively to both States and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for information relating to criminal history records, including the States participating in the

¹ Hereafter, these territories will be referred to as American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Interstate Identification Index (III) system (the national criminal records exchange system) and the number of records maintained by the FBI on behalf of the States, the number of records in the protection order file, and the number of sex offender records in the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files.

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2006 (table 1):

- Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands reported the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 80,665,300, of which 73,615,700 were automated.
- All jurisdictions but one (American Samoa) that provided data on the number of subjects in their State criminal history files indicated that at least some of these records were automated.

- Twenty-five States, Guam, and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2006 (table 1):

- A total of 15 States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, representing 26% of the offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- A total of 19 States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, representing 39% of the individual offenders in 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 24 States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, representing 51% of the individual offenders in 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, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, representing 29% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Seventeen States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, representing 37% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-three States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico,

representing 40% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Eight States, American Samoa, and Guam report that 90% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database. Fifteen States, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico report that 80% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database.

Overview of State criminal history record system functions, 2006 (table 1a):

- Nine States and American Samoa reported that fingerprint-based background checks for criminal justice purposes accounted for 50% or less of the State's total number of fingerprint-based background checks. In 19 States and American Samoa, background checks for

criminal justice purposes accounted for 60% or less of the State's total number of fingerprint-based background checks. The significant numbers of noncriminal justice purpose checks represent statutorily authorized screening for employment, licensing, and volunteers.

- Thirteen States and Puerto Rico retain all fingerprints processed for criminal history background checks for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Sixteen States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of criminal history background checks for noncriminal justice purposes.

Detailed findings

Status of State criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2001, 2003, and 2006 (table 2):

- Nearly 81 million individual offenders were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 2006. (An individual offender may have records in more than one State.)
- Ninety-one percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 7 million (or 9%) are not automated.
- Seven States (Arizona, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, and Tennessee) reported an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2003 and 2006.
- Seven States and the District of Columbia report an overall increase of at least 30% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files.
- Forty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico report an overall increase in the total number of

subjects in manual and automated files.

Biometric image data

Biometric and image data collection by State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 3):

- Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands accept rolled ten-print biometric images.
- Thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands accept latent fingerprint images.
- Twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico accept flat fingerprint images.
- Twenty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands accept palm print images.
- Twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa accept facial images or mug shots. Six States,

the District of Columbia, and American Samoa accept facial recognition data information.

- A total of 18 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico accept scars, marks, and tattoos biometric information.

Biometric and image data in State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 3a):

- Nine States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands report a total of more than 1 million palm print images in the repository databases.
- Twenty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of more than 12 million facial images or booking photos in the repository databases.
- Nine States and Puerto Rico report a total of more than 1.5 million images of scars, marks, and tattoos in the repository databases.

Mental health-related information

Mental health information to facilitate firearm suitability determinations, 2006 (table 4):

- Sixteen State repositories report receiving mental health information, with a reported total of more than 188,000 mental health records.
- Thirteen States report that mental health information is provided by the courts or court administrative office.
- Five States are provided with mental health information by the State Department of Mental Health or State Department of Human Services.
- Five States are provided with mental health information by other public mental health providers.
- Two States report that mental health information is provided by private mental health providers.

Protection order information

Protection order information and records, 2006 (table 5):

- Thirty-two State repositories, the District of Columbia, and Guam receive protection order information, with a reported total of nearly 859,000 records.
- Eleven States, the District of Columbia, and Guam report the ability to flag criminal history records for protection orders.
- Thirty-two States, Guam, and Puerto Rico operate with felony flagging capability for all criminal history record subjects.
- Ten States and American Samoa operate with felony flagging capability for some criminal history record subjects.
- Eight States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands do not have felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects.

Sex offender registry information

State registry of sex offenders, 2006 (table 6):

- Forty-one States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico report a total number of 533,400 registered sex offenders. The actual record count total from FBI NCIC is 457,320 registered sex offenders.
- A reported total of 330,100 registered sex offenders are on publicly available State registries.
- Twenty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico report at least 70% of registered sex offenders are publicly available on State registries, corresponding to 202,308 registered sex offenders (figures based on FBI NCIC data).
- Twenty-two States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report at least 80% of registered sex offenders are publicly available on

State registries, corresponding to 167,651 registered sex offenders (figures based on FBI NCIC data).

- Seventeen States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report at least 90% of registered sex offenders are publicly available on State registries, corresponding to 144,353 registered sex offenders (figures based on FBI NCIC data).
- Thirty-seven State repositories and Guam are able to flag (or create registration event entry for) criminal history records for sex offenders.

Community notification services

Community notification services and public access to records, 2006 (table 6a):

- Seventeen States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands offer a community notification service for sex offender residency, employment, or school.

- Seven States and American Samoa offer a community notification service for victims of crime.
- Thirty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico offer access to a sex offender registry.
- Twenty-one States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands offer access to orders of protection/ protection orders.
- Twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands offer access to wants and warrants/wanted persons.

State criminal history repository practices

Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 7):

- Twenty-eight States and American Samoa require prosecutors to report to the State criminal history repository their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases.

- Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands require felony trial courts to report the final dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository. Of these, eight States and the Virgin Islands receive the information via the administrative offices of the court.
- Correctional admissions must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 30 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Correctional release information must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 22 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- The reporting of probation information is mandated in 25 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The same 25 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands require the reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006 (table 16):

- During 2006, almost 12.1 million fingerprint cards and livescan images were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.
- Forty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands have criminal history records that are 99–100% fingerprint-supported. Forty-four States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands have records that are 80% or more fingerprint-supported. In three States and Puerto Rico, some of the arrests in the criminal history files, ranging from 5% to 75%, are fingerprint-supported.

Fingerprint record processing by State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 29):

- Twenty-seven State repositories conduct “lights-out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention).

- Seven State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 80% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Eleven State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 70% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Fourteen State repositories conduct lights-out processing of 50% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.

State criminal history repository recovery practices and operating hours, 2006 (table 30):

- Thirty-eight States and Puerto Rico perform daily backup recovery of the computerized criminal history database.
- Arkansas, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands perform a weekly backup of the computerized criminal history database, with one State (California) performing backups every 3 days.

- Six States, the District of Columbia, and Guam operate a mirroring system to backup the computerized criminal history database, with four States and the District of Columbia conducting both a mirroring system and routine backups.
- Twenty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico operate the repository 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Of those, 13 States and the District of Columbia also operate with fingerprint technicians onsite 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.
- Twenty-six States, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands operate the repository at least 8 hours a day, Monday through Friday. Of those, 25 States, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands also operate with fingerprint technicians onsite at least 8 hours per day, Monday through Friday.

Disposition data

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006 (table 8):

- Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories, indicating that nearly 10.5 million were reported in 2006.

Final disposition reporting, 2006 (table 8a):

- A reported total of nearly 4.7 million final case dispositions were sent to the FBI from 25 States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.
- Seventeen States send final case dispositions to the FBI, with 90% or more by machine readable data (MRD).
- Seven States and the Virgin Islands send final case dispositions to the FBI, with 80% or more via hard copy or paper.
- Fifteen States, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico

report 80% or more of all arrests in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Eight States, American Samoa, and Guam report 90% or more of all arrests in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Nine States, American Samoa, and Guam report 70% or more of domestic violence misdemeanor charges have final dispositions recorded. Six States, American Samoa, and Guam report 90% or more of domestic violence misdemeanor charges have final dispositions recorded.

Automation of disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 9):

- Thirty-six States and the District of Columbia report receiving court disposition data by automated means.
- Twenty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico report receiving correctional admission/release/status

information by automated means.

- Fourteen States and American Samoa reported the number of prosecutor declinations received. The total number of prosecutor declinations reported was 453,100. The number of declinations received ranged from 300 in American Samoa to 208,000 in Florida.
- A total of 422,015 prosecutor dispositions were received by 12 States that could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Thirty-one States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that 30% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that 20% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.

- Twenty States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report that 10% or less of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.

Submission of disposition information to State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 9a):

- Of all reported dispositions received by the State repositories in 2006, two States (Delaware, Kentucky) and American Samoa report 90% or more are submitted by law enforcement. Fourteen States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Guam report 90% or more are submitted by local courts. Twelve States and Puerto Rico report that 90% or more are submitted by State court administrative offices or other State entity.
- Of all reported dispositions submitted electronically to the State repositories in 2006, two States (Delaware, Wisconsin) report 90% or more are

submitted by law enforcement. Eight States, the District of Columbia, and Guam report 90% or more are submitted by local courts. Fifteen States report that 90% or more are submitted by State court administrative offices or other State entity.

Policies and practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2006 (table 13):

- Expungements: 16 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. Nevada does not expunge its criminal history records. In Arkansas, this does not mean the destruction of the record, but to seal, sequester, or set aside. In Ohio, expungement is limited to juveniles only.
- Setting aside of convictions: 20 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for setting

aside felony convictions.

- Pardons: 33 reporting jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. Nevada pardons are granted by the governor.
- Restoration of civil rights: 25 States and the Virgin Islands have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In Nebraska, gun rights are restored only when specifically ordered in pardon.
- Sealing of record: 15 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have statutes that provide for the sealing of a conviction record.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2006 (table 10):

- The method most used to encourage complete

arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls, conducted by 34 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico.

- Twenty-three States and Puerto Rico generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting. Additionally, 21 States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands provide notice to criminal justice agencies in order to obtain the missing dispositions.
- Twenty-six States and American Samoa generate form letters to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Of those States using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 17 States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands conduct field visits to courts. Nineteen States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico conduct field visits to arresting agencies. Fourteen States, American

Samoa, and Puerto Rico conduct field visits to prosecutors.

- Twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report using conferences, workshops, meetings, and training sessions to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.
- Eleven States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report using audits 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, 2006 (table 11):

- Thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico utilize methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information, which also permits 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, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject. Of these, 24 States and the District of Columbia use an automated system.

— Thirty-seven States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use a unique arrest event identifier. Of these, 25 States and the District of Columbia use an automated system.

— Twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and

the Virgin Islands use a unique charge identifier. Of these, 18 States and the District of Columbia use an automated system.

— Thirty-six States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use the arrest date to link disposition data. Of these, 23 States use an automated system.

— Thirty-six States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name as a method to link disposition information to arrest information. Of these, 24 States and Guam use an automated system.

— Thirty-three States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use the subject's date of birth to link disposition information. Of these, 21 States and Guam use an automated system.

Additional methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2006 (table 12):

- Twenty-seven States and Guam use the subject's social security number as a method to link disposition information to arrest/charge information. Of these, 13 States and Guam use an automated system.
- Twenty-eight States, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands use the reporting agency identifier (ORI) as a method to link disposition information. Of these, 17 States and the Virgin Islands use an automated system.
- Nineteen States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands use the unique State case number. Of these, 14 States use an automated system.
- Thirteen States, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands use the FBI number. Of these, 9 States and the Virgin Islands use an automated system.

- Nineteen States, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands use the subject's name and reporting agency case number. Of these, 10 States use an automated system.
- Seven jurisdictions also report using other linking methods, such as using State ID number, offense charged, or specific charge codes.

Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2006 (table 14):

- Twenty-nine jurisdictions report that they sometimes receive prosecutor dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest/charge information in the criminal history record database.
- The jurisdictions vary in the number of prosecutor dispositions received that cannot be linked to arrest/charge information in the criminal database, from 500 in Utah and Wyoming, to 164,000 in Pennsylvania.

- Nine States report that 25% or more of final prosecutor dispositions received cannot be linked to the arrest/charge information in the criminal history database.
- The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Three States (California, Maine, and Nebraska) create “dummy” arrest segments assumed from court disposition records. Seven States and the District of Columbia enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest, while no reporting States create “dummy” segments from correctional data. Nineteen States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico do not enter the unlinked court information. Sixteen States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands return to arresting agencies to obtain the arrest fingerprint card or information.
- Fifteen States utilize other procedures to link court dispositions and arrest information.

Missing dispositions

Procedures followed to obtain missing dispositions, 2006 (table 15):

- Three States (Delaware, Michigan, and Pennsylvania) report that they conduct an automated inquiry to the prosecutor upon a predetermined period of time. Four States (Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wyoming) report that they conduct an automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator upon a predetermined period of time.
- New Jersey and Pennsylvania report that an automated inquiry to the prosecutor upon a criminal history query is conducted to obtain missing dispositions. Six States and the District of Columbia report that they conduct an automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator upon a criminal history query.
- Twenty-four States, American Samoa,

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

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006 (table 17):

- Forty-one States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of nearly 5,000 livescan devices in use as of December 31, 2006, for criminal justice purposes only.
- Thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico report a total of over 3,400 livescan devices in use

for noncriminal justice purposes only.

- Twenty-six States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of over 2,400 livescan devices in use for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes.
- Thirty-three States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands indicate that all of the four largest arresting agencies in the State report arrests via livescan. In Hawaii, Oklahoma, and South Carolina, three of the top four largest arresting agencies in the State report arrests via livescan. In American Samoa, New Mexico, and Vermont, fewer than three of the four largest arresting agencies in the State report arrests via livescan.
- The four largest arresting agencies in West Virginia and the Guam Police Department do not report arrests via livescan.

Length of time to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006 (table 20):

Felony arrest data/fingerprints:

- Based on the responses of 33 jurisdictions, the length of time between felony arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal repositories ranges from 1 day or less in 19 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, to 62 days in Kansas.
- Based on the responses of 34 jurisdictions, the length of time between receipt of felony arrest fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories ranges from 1 day or less in 22 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, to 80 days in Oregon for manual processes.

- Based on the responses of 38 jurisdictions, the length of time between receipt of felony arrest fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 23 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa, to 80 days in Oregon for manual processes.
- Thirty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of over 4.1 million felony arrests in 2006.
- States and territories indicate that, at the time of the survey, they had backlogs in entering arrest data into the criminal history database. The total number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards for the criminal history database is just over 687,000, as reported by 12 States, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. As reported by 15 States and the Virgin Islands, the total number of unprocessed or partially processed

fingerprint cards for the automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database is more than 476,400.

Non-felony arrest data/fingerprints:

- Based on the responses of 32 jurisdictions, the length of time between non-felony arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal repositories ranges from 1 day or less in 15 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa, to 57 days in Kansas.
- Based on the responses of 33 jurisdictions, the length of time between receipt of non-felony arrest fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories ranges from 1 day or less in 19 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa, to 80 days in Oregon for manual processes.
- Based on the responses of 36 jurisdictions, the length of time between receipt of non-felony

arrest fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 19 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa, to 80 days in Oregon for manual processes.

—Disposition data

Length of time to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006 (table 21):

- Twenty-four States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a backlog of entering court disposition data into the criminal history database.
- A total of more than 1.1 million unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms are reported by 20 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, ranging from 25 in Minnesota to 320,100 in Missouri.
- Based on responses from 36 jurisdictions, the length of time between occurrence of

the final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository ranges from 1 hour or less in New Jersey and New York to 180 days in West Virginia.

- Based on responses from 38 jurisdictions, the number of days between the receipt of a final felony court disposition and its entry into the criminal history database ranges from less than 1 day in Indiana, New Jersey, and New York to 180 days in Kentucky.
- Three States (California, Indiana, and Virginia) use livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identification with dispositions.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006 (table 22):

- Based on responses from 34 jurisdictions, the length of time between the receipt of correctional information and its

entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 21 jurisdictions, to 15 days in the Virgin Islands.

- Twenty-two jurisdictions report that at least one correctional agency is reporting by automated means.
- Sixteen jurisdictions receive 95% or more of admission/status change/release activity information via agencies using automated reporting means.
- Eleven jurisdictions indicate that they have or had backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history database. A total of more than 28,000 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports are reported from six jurisdictions.

Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks

Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically, 2006 (table 18):

- Forty-four States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of 9.7 million fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan devices for criminal justice purposes.
- Thirty-five States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report a total of over 4.2 million fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan devices for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands report that 80% or more of all criminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted to the repository via livescan devices. Eleven States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands report that 90% or more of all criminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted via livescan devices.
- Nine States report that 80% or more of all noncriminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted to the repository via livescan

devices. Three States (California, Hawaii, and Rhode Island) report that 90% or more of all noncriminal justice purpose fingerprints are submitted via livescan devices.

- Twenty-eight States, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands indicate that the fingerprint databases maintained by their State repositories contain some noncriminal justice fingerprints. Four States and American Samoa report noncriminal justice fingerprints represent 50% or more of the criminal history fingerprint records. Thirteen States and American Samoa report noncriminal justice fingerprints represent 30% or more of the criminal history fingerprint records.
- Forty-five States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report over 5,600 agencies submitting fingerprints via livescan devices for criminal justice purposes.

- Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report over 4,400 agencies submitting fingerprints via livescan devices for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report over 4,300 agencies without livescan devices, that receive livescan services from other agencies.

Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2006 (table 19):

- Eight States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints. California reported that its certification program was established through legislation. Oklahoma reported using a memorandum of understanding (MOU).
- Twelve States have privatized the taking of noncriminal justice

fingerprints. Florida uses several private vendor agreements. Seven States (Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin) report using State contracts awarded to a single or multiple vendor(s). Ohio uses “WebCheck” computers at private companies to capture and send fingerprints. Pennsylvania operates on an agency-by-agency basis.

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2006 (table 23):

- Thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands report receiving a total of over 15.5 million name-based noncriminal background checks. Three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Guam reported an identification rate of 50% or more. Three States, American Samoa, and Guam reported an identification rate of 90% or more.
- Eighteen States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands received name-based

noncriminal background checks via the Internet, with a reported total of over 10.2 million.

- Thirty-five States received name-based noncriminal background checks via mail, with a reported total of over 2.8 million.
- Six States received name-based noncriminal background checks via telephone, modem, or public walk-in access, with a reported total of 801,000.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check processing, 2006 (table 23a):

- Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report an average of five identifiers are required for a name-based criminal history records search. In most cases, these identifiers include first name, last name, date of birth, year of birth, and gender. Six States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin

Islands require seven or more identifiers for a name-based criminal history records search.

- Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report an average of four identifiers are required to have “hit” on a name-based criminal history records search before a response is returned. In most cases, these identifiers include first name, last name, date of birth, and year of birth. Three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands require six or more identifiers to have “hit” on a name-based search before a response is returned.
- Thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands offer at least one search feature for name-based criminal history background checks.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2006 (table 23b):

- In 19 States, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns the full criminal history record.
- In 18 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns convictions only.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2006 (table 24):

- Twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands retain some noncriminal justice fingerprints.
- Twenty States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico offer some form of “rap back” notification.
- In 28 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, the full record is contained in the

results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check.

- In 8 States and Puerto Rico, the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check contain conviction information only.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2006 (table 24a):

- Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report legal requirements exist to perform criminal history background checks for the following:
 - nurses/elder caregivers (41 jurisdictions)
 - daycare providers (49 jurisdictions)
 - individuals who live in the residences of home-based daycare providers (43 jurisdictions)
 - school teachers (49 jurisdictions)

- non-teaching school employees (40 jurisdictions)
- volunteers with children (31 jurisdictions)
- prospective foster care parents (47 jurisdictions)
- prospective adoptive parents (48 jurisdictions)
- relative caregivers (24 jurisdictions)
- non-teaching school personnel (40 jurisdictions)
- hazardous materials licensees (27 jurisdictions)

Database systems and vendors

State automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database and vendors (table 25):

- Sixteen States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa report partnering with one or more States for the automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS). Seven States (Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming) partner under the Western Identification Network

(WIN), which also includes California and Washington interface sites. Three States (North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota) partner under the Midwest Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (MAFIN). Three States (Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont) partner in the northeast, and the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island are AFIS partners.

- Thirty-four States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report enhancing, upgrading, or redesigning its AFIS in 2006.
 - 9 States reporting a planning/securing funding phase as of December 31, 2006.
 - 7 States report a drafting or finalizing specifications phase as of December 31, 2006.
 - 5 States report a review of bids or proposals phase as

of December 31, 2006.

- 15 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report an implementation and testing phase as of December 31, 2006.
- Forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report contracting with the following AFIS vendor as of December 31, 2006:
 - NEC (19 States)
 - Motorola/PrintTrak (17 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands)
 - Sagem Morpho (9 States and American Samoa)
 - Cogent (3 States and Puerto Rico)
 - Lockheed-Martin (West Virginia)

State criminal history database system and vendors, 2006 (table 25a):

- Twenty-seven States, the District of

Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands report enhancing, upgrading, or redesigning its computerized criminal history (CCH) database system in 2006.

- Six States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, and North Dakota) reported an upgrade of the CCH database system.
- Nine States, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands reported a redesign of the CCH database system.
- Nine States and Puerto Rico reported an enhancement of the CCH database system.
- Thirty-six States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report using one or more vendors for its criminal history database, as of December 31, 2006. (Note: “Vendors” can include in-house IT staff services.) They were:

- In-house services (16 jurisdictions)
- Computer Projects of Illinois (4 jurisdictions)
- SAIC Corporation (3 jurisdictions)
- Analysts International (2 jurisdictions)
- Northrop Grumman (2 jurisdictions)
- Bearing Point (1 jurisdiction)
- BIT Consultants (1 jurisdiction)
- Cogent Systems (1 jurisdiction)
- Holt, Sheets, and Associates (1 jurisdiction)
- Knowteck, Inc. (1 jurisdiction)
- Maximus (1 jurisdiction)
- Norsoft Consulting (1 jurisdiction)
- Nudawn Tech, Inc. (1 jurisdiction)
- Oracle (1 jurisdiction)
- SENT Software, Inc. (1 jurisdiction)
- SRA International (1 jurisdiction)
- Tiburon (1 jurisdiction)
- TIER Consultants (1 jurisdiction)

- Unisys (1 jurisdiction)
- Vision Tek, Inc. (1 jurisdiction)

Public and private availability of State criminal history records

Court and State criminal history repository record availability to public and commercial entities, 2006 (table 31):

- Six States offer bulk State repository data to commercial third parties for re-dissemination.
- Thirteen State court systems offer bulk data to commercial third parties for re-dissemination.
- Twenty-nine States, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico make court system case information public over the Internet.

Fees for State criminal history repository services

Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006 (table 32):

- Twenty-eight States, the District of Columbia, American

Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$25.24 with retention of fingerprints. Fees range from \$2.00 in American Samoa to \$75.00 in New York.

- Thirty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$21.75 without retention of fingerprints. Fees range between \$2.00 in American Samoa and Pennsylvania to \$75.00 in New York.
- Nineteen States and American Samoa offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for volunteers at an average price of \$18.08 with retention of fingerprints.
- Twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for

volunteers at an average price of \$14.81 without retention of fingerprints.

Fees charged for additional services by State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 33):

- Twenty-five States allocate all fees collected to State repository operations or support agency.
- Twelve States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa allocate all fees collected to the State general fund.
- Eight States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, allocate a percentage of fees collected to State repository operations.

Fees charged for web-based services by State criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006 (table 34):

- Twenty State repositories provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks with an average fee of \$15.20 per search.

- Thirteen State Offices of Court Administration provide web-based noncriminal background checks with an average fee of \$8.26 collected by the private agency-maintained website. Of these fees collected, an average of \$7.75 is returned to the State repository.
- Five States report both repository and offices of court administration provide web-based noncriminal background checks.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2006 (table 26):

- Thirty-three States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico conduct a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.
- Forty-four States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico use computer edit and verification programs to ensure accuracy of

data in criminal history database.

- Twenty-six States, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico conduct a manual review of criminal record transcripts before dissemination.
- Fifteen States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.
- Twenty-two States generate error lists that are returned to the reporting agencies.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006 (table 27):

- Twenty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands performed random sample audits of criminal history records from contributing agencies in 2006. These audits were conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws.

Thirty-six States and Puerto Rico conducted random sample audits in 2003.

Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 2006 (table 28):

- 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 24 jurisdictions to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.
- Of the jurisdictions where audits were performed, 17 jurisdictions report that another agency conducted the audit. The repository conducted its own audit in 5 jurisdictions; and 2 jurisdictions indicated that auditing was conducted by both an outside agency and the repository.
- Twenty-eight States, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands reported that no data quality audit had been conducted during the previous 5 years.

- Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands had initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives included—
 - automation conversion/redesign/enhancements (34)
 - disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements (37)
 - felony flagging (8)
 - fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements (27)
 - inter-agency/local agency interface (24)
 - legislation (13)
 - plan/strategy development (20)
 - task force/advisory group establishment (14)
 - training seminars/policy and procedures manuals (32).

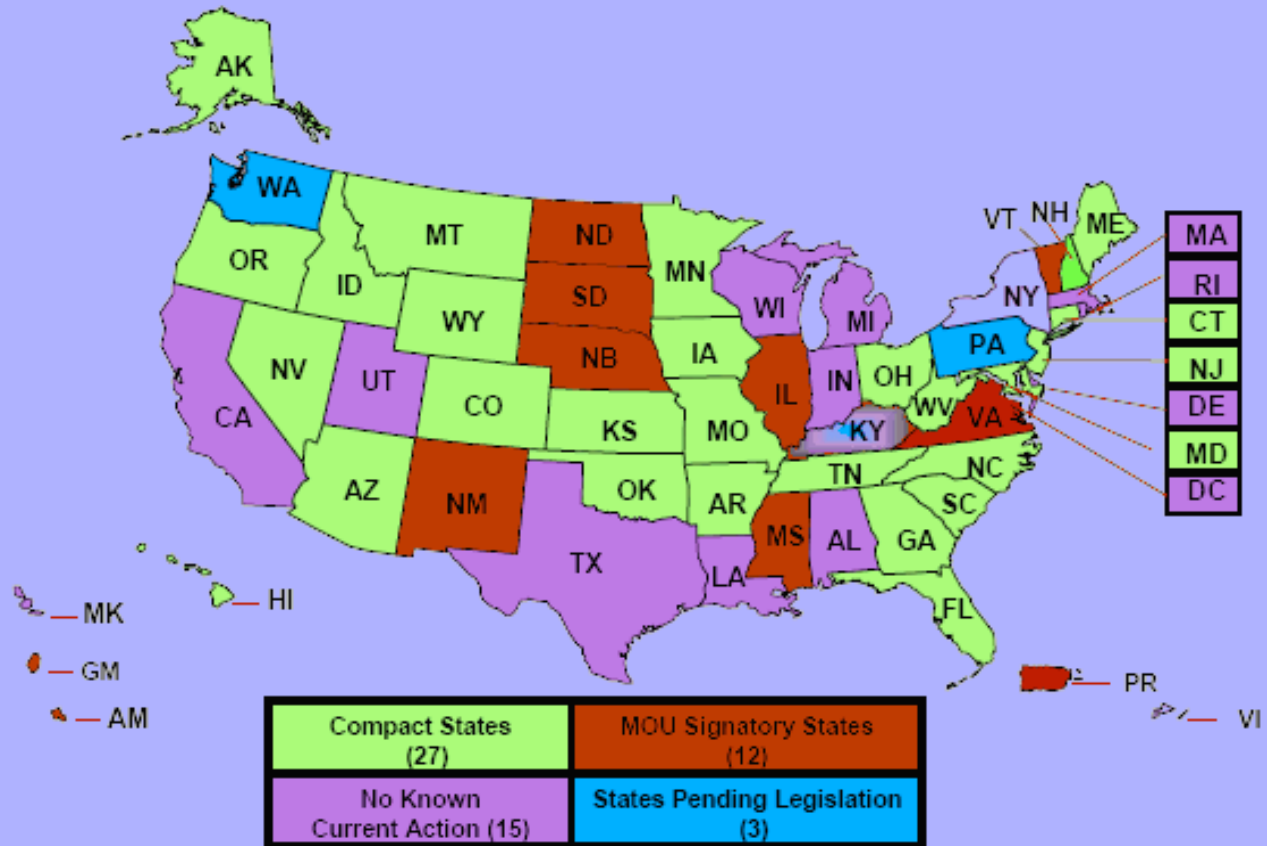
Interstate Identification Index

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), December 31, 2006 (table 35):

- As of December 31, 2006, over 39.3 million III records are indexed with the States' identification (SID) pointers. Approximately 19.9 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States.

Compact States and Territories

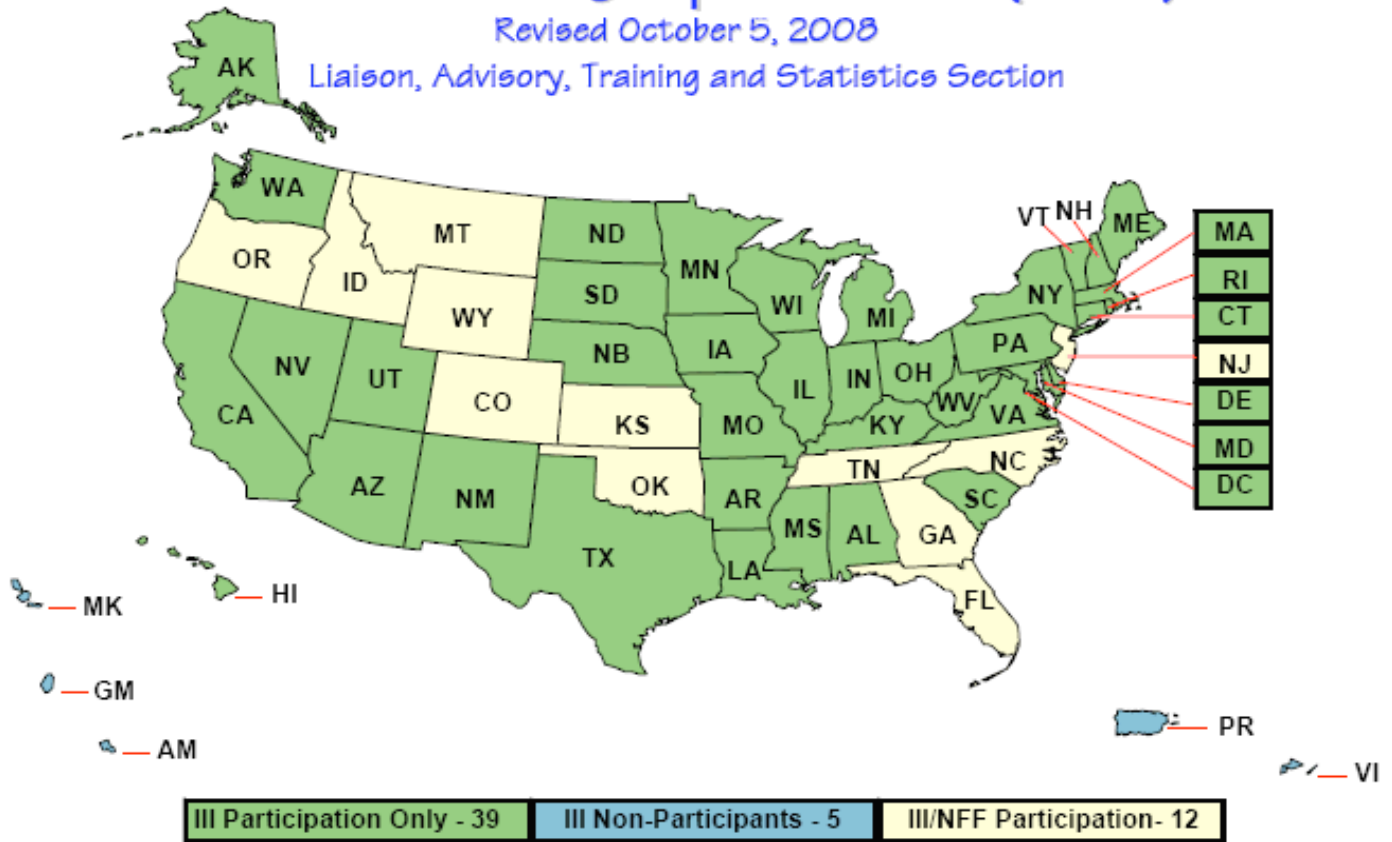
Revised October 15, 2008



Interstate Identification Index (III) National Fingerprint File (NFF)

Revised October 5, 2008

Liaison, Advisory, Training and Statistics Section



Data tables

Table 1. Overview of State criminal history record systems, December 31, 2006

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file		Percent of arrests in database that have final dispositions recorded		Percent of felony charges with final disposition
	Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years	
Total	80,665,300	73,615,700			
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	242,700	232,200	...	...	...
American Samoa	300	0	100%	100%	100%
Arizona	1,334,700	1,157,800	64	64	64
Arkansas	1,194,100	1,021,700	78	26	na
California	7,744,000 a	6,427,600	...	...	...
Colorado	1,254,000	971,500	23	57	6
Connecticut	1,108,800	908,800	95	95	100
Delaware	580,000	580,000	87	94	96
District of Columbia	957,900	602,900	...	16	...
Florida	5,237,900	5,237,900	59	46	68
Georgia	2,866,700	2,866,700	71	77	70
Guam	31,800	31,800	0	0	100
Hawaii	472,200	472,200	95	85	96
Idaho	244,100	244,100	61	50	61
Illinois	4,899,100	4,342,200	...	62	83
Indiana	1,242,500	574,800	45	64	...
Iowa	507,400	507,400	95	95	na
Kansas	1,134,900	664,800	56	50	56
Kentucky	1,032,000	936,100	30	11	...
Louisiana	1,993,000	1,342,200	23	5	na
Maine	400,400	400,400	...	...	...
Maryland	3,345,600	3,345,600	84	95	na
Massachusetts	2,907,600	2,194,600	99	99	na
Michigan	2,100,000	2,100,000	80	80	80
Minnesota	672,200	672,200	...	...	...
Mississippi	381,900	381,900	14	20	5
Missouri	1,283,100	1,125,200	81	80	83
Montana	179,100	179,100	45	63	38
Nebraska	306,400	306,400	60	70	67
Nevada	521,700	521,700	33	18	33
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	2,662,800	2,662,800	90	65	90
New Mexico	448,500	448,500	22	24	...
New York	6,803,600	6,803,600	87	87	88
North Carolina	1,200,000	1,150,000	...	...	...
North Dakota	129,900	110,600	82	84	...
Ohio	1,771,700	1,771,700	50	45	...
Oklahoma	749,700	673,000	33	37	35
Oregon	1,238,000	1,238,000	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	2,094,000	1,794,200	65	49	86
Puerto Rico	261,500	261,500	88	87	88
Rhode Island	350,000	350,000	...	...	...
South Carolina	1,371,700	1,322,400	67	na	90
South Dakota	255,000	235,700	95	95	95
Tennessee	1,523,300	1,341,000	40	57	38
Texas	7,986,300	7,986,300	na	74	na
Utah	545,000	545,000	68	89	79
Vermont	209,400	161,800	...	99	>99
Virgin Islands	13,100	4,100	50	...	...
Virginia	1,704,600	1,527,600	85	85	87
Washington	1,346,000	1,346,000	...	...	...
West Virginia	543,000	250,000	50	70	...
Wisconsin	1,138,800	1,138,800	93	91	95
Wyoming	143,300	143,300	82	...	81

Table 1 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.
- The total number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history files does not include Alabama and New Hampshire, from which no data were submitted.
- 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.

Data footnotes:

- a The California total number of combined criminal and applicant records on file as of December 31, 2006, was 16 million, of which 48.4% were criminal and 85% of the criminal records were automated.

Table 1a. Overview of State criminal history record system functions, 2006

State	Total number of fingerprint-based background checks	Background checks for criminal justice purposes		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (not retained)		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (retained)		Background checks for noncriminal purposes (2006 total)
		Number	Percent of 2006 volume	Number	Percent of 2006 volume	Number	Percent of 2006 volume	
Total	19,812,400	12,098,100		3,111,400		4,602,900		7,714,300
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	55,500	27,200	49%	0	0%	28,300	51%	28,300
American Samoa	800	300	38	500	62	0	0	500
Arizona	526,600	229,100	43	176,700	34	120,800	23	297,500
Arkansas	141,100	88,500	63	52,600	37	0	0	52,600
California	3,455,600	1,751,800	51	0	0	1,703,800	49	1,703,800
Colorado	370,300	259,000	70	0	0	111,300	30	111,300
Connecticut	188,100	151,400	80	0	0	36,700	20	36,700
Delaware	64,300	36,400	57	0	0	27,900	43	27,900
District of Columbia	57,500	48,100	84	9,400	16	0	0	9,400
Florida	1,936,200	1,051,600	54	560,200	29	324,400	17	884,600
Georgia	612,900	444,400	73	168,500	27	0	0	168,500
Guam	4,400	3,300	75	...	...	1,100	25	1,100
Hawaii	51,700	31,000	60	20,700	40	0	0	20,700
Idaho	137,100	75,800	55	58,600	43	2,700	2	61,300
Illinois	957,700	652,000	68	26,900	3	278,800	29	305,700
Indiana	257,300	206,700	80	50,600	20	0	0	50,600
Iowa	78,600	76,300	97	2,300	3	0	0	2,300
Kansas	151,800	126,000	83	0	0	25,800	17	25,800
Kentucky	208,000	172,100	83	35,900	17	0	0	35,900
Louisiana	475,700	365,400	77	0	0	110,300	23	110,300
Maine	31,600	20,600	65	2,000	6	9,000	29	11,000
Maryland	295,900	117,200	40	...	...	178,700	60	178,700
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	689,500	459,900	67	17,400	3	212,200	31	229,600
Minnesota	194,400	162,700	84	31,700	16	0	0	31,700
Mississippi	163,500	56,200	34	107,300	66	...	...	107,300
Missouri	325,000	213,200	66	...	...	111,800	34	111,800
Montana	37,900	20,200	53	17,700	47	0	0	17,700
Nebraska	667,900	646,200	97	0	0	21,700	3	21,700
Nevada	257,400	93,800	36	133,900	52	29,700	12	163,600
New Hampshire	53,600	37,800	71	15,800	29	0	0	15,800
New Jersey	584,900	237,200	40	114,300	20	233,400	40	347,700
New Mexico	142,600	75,800	53	66,800	47	0	0	66,800
New York	1,135,000	689,100	61	0	0	445,900	39	445,900
North Carolina	322,300	192,800	60	22,200	7	107,300	33	129,500
North Dakota	14,500	11,600	80	2,900	20	0	0	2,900
Ohio	953,600	285,000	30	668,600	70	...	...	668,600
Oklahoma	133,500	102,400	76	2,200	2	28,900	22	31,100
Oregon	219,000	a 150,400	69	55,500	25	13,100	6	68,600
Pennsylvania	464,200	302,900	65	154,400	33	6,900	2	161,300
Puerto Rico	31,100	b 18,900	61	0	0	12,200	39	12,200
Rhode Island	53,000	41,500	78	11,500	22	0	0	11,500
South Carolina	265,700	238,300	90	25,600	10	1,800	1	27,400
South Dakota	53,800	28,600	53	19,600	36	5,600	11	25,200
Tennessee	431,200	323,300	75	36,400	c 8	71,500	c 17	107,900
Texas	1,273,100	949,500	75	68,600	5	255,000	20	323,600
Utah	114,900	61,500	54	53,300	46	100	0	53,400
Vermont	32,100	19,800	61	12,200	38	100	1	12,300
Virgin Islands	1,100	1,000	91	100	9	0	0	100
Virginia	433,300	273,400	63	159,900	37	0	0	159,900
Washington	387,100	276,100	71	111,000	29	na	...	111,000
West Virginia	84,400	37,000	44	0	0	47,400	56	47,400
Wisconsin	200,700	141,500	70	21,700	11	37,500	19	59,200
Wyoming	33,400	16,300	49	15,900	48	1,200	3	17,100

Table 1a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Includes Oregon applicant fingerprint cards processed for criminal justice agencies.
- b Approximate number based on Puerto Rico State repository arrests registered, which must have a related fingerprint card at the State Police Department.
- c Tennessee began retaining civil/applicant fingerprints on 5/31/2006. Number of retained "noncriminal" prints includes law enforcement applicant prints.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 2001, 2003, and 2006

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2006			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file	
	2001	2003	2006 total	Manual file	Automated file	2001	2003	2006	2001-2003	2003-2006
Total	63,943,100	70,661,400	80,665,300	7,049,600	73,615,700	89%	93%	91%	11%	14%
Alabama	1,200,000	1,150,000	...	...	...	75	78	...	-4	...
Alaska	240,600	222,500	242,700	10,500	232,200	96	95	96	-8	9
American Samoa	...	...	300	300	0	...	...	0	...	...
Arizona	1,031,300	1,689,800	1,334,700	176,900	1,157,800	100	61	87	64	-21
Arkansas	606,300	683,500	1,194,100	172,400	1,021,700	61	66	86	13	75
California	7,619,200	6,099,100	7,744,000	a 1,316,400	6,427,600	74	98	83	-20	27
Colorado	989,200	1,136,600	1,254,000	282,500	971,500	100	100	77	15	10
Connecticut	881,600	1,427,700	1,108,800	200,000	908,800	69	85	82	62	-22
Delaware	347,500	488,600	580,000	0	580,000	86	90	100	41	19
District of Columbia	551,300	670,500	957,900	355,000	602,900	81	84	63	22	43
Florida	4,221,300	4,606,700	5,237,900	0	5,237,900	100	100	100	9	14
Georgia	2,336,900	2,542,700	2,866,700	0	2,866,700	100	100	100	9	13
Guam	...	...	31,800	0	31,800	...	...	100	...	...
Hawaii	397,800	444,500	472,200	0	472,200	100	100	100	12	6
Idaho	191,300	212,800	244,100	0	244,100	89	100	100	11	15
Illinois	3,928,100	4,162,000	4,899,100	556,900	4,342,200	85	86	89	6	18
Indiana	913,900	1,061,100	1,242,500	667,700	574,800	100	100	46	16	17
Iowa	435,300	536,600	507,400	0	507,400	93	99	100	23	-5
Kansas	897,400	882,400	1,134,900	470,100	664,800	50	56	59	-2	29
Kentucky	784,000	865,700	1,032,000	95,900	936,100	100	100	91	10	19
Louisiana	1,970,300	...	1,993,000	650,800	1,342,200	61	...	67	...	...
Maine	446,900	313,900	400,400	0	400,400	34	100	100	-30	28
Maryland	843,300	1,162,400	3,345,600	b 0	3,345,600	100	100	100	38	188
Massachusetts	2,662,300	3,533,300	2,907,600	713,000	2,194,600	72	79	75	33	-18
Michigan	1,372,300	1,521,700	2,100,000	0	2,100,000	100	100	100	11	38
Minnesota	468,200	532,000	672,200	0	c 672,200	88	90	100	14	26
Mississippi	225,600	291,200	381,900	0	381,900	100	100	100	29	31
Missouri	1,013,700	1,328,300	1,283,100	157,900	1,125,200	84	88	88	31	-3
Montana	151,000	164,000	179,100	0	179,100	100	100	100	9	9
Nebraska	223,100	280,000	306,400	0	306,400	100	100	100	26	9
Nevada	339,600	448,500	521,700	0	521,700	100	100	100	32	16
New Hampshire	282,500	310,500	...	...	...	89	90	...	10	...
New Jersey	1,602,700	1,747,400	2,662,800	0	2,662,800	100	100	100	9	52
New Mexico	400,000	844,500	448,500	d 0	448,500	100	100	100	111	-47
New York	5,320,000	5,976,200	6,803,600	0	6,803,600	100	100	100	12	14
North Carolina	889,700	1,077,300	1,200,000	50,000	1,150,000	100	99	96	21	11
North Dakota	115,000	114,200	129,900	19,300	110,600	100	83	85	-1	14
Ohio	1,260,400	e 1,468,600	e 1,771,700	0	1,771,700	97	97	100	17	21
Oklahoma	584,500	655,600	749,700	76,700	673,000	88	89	90	12	14
Oregon	1,039,000	1,112,100	1,238,000	0	1,238,000	100	100	100	7	11
Pennsylvania	1,817,900	1,869,900	2,094,000	299,800	1,794,200	...	81	86	3	12
Puerto Rico	193,600	209,200	261,500	0	261,500	100	100	100	8	25
Rhode Island	240,000	229,000	350,000	0	350,000	100	100	100	-5	53
South Carolina	1,076,300	1,192,400	1,371,700	49,300	1,322,400	100	96	96	11	15
South Dakota	176,800	192,600	255,000	19,300	235,700	89	90	92	9	32
Tennessee	1,028,200	3,000,000	f 1,523,300	182,300	1,341,000	100	100	88	192	-49
Texas	6,639,500	7,184,500	7,986,300	0	7,986,300	100	100	100	8	11
Utah	437,500	487,500	545,000	0	545,000	100	100	100	11	12
Vermont	181,100	193,100	209,400	47,600	161,800	66	70	77	7	8
Virgin Islands	...	...	13,100	9,000	4,100	0	0	31	...	...
Virginia	1,304,700	1,487,600	1,704,600	177,000	1,527,600	87	89	90	14	15
Washington	1,049,500	1,194,000	1,346,000	0	1,346,000	100	100	100	14	13
West Virginia	...	530,600	543,000	293,000	250,000	...	40	46	...	2
Wisconsin	910,900	1,007,400	1,138,800	0	1,138,800	100	100	100	11	13
Wyoming	104,000	119,100	143,300	0	143,300	100	100	100	15	20

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.
- The totals for the percent of automated files and the percent change in total file represent percentages of column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated State criminal history files for 2006 does not include Alabama and New Hampshire, from which no data were submitted.
- 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.

Data footnotes:

- a The California total number of combined criminal and applicant records on file as of December 31, 2006, was 16 million, of which 48.4% were criminal and 85% of the criminal records were automated.
- b The Maryland total increased due to changes in processing operations.
- c As of 12/31/06, Minnesota had 46,531 manual records; however, the identification information is automated.
- d New Mexico's conversion to a new fingerprint system with only one card from every arrest, allows for a better representation of database numbers.
- e Ohio figures revised based on additional State-submitted data.
- f Tennessee figure represents the total number of criminal history files/fingerprint cards in the database, which may include multiple files for an individual offender.

Table 3 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Latent prints are submitted to the forensic labs, but entered into the Oregon repository automated fingerprint identification system.

Table 3a. Biometric and image data in State criminal history repository, 2006

State	Number of images of scars, marks, and tattoos in repository database	Number of facial images or booking photos in repository database	Number of palm print images in repository database		
Total	1,556,400	12,067,500	1,062,900		
Alabama					
Alaska	0	0	0		
American Samoa	...	300	300		
Arizona	220,000	2,730,000	0		
Arkansas	na	285,000	0		
California	400	1,200	700		
Colorado	0	0	0		
Connecticut	0	0	109,000		
Delaware	...	195,000	...		
District of Columbia	0	48,100	366,900		
Florida	0	0	0		
Georgia	...	...	0
Guam	0	0	0		
Hawaii	21,300	97,300	35,000		
Idaho	0	0	0		
Illinois	415,100	93,500	...		
Indiana	0	0	0		
Iowa	na	61,700	41,900		
Kansas	0	...	0		
Kentucky	...	154,600	0		
Louisiana	na	na	na		
Maine	0	0	0		
Maryland	98,500	2,000,000	0		
Massachusetts	...	...	...
Michigan	510,100	a	735,200	b	0
Minnesota	208,300	877,200	0		
Mississippi	0	9,700	0		
Missouri	0	0	40,000		
Montana	0	0	0		
Nebraska	0	2,900	0		
Nevada	0	0	0		
New Hampshire	na	...	...
New Jersey	0	60,000	0		
New Mexico	...	77,500	0		
New York	0	3,162,000	0		
North Carolina	...	...	...
North Dakota	0	0	0		
Ohio	0	0	0		
Oklahoma	73,800	728,800	166,900		
Oregon	0	...	112,000		
Pennsylvania	...	...	32,300
Puerto Rico	8,700	300,000	...		
Rhode Island	...	...	...
South Carolina	na	41,300	148,900		
South Dakota	0	0	0		
Tennessee	...	...	...
Texas	0	329,600	0		
Utah	0	0	0		
Vermont	200	17,300	0		
Virgin Islands	0	9,000	9,000		
Virginia	na	500	na		
Washington	0	19,800	c	0	d
West Virginia	na	na	na		
Wisconsin	...	30,000	...		
Wyoming	na	na	na		

Table 3a explanatory notes:

- Numbers reported are estimates.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Michigan records include facial side views.
- b Michigan records include facial front view.
- c Refers to the number of Washington sex offender registration photos.
- d Other images and palm prints for Washington are bundled in the transaction and individual counts cannot be obtained.

Table 4. Mental health information to facilitate firearm suitability determinations, 2006

State	Repository receives mental health information	Number of repository mental health records	Agency providing mental health information
Alabama	Yes	...	Courts
Alaska	No		
American Samoa	No	...	
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	No		
Colorado	No		
Connecticut	Yes	300	Courts
Delaware	Yes	...	Health and Human Services
District of Columbia	No		
Florida	No		
Georgia	Yes	2,700	Courts
Guam	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No		
Illinois	No		
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	Yes	3,400	Courts
Kentucky	No	...	Courts
Louisiana	No		
Maine	No		
Maryland	No		
Massachusetts	No		Department of Mental Health
Michigan	Yes	75,200	Courts, public and private mental health providers
Minnesota	No		
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	No	...	Courts ^a
Montana	No		
Nebraska	Yes	3,700	Public mental health providers
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	...	NJ Div. of Mental Health Services
New Mexico	No		
New York	No		
North Carolina	...	...	...
North Dakota	No		
Ohio	Yes	14,800	Courts, public mental health providers
Oklahoma	Yes ^b	na	OK Dept. of Mental Health & Substance Abuse
Oregon	Yes	...	Dept. of Human Services
Pennsylvania	Yes	...	Public and private mental health providers
Puerto Rico	No		
Rhode Island	No	0	
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	No		
Utah	Yes	3,000	Court Admin. Office
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands	No		
Virginia	Yes	84,800	Courts, public mental health providers
Washington	No	...	Courts
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	400	Courts
Wyoming	Yes	0	Courts

Table 4 explanatory notes:

- Numbers reported are estimates.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Missouri State Highway Patrol is a pass-through agency for mental health records.
- b Only for Oklahoma concealed weapon permits. Only receive "yes" or "no" from mental health agencies. No repository database.

Table 5. Protection order information and records, 2006

State	Repository receives protection order information	Number of repository protection order records	Number of records also in FBI-NCIC Protective Order File	Repository able to flag criminal history records for protection orders	Felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects
Total		858,800	576,600		
Alabama	Yes	...	...	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered
Alaska	...	...	...	...	All- when conviction information is entered
American Samoa	No	...	...	No	Some- when arrest information is entered
Arizona	Yes	1,700	a 18,100	b ...	All- when conviction information is entered
Arkansas	Yes	0	5,500	...	All- when conviction information is entered
California	Yes	289,000	205,400	...	No
Colorado	Yes	140,700	79,600	No	All- when conviction information is entered
Connecticut	Yes	...	...	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Delaware	Yes	4,400	1,000	Yes	All
District of Columbia	Yes	...	...	Yes	No
Florida	Yes	144,700	144,700	...	Some-at both arrest and conviction
Georgia	Yes	7,300	7,000	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Guam	Yes	100	0	Yes	All
Hawaii	Yes	2,800	0	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered
Idaho	Yes	900	100	...	All- at both arrest and conviction
Illinois	Yes	60,400	0	...	All- at both arrest and conviction
Indiana	Yes	30,000	...	...	All- at both arrest and conviction
Iowa	No	...	...	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Kansas	No	...	...	...	Some-at both arrest and conviction
Kentucky	No	19,000	19,000	...	No
Louisiana	No	...	...	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
Maine	No	...	...	...	All
Maryland	...	...	...	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes	21,000	21,000	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	33,500	33,500	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Minnesota	Yes	6,700	c 5,500	c ...	All- when conviction information is entered
Mississippi	Yes	...	100	...	All
Missouri	Yes	9,600	9,600	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Montana	No	...	...	...	No
Nebraska	No	...	1,100	...	All- at both arrest and conviction
Nevada	Yes	21,100	0	Yes	All- at both arrest and conviction
New Hampshire	No	...	...	...	No
New Jersey	Yes	...	0	...	All- when arrest information is entered
New Mexico	No	...	...	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
New York	No	...	...	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	Some- when arrest information is entered
North Dakota	Yes	1,000	...	...	No
Ohio	No	na	na	...	Some
Oklahoma	No	na	...	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
Oregon	Yes	d ...	0	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Pennsylvania	Yes	...	...	No	All- at both arrest and conviction
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	No	All- at both arrest and conviction
Rhode Island	Yes	na	...	Yes	All- at both arrest and conviction
South Carolina	Yes	...	...	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
South Dakota	No	...	...	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Tennessee	Yes	4,300	3,500	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered
Texas	Yes	12,200	10,800	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
Utah	Yes	15,000	0	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Vermont	Yes	0	e 0	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Virgin Islands	...	0	0	...	No
Virginia	Yes	16,300	All	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered
Washington	No	...	...	...	No
West Virginia	No	...	...	...	Some- when conviction information is entered
Wisconsin	Yes	12,700	9,000	...	All- when conviction information is entered
Wyoming	Yes	4,400	2,100	Yes	All- when conviction information is entered

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a As of 12/31/2006, 5 of 15 Arizona counties reported to the State database for a total of 1,670 records.
- b Statewide, 18,077 Arizona records (from all 15 counties) were reported to the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Protective Order File.
- c Minnesota figure as of 08/27/07.
- d Oregon receives protection order information via LEDS (control terminal agency).
- e All Vermont protection orders are entered into NCIC.

Table 6. State registry of sex offenders, 2006

State	Total number of registered sex offenders	Number of registered sex offenders on publicly available State registry	Actual total record count from FBI-NCIC (1/1/2007)	Percentage on publicly available State registry	Repository able to flag criminal history records for sex offenders	
Total	534,000	330,100	457,320			
Alabama	...	...	3,832	...	Yes
Alaska	...	...	3,581	...	
American Samoa	100	100	0	100%	No	
Arizona	13,800	2,000	11,526	14	Yes	
Arkansas	7,200	2,800	3,240	39	Yes	
California	111,000	64,700	51,075	58	a	
Colorado	8,500	5,900	7,587	69	Yes	
Connecticut	4,600	4,600	4,031	100	Yes	
Delaware	3,100	1,900	3,046	61	Yes	
District of Columbia	700	600	994	86		
Florida	39,800	39,800	38,054	100	Yes	
Georgia	12,800	12,800	11,108	100	Yes	
Guam	400	300	105	75	Yes	
Hawaii	2,400	1,600	1,711	67	Yes	
Idaho	2,900	2,900	2,666	100		
Illinois	18,800	23,000	b	17,398	122	
Indiana	...	...	6,376	...	Yes
Iowa	6,200	5,800	5,885	94		
Kansas	4,600	4,000	3,611	87	Yes	
Kentucky	6,000	4,800	4,577	80	Yes	
Louisiana	7,400	7,400	6,330	100	Yes	
Maine	2,600	2,600	2,567	100	Yes	
Maryland	5,300	4,600	4,853	87	Yes	
Massachusetts	...	...	12,912	...	Yes
Michigan	40,200	29,600	34,552	74		
Minnesota	...	...	10,443	...	
Mississippi	4,300	4,300	3,312	>99	No	
Missouri	11,200	7,700	7,153	69		
Montana	1,700	1,700	1,532	100	Yes	
Nebraska	2,500	1,100	2,416	44	Yes	
Nevada	6,000	2,100	2,104	35	Yes	
New Hampshire	3,600	1,500	1,773	42		
New Jersey	11,600	2,400	10,589	21	Yes	
New Mexico	2,100	1,700	1,844	81	Yes	
New York	24,300	5,900	22,231	24	Yes	
North Carolina	...	...	9,651	...	
North Dakota	1,000	900	c	894	90	Yes
Ohio	16,000	16,000	9,977	100	Yes	
Oklahoma	...	...	d	5,524	...
Oregon	...	...	11,970	na	Yes
Pennsylvania	10,700	8,800	7,419	82	Yes	
Puerto Rico	900	900	583	100		
Rhode Island	1,800	200	1074	11	Yes	
South Carolina	10,100	10,100	5,930	100	Yes	
South Dakota	2,400	2,400	2,187	100		
Tennessee	9,900	4,500	e	7,779	45	Yes
Texas	54,300	...	39,622	...	Yes	
Utah	...	...	395	...	Yes
Vermont	2,400	300	1,867	13	Yes	
Virgin Islands	0	0	22	0		
Virginia	15,200	15,200	13,035	100	Yes	
Washington	19,400	...	14,363	...		
West Virginia	2,800	2,700	1,929	96	Yes	
Wisconsin	19,600	17,800	16,935	91	Yes	
Wyoming	1,800	100	f	1,150	6	Yes

Table 6 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100, except for the FBI-NCIC record count.
- ... Not available.
- The total number of State registered sex offenders does not include Alabama, from which no data was submitted.

Data footnotes:

- a In California, although there is no flag for sex offenders, the repository does carry a registration event entry as part of the subject's criminal history record.
- b Approximately 4,200 registered sex offenders whose information was available on the Illinois public sex offender registry as of Dec. 31, 2006, had left the state. Consequently, even though the state reported 18,800 registered sex offenders in Illinois as of that date, the publicly accessible sex offender registry contained information on 23,000 registered sex offenders.
- c Information on a number of North Dakota juvenile offenders is not available to public.
- d The Oklahoma State Bureau of Identification does not maintain the sex offender registry.
- e As of 7/1/07, all Tennessee registered sex offenders are on a publicly accessible State registry. As of 8/8/07, there are 10,704 registered.
- f The Wyoming State registry has been substantially amended in 2007 to come closer to complying with Adam Walsh Act. Currently, all sex offenders required to register are on a publicly available registry website.

Table 6a. Community notification services and public access to records, 2006

State	Community notification services?	In addition to criminal history information, to what other records did your State provide access in 2006?					
		Sex offender registry	Orders of protection / Protection orders	Wants & warrants / Wanted persons	Retained applicant prints	Rap back for criminal justice purposes	Firearm registration
Alabama	Victim notification to crime victims	X	X		X		
Alaska							
American Samoa	Victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona			X				
Arkansas		X	X	X			
California			X	X	X	X	
Colorado		X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut		X					
Delaware	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X	X		X
District of Columbia	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X			X
Florida	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims						
Georgia		X	X				
Guam	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X				
Hawaii		X					
Idaho		X	X	X			
Illinois							
Indiana				X			X a
Iowa		X					
Kansas		X		X			b
Kentucky		X					
Louisiana	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X		X	X	X	
Maine	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X			X		
Maryland	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X				X	
Massachusetts	Victim notification to crime victims	X	X	X			X
Michigan		X	X	X		X	X
Minnesota		X					
Mississippi		X	X	X		X	
Missouri		X	X	X			
Montana		X					
Nebraska					X	X	X c
Nevada	Sex offender residency, employment, or school						d
New Hampshire							
New Jersey		X		X	X	X	X
New Mexico	Sex offender residency, employment, or school						
New York	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio				X			
Oklahoma						X	
Oregon		X	X	X	X	X	e
Pennsylvania	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico		X					X
Rhode Island	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims	X					
South Carolina	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X		X	X		
South Dakota		X		X			f
Tennessee		X	X				g
Texas	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utah			X	X			
Vermont	Sex offender residency, employment, or school; victim notification to crime victims						
Virgin Islands	Sex offender residency, employment, or school		X	X	X		X
Virginia	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X			
Washington	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X					
West Virginia	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X			X		
Wisconsin		X	X	X			h
Wyoming	Sex offender residency, employment, or school	X	X	X			X

Table 6a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Vehicle crash records.
- b Wants and warrants-misdemeanors.
- c Missing persons, concealed handgun permit.
- d State point-of-contact for firearms.
- e Some Department of Corrections actions.
- f Expungement.
- g Wanted persons, missing children.
- h Not all protection orders are eligible.

Table 7. Data required to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 2006

State	Prosecutor declinations	Final dispositions by courts with felony jurisdiction	Correctional admissions	Correctional releases	Probation information	Parole information
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska						
American Samoa	X					
Arizona	X	X	X		X	X
Arkansas	X	Via administrative offices	X	X	X	X
California	X	X	X			
Colorado	X	X	X		X	X
Connecticut	X	X				
Delaware	X	X				
District of Columbia		X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	a	X	X	X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guam		X				
Hawaii	X	X		b	b	
Idaho		X	X	c	c	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana		X	X	X		
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X		X	X
Kentucky			X			
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine		X				
Maryland	X	Via administrative offices	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts			X	X	X	X
Michigan		X				
Minnesota	X	X		X		
Mississippi	X	X	X			
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X				
Nebraska		X				
Nevada		X	X	X		d
New Hampshire		X				
New Jersey	X	X				
New Mexico	X	Via administrative offices			X	X
New York	X	Via administrative offices	X	X	X	X
North Carolina						
North Dakota	X		e	X	X	X
Ohio		X	f	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oregon		X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	Via administrative offices	X		X	X
Puerto Rico		X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island						
South Carolina		X	X			
South Dakota		Via administrative offices	X	X	X	X
Tennessee		X				
Texas	X	X				
Utah	X	Via administrative offices				
Vermont		X			X	X
Virgin Islands		Via administrative offices	X	X	X	X
Virginia		X	X	X	X	X
Washington	X	Via administrative offices	X			
West Virginia		X				
Wisconsin		X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 7 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Florida court clerks are responsible for reporting prosecutor data.
- b The Hawaii Department of Public Safety, responsible for all jails and correctional facilities, sends all admissions, releases, and status changes to the repository via an electronic file transfer/interface on a daily basis. However, information as to the timeliness of this information, etc., is not available.
- c While there are legal requirements, Idaho only receives admissions data at this time.
- d By law, the Nevada Division of Parole and Probation is not required to send the repository parole/probation information. However, the division does have to make sure their offenders comply with any felony/sex offender registration requirements, which are reported to the repository.
- e North Dakota State's Attorneys have statutory responsibility for reporting dispositions.
- f In Ohio, dispositions come from prosecutors.

Table 8. Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006

State	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change		
	1999	2001	2003	2006	1999-2001	2001-2003	2003-2006
Total	7,566,800	6,855,300	6,993,000	10,475,400			
Alabama	115,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	43,000	46,500	51,000	47,200	8%	10%	-7%
American Samoa	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
Arizona	190,500	296,800	a 406,700	255,800	56	37	-37
Arkansas	93,700	127,400	96,500	114,000	36	-24	18
California	1,381,000	1,058,000	...	1,500,000	-23	...	...
Colorado	5,900	29,900	46,900	36,000	407	57	-23
Connecticut	102,200	108,100	68,900	...	6	-36	...
Delaware	78,700	104,900	105,900	154,200	33	1	46
District of Columbia	...	...	21,000	28,500	...	...	36
Florida	259,800	843,900	b 644,700	1,036,600	c 225	24	61
Georgia	331,000	360,000	397,400	454,600	9	10	14
Guam	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
Hawaii	70,500	99,000	68,800	75,100	40	-31	9
Idaho	10,600	21,600	37,000	111,500	d 104	71	201
Illinois	393,700	400	...	492,500	-100	...	...
Indiana	40,000	113,000	222,000	211,400	183	96	-5
Iowa	70,700	67,400	121,900	141,500	-1	81	16
Kansas	40,000	86,700	99,100	240,200	117	14	142
Kentucky	6,200	31,900	20,000	101,600	e 415	-37	408
Louisiana	36,200	21,200	26,200	15,000	-41	24	-43
Maine	36,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	190,800	190,800	58,500	...	0	-69
Massachusetts	417,700	...	...	424,700	...	...	...
Michigan	214,200	f 559,800	332,200	295,000	161	-41	-11
Minnesota	84,000	g 101,000	131,500	...	...	30	...
Mississippi	1,500	100	1,600	13,300	-93	1500	731
Missouri	132,200	105,000	h 159,400	158,200	-21	52	-1
Montana	30,400	15,000	16,900	17,800	-51	13	5
Nebraska	29,200	38,900	55,000	51,100	33	41	-7
Nevada	31,900	45,000	180,000	i 84,000	i 41	300	-53
New Hampshire	...	...	45,100	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	287,500	337,500	j 354,100	465,900	17	5	32
New Mexico	16,000	...	...	14,300	...	...	...
New York	698,900	679,200	722,500	482,900	-3	6	-33
North Carolina	106,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	6,000	8,800	10,900	12,500	47	24	15
Ohio	55,900	158,600	262,700	211,100	184	66	-20
Oklahoma	152,000	4,600	k ...	56,400	-97	...	...
Oregon	116,300	176,200	...	166,000	52	...	...
Pennsylvania	167,600	102,600	195,900	331,400	-39	91	69
Puerto Rico	49,100	59,900	...	53,500	22	...	...
Rhode Island	18,000	72,000	...	...	300	...	...
South Carolina	211,200	...	...	199,600	...	...	...
South Dakota	19,600	...	...	42,900	...	...	...
Tennessee	26,000	...	94,500	131,300	...	...	39
Texas	723,000	...	744,500	1,015,300	...	...	36
Utah	35,800	61,400	26,600	158,200	l 72	-57	495
Vermont	25,900	28,700	36,400	29,100	11	27	-20
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Virginia	272,400	335,900	353,900	315,700	23	5	-11
Washington	246,300	289,200	221,400	262,000	17	-23	18
West Virginia	24,500	...	111,600	43,000	...	...	-61
Wisconsin	55,900	63,200	301,700	354,700	13	377	18
Wyoming	5,500	5,200	9,800	10,500	-5	88	7

Table 8 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.
- Except for Georgia, Nebraska, Puerto Rico, and Ohio, 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.
- Except for Ohio, for which corrected data was 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 3.
- Except for Ohio, for which corrected data was submitted, the data for 2003 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Justice Information Policy: *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 2003* (February 2006), Table 3.

Data footnotes:

- a Figure represents Arizona felonies and misdemeanors.
- b Figure includes all Florida charge levels for calendar year 2001.
- c 818,953 entered into the Florida computerized criminal history file.
- d Increase due to Idaho beginning to receive all dispositions and discarding those not matching.
- e Increase due to Kentucky beginning Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to Computerized Criminal History (CCH) interface and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to CCH interface.
- f The figure represents Michigan court dispositions. Although prosecutor declinations are reported, the number is unknown.
- g Minnesota court dispositions only.
- h The decrease in Missouri dispositions from 1999 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.
- i 2003 Nevada total included incomplete dispositions. 2006 total does not include incomplete dispositions.
- j The figure represents final New Jersey charge dispositions.
- k This figure included only Oklahoma dispositions received in 2001; the figure for 1999 includes dispositions received from 1995-1999
- l Increase due to online connectivity of Utah courts and other system changes.

Table 8a. Final disposition reporting, 2006

State	Total final case dispositions received in 2006	How many sent to FBI?	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent by machine readable data (MRD)	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent via hard copy or paper	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent by other than MRD or hard copy	Percent of felony charges with final disposition	Percent of domestic violence misdemeanor charges with final disposition
Total	10,475,400	4,652,100					
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	47,200	...	100%	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	300	...	0	0%	0%	100%	100%
Arizona	255,800	255,800	100	0	0	64	57
Arkansas	114,000	36,400	20	80	0	na	na
California	1,500,000	1,500,000	100	0	0		na
Colorado	36,000	0	0	0	0	6	na
Connecticut	...	...	na	na	na	100	100
Delaware	154,200	154,200	0	0	0	96	...
District of Columbia	28,500	0	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	1,036,600	a 0	0	0	0	68	70
Georgia	454,600	454,600	100	...	...	70	...
Guam	500	300	0	0	100	100	100
Hawaii	75,100	56,500	100	0	0	96	92 b
Idaho	111,500	0	...	...	...	61	na
Illinois	492,500	0	...	...	...	83	...
Indiana	211,400	0	0	0	0	...	...
Iowa	141,500	Very few	0	3	3 (fax)	na	na
Kansas	240,200	0	na	na	na	56	na
Kentucky	101,600	...	0	100	0	...	na
Louisiana	15,000	20,300	0	...	...	na	na
Maine	...	0	0	0	0	...	...
Maryland	58,500	0	na	0	0	na	na
Massachusetts	424,700	0	...	...	...	na	na
Michigan	295,000	34,000	0	100	0	80	na
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	13,300	0	0	0	0	5	...
Missouri	158,200	158,200	90	10	0	83	...
Montana	17,800	0	...	...	...	38	72
Nebraska	51,100	51,100	100	0	0	67	na
Nevada	84,000	2,500	0	3	0	33	31
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	na
New Jersey	465,900	0	na	na	na	90	90
New Mexico	14,300	12,500	0	100	0	...	na
New York	482,900	Convictions	90	10	0	88	na
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	12,500	12,500	100	0	0	...	na
Ohio	211,100	211,100	100	0	0	...	na
Oklahoma	56,400	13,700	100	...	...	35	na
Oregon	166,000	0	na	na	na	...	na
Pennsylvania	331,400	...	100	...	...	86	65
Puerto Rico	53,500	0	0	0	0	88	na
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	199,600	199,600	100	...	...	90	na
South Dakota	42,900	25,800	97	3	0	95	95
Tennessee	131,300	131,300	55	45	0	38	na
Texas	1,015,300	1,015,300	100	0	0	na	na
Utah	158,200	0	0	0	0	79	na
Vermont	29,100	6,100 c	0	1	0	>99	>99
Virgin Islands	0	600	0	80	20	...	...
Virginia	315,700	100	0	100	0	87	na
Washington	262,000	262,000	100	0	0	...	...
West Virginia	43,000	27,000	...	100	...	...	...
Wisconsin	354,700	100	0	100	0	95	93
Wyoming	10,500	10,500	100	...	...	81	72

Table 8a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a 818,953 entered into the Florida computerized criminal history file.
- b Domestic violence misdemeanor charges were identified as those that were charged with Abuse of Household Member, Section 709-906, Hawaii Revised Statutes. It does not include those cases that may have been the result of a domestic violence situation but the offender was charged with misdemeanor assault, or something other than Abuse of a Household Member.
- c The majority of Vermont final dispositions sent to the FBI are cases which end in nonconviction. In these cases, the subjects' fingerprints must be removed from the FBI, which might result in the expungement of the record.

Table 9. Automation of disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 2006

State	Number of prosecutor declinations	Number of prosecutor dispositions received that could <u>not</u> be linked to arrest information	Percentage of all dispositions received that could <u>not</u> be linked to a specific arrest record	<u>Court</u> disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? If yes, how transmitted?	<u>Correctional agencies</u> report admission/release/status information to the repository by automated means?
Total	453,100	422,015			
Alabama	...	...	...	No	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	300	...	0%	No	No
Arizona	66,000	15	15	Online	No
Arkansas	na	na	5	Tape	No
California	...	...	30	Email, CD, tape, online, FTP	Yes
Colorado	...	na	7	Online	Yes
Connecticut	...	...	0	Tape	No
Delaware	900	...	0	Online	Yes
District of Columbia	...	...	0	Yes	Yes
Florida	208,000	63,700	21	Online	Yes
Georgia	...	...	...	Online	a Yes
Guam	...	...	...	No	No
Hawaii	23,700	...	<1	Electronic file transfer	Yes
Idaho	...	...	40	FTP	Yes
Illinois	...	4,800	4	Tape	Yes
Indiana	0	53,400	25	...	Yes
Iowa	3,200	0	5	Tape	Yes
Kansas	3,000	63,300	25	Online	Yes
Kentucky	0	na	60	Online	Yes
Louisiana	...	...	...	FTP	Yes
Maine	...	...	...	Online	No
Maryland	14,700	14,700	14	Online	No
Massachusetts	...	...	...	Batch nightly	Yes
Michigan	...	na	20	Interface	No
Minnesota	...	b	...	Interface	Yes
Mississippi	...	...	40	No	Yes
Missouri	11,200	c	4	File transfer	Yes
Montana	100	...	6	Direct access	Yes
Nebraska	...	...	0	Interface	Yes
Nevada	...	...	...	No	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	No	No
New Jersey	...	54,900	12	Interface	No
New Mexico	...	...	15	No	No
New York	30,200	...	1	Online	Yes
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	...	...	...	No	Yes
Ohio	...	...	55	CD	Yes
Oklahoma	...	...	0	No	Yes
Oregon	...	...	...	Batch weekly	No
Pennsylvania	...	164,100	35	Online	No
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	No	Yes
Rhode Island	...	...	0	No	No
South Carolina	...	...	5	Email, CD, online	...
South Dakota	na	...	3	Online	Yes
Tennessee	...	...	10	FTP	...
Texas	56,100	1,100	2	Online	Yes
Utah	2,300	500	38	FTP	No
Vermont	0	...	0	No	No
Virgin Islands	...	...	0	No	No
Virginia	na	na	12	Online	Yes
Washington	...	...	...	Interface	Yes
West Virginia	...	...	15	No	No
Wisconsin	33,200	1,000	4	Online	Yes
Wyoming	200	d	500	10	No

Table 9 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a In 2006, Georgia courts could submit directly via case management systems or Georgia Superior Court Clerks Cooperative Authority. With new computerized criminal history (CCH), courts can still submit via the authority or directly via a computerized criminal history user interface.
- b Minnesota received 12,185 forms, which included notice declining prosecution, referral to city prosecutor, tab citation issued, or prosecuted in other jurisdictions.
- c Combination of Missouri law enforcement and prosecutor submitted.
- d Automated system used by some Wyoming prosecutor's offices to report.

Table 9a. Submission of disposition information to State criminal history repository, 2006

State	Percentage of dispositions submitted			Percentage of dispositions submitted electronically				
	Law enforcement	Local courts	State court administrative offices or other State entity	Law enforcement	Local courts	State court administrative offices or other State entity		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Arizona	1	83	16	<1	10	6		
Arkansas	5	36	59	0	0	59		
California	20	80	0	60	80	0		
Colorado	7	2	91	0	100	100		
Connecticut	...	...	100	...	...	100		
Delaware	100	100	100	100	100	100		
District of Columbia	...	100	...	...	100	...		
Florida	0	100	a	0	91	0		
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	100	...	...	100	...		
Hawaii	16	na	83	b	88	na	100	b
Idaho	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...
Illinois	0	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	0	20	80	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	100	0	0	99	0	0	0
Kansas	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	90	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...
Maryland	2	0	98	0	na	100	100	100
Massachusetts	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	100
Michigan	0	100	0	0	90	0	0	0
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	29	2	c	68	...	0	100	100
Montana	0	100	0	0	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...
Nevada	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	0	55	45	0	0	99	99	99
New Mexico	20	5	75	0	0	0	0	0
New York	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	99	99	99
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	<1	10	90	0	0	48	48	48
Pennsylvania	1	1	98	...	...	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	...	...	100	...	...	0	0	0
South Carolina	na	na	...	na	na	100	100	100
South Dakota	0	90	10	...	85	15	15	15
Tennessee	30	15	55	0	0	100	100	100
Texas	0	100	0	0	80	0	0	0
Utah	0	99	1	0	75	100	100	100
Vermont	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	<1	<100	0	0	100	100	100
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	14	85	1	90	72	88	88	88
Wyoming	...	100	...	...	0	...	...	...

Table 9a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a The number of Florida dispositions submitted by law enforcement vs. courts is unknown, although the majority would be from individual courts. 51% of all dispositions were received by the repository electronically from the court. With the State's new computerized criminal history, the repository will be linking dispositions to individual charges.
- b The percentages reflect the amount of Hawaii's final dispositions received by the repository from the respective agencies. 1.2% of final dispositions were received by county prosecutors' offices.
- c Reported 2% is from the Missouri prosecutor's office.

Table 10. Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 2006

State	Procedures used to encourage complete disposition reporting	Other procedures used to track missing disposition data
Alabama	...	...
Alaska		
American Samoa	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Arizona	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	na
Arkansas	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9	Notebook Project—electronic submission utilizing a laptop computer.
California	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	
Colorado	8, 9	
Connecticut	Other	
Delaware	Other	Electronic interface
District of Columbia	7, 9	
Florida	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	Listing of the percent of dispositions on file, by year and by county, to the Florida Association of Court Clerks.
Georgia	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10	Dispositions that cannot be linked to specific arrests are stored in automated suspense file which is checked upon entry of new arrests. Applies suspended disposition when match found. Approximately 10% of suspended dispositions are eventually applied automatically.
Guam	Upon Request	
Hawaii	1, 2, 7	
Idaho	1, 8, 9, 10	
Illinois	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10	
Indiana	1	
Iowa	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Four-year-old disposition requests. Audit of agencies.
Kansas	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Kentucky	4, 10	
Louisiana	6, 7	
Maine	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Maine law allows for nonfingerprint-supported court information to be disseminated.
Maryland	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Some NICS checks go to the repository; others go to the Maryland State Archive. We are copied on the source documents when they go to the archive and find a disposition that we do not have.
Massachusetts		
Michigan	1, 2, 3, 10, Other	Automated reporting
Minnesota	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Other	Data Quality Assurance Studies. Direct access to court data.
Mississippi	2, 6, 7	
Missouri	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Montana	1, 2, 6, 7, 9	We hired 2 trainers and 2 auditors to evaluate disposition reporting.
Nebraska	6, 7, 9	
Nevada	2, 6, 7	Pilot project with the NV Administrative Office of the Courts to receive dispositions electronically, but as of CY 2006, the system was only in the testing phases for 2 courts.
New Hampshire		
New Jersey	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	SBI maintains field staff dedicated to these functions. Automated error reporting on electronic interfaces with county corrections systems.
New Mexico	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9	Since 2002, NMSA 20-3-8 requires disposition reporting from the AOC and the AODA. Search the court website as needed.
New York	1, 6, 7, 8, 9	Joint committee between DCJS and Office of Court Administration
North Carolina		
North Dakota	1, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Ohio	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	When criminal checks are received and without disposition information on the CCH, we contact the courts in that jurisdiction.
Oklahoma	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Oregon	3, 6, 7, 8, 9	We look for missing disposition information in OJIN (Oregon Judicial Information Network).
Pennsylvania	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	Cross-check between courts and repository; rap sheet processing; Pennsylvania Instant Check System (PICS); Megan's Law.
Puerto Rico	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Rhode Island	3, 8	
South Carolina	9	
South Dakota	1, 2, 7	
Tennessee	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Texas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	
Utah	7, 8, 9	
Vermont	1, 7	
Virgin Islands	2, 3	Final disposition data transferred to a new system in January 2007.
Virginia	2, 6, 7, 10	The Courts Automated Information Systems (CAIS) unit uses the Virginia Supreme Court database to search for missing dispositions that we can match to an arrest.
Washington	1, 7, 8, 9, 10	Research of open arrests to determine if a final disposition has been reached.
West Virginia	7	
Wisconsin	2, 6, 7, 8, 9	State Court website
Wyoming	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	State Archive

Table 10 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Procedures legend:

- 1 Periodic generation of lists of arrests in the criminal history database for which final dispositions have not been reported.
- 2 Notices to criminal justice agencies.
- 3 Field visits to courts.
- 4 Field visits to arresting agencies.
- 5 Field visits to prosecutors.
- 6 Form letters.
- 7 Telephone calls.
- 8 Training.
- 9 Conferences / workshops / meetings.
- 10 Audits.

Data footnotes:

- a Michigan's plans for 2007 include conducting a data comparison between criminal history record database and judicial warehouse maintained by the State Court Administrative Office.
- b The Nevada Records Bureau received a federal National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grant at the end of calendar year 2006 to hire temporary workers to enter the backlog of court dispositions. Project completion by the end of calendar year 2007 was anticipated.

Table 11. Methods to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 2006

State	Repository methods allow for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information to particular charges	Unique tracking number for individual subjects		Unique arrest event identifier		Unique charge identifier		Arrest date		Subject name		Date of birth	
		Automated system	Manual system	Automated system	Manual system	Automated system	Manual system	Automated system	Manual system	Automated system	Manual system	Automated system	Manual system
		Alabama	...										
Alaska													
American Samoa	Yes		X		X		X		X		X		X
Arizona	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Arkansas	Yes			X		X		X		X		X	
California	No	X						X		X		X	
Colorado	Yes			X				X		X		X	
Connecticut	Yes	X		X				X		X		X	
Delaware	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
District of Columbia	Yes	X		X		X							
Florida	Yes	X		X				X		X		X	
Georgia	No	X		X				X		X			
Guam	Yes									X		X	
Hawaii	Yes	X		X		X							
Idaho	No	X		X					X	X		X	
Illinois	Yes	X											
Indiana	No			X					X		X		X
Iowa	No	X											
Kansas	No		X		X	X			X		X		X
Kentucky	No				X				X		X		X
Louisiana	Yes	X		X		X			X		X		X
Maine		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Maryland	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Massachusetts	Yes		X					X		X		X	
Michigan	Yes		X		X		X						
Minnesota	No									X		X	
Mississippi	No	X		X				X		X		X	
Missouri	Yes	X		X		X				X			
Montana	No	X		X				X		X		X	
Nebraska	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Nevada	Yes			X		X		X		X		X	
New Hampshire	Yes				X								
New Jersey	Yes	X											
New Mexico	Yes		X		X				X		X		X
New York	Yes	X		X		X		X		X			
North Carolina													
North Dakota	Yes	X		X									
Ohio	No		X		X				X				
Oklahoma	No		X						X		X		X
Oregon	No		X	X			X	X			X		X
Pennsylvania	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Puerto Rico	Yes				X		X		X		X		X
Rhode Island													
South Carolina	Yes					X							
South Dakota	Yes		X		X		X		X		X		X
Tennessee	Yes		X	X				X		X		X	
Texas	Yes	X		X		X		X					
Utah	Yes		X		X		X		X		X		X
Vermont	Yes					X		X		X		X	
Virgin Islands	No		X		X		X		X		X		X
Virginia	Yes	X			X		X		X		X		X
Washington	Yes		X		X				X		X		X
West Virginia	Yes				X		X		X		X		X
Wisconsin	Yes			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	Yes	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	

Table 11 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Table 12 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Legend for other means responses:

- 1 Offense charged.
- 2 Reporting agency case #.
- 3 Specific charge codes.
- 4 SSN optional.

Table 13. Policies and practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 2006

State	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	State law provides for pardons of felons	State law provides for restoration of civil rights	State law provides for sealing of conviction record
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska					
American Samoa					X
Arizona				X	
Arkansas	X	a	X	X	X
California		X	X	X	X
Colorado		X	X		
Connecticut			X		
Delaware			X		
District of Columbia	X	X	X		X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia		X	X	X	
Guam					
Hawaii			X	X	
Idaho		X	X	X	
Illinois					X
Indiana					X
Iowa				X	
Kansas		X	X	X	X
Kentucky		X	X	X	
Louisiana	X		X	X	X
Maine			X		
Maryland	X		X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X
Michigan	X	X			
Minnesota			X	X	
Mississippi	X				
Missouri		X	X	X	
Montana			X		
Nebraska		X	X	X	b
Nevada		c	X	d	X
New Hampshire	X		X		
New Jersey	X		X		
New Mexico				X	
New York		X		X	
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio	X	e	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	
Oregon					
Pennsylvania			X	X	
Puerto Rico		X	X		X
Rhode Island					X
South Carolina			X		
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee					
Texas		X	X		
Utah	X				
Vermont	X		X	X	X
Virgin Islands	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia		X	X	X	
Washington	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia		X			
Wisconsin			X		
Wyoming	X		X	X	

Table 13 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a In Arkansas, to "seal" or "expunge" means to seal, sequester, or set aside. It does not mean to destroy.
For juvenile records, "seal" or "expunge" means to destroy.
- b Nebraska gun rights restored only when specifically ordered in pardon.
- c Nevada does not expunge its criminal history records.
- d Nevada pardons are granted by the governor.
- e Ohio expungement for juveniles only.

Table 14. Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information in the criminal history database, 2006

State	Create a "dummy" segment		Enter court information without any linkage to prior arrest	Do not enter the unlinked court information	Return to arresting agency to obtain arrest fingerprint card or arrest information	Other procedures used to link to court dispositions and arrest information	Number of final prosecutor dispositions received which <i>cannot</i> be linked to arrest/charge information	Percent of dispositions received which <i>cannot</i> be linked to a specific arrest record
	Arrest assumed from court disposition	Court dispositions assumed from correctional data						
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska								
American Samoa				X			0%	
Arizona				X	X		15 a	
Arkansas				X		1	5	
California	X		X				30	
Colorado				X			7	
Connecticut				X			0	
Delaware							0	
District of Columbia			X				0	
Florida				X		1,2	63,700 21	
Georgia						3	...	
Guam							na	
Hawaii			X				0	
Idaho				X		2	40	
Illinois						4	4,800 4	
Indiana						5	53,400 25	
Iowa						6	0 0	
Kansas			X		X		63,300 25	
Kentucky				X			na 60	
Louisiana					X		...	
Maine	X						...	
Maryland			X				14,700 14	
Massachusetts							...	
Michigan			X				na 20	
Minnesota						7	...	
Mississippi				X	X	8	... 40	
Missouri				X		9	... 4	
Montana					X		6	
Nebraska	X						0	
Nevada				X	X		... b	
New Hampshire					X		...	
New Jersey				X	X	10	54,900 12	
New Mexico				X	X		... 15	
New York			X			11	... 1	
North Carolina							...	
North Dakota				X			...	
Ohio					X	12	... 55	
Oklahoma							0	
Oregon				X			...	
Pennsylvania				X	X		164,100 35	
Puerto Rico				X	X		0 0	
Rhode Island							0	
South Carolina							5	
South Dakota					X		3	
Tennessee						13	... 10	
Texas			X			14	1,100 2	
Utah				X			500 38	
Vermont							0	
Virgin Islands					X		... 0	
Virginia					X		na 12	
Washington				X	X		... ..
West Virginia					X		... 15	
Wisconsin				X	X		1,000 4	
Wyoming				X			500 10	

Table 14 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Arizona errors from electronic dispositions are about 20% and Arizona Disposition Reporting System is about 1%. Based on annual Non-Fingerprint-based Arrest and Disposition (NFAD) reports, the Arizona Criminal History Records Section is not entering these rejects in NFAD so cannot provide any percentage statistics on paper dispositions that could not be linked to a specific arrest, but estimate about 15%.
- b Nevada has subjective assessments that this figure is a fairly large percentage, but has no definitive proof.

Legend for other procedures used:

- 1 Periodically reprocess unmatched records.
- 2 Manually research and correct errors.
- 3 Place in an automated suspense file.
- 4 Enter and maintain until linking arrest is reported.
- 5 Enter information into a related database not linked to an offender.
- 6 Disposition information goes to a manual in-house report.
- 7 Information not linked to an individual criminal history.
- 8 Return to submitting court agency.
- 9 Dispositions are in a "hold" table to be processed.
- 10 Field staff mission.
- 11 Contact arresting agency for arrest report.
- 12 Have flats identified if available from disposition form and enter arrest and disposition information.
- 13 A rejection report is sent to the agency (who sent the disposition) requesting arrest information.
- 14 Created reports from unsupported entry to try to obtain arrest data.

Table 15. Procedures followed to obtain missing dispositions, 2006

State	Automated inquiry upon a predetermined period of time		Automated inquiry upon a criminal history query		Manual inquiry upon a criminal history query		Other procedure(s)
	The prosecutor	Specific court or statewide administrator	The prosecutor	Specific court or statewide administrator	The prosecutor	Specific court or statewide administrator	
Alabama							
Alaska							
American Samoa					X	X	
Arizona						X	
Arkansas					X	X	
California				X	X	X	
Colorado							
Connecticut						X	
Delaware	X					X	
District of Columbia				X		X	
Florida				X	X	X	a Inquiry to clerk of court b
Georgia						X	New CCH provides capture
Guam					X		
Hawaii					X	X	
Idaho						X	
Illinois						X	
Indiana							
Iowa						X	Visit clerks' offices based upon their submissions
Kansas					X	X	
Kentucky					X	X	
Louisiana					X	X	c
Maine					X	X	
Maryland					X	X	
Massachusetts						X	
Michigan	X - 30 months	X	d				Audits e
Minnesota					X	X	
Mississippi						X	
Missouri		X - 1 year			X	X	
Montana						X	
Nebraska					X	X	
Nevada					X	X	
New Hampshire					X	X	
New Jersey			X	X	X	X	
New Mexico					X	X	Phone inquiry (case by case)
New York				X	X		
North Carolina							
North Dakota					X		
Ohio						X	Manual inquiry to arresting agency
Oklahoma							Special projects
Oregon					X	X	
Pennsylvania	X		X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico					X	X	Manual inquiry to the courts
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							
South Dakota		X			X	X	
Tennessee						X	
Texas						X	Field staff contacts agencies
Utah						X	
Vermont					X	X	
Virgin Islands					X	X	
Virginia				X		X	
Washington						X	Research open arrests f
West Virginia						X	
Wisconsin					X	X	
Wyoming		X - 30 days			X	X	

Data footnotes:

- a Florida repository staff has access to query several automated systems. These are not system-generated.
- b Florida court clerks are responsible for reporting prosecutor data.
- c No statistics maintained in Louisiana on originator of dispositions received.
- d Michigan also sends out an open case report periodically to the courts.
- e If a Michigan prosecutor charge does not append record, it goes to a problem queue for manual intervention.
- f Washington disposition audit project.

Table 16. Arrest records with fingerprints, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards and livescan images submitted to State criminal history repository				Percent change			Percent of arrest events in State criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported			
	1999	2001	2003	2006	1999-2001	2001-2003	2003-2006	1999	2001	2003	2006
Total	8,841,500	9,667,800	10,626,200	12,098,700	9%	10%	14%				
Alabama	290,600	300,000	289,300	...	3	-4	...	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alaska	25,100 a	27,900	31,000	27,200	11	11	-12	62 b	70 c	73 c	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Arizona	209,000	208,000	209,600	229,100	<-1	1	9	100	100	100	100
Arkansas	68,800	66,200	74,400	88,500	-4	12	19	100	100	100	100
California	1,456,000	1,318,200	1,485,600	1,751,800	-9	13	18	99 d	99 e	99 d	100
Colorado	...	223,300	232,800	259,000	...	4	11	...	100	100	100
Connecticut	138,000	128,300	121,800	151,400	-7	-5	24	90 e	85 f	85 f	80
Delaware	52,000	51,500	36,700	36,400	-1	-29	-1	90	90	90 f	85
District of Columbia	33,200	...	...	48,100	...	...	...	80	80	90 g	100
Florida	831,700	912,800	994,000	1,051,600	10	9	6	100	100	100	100
Georgia	441,300	432,800	437,500	444,400	-2	1	2	100	100	100	100
Guam	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hawaii	67,000 h	56,000	29,600	31,000	-16	-47	5	99	99 g	99 g	99
Idaho	54,800	57,200	50,700	75,800	4	-11	50	100	100	100	100
Illinois	530,000	566,400	573,100	652,000	7	1	14	100	100	100	100
Indiana	86,600	123,000	192,000	206,700	42	56	8	100	100	100	100
Iowa	66,600	63,400	122,600	76,300	-5	93	-38	100	100	100	100
Kansas	84,000	94,200	111,100	126,100	12	18	14	85 i	96 j	96 j	86
Kentucky	46,600	145,100	144,100	172,100	211	-1	19	...	100	74	75
Louisiana	307,800	307,500	319,200	365,400	<-1	4	14	100	100	100	100
Maine	7,200	6,200	21,600	20,600	-14	248	-5	30 f	33 k	65 k	51
Maryland	115,100	158,200	208,700	117,200	37	32	-44	100	100	100	99
Massachusetts	87,500	...	108,800	...	...	...	...	0 l	0	0 m	0
Michigan	159,900	250,800	391,500	459,900	57	56	17	100	100	100	100
Minnesota	60,000	102,800	142,000	162,700	71	38	15	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	43,600	66,500	70,600	56,200	53	6	-20	100	100	100	89
Missouri	139,900 n	147,300	152,600	213,200	5	4	40	100	100	100	100
Montana	25,600	20,600	18,900	20,200	-20	-8	7	100	100	100	100
Nebraska	21,600	34,000	20,000 h	646,200	57	-41	3131	100	100	100	100
Nevada	78,500	84,000	89,200	93,800	7	6	5	100	100	100	100
New Hampshire	18,500	36,100	37,400	37,800	95	4	1	75 d	80	48 l	...
New Jersey	150,400	173,000	53,300	237,200	15	-69	345	100	100	100	100
New Mexico	46,000	48,000	65,000	75,800	4	35	17	100	100	100	100
New York	583,600	550,300	522,900	689,100	-6	-5	32	99 o	100	100	100
North Carolina	145,100	153,100	164,400	192,800	6	7	17	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	10,800	6,500	11,800	11,600	-40	82	-2	100	100	100	100
Ohio	158,000	269,400	315,600	285,000	71	17	-10	100	100	100	100
Oklahoma	79,000	92,300	79,000	102,400	17	-14	30	100	100	100	100
Oregon	148,200	150,100	153,600	150,400	1	2	-2	100	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	305,900	252,300	320,600	302,900	-18	27	-6	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico	4,600	4,800	4,200	18,900	4	-13	350	...	100	0	5
Rhode Island	33,000	37,000	37,500	41,500	12	1	11	100	100	100	100
South Carolina	184,900	188,900	211,000	238,800	2	12	13	100	100	100	100
South Dakota	26,700	25,000	25,300	28,600	-6	1	13	100	100	100	100
Tennessee	198,300	293,000	286,300	323,300	48	-2	13	100	100	100	100
Texas	588,000	755,300	836,500	949,500	28	11	14	100	100	100	100
Utah	61,800	63,000	40,500	61,500	2	-36	52	100	100	100	100
Vermont	11,300	11,700	21,800	19,800	4	86	-9	35	37 f	71 p	75
Virgin Islands	na q	na	na	1,000	...	...	...	na	na	25 q	100
Virginia	216,700	240,500	310,600	273,400	11	29	-12	100	100	100	100
Washington	211,800	198,400	242,800	276,100	-6	22	14	100	100	100	100
West Virginia	...	...	40,200	37,000	...	...	-8	100	100	100	100
Wisconsin	119,900	154,300	150,600	141,500	29	-2	-6	100	100	100	100
Wyoming	11,000	12,600	16,300	16,300	15	29	0	100	100	100	100

Table 16 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.
- 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 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics, 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.

Data footnotes:

- a Figure is for Alaska fiscal year 1999.
- b Alaska arrests were reported by terminal, and arrest information was entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- c Alaska arrests were reported by terminal, and arrest information was entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- d Arrest information was entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- e Some arrest information was entered from final dispositions, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- f Arrest information was entered from criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- g State law and/or policy does not require arrest information to be supported by fingerprints.
- h Figure includes adult and juvenile records.
- i Kansas arrest information for older records was entered from final dispositions that were not fingerprint-supported.
- j Kansas arrest information was entered from final dispositions, which are not supported by fingerprints; booking fingerprints are occasionally unusable for comparison.
- k Maine arrest information was entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints, in compliance with State law regarding submission of fingerprints.
- l Arrest information was entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses, which are not fingerprint-supported.
- m 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.
- n Missouri figure includes felony and most misdemeanor arrest cards.
- o Reported New York case dispositions that can be linked to a record but not an arrest event are not fingerprint-supported.
- p Vermont 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.
- q Virgin Islands fingerprints retained by Forensic Bureau.

Table 17. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/2006			Largest arresting agencies	Percent of statewide arrests processed	Are arrests reported via livescan?
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Criminal and noncriminal			
Total	4,982	3,433	2,417			
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	4	a 4	0	...	...	...
American Samoa	1	0	1	Dept. Public Safety Port Authority High Court ...	80 10 5 ...	Yes
Arizona	90	10	20	Phoenix PD Tucson PD Maricopa Co. SO Mesa PD	20% 9 9 6	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Arkansas	22	0	0	Pulaski Co. Washington Co. Sebastian Co. Jefferson Co.	15 10 10 5	Yes Yes Yes Yes
California	383	1,248	667	Los Angeles Co. San Bernardino Co. Orange Co. Riverside Co.	26 10 6 6	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Colorado	125	3	125	Denver PD Aurora PD CO Springs PD Adams Co. PD	17 6 5 3	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Connecticut	115	105	10	Hartford PD New Haven PD Waterbury PD Bridgeport PD	14 10 10 7	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Delaware	39	5	...	DE State PD New Castle Co. PD Wilmington PD Dover PD	39 25 7 9	Yes Yes Yes Yes
District of Columbia	15	1	0	DC Metro PD US Park PD US Capitol PD US Marshal	83 10 5 2	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Florida	524	143	381	Miami-Dade PD Jacksonville SO Orange Co. SO Hillsborough Co. SO	6 5 5 5	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Georgia	196	...	45	...	...	...

Table 17. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006 (continued)

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/06			Largest arresting agencies	Percent of statewide arrests processed	Are arrests reported via livescan?
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Criminal and noncriminal			
Guam	0	0	0	Guam PD	...	No
			
			
			
Hawaii	9	35	0	Honolulu PD	57% b	Yes
				Hawaii County PD	17	Yes
				Maui Co. PD	14	No
				State Sheriffs Division	7	Yes
Idaho	20	8	2	Ada Co. Sheriff	16	Yes
				Canyon Co. Sheriff	14	Yes
				Bannock Co. Sheriff	7	Yes
				Bonneville Co. Sheriff	5	Yes
Illinois	...	470	171	Chicago PD	37	Yes
				Aurora PD	2	Yes
				Peoria PD	2	Yes
				Cook Co. Sheriff	1	Yes
Indiana	79	43	0	Indianapolis Metro PD	28	Yes
				Fort Wayne PD	4	Yes
				Hammond PD	2	Yes
				South Bend PD	2	Yes
Iowa	45	0	0	Polk County Sheriff	...	Yes
				Scott Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
				Blackhawk Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
				Linn Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
Kansas	47	10	47	KS 0870300	13	Yes
				KS 1050200	8	Yes
				KS 0460000	5	Yes
				KS 0870000	4	Yes
Kentucky	108	9	2	Louisville Metro PD	17	Yes
				Lexington-Fayette Urban Div. of Police	10	Yes
				Covington PD	3	Yes
				Jefferson Co. Sheriff	2	Yes
Louisiana	134	37	171	SO Jefferson Parish	10	Yes
				Orleans Parish Sheriff	6	Yes
				Shreveport PD	5	Yes
				Lafayette Sheriff	5	Yes
Maine	1	1	0	Portland	...	...
				Lewiston/Auburn	...	...
				Bangor	...	...
			
Maryland	32	11	0	Baltimore City PD	53	Yes
				Baltimore Co. PD, Prince George's Co.	10, 12	Yes
				Anne Arundel Co., Harford Co.	7	Yes
				Prince George's Co.	6	Yes

Table 17. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006 (continued)

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/06			Largest arresting agencies	Percent of statewide arrests processed	Are arrests reported via livescan?		
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Criminal and noncriminal					
Massachusetts	...	...	...	Boston PD	...	Yes
				Worcester PD	...	Yes		
				Springfield PD	...	...
					
Michigan	400	150	300	Detroit PD	13%	Yes		
				Grand Rapids PD	4	Yes		
				Flint PD	2	Yes		
				Kent Co. Sheriff	2	Yes		
Minnesota	178	167	11	c	...	...
					
					
					
Mississippi	87	35	3	DeSoto Co. Sheriff	7	...		
				Laurel PD	5	...		
				Pike Co. Sheriff	5	...		
				Madison Co. Sheriff	5	...		
Missouri	175	30	...	St. Louis City PD	19	Yes		
				Kansas City PD	8	Yes		
				St. Louis Co. PD	7	Yes		
				Springfield PD	2	Yes		
Montana	27	0	2	Yellowstone Co.	17	Yes		
				Missoula Co.	10	Yes		
				Cascade Co.	9	Yes		
				Flathead Co.	7	Yes		
Nebraska	14	12	0	Omaha PD	14	Yes		
				Sarpy Co. Sheriff	13	Yes		
				Lincoln PD	9	Yes		
				Grand Island PD	5	Yes		
Nevada	...	23	d	e	Las Vegas Met. PD	61	Yes	
					Reno PD	8	Yes	
					N. Las Vegas PD	6	Yes	
					Henderson PD	5	Yes	
New Hampshire	27	na	na	...	...	...
					
					
					
New Jersey	301	f	30	f	0	Newark City	10	Yes
						Trenton City	6	Yes
						Camden City	4	Yes
						Paterson City	4	Yes
New Mexico	0	0	0	Albuquerque PD	35	No		
				Central NM Correctional Facility	10	...		
				Santa Fe PD	5	Yes		
				Gallup PD	5	Yes		

Table 17. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006 (continued)

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/06			Largest arresting agencies	Percent of statewide arrests processed	Are arrests reported via livescan?
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Criminal and noncriminal			
New York	516	208	5	NYPD	53	Yes
				Sheriff's Offices	7	Yes
				NY State Police	5	Yes
				Suffolk Co. PD	4	Yes
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
North Dakota	9	9	0	Fargo PD	10%	Yes
				Cass Co. Sheriff	10	Yes
				Grand Forks PD	6	Yes
				Grand Forks Sheriff	6	Yes
Ohio	158	na	0	Columbus PD	6	Yes
				Hamilton Co. Sheriff	14	Yes
				Cuyahoga Co. Sheriff	17	Yes
				Cleveland PD	7	Yes
Oklahoma	3	4	28	Tulsa PD	...	Yes
				Oklahoma City PD	...	No
				Cleveland Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
				Comanche Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
Oregon	31	10	6	...	...	Yes
				...	...	Yes
			
			
Pennsylvania	10	1	161	Philadelphia	27	Yes
				Pittsburgh	15	Yes
				Montgomery Co.	3	Yes
				York Co. Sheriff	3	Yes
Puerto Rico	8	7	1	State Police SIB	100	Yes
			
			
			
Rhode Island	0	1	51	Providence PD	...	Yes
				Woonsocket PD	...	Yes
				Pawtucket PD	...	Yes
				Warwick PD	...	Yes
South Carolina	35	3	2	Greenville Det. Center	...	Yes
				Richland Det. Center	...	No
				Charleston Det. Center	...	Yes
				Spartanburg Det. Center	...	Yes
South Dakota	14	14	0	Minnehaha Co.	50	Yes
				Pennington Co.	30	Yes
				Brown Co.	10	Yes
				Davison Co.	10	Yes

Table 17. Arrest records submitted electronically, 2006 (continued)

State	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/06			Largest arresting agencies	Percent of statewide arrests processed	Are arrests reported via livescan?
	Criminal justice purposes only	Noncriminal justice purposes only	Criminal and noncriminal			
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
			
Texas	285	213	72	Houston PD	7%	Yes
				Dallas PD	5	Yes
				San Antonio PD	5	Yes
				Austin PD	4	Yes
Utah	90	29	50	Salt Lake Co. Sheriff	40	Yes
				Utah Co. Sheriff	20	Yes
				Weber County Sheriff	15	Yes
				Davis Co. Sheriff	10	Yes
Vermont	38	19	0	Burlington PD	10	Yes
				Rutland PD	4	Yes
				Bennington PD	3	No
				Brattleboro PD	3	No
Virgin Islands	1	0	1	Virgin Islands PD	...	Yes
				Sup Ct Marshals	...	Yes
				Dept of Justice	...	Yes
				Port Authority	...	Yes
Virginia	318	159	na	Fairfax PD	...	Yes
				Richmond City Sheriff	...	Yes
				Virginia Beach Sheriff	...	Yes
				Roanoke PD	...	Yes
Washington	95	34	33	King County Sheriff	...	Yes
				Pierce Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
				Snohomish Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
				Spokane Co. Sheriff	...	Yes
West Virginia	0	1	0	Charleston PD	11	No
				Martinsburg PD	5	No
				Huntington PD	5	No
				Beckley PD	4	No
Wisconsin	159	130	13	Milwaukee Co. Sheriff	11	Yes
				Dane Co. Sheriff	6	Yes
				Brown Co. Sheriff	5	Yes
				Milwaukee PD	3	Yes
Wyoming	14	1	0	Laramie Co. Sheriff	12	Yes
				Natrona Co. Sheriff	11	Yes
				Campbell Co. Sheriff	9	Yes
				...	8	Yes

Table 17 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a In Alaska, most arrested subjects are booked and fingerprinted at correctional facilities or at local law enforcement agencies that have contracts with the Department of Corrections. The four livescans, located at correctional facilities and the Anchorage Court House, account for 63% of all arrest fingerprint card submissions.
- b As of Oct. 2006, the Honolulu Police Dept. had one sub-station piloting a livescan. Other prints were card scanned and sent to Hawaii's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) electronically.
- c Answers refer to Minnesota's noncriminal justice agencies.
- d The Nevada State Health Division and the Department of Public Safety Records Bureau are jointly participating in a pilot program for the submission of civil fingerprints via livescan. As of Dec. 2006, 36 entities (governmental agencies/private businesses) had received funding through this program for the purchase of livescan devices (which is the number reflected). However, most of those were not submitted electronically due to security/connectivity issues. This number does not include any local law enforcement agencies that may submit civil applicant fingerprints electronically. We do not know how many other businesses or agencies outside of this pilot program have livescan devices.
- e Nevada is in the process of replacing 23 livescan devices statewide. This number does not include livescan devices in the Las Vegas Metro and Henderson Police Departments, Federal law enforcement agencies in Nevada, or correctional institutions statewide.
- f New Jersey has privatized the capture and transmission of noncriminal justice fingerprinting. All State agencies use this vendor service. The State Bureau of Identification is piloting municipalities and law enforcement agencies tasked with licensing responsibilities.
- g The Oklahoma Department of Education is the only submitter of applicant prints for purposes of licensing.
- h Most Oregon livescan devices are at county jails who book for all local law enforcement within the county (police, sheriff, State police). 23 of 36 total counties had livescan devices within the county jail as of Dec. 2006.
- i A portion of these Texas livescan sites are mobile.

Table 18. Criminal and noncriminal justice background checks submitted electronically, 2006

State	Number of fingerprints submitted via livescan devices				Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints in State criminal history records	Total number of agencies submitting fingerprints via livescan devices		Total number of agencies without livescan that receive livescan services from other agencies
	Criminal justice purposes	Percentage of total	Noncriminal justice purposes	Percentage of total		Criminal justice purposes	Noncriminal justice purposes	
Total	9,700,900		4,256,800			5,618	4,467	4,354
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	12,400	63%	0	0%	...	4	0	...
American Samoa	0	...	0	...	100%	1	1	2
Arizona	219,400	96	0	0	0	44	0	na
Arkansas	70,100	84	na	0	0	21	0	21
California	1,500,000	100	1,600,000	98	51	839	940	...
Colorado	259,000	93	111,300	10	3	93	2	155
Connecticut	109,600	80	73,800	17	75	110	0	1
Delaware	26,800	69	26,700	87	30	17	0	0
District of Columbia	48,100	95	0	5	...	20	2	146
Florida	960,500	91	671,100	58	10	81	1,947	840
Georgia	395,700	89	52,700	31	0	550	45	399
Guam	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Hawaii	13,800	50	20,700	100	0	5	3	0
Idaho	54,000	71	20,500	35	2	24	1	66
Illinois	545,300	84	254,600	83	32	367	87	...
Indiana	178,100	86	11,900	24	0	65	4	700
Iowa	61,700	81	na	na	0	42	43	na
Kansas	72,800	51	6,700	25	...	47	10	...
Kentucky	161,700	94	2,200	6	0	429	4	429
Louisiana	347,600	96	6,700	na	27	136	28	na
Maine	2,900	14	0	0	32	...	0	18
Maryland	148,900	86	19,100	5	30	22	2	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...
Michigan	399,100	87	191,000	83	10	251	164	300
Minnesota	159,400	98	8,300	31	0	113	11	a 537
Mississippi	47,300	84	75,900	71	...	90	38	27
Missouri	122,100	57	76,800	69	40	190	75	...
Montana	15,500	76	2,500	14	0	25	27	27
Nebraska	646,200	70	21,700	15	...	14	9	63
Nevada	85,100	91	38,100	23	64	23	b ...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...
New Jersey	161,400	c 68	281,400	c 81	39	301	43	0
New Mexico	7,600	10	d 0	0	1	0	0	0
New York	566,600	82	267,900	60	43	202	49	27
North Carolina	...	88	...	13	9	...	...	...
North Dakota	6,700	58	0	0	0	9	0	15
Ohio	216,300	84	na	83	na	155	na	60
Oklahoma	59,800	68	6,700	25	...	38	e ...	...
Oregon	113,900	75	f ...	0	f 6	...	...	g ...
Pennsylvania	302,900	93	161,300	7	4	366	355	195
Puerto Rico	18,900	0	h 12,200	0	h	1	1	14
Rhode Island	41,500	100	11,500	100	0	50	50	2
South Carolina	128,500	53	5,800	21	2	20	2	126
South Dakota	21,600	75	0	0	9	12	1	15
Tennessee	...	92	...	80	2	...	...	...
Texas	702,600	77	52,800	18	18	181	i 4	j ...
Utah	48,000	78	30,000	56	<1	125	200	85
Vermont	3,500	17	6,300	52	<1	38	19	...
Virgin Islands	1,000	99	100	1	15	2	2	2
Virginia	238,500	86	94,400	60	0	237	107	na
Washington	236,900	86	23,800	23	0	122	61	...
West Virginia	0	0	2,700	7	55	0	1	0
Wisconsin	150,900	71	6,400	55	34	95	101	52
Wyoming	10,700	65	1,200	10	47	14	1	30

Table 18 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Answers refer to Minnesota noncriminal justice agencies.
- b Nevada is in the process of replacing 23 criminal livescan devices throughout law enforcement agencies statewide. This number does not include livescan devices in the Las Vegas Metropolitan PD, the Henderson PD, Federal law enforcement agencies located in Nevada, and correctional institutions statewide.
- c New Jersey has privatized the capture and transmission of noncriminal justice fingerprinting. All state agencies use this vendor service. The State Bureau of Identification is piloting municipalities and law enforcement agencies tasked with noncriminal justice licensing responsibilities.
- d New Mexico livescan submissions were discontinued April 2006 for new Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) development.
- e Oklahoma Department of Education is the only submitter of applicant prints for purposes of licensing.
- f Not all Oregon livescan devices submit directly to the repository interface.
- g Most Oregon livescan devices are at county jails that book for all local law enforcement within the county (police, sheriff, State police). 23 of 36 total counties had livescan devices within the county jail as of end of 2006.
- h In Puerto Rico, electronic submission through the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) started August 2007.
- i Some Texas agencies centralize booking and report for every agency in their county.
- j Four Texas noncriminal justice agencies own equipment, but we have a statewide contract with one vendor for applicant submissions.

Table 19. Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2006

State	Does your State have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints?	Established through legislation?	Authority citation	Has your State privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	How was this accomplished?
Alabama	No	...	...	No	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	No	...	...	No	...
Arizona	No	...	...	No	...
Arkansas	Yes	No	...	No	...
California	Yes	Yes	11102.1 PC	Yes	Legislation allowed private service providers to provide fingerprinting services for noncriminal justice purposes.
Colorado	No	...	...	No	...
Connecticut	No	...	...	No	...
Delaware	No	...	...	No	...
District of Columbia	Yes	No	...	No	...
Florida	No	...	...	Yes	No statewide privatization. Numerous private vendors submit non-criminal fingerprints by agreement.
Georgia	No	...	...	No	...
Guam	No	...	...	No	...
Hawaii	No	...	...	Yes	The Dept. of Human Services and Dept. of Health have awarded a contract to a private agency for fingerprinting.
Idaho	No	...	...	No	...
Illinois	No	...	...	No	...
Indiana	Yes	No	...	No	a
Iowa	No	...	...	No	...
Kansas	No	...	...	No	...
Kentucky	No	...	...	No	...
Louisiana	No	...	...	No	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	Yes	b	No	...	No
Massachusetts	No	...	...	No	...
Michigan	No	...	...	Yes	RFP requiring statewide coverage.
Minnesota	No	...	...	No	...
Mississippi	No	...	...	No	...
Missouri	Yes	No	...	Yes	State contracted bid process.
Montana	No	...	...	No	...
Nebraska	No	...	...	Yes	We train Nebraska Dept. of Health and Human Services service providers to roll prints of applicants. Exploring the requirement for certification.
Nevada	No	...	...	No	...
New Hampshire	No	...	...	No	c
New Jersey	No	...	...	Yes	State contract awarded through open bid process.
New Mexico	No	...	...	No	...
New York	No	...	...	No	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	No	...	...	No	...
Ohio	No	...	...	Yes	Private companies purchase Webcheck computers from State; they capture and send prints to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.
Oklahoma	Yes	No	d	...	No
Oregon	No	...	...	No	...
Pennsylvania	No	...	...	Yes	Agency-by-agency basis.
Puerto Rico	Yes	No	...	No	...
Rhode Island	No	...	...	No	...
South Carolina	Yes	No	...	No	e
South Dakota	No	...	...	No	...
Tennessee	No	...	...	Yes	RFP/competitive bid.
Texas	No	...	...	Yes	f We maintain a statewide contract with one vendor.
Utah	No	...	...	No	...
Vermont	Yes	No	...	No	...
Virgin Islands	Yes	No	...	No	...
Virginia	No	...	...	No	...
Washington	No	...	...	No	...
West Virginia	No	...	...	No	...
Wisconsin	No	...	...	Yes	State contract for capture vendor.
Wyoming	No	...	...	No	g No prohibition. No entity is offering such services.

Table 19 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a One Indiana State agency uses vendor. Department of Child Services uses PrideRock Holding Corp to submit fingerprints electronically. Indiana will be pursuing one vendor to do all noncriminal justice applicant fingerprinting.
- b Maryland State regulations and legal decisions in place (as of 7/17/07) to allow us to start certification program.
- c No privatization of taking civil fingerprints in New Hampshire, but we do accept fingerprints from private businesses.
- d In Oklahoma, this was established through a Memorandum of Understanding.
- e South Carolina presently reviewing bids for applicant channeling agency.
- f Texas has outsourced for 6 years. Vendor schedules applicant, collects fees, and transfers prints to Texas Bureau of Investigation.
- g Waiver requirements under current Wyoming statutes make privatization problematic.

Table 20. Length of time to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006

State	Number of reported felony arrests	Number of un-processed or partially processed fingerprint cards for criminal history database	Number of un-processed or partially processed fingerprint cards for AFIS database	Average number of days between receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of <u>felony</u> arrest fingerprints and entry of data into:			Average number of days between receipt of <u>non-felony</u> arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints			Average number of days between receipt of <u>non-felony</u> arrest fingerprints and entry of data into:		
					Master name index	Criminal history database		Master name index	Criminal history database		Master name index	Criminal history database	
Total	4,114,700	687,015	476,450										
Alabama		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	300	<100	...	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour		
Arizona	83,800	1,800	1,800	3	a	na	immediate	b	immediate	na	b	8	
Arkansas	57,600	9,900	...	1		1	1		1	24 hours		1	
California	776,300	...	...	1		1	1		1	1		1
Colorado	73,100	300,000	100,000	6 hours		2 hours	2 hours		6 hours	2 hours		2 hours	
Connecticut	...	154,100	154,100	3-7		...	...		3-5	...		...
Delaware	42,000	na	9,600	<1 hour		45	45		<1 hour	45		45	
District of Columbia	48,100	...	...	3 hours		1 hour	1 hour		1 hour	1 hour		1 hour
Florida	400,900	...	...	9		1	1		12	<4		<4
Georgia	134,600	...	...	1-2	c	2 hours	2 hours		1-2	2 hours		2 hours
Guam	600	...	...	7		...	2		7	...		...
Hawaii	8,200	...	2,500	1	d	...	...	e	1	d		...
Idaho	107,900	...	...	...		3 hours	3 hours		...	3 hours		3 hours
Illinois	159,000	...	43,500	...		...	...		...	...		...
Indiana	23,000	...	...	24		24	24		18	18		18
Iowa	3,100	...	...	1		2	2		2	2		2
Kansas	25,700	7,200	7,200	62		60	60		57	60		40	
Kentucky	...	na	700	2 hours		2 hours	2 hours		2 hours	2 hours		2 hours	
Louisiana	...	3,300	na	1 hour	f	1 hour	1 hour	f	1 hour	1 hour		1 hour	
Maine	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
Maryland	117,200	g	...	1		1	1		3	3		3	
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
Michigan	368,200	...	...	1-3 hours		<1 hour	<1 hour		1-3 hours	<1 hour		<1 hour
Minnesota	...	...	...	<1 hour		2 hours	2 hours	h	<1 hour	2 hours		2 hours
Mississippi	20,700	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
Missouri	93,200	1,000	1,000	20		20	20		24	24		24	
Montana	4,600	...	...	31		2	2		34	2		2
Nebraska	42,900	...	1000-1500	...		...	...		...	...		...
Nevada	35,200	103,900	103,900	...		na	0	i	...	na		0	
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
New Jersey	...	40,000	12,000	1 hour		1 hour	1 hour		1 hour	1 hour		1 hour	
New Mexico	...	6,000	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
New York	169,100	...	...	<1		<1	<1		<1	<1		<1
North Carolina	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
North Dakota	4,200	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
Ohio	119,200	...	...	1-2		1-2	1-2		1-2	1-2		1-2
Oklahoma	49,200	...	...	...		1	1		...	1		1
Oregon	...	24,400	16,200	5	j	80	80	k	5	j	80	k	80
Pennsylvania	40,200	...	...	...		2 hours	2 hours		...	2 hours		2 hours
Puerto Rico	404,300	(5%)	...	1		1	5		na	na		na	
Rhode Island	...	...	...	2 hours		2 hours	2 hours		2 hours	2 hours		2 hours
South Carolina	59,900	...	...	<1 hour		<1 hour	<1 hour		<1 hour	<1 hour		<1 hour
South Dakota	...	...	...	1		1	1		1-10	1		1
Tennessee	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...
Texas	274,500	...	...	...		1 hour	1 hour		...	1 hour		1 hour
Utah	23,100	10,000	10,000	...		...	...		...	...		...
Vermont	4,900	...	...	10		<7	<7		10	<7		<7
Virgin Islands	800	5,100	5,100	l		...	...		...	...		...
Virginia	252,100	...	...	4 hours		4 hours	4 hours		4 hours	4 hours		4 hours
Washington	...	...	...	...		...	...	m	...	...		...
West Virginia	37,000	...	...	...		10	10		...	10		10
Wisconsin	44,600	...	7,600	9		...	6		9	...		6	
Wyoming	3,100	...	...	...		1	1		...	1		1

Table 20 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a 61% of Arizona arrests were entered the same day; 26% were entered within one day.
- b Arizona does not have a master name index.
- c Georgia livescan criminal cards processed within 2 hours; manual cards are processed within 2 days of receipt. Average time from date of arrest to receipt of manual cards is 25 days. Criminal justice agencies with livescan devices may use them exclusively for criminal arrest processing, or may provide local service for employment/licensing applicants.
- d Time between the arrest and the receipt of fingerprints by the Hawaii State repository.
- e Done either directly into the Hawaii State repository by the police or through an automated interface with the police booking system, and is not related to the receipt of fingerprints.
- f Based on Louisiana livescan submittals.
- g Incoming Maryland arrest data not broken down by felony or misdemeanor.
- h Minnesota does not differentiate processing felony arrests from nonfelony arrests.
- i Nevada does not have a separate master name index.
- j Oregon averages 1 hour for automated process (directly submitted to our interface).
- k Oregon averages 2 hours for automated processes.
- l All fingerprint cards are electronically submitted via Information Database Information System (IDIS). Virgin Islands is in process of having all criminal and noncriminal cards automated to further develop and maintain the criminal history files per definition of a repository system.
- m Entry in Washington master name index and criminal history database occur concurrently. Cannot obtain individual data for felony versus nonfelony submissions.

Table 21. Length of time to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006

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	Livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms		
Total					1,138,625		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	2	3	No	No	...		
Arizona	43	26	a	No	17,300		
Arkansas	45	30	No	Yes	27,300		
California	...	1	Yes	No	...		
Colorado	1	1	No	Yes	...		
Connecticut	1-7	1-7	No	Yes	...		
Delaware	2	1	No	No	...		
District of Columbia	3	...	No	No	...		
Florida	27	b	1	No	No	...	
Georgia	30	83	No	Yes	48,500		
Guam	1	...	No	Yes	...		
Hawaii	20	c	1	c	Yes	120,800	d
Idaho	1	2	No	No	...		
Illinois	na	na	No	No	...		
Indiana	...	<1	Yes	No	...		
Iowa	30	30	No	Yes	...		
Kansas	...	...	No	Yes	286,900
Kentucky	30	180	No	Yes	1,000		
Louisiana	na	na	No	Yes	33,000		
Maine	...	...	No	...	...
Maryland	...	1	No	No	...		
Massachusetts	1	1	No	No	...		
Michigan	2	1	No	No	...		
Minnesota	...	...	No	Yes	25
Mississippi	...	...	No	No	...
Missouri	91	91	No	Yes	320,100		
Montana	26	38	No	No	...		
Nebraska	1	1	No	No	...		
Nevada	e	No	Yes	84,000	
New Hampshire	...	...	No	Yes	33,000
New Jersey	1 hour	1 hour	No	Yes	70,000		
New Mexico	...	...	No	Yes	200
New York	Real time	Real time	No	No	...		
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	...	...	No	No	...
Ohio	7	1-2	No	Yes	6,000	f	
Oklahoma	30	30	No	No	...		
Oregon	30	g	30	gh	No	Yes	25,900
Pennsylvania	7	7	No	No	...		
Puerto Rico	3	5	No	Yes	500		
Rhode Island	2	2	No	No	...		
South Carolina	5	1	No	Yes	...		
South Dakota	1-3	1-3	No	No	...		
Tennessee	...	7	No	Yes	3,000		
Texas	30	1	No	No	...		
Utah	...	...	No	Yes	(100s)
Vermont	10	14	No	Yes	300		
Virgin Islands	15	...	No	Yes	600		
Virginia	<27	<6	Yes	No	na		
Washington	...	0-30	No	No	...		
West Virginia	180	30	No	Yes	60,000		
Wisconsin	29	1	No	No	...		
Wyoming	30	3	No	Yes	200		

Table 21 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Arizona figure is for fiscal year 7/1/2006 - 6/30/2007.
- b Florida averages 26.9 days from felony court disposition to final entry into computerized criminal history.
- c Hawaii figure shows median days elapsed.
- d The Hawaii court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court charges and pending charges that we identify through our ongoing delinquent monitoring programs because the repository does not receive court forms for the purpose of ongoing data entry. Court dispositions are posted primarily via electronic interfaces to the repository.
- e Some Nevada backlog dispositions date back to 2001. State received National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grant in FY2006 to hire temp workers. Project under way April 2007, and expiring December 2008.
- f Ohio paper documents received in mail.
- g A 30-day holding period is used in Oregon to ensure arrest is entered.
- h In Oregon, the lapsed time was 50 days for manual entry of records failing automated process.

Table 22. Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2006

State	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		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	na	...	...	Yes	<100	
Arizona	na	...	...	No	...	
Arkansas	na	...	...	Yes	21,000	
California	1	17	95%	No	...		
Colorado	1	41	100	No	...		
Connecticut	...	...	...	No	...	
Delaware	0	All	100	No	...		
District of Columbia	3	a	1	100	...		
Florida	1	1	b	100	No	...	
Georgia	...	1	...	100	No	...	
Guam	0	...	...	...	No	...
Hawaii	...	...	c	...	...	...
Idaho	1	...	...	...	No	...
Illinois	na	na	27	No	...		
Indiana	0	80	100	No	...		
Iowa	2	9	d	95	Yes	...	
Kansas	1	e	1	...	No	...	
Kentucky	2-10	2	f	100	No	0	
Louisiana	na	...	...	...	Yes	3,000
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	3-5	No	g	...
Massachusetts	7	1 central	100	No	...	...
Michigan	na	...	h	...	No	...	
Minnesota	3	...	...	...	No	...
Mississippi	...	1	i	...	No	...	
Missouri	na	j	...	k	...	Yes	...
Montana	1	2	100	No	...	...
Nebraska	1	...	...	...	No	...
Nevada	0	l	...	l	...	No	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1	na	No	na	...
New Mexico	Yes	<100	...
New York	Real time	24	19	No	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	No	...
Ohio	1-2	4	0	No	...	...
Oklahoma	1	1	100	Yes	...	...
Oregon	...	...	...	...	No	...
Pennsylvania	1	...	...	...	No	...
Puerto Rico	5	1	100	Yes	...	...
Rhode Island	0	...	...	...	No	...
South Carolina	1	2	100	No	...	...
South Dakota	1	...	...	...	No	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	7	1	100	No	...	...
Utah	14	...	...	...	No	...
Vermont	7	Yes	<100	...
Virgin Islands	15	...	m	...	Yes
Virginia	<1	7	40	Yes	4,300	...	
Washington	1-14	1	...	...	No	...
West Virginia	10	...	...	...	No	...
Wisconsin	8	2	100	No	...	...
Wyoming	na	...	...	...	No	...

Table 22 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Corrections data available through the District of Columbia Integrated Justice Information System (JUSTIS) database.
- b Data is submitted from all of the Florida's Department of Corrections Reception Centers and the central office.
- c The Hawaii Department of Public Safety, which is responsible for all jails/correctional facilities, sends admissions, releases, and status changes to the repository via an electronic file transfer/interface on a daily basis. However, information as to the timeliness of this information, etc., is not available.
- d In Iowa, information is received via livescan for charge and conviction data.
- e Only one Kansas prison reporting.
- f Kentucky corrections submits prints for each new inmate.
- g There was a period of time in the history of the Maryland repository where no correctional cards were entered. Images were loaded into AFIS but no event loaded into computerized criminal history. Probably a resource issue. National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funds may help to resolve deficit.
- h The Michigan State Police criminal history records are linked to the Department of Corrections information. Correctional information is not actually submitted to the criminal history record.
- i Automated Mississippi Department of Corrections admissions only.
- j The Missouri State Highway Patrol is currently working with the Department of Corrections on an electronic interface to receive correctional data on offenders. This is now in testing phase, and will be receiving data from the last 7 years.
- k Missouri currently receiving admission information on offenders from livescan devices. The release and status change will be reviewed from the electronic interface.
- l The Nevada Criminal History Repository receives only fingerprint submissions from the Department of Corrections during the inmate intake process. These come in through livescan devices and are run through our Western Identification Network Automated Fingerprint Identification System (WIN-AFIS) and sent to the FBI electronically. Our computerized criminal history system is updated simultaneously, assuming there are no errors on the livescan submission. To our knowledge, we are not receiving status change or release reports.
- m Repositories are standalone systems controlled by Virgin Islands Police Department and Department of Justice for criminal history and sexual offenders data, respectively.

Table 23. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2006

State	Number of name-based noncriminal background checks				Identification rate for name-based background checks (%)	
	Total received	Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone		
Total	15,546,900	10,237,600	2,841,400	801,000		
Alabama	...	...	...	...		...
Alaska	...	...	...	...		...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...		100%
Arizona	13,900	na	13,900	na		...
Arkansas	158,600	115,500	43,100	0		2
California	...	na	...	...		...
Colorado	347,100	341,500	5,600	...		20
Connecticut	93,200	0	93,200	0		90
Delaware	2,700	...	2,700	...		...
District of Columbia	36,000	0	...	...		50
Florida	1,226,800	581,300	75,700	569,800	a	19
Georgia	na	na	na	na	b	...
Guam	100	100	...	...		100
Hawaii	30,200 c	22,800	7,400	...		10
Idaho	17,400	0	17,400	0		18
Illinois	656,000	591,200	64,800	0		...
Indiana	535,200	424,700	98,700	11,800	d	4
Iowa	257,500	128,800	128,700	...		20
Kansas	229,600	217,400	12,200	0		27
Kentucky	45,100	0	45,100	0		5
Louisiana	30,600	na	30,600	na		na
Maine	230,900	...	...	...		...
Maryland	3,000	0	3,000	0		100
Massachusetts	1,400,000	...	...	...		...
Michigan	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0		...
Minnesota	96,000	...	96,000	0		...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...		...
Missouri	544,200 e	0	544,200	0	e	...
Montana	73,800	0	73,800	0		20
Nebraska	94,900	0	94,900	0		...
Nevada	133,100 f	70,000	...	63,100		...
New Hampshire	178,300	na	178,300	na		...
New Jersey	150,000	0	150,000	0		...
New Mexico	120,500	...	120,000	500		15
New York	...	...	...	...		...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...		...
North Dakota	19,800	0	19,800	0		18
Ohio	0	0	0	0	g	na
Oklahoma	310,900	...	310,900	...		...
Oregon	179,200	22,000	11,400	145,800	h	13
Pennsylvania	1,171,800	916,900	254,900	...		8
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0		...
Rhode Island	13,000	0	3,000	10,000		na
South Carolina	494,500	447,400	47,100	na		na
South Dakota	na	na	na	na	i	95
Tennessee	40,300	...	40,300	...		...
Texas	3,747,100	3,744,600	2,500	...		...
Utah	10,000	3,000	7,000	0		5-10
Vermont	95,700	na	95,700	na		9
Virgin Islands	1,200	1,200	na	na		...
Virginia	277,400	167,300	110,100	...		15
Washington	856,100	850,300	5,800	0		...
West Virginia	...	na	...	...		...
Wisconsin	625,200	591,600	33,600	na		16
Wyoming	na	...	...	...		...

Table 23 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Florida figure is for name-based background check requests by modem.
- b Georgia repository does not provide name-based searches for noncriminal justice purposes. However, name-based searches of the computerized criminal history (CCH) are permitted by local law enforcement. The full record is provided, with consent (signed or fingerprints) with the exception of sealed records. Without consent, only felony conviction information is provided.
- c 109,000 requests via walk-in public access terminals at Hawaii County Jail Diversion locations and police departments.
- d Indiana figure is for walk-in background checks.
- e Includes checks received through public office at Missouri Highway Patrol and mail-in requests.
- f Includes data from Brady firearms program and Nevada civil name check program.
- g Ohio will only process name-based searches if fingerprints are submitted and the ridge detail is poor quality and cannot be searched.
- h Oregon figure is for firearm sales transaction calls.
- i South Dakota repository does not offer name-based checks as a first response. All our checks are fingerprint-based. However, there are occasions where we cannot obtain legible prints. Under these circumstances, we offer a name-based check.

Table 23a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.
- Other features for name-based criminal background checks include one or more of the following: phonetic-assisted spelling features, "loose" spelling features (first name abbreviations, jr/sr assistance), and interchangeable first/last name.

Data footnotes:

- a If any combination of these three match, Arizona will release record.
- b In Florida, hits determined by automated algorithm and manual review of candidates.
- c Although social security number not required, a search in Hawaii can be done by social security number only.
- d Minnesota Internet checks are exact match.
- e SSN is helpful, but not required for Nevada search. Under these circumstances, we offer a name-based check.
- f Vermont uses any three exact demographic matches.

Table 23b. Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2006

State	Information contained in the results for a name-based noncriminal justice background check				Other information contained in the results
	Full record	Convictions only	Juvenile records	Arrests w/o disposition-over 1 yr old	
Alabama					State record only
Alaska					
American Samoa	X				
Arizona	X				
Arkansas		X		X	
California					
Colorado	X				Some juvenile records not releasable
Connecticut					Convictions, pending, 13 mo nolle
Delaware	X				
District of Columbia		X			Arrests w/ convictions within 10 years
Florida	X		X	X	a All data authorized by law b
Georgia					c
Guam	X				
Hawaii	X	X			d
Idaho	X				
Illinois		X			
Indiana		X			Arrests <1 year old regardless of disposition
Iowa	X				
Kansas		X			Depends upon dissemination rules
Kentucky		X			
Louisiana					Fingerprints are requested to make positive identification / depends on reason for submittal
Maine		X		X	
Maryland	X	X		X	
Massachusetts					Combination-no juveniles, though
Michigan	X				Does not include nonpublic records
Minnesota					Depends on request type
Mississippi	X				
Missouri		X			
Montana					All except dismissed deferred impositions of sentence
Nebraska					e
Nevada	X		X	X	f Nevada and NCIC Wants/Warrants, Dangerous Offender
New Hampshire		X			
New Jersey		X		X	
New Mexico	X		X		
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota		X		X	
Ohio	X				
Oklahoma	X				
Oregon		X			Arrests w/o disposition within 1 year
Pennsylvania		X		X	Arrests w/o disposition <3 years old.
Puerto Rico		X			
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina	X				
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee	X				
Texas	X				Data may be limited based on authority
Utah		X			
Vermont		X			
Virgin Islands	X				
Virginia		X			
Washington		X			
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					Full adult record
Wyoming					

Table 23b explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Content of a Florida record is based on the requestor and the purpose of the request. Some noncriminal justice agencies get sealed records and notices of expunged records.
- b Based upon correspondence/modem submissions. Florida does not monitor hit rate on Internet.
- c Georgia repository does not provide name-based searches for noncriminal justice purposes. However, name-based searches of the computerized criminal history are permitted by local law enforcement. The full State record is provided, with consent (signed or fingerprints) with the exception of sealed records. Without consent, only felony conviction information is provided.
- d Hawaii full record supplied with signature of person of record, otherwise arrests over 1 year old without disposition will not be supplied.
- e Nebraska statute 29-3523 went into law on 9/1/07 and requires that (1) not filed charges shall be removed from public view after 1 year from the arrest, (2) successful completion of diversion shall be removed from public view 2 years after public view, and (3) dismissed by the court on motion of the prosecutor shall be removed from public view 3 years after arrest. Exceptions: (1) subject is currently being prosecuted or under correctional control for a separate arrest, (2) announced candidate for public office, or (3) has made a notarized request for the release of such record to a specific requester.
- f Only some juvenile records disclosed depending on Nevada statute.

Table 24. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2006

State	Information contained in results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background check	State offers "rapback" service	Identification rate (%)	State retains non-criminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized		
					Matched against existing CH database	Matched against latent database	Flagged and matched against subsequent submissions
Alabama	...	...	...	3			
Alaska	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	Always	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5			
Arizona	Full record	Arrest only	a 9%	5	X	X	X
Arkansas	Full record, arrests w/o disposition > 1 year old	...	2	None			
California	All data meeting dissemination criteria for requesting agency	Always	47	1, 2, 3, 4	X		X
Colorado	Full record (excluding some juvenile)	Arrest only	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X		X
Connecticut	Convictions, pending charges and nolle charges <13m	Agency requests	95	1, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Delaware	Convictions	...	35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	
District of Columbia	Full record	When notified by another jurisdiction	20	6	X		
Florida	Full record, juvenile, arrests w/o disposition > 1 year old	b Arrest only	13	4	X		X
Georgia	Full record	...	13	None			
Guam	Full record	...	99	3	X		X
Hawaii	Full record, convictions	...	10	None			
Idaho	Full record	...	22	3	X	X	X
Illinois	Convictions	Conviction only	...	1, 3, 4	X	X	X
Indiana	Full record	...	14	None			
Iowa	na	...	...	None			
Kansas	Depends upon specific dissemination rules	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Kentucky	Convictions	...	5	None			
Louisiana	Depends on statute authorizing access	Arrest only	na	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Maine	Convictions, juvenile, arrests w/o disposition > 1 year old	Always	...	1	X	X	X
Maryland	Full record, juvenile, arrests w/o disposition > 1 year old	Arrest only	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	X
Massachusetts	...	...	...	None			
Michigan	Full record	c If required	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X	X	
Minnesota	Depends on request type	...	18	None			
Mississippi	Full record	...	...	3	X	X	X
Missouri	Full record	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	
Montana	Full record	...	10	None	X		
Nebraska	...	d Conviction only	...	1, 2, 3, 5	X	X	X
Nevada	Varies depending on reason fingerprinted	Manual process for teachers only	10		X		X
New Hampshire	Convictions	...	...	None			
New Jersey	Full record, juvenile, convictions, arrests w/o disposition > 1 year old	Always	7-8	1, 3, 4	X	X	X
New Mexico	Full record	...	18	None	X	X	
New York	Full record	Arrest only	43	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	X		X
North Carolina	...	...	...	
North Dakota	Depends if PL 92-544	...	...		X	X	X
Ohio	Full record	...	na	1, 2, 3, 4	X		
Oklahoma	Full record	Arrest only	15	1, 3, 4	X	X	X
Oregon	Full record	e Arrest only	7	1, 2, 3, 4	X		X
Pennsylvania	Full record	Arrest only	0	1, 2, 3	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	Convictions	Conviction only	...	1, 3	X		
Rhode Island	Full record	...	na	None			
South Carolina	Full record	LE only	10	3	X	X	X
South Dakota	Full record	...	95		X	X	
Tennessee	Full record	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	

Table 24. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2006 (continued)

State	Information contained in results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background check	State offers "rapback" service	Identification rate (%)	State retains non-criminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized			
					Matched against existing CH database	Matched against latent database	Flagged and matched against subsequent submissions	
Texas	Full record	f	Arrest only	100	1, 3, 4	X	X	X
Utah	Convictions	...	...	5-10		X		X
Vermont	Convictions	...	...	<1	None			
Virgin Islands	Full record	...	...	...	3, 4	X	X	X
Virginia	Convictions	...	...	na	None	X	X	X
Washington	Convictions	...	...	...		X		
West Virginia	Full record		Arrests only	20	1, 2, 3, 4	X	X	X
Wisconsin	Full record	...	...	14	None			
Wyoming	Full record	...	...	30	None			

Table 24 explanatory notes:

- Percentages reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Only for certain types of Arizona applicants.
- b Content of Florida record based on requestor and purpose of request. Some noncriminal justice agencies get sealed record and notices of expungement.
- c Excludes Michigan nonpublic records.
- d Nebraska Statute 29-3523 went into law on 9/1/07 and requires that (1) not filed charges shall be removed from public view after 1 year from the arrest, (2) successful completion of diversion shall be removed from public view 2 years after public view, and (3) dismissed by the court on motion of the prosecutor shall be removed from public view 3 years after arrest. Exception: (1) subject is currently being prosecuted or under correctional control for a separate arrest, (2) announced candidate for public office, or (3) has made a notarized request for the release of such record to a specific requester.
- e Oregon responses are "yes" or "no" only based on criteria provided by the qualified entity. These are nonprofits not regulated by a state agency.
- f Some Texas data limited based on authority.

Legend: State retains noncriminal justice fingerprints

- 1 Licensing.
- 2 Private sector employment.
- 3 Employment by justice agencies.
- 4 Employment by noncriminal government agencies.
- 5 Retention limited to private sector employment involving vulnerable populations.
- 6 DC Metropolitan Police Department officers.

Table 24a. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2006

State	Legal requirements to perform background checks	
Alabama	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Alaska	...	
American Samoa	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	
Arizona	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Arkansas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
California	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Colorado	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Connecticut	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Delaware	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	
District of Columbia	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Florida	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Georgia	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	
Guam	...	
Hawaii	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	
Idaho	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Indiana	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Iowa	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11	
Kansas	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11	
Kentucky	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Louisiana	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Maine	4, 5, 8, 10	
Maryland	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Massachusetts	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Michigan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Minnesota	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	a
Mississippi	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11	
Missouri	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Montana	2, 7, 8	
Nebraska	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11	
Nevada	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
New Hampshire	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
New Jersey	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
New Mexico	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10	
New York	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11	
North Carolina	...	
North Dakota	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	
Ohio	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Oklahoma	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	b
Oregon	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Pennsylvania	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Puerto Rico	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11	
Rhode Island	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
South Carolina	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	
South Dakota	1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Tennessee	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Texas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Utah	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Vermont	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	
Virgin Islands	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	c
Virginia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Washington	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	
West Virginia	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11	
Wisconsin	1, 2, 4	
Wyoming	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	

Table 24a explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Data footnotes:

- a No Minnesota statute on hazardous materials exists, but checks are done under the Patriot Act.
- b Oklahoma daycare provider/resident background checks are name search only.
- c Except for Virgin Islands school teachers, all are performed by Department of Justice.

Legal requirements legend:

- 1 Nurses/elder caregivers.
- 2 Daycare providers.
- 3 Individuals living in residences of home-based daycare providers.
- 4 School teachers.
- 5 Non-teaching school employees.
- 6 Volunteers with children.
- 7 Prospective foster care parents.
- 8 Prospective adoptive parents.
- 9 Relative caregivers.
- 10 Non-teaching school personnel.
- 11 Hazardous materials licensees.

Table 25. State automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database and vendors, 2006

State	AFIS partner with one or more States	How enhancing, upgrading or redesigning State AFIS database system	Phase of enhancement/upgrade on December 31, 2006	AFIS vendor as of December 31, 2006
Alabama	...	...	...	NEC
Alaska	WIN States	a X	b Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	NEC
Arizona		Upgrade to next generation AFIS	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	Sagem Morpho
Arkansas			Planning/securing funding	Motorola-PrintTrak
American Samoa	HI	Upgrading booking station	Implementation and testing	Sagem Morpho
California		Increased matching and storage capacity	Implementation and testing	NEC
Colorado		X	Planning/securing funding	Sagem Morpho
Connecticut	RI	Redesign	Planning/securing funding	Cogent
Delaware		Livescans devices for local agencies	Planning/securing funding	Motorola-PrintTrak
District of Columbia	VA, MD	New AFIS/biometric/mugshot system	c Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Florida		Replacing AFIS 2000 system	Planning/securing funding; drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	Motorola-PrintTrak
Georgia				NEC
Guam				na
Hawaii	Am. Samoa	Implementing "lights out" processing	Implementation and testing	Sagem Morpho
Idaho	WIN States	To include palms and slap prints	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	NEC
Illinois				NEC
Indiana				NEC
Iowa		To Motorola BIS 9.6.1.1	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Kansas		X	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak d
Kentucky		10 additional LiveScan devices	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Louisiana		To Motorola BIS	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	Motorola-PrintTrak
Maine	NH, VT	To next generation OmniTrak	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Maryland		New AFIS vendor, redesign	Implementation and testing	Sagem Morpho
Massachusetts			Planning/securing funding	NEC
Michigan		Increase throughput and storage, to include palm prints	Reviewing bids or proposals	NEC
Minnesota	MAFIN States	e Full replacement	Other	f Motorola-PrintTrak
Mississippi		Upgrade	Planning/securing funding	NEC
Missouri		MetaMorpho	Implementation and testing	Sagem Morpho
Montana	WIN States	Drafting technical specs	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	NEC
Nebraska		Upgrade	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Nevada	WIN States			NEC
New Hampshire	ME, VT	To OmniTrak	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
New Jersey		Full replacement	Reviewing bids or proposals	Sagem Morpho
New Mexico		To Sagem Morpho	Implementation and testing	Sagem Morpho
New York				Sagem Morpho
North Carolina				
North Dakota	MAFIN States	Full replacement	Reviewing bids or proposals	Motorola-PrintTrak
Ohio		Upgrade, to include palm prints	Implementation and testing	Cogent
Oklahoma				Motorola-PrintTrak
Oregon	WIN States	WIN upgrades		NEC
Pennsylvania		Palm prints	Planning/securing funding; reviewing bids	NEC
Puerto Rico		Redesign to NIST compliant system	Implementation and testing	Cogent
Rhode Island	CT			Cogent
South Carolina				Motorola-PrintTrak
South Dakota	MAFIN States	X	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Tennessee			g	Motorola-PrintTrak
Texas		Increase throughput and storage, to include palm prints	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	NEC
Utah	WIN States	WIN upgrades, palm prints	Implementation and testing	NEC
Vermont	NH, ME	Upgrade	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Virgin Islands		Software and hardware upgrades	Implementation and testing	Motorola-PrintTrak
Virginia		Palm prints	Reviewing bids or proposals	NEC
Washington		Seeking approval to join WIN	Planning/securing funding	NEC
West Virginia				Lockheed-Martin
Wisconsin				Sagem Morpho
Wyoming	WIN States			NEC

Table 25 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a The Western Identification Network (WIN) houses the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) records of Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, and Wyoming. Interface sites include California and Washington. There are also a few Federal agencies members.
- b WIN service strategy available at: http://www.winid.org/winid/what/documents/WIN_Service_Strategy.pdf.
- c In 2006, a District of Columbia request for proposals included a new records management system (including a module to replace our criminal justice information system). No vendor selected in 2007. Building in-house records management system.
- d Kansas now converting to new Sagem-Morpho Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).
- e The Midwest Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (MAFIN) is a shared regional database involving North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota.
- f Minnesota had chosen a vendor and was in negotiations.
- g Tennessee went "live" with Motorola's latest Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) offering on May 31, 2006.

Table 25a. State criminal history database system and vendors, 2006

State	How enhancing, upgrading or redesigning State criminal history database system	Phase of enhancement/upgrade on December 31, 2006	Criminal history database vendor as of December 31, 2006*
Alabama	Upgrade arrest and disposition entries	Implementation and testing	none
Alaska	Redesign of APSIN	Implementation and testing	State of Alaska
American Samoa	From a PA-LEMIS to Windstorm	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	Nudawn Tech, Inc.
Arizona			
Arkansas			na
California	From COBOL legacy system to Oracle	Implementation and testing	SRA International
Colorado	Redesign	Planning/securing funding	Vision Tek Inc.
Connecticut			
Delaware	Charge file reorganization	Implementation and testing	DELJIS
District of Columbia	X	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	a In-house
Florida	Replacement of legacy system	Planning/securing funds; drafting or finalizing specs; reviewing bids/proposals	na
Georgia	Modernization of system	Implementation and testing	Maximus
Guam			na
Hawaii			
Idaho			Tiburon
Illinois	Upgrade of software and hardware	Implementation and testing	na
Indiana			Holt, Sheets & Assoc.
Iowa	AFIS/CCH interface	Implementation and testing	CPI of Chicago
Kansas			In-house IT staff
Kentucky	Interface with courts for felony dispositions	Implementation and testing	SAIC (vendor), Analyst Int. (interface)
Louisiana	X	Reviewing bids/proposals	na
Maine	Upgrades and OmniTrak interface	Implementation and testing	Northrop Grumman
Maryland			MD Dept. of Public Safety
Massachusetts	X	Planning/securing funding	In-house
Michigan			SAIC
Minnesota	Redesign	Documenting requirements for new computerized criminal history	Bearing Point
Mississippi			
Missouri	Interface with prosecutors, courts, and corrections	Implementation and testing	MO State Highway Patrol Information Systems Staff, TIER consultants
Montana			In-house
Nebraska	Redesign	Implementation and testing	Analysts International
Nevada			In-house and outsource through Norsoft Consulting
New Hampshire			CPI
New Jersey			In-house
New Mexico	AFIS/CCH interface	Implementation and testing	In-house
New York	From legacy system to Oracle		Oracle database
North Carolina			
North Dakota	Upgrade	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	na
Ohio	From Informix to Oracle	Implementation and testing	Cogent Systems
Oklahoma			Northrop Grumman
Oregon		d	
Pennsylvania	Implemented Sept. 2007	Implementation and testing	Unisys
Puerto Rico	To VB.Net, SQL 2005+, WEB services	e Reviewing bids/proposals	Knowteck, Inc. (OpenK)
Rhode Island			
South Carolina	Court codes (CDR) updates, storage modification	Implementation and testing	In-house programming
South Dakota	Automated livescan descriptors	Implementation and testing	BIT - SD
Tennessee		Other	f SENT Software, Inc.
Texas			In-house staff with Austin Project Group
Utah			In-house
Vermont	Replacement	Implementation and testing	Spillman replaced by CPI
Virgin Islands	New database methods/vendor	Planning/securing funding	
Virginia	Juvenile disposition and offense no. interface, verification upgrades	Planning/securing funding	In-house
Washington	Electronic applicant project	Drafting or finalizing specs/RFP	SAIC
West Virginia			Computer Projects of Illinois, Inc
Wisconsin			In-house
Wyoming	To become NFF	Implementation and testing	

Table 25a explanatory notes

* Some States reported using more than one vendor, including in-house IT staff.

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a At end of 2006, the District of Columbia put out an RFP for new records management system (RMS), which included a module to replace our criminal justice information system (CJIS). No vendor was selected to replace our CJIS. No vendor selected in 2007 due to pricing issues—building an in-house RMS.
- b Missouri contracted with L1 Identity Solutions for noncriminal justice background checks.
- c Computerized criminal history in North Dakota is not a vendor product.
- d The Oregon Electronic Applicant Project is incorporating applicant fingerprint livescan transactions, manual procedures, and independent accounting procedures, and an independent accounting system into the AFIS/W2 automated work-flow. Once implemented, this project will allow the Washington State Patrol to automatically account for background check fees and collect applicant information, secure electronic receipt of requests and electronic transmission of results, and produce reports.
- e Includes Puerto Rico's computerized criminal history, PCMS (Prosecutor's Case Management System - Adults & Juveniles).
- f Continually enhancing our Tennessee Criminal History Repository.

Table 26. Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 2006

State	Manual review of incoming source documents or reports	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			
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	
American Samoa	X		X	X		
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas	X	X	X			
California		X	X		X	
Colorado		X				
Connecticut	X	X	X			
Delaware	X	X	X			
District of Columbia	X	X		X		
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	
Georgia		X		X		
Guam	X		X			
Hawaii		X	X		X	
Idaho	X	X		X	X	
Illinois		X			X	
Indiana	X	X	X			
Iowa	X	X	X	X		
Kansas	X	X			X	
Kentucky		X	X	X		
Louisiana		X			X	
Maine	X	X				Internal reports/sampling, record challenges
Maryland	X	X		X		
Massachusetts						
Michigan		X		X	X	
Minnesota		X	X			Manual review on ad hoc basis
Mississippi	X	X			X	
Missouri	X	X	X		X	
Montana		X	X		X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	
Nevada	X	X		X	X	
New Hampshire	X		X			
New Jersey	X	X		X		
New Mexico	X	X	X	X		Respond with rejects-explanation
New York	X	X		X		
North Carolina						
North Dakota	X	X	X		X	
Ohio	X	X	X		X	
Oklahoma	X	X				Dual data entry
Oregon	X	X	X			Manual review after entry; agency notification after automated notice of new entry
Pennsylvania		X	X		X	
Puerto Rico	X	X	X	X		
Rhode Island	X	X				
South Carolina		X				
South Dakota	X	X	X		X	
Tennessee	X	X				
Texas		X			X	
Utah						
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	
Virgin Islands						
Virginia		X			X	
Washington	X					Random 5% quality control of entered docs; 100% review during new employee training
West Virginia	X		X			
Wisconsin	X	X				
Wyoming	X	X	X			Quarterly disposition audit forms sent to contributors

Table 26 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.

Table 27. Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2006

Random sample audits of criminal records from contributing agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws

Number of agencies audited

State	1999	2001	2003	2006	Number of agencies audited				Agency that performed audit
					Law enforcement/ criminal justice	Courts	Noncriminal justice entities	Others	
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	Various	a Repository, Office of b Legislative Audit
American Samoa	...	...	...	No					
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					Repository
Arkansas	No	No	Yes	No					
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Colorado		Yes	Yes	Yes	41	3			Repository
Connecticut	No	No	No	No					
Delaware	No	No	No	Yes	26	5	na	na	State police, other
District of Columbia	Yes		No	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	751	67	70		Repository
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Guam				No					
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	State Police
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					IL CJ Information Authority, FBI CJIS
Indiana	No	No	No	No					
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	7	0	8 Co. Attorneys Offices	Div. of Criminal Investigation
Kansas	No	No	No	No					
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	400				State Police
Louisiana	No	No	No	No					
Maine	No	No	No	No					
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	39	0	10	0	Repository
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes	No					
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	3			Repository
Minnesota	No		Yes	No					
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	No					
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Montana	Yes	Yes	No	No					
Nebraska	No	No	No	No					
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	54			4 casinos	Repository
New Hampshire	No	No	No	Yes	...	na	11	na	FBI
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	250	271	0		State Police
New Mexico	No	No	No	No					
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	26	0	0	Repository
North Carolina	No	Yes	Yes						
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	48	48			Repository
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No	No					
Oregon	No	No	Yes	No					
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					Repository/Attorney General Repository
Puerto Rico	No	No	Yes	Yes	4	5	0	0	Repository
Rhode Island	No	Yes	No	No					
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	No					
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	102				Repository
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	All		34		Repository
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	Yes					FBI/CJIS
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					DECKS
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				28 LE in 2005	Contract vendor
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	No					

Table 27 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data Footnotes:

- a Alaska audits includes FBI Machine Readable Data (MRD) issues (1041), Sex Offender Registration (SOR) duration/research (144), Record resolution (331), Permanent fund dividend appeals (7), missing dispositions (from background check requests) (75), Missing Sex Offender Registration (SOR) statutes (56), Missing arrest info (24), Other missing charge data (31), Missing dispositions (1000).
- b Alaska's Office of Legislative Audit (recidivism and sex offender study).

Table 28. Data quality audits of state criminal history repository, 2006

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	Initiatives underway to improve data quality
Alabama		...	...	...	...	2
Alaska						1,2,4,5,7,9
American Samoa						2,4,5,7,8,9
Arizona	X	12/2004				2,9
Arkansas	X	12/2004	1993-2003	FBI CJIS	3,8	1,2,5,6,9 a
California						1,2,5,6,7,8
Colorado	X	2006	2004-5	Judicial agency, FBI	2,10	3,7,8
Connecticut						1
Delaware	X	8/2007	1971-8/2007	DELJIS	3,10	2,7,8
District of Columbia	X	9/2006	4/2006-6/2006	Repository, FBI	1,2,5,10	4,5,6,7,9
Florida	X	6/2004	1/1/2003-12/31/2004	Repository	10	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9
Georgia						1,2,7,9
Guam						None at this time
Hawaii						1,5 b
Idaho						9
Illinois	X	9/2003	1994-1998	IL Criminal Justice Information Authority	2,3,5	1,2,6
Indiana						1,2,3,4,5,9
Iowa	X	4/2002	10/2001 - 4/2002	Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning	1	1,5,9
Kansas						1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9
Kentucky						None at this time
Louisiana						None at this time
Maine	X	11/2006	11/2006-10/2007	Maine SAC	In process	4,5,9 c
Maryland	X	8/2002	10/2000-7/2002	Dr. Welford	1,3,5,6,7,8,10	1,2,4,6,7,8,9
Massachusetts						1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Michigan	X	2004	10/1/1999-3/12/2002	Auditor General	2,3,6,8	2 d
Minnesota	X	Fall 2002	1990-2002	MTG	1,2,3,7,8,9,10	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9 e
Mississippi		na				
Missouri						1,2,5,9
Montana						1,2,3,4,5,9
Nebraska						1,2,3,4,5,7,9
Nevada	X	2002	10/1/2000-3/30/2001	State Legislative Auditor	1,3,10	1,2,4,9
New Hampshire						None at this time
New Jersey	X	Ongoing	2003-present	Repository, State Police		1,2,4,5
New Mexico	X	2004		FBI triennial audit	7,8,10 f	1,2,4,7,9
New York	X	11/2004	11/2001 - 11/2004	Repository	1,3,5,10	1,2,4,5,7,8,9
North Carolina						
North Dakota						1,2 g
Ohio	X	In progress	Inception-present	Repository		1,2,4,7,9
Oklahoma						1,2,8,9
Oregon	X	2002-2003	Random audit	MTG Mgmt., Inc.	3,4,8	1,2,4,9 h
Pennsylvania					2,3,6,8,9,10	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9
Puerto Rico	X	12/2006	1987-2006	Repository	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9
Rhode Island						2,9
South Carolina						
South Dakota	X	9/2006	Spot audit	CJIS	8	1,2,4,5,6
Tennessee						2,9
Texas	X	2007	1/1/2005-12/31/2005	Repository	1,3,8	1,2,4,5,6,9
Utah						
Vermont						1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 i
Virgin Islands		2007	1/2006-1/2007	FBI/CJIS		1,2,4,5,9
Virginia	X	2003	na	FBI	8	1,2,4
Washington	X	7/2006		FBI CJIS Division	1	None at this time
West Virginia						1,3,4
Wisconsin	X	2005	2002-2004	Contract vendor	3,10	1,2,4,9
Wyoming						7,9

Table 28 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a New Arkansas criminal and civil print submission workflows.
- b Hawaii requesting new auditing position.
- c Maine upgraded AFIS 2000 to Omnitech and deployed 10 new livescans.
- d Michigan database cleanup project focusing on open cases.
- e Minnesota publishes agency statistics.
- f New Mexico system validation/reporting tools.
- g Ongoing training for North Dakota law enforcement, state's attorneys, and jail staff.
- h Ongoing contact with Oregon agencies and monthly fingerprint training classes.
- i Vermont data auditing restricted to fingerprint submissions. Only rap sheets for civil applicants are checked prior to dissemination.

Changes to improve data quality legend:

- 1 Audit functions/procedures.
- 2 Automation conversion/redesign/enhancements.
- 3 Disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements.
- 4 Felony flagging.
- 5 Fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements.
- 6 Interagency/local agency interface.
- 7 Legislation.
- 8 Plan/strategy development.
- 9 Task force/advisory group establishment.
- 10 Training seminars/policy and procedures manuals.

Initiatives underway to improve data quality legend:

- 1 Automation conversion/redesign/enhancements.
- 2 Disposition/arrest reporting procedures/enhancements.
- 3 Felony flagging.
- 4 Fingerprint card/system conversion/enhancements.
- 5 Interagency/local agency interface.
- 6 Legislation.
- 7 Plan/strategy development.
- 8 Task force/advisory group establishment.
- 9 Training seminars/policy and procedures manuals.

Table 29. Fingerprint record processing by state criminal history repository, 2006

State	Repository conducts "lights out" processing	Percentage of fingerprints handled with "lights out" processing			Average processing time (days) from fingerprint receipt to response		Goal established for maximum processing time
		Total	Criminal	Noncriminal	Electronic	Mail	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska							
American Samoa					na	na	
Arizona					na	5	6 days
Arkansas					4	42	4-5 days
California	X	70%	80%	60%	3	4	3 days
Colorado					1	3-5	3 days
Connecticut	X					7-14	
Delaware					10	14	
District of Columbia					1	30-45	1 day
Florida	X	0	0	0	1	5	5 days
Georgia	X	92	...	...	1	45	7 days
Guam						7	
Hawaii					2	5	5 days
Idaho	X				1-2	3	3 days
Illinois	X	58	46	39	1-2	...	
Indiana	X	...	...	...
Iowa							
Kansas					2	10	1 day
Kentucky	X	57	...	...	3-4	4-5	14 days
Louisiana					na	7-10	14 days
Maine							
Maryland	X	34	22	47	1	3-5	3-5 days
Massachusetts	X	70					
Michigan	X	80	80	80	2	14	
Minnesota					2	7	
Mississippi	X	74	na	na	1	5	
Missouri	X	66	66	66	12	21	1 day
Montana	X	...	...	...	2	5	5 days
Nebraska					3	3	3 days
Nevada	X	15	41	29	10	30	5 days
New Hampshire	X				2	3	3 days
New Jersey		na	na	na	1 hour	30	10 days
New Mexico					...	28-42	Automated
New York	X	42	51	28	<1	3	<3 days (criminal)
North Carolina							
North Dakota						3	3 days
Ohio					3	30	30 days
Oklahoma	X	90	90	70	1	14	
Oregon	X	3 ^a	...	...	9-19	9-19	8 days
Pennsylvania	X	83	83	83	2 hours	60	60 days
Puerto Rico					5		
Rhode Island	X	75	75	75	2	14	
South Carolina	X	85	85	85	1	3	
South Dakota					na	1-5	1 day
Tennessee	X	85	85	85	1	3	...
Texas	X	80	80	50	1	3	3 days
Utah	X	30	30	0	5	42	14 days
Vermont					na	45	60 days
Virgin Islands					10	14	
Virginia					1	5	
Washington	X	...	...	...	5	7-14	2 days
West Virginia					3	14	
Wisconsin	X	10	0	90	1	2	
Wyoming					1	21	

Table 29 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Represents last 3 months of year. Oregon did not previously track this activity.

Table 30. State criminal history repository recovery practices and operating hours, 2006

State	Back-up recovery practices or technologies used for computerized criminal history database	Back-up recovery practices or technologies used for the AFIS database	State repository operating hours per day			State repository operating hours per day with onsite fingerprint technicians		
			M - F	Sat	Sun	M - F	Sat	Sun
Alabama	Routine back-up every 1 day	...	8					
Alaska	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	a					
American Samoa	Routine back-up every 1 week	Vendor (Sagem Morpho)	8			8	8	8
Arizona	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	24	24	24	24	16	16
Arkansas	Routine back-up every 1 week	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	24	24	24
California	Routine back-up every 3 days	Mirroring system	24	24	24	24	24	24
Colorado	Mirroring system	Routine back-up every 7 days	24	24	24	24	24	24
Connecticut	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			14		
Delaware	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			8		
District of Columbia	Mirroring and routine back-up every 7 days	Mirroring system; daily and weekly back-up; external back-up	24	24	24	24	24	24
Florida	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	24	24	24
Georgia	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	24	24	24
Guam	Mirroring system		8			8		
Hawaii	Mirroring system; daily back-up; FTP to test server	Mirroring system; daily and hourly back-up	8			8		
Idaho	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			10	10	10
Illinois	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 7 days	24	18	18	20	18	18
Indiana	Routine back-up every 1 day	Mirroring; routine back-up; images; tape back-up	8			16		
Iowa	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			8		
Kansas	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	16			16	8	8
Kentucky	Mirroring, routine back-up every day	Routine back-up every 7 days	b			16	8	8
Louisiana	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			8		
Maine			8			12		
Maryland	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	24	24	24	24	24	24
Massachusetts	Both mirroring and routine back-up		24	24	24			
Michigan	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	c			24	8	8
Minnesota	Routine back-up every 1 day		24	24	24	24	24	d
Mississippi		Mirroring system every 1 month; journaling daily back-up	24	24	24	8		
Missouri	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	24	24	24	24	24	24
Montana	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			8		
Nebraska	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	10			12		
Nevada	Routine back-up every 1 day	Back-up through WIN	8	10	10	12	12	12
New Hampshire			16			16	8	8
New Jersey	Mirroring system	Offsite back-up recovery system	24	24	24	24	24	24
New Mexico	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	16			16		
New York	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	24	24	24
North Carolina								
North Dakota	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			8		
Ohio	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			24	24	24
Oklahoma	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	10		
Oregon	Routine back-up every 12 hrs	Routine back-up every 1 month	24	24	24	24	24	24
Pennsylvania	Mirroring; routine back-up every day; full back-up every 14 days	Routine back-up every 7 days; tape back-up	24	24	24	24	24	24
Puerto Rico	Clustering back-up every day	Clustering back-up every day	24	24	24	16	12	12
Rhode Island	Routine back-up every 1 day	Mirroring system	10			16		
South Carolina	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 week	8			8		
South Dakota	Routine back-up	Routine back-up	e			8		
Tennessee	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	12		
Texas	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 5 days	24	24	24	24	24	24
Utah	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	24	24	24	24	8	8
Vermont	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	f			10		
Virgin Islands	Routine back-up every 7 days		8			8	8	8
Virginia	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	8			24	24	24
Washington		Routine back-up every 1 month	24			24		
West Virginia	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 7 days	16			16		
Wisconsin	Routine back-up every 1 day	Routine back-up every 1 day	10			10		
Wyoming	Routine back-up every 1 day; tape back-up on- and off-site	Back-up through WIN	24	24	24	8		

Table 30 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a In Alaska, NEC completes daily back-ups of IMARS, minutia and images; monthly cold saves are done during evenings. 3 generations copied.
- b Kentucky performs incremental backups, as well as daily full backup.
- c Michigan performs daily "warm" backups and quarterly "cold" backups. A criminal history reporting automation project has been completed. Currently, 96% of all arrests are submitted electronically, 95% of prosecutors are submitting charges electronically, and 94% of courts are submitting dispositions electronically.
- d Only Minnesota identification section operates 24 hours. Criminal history section operates 6:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday.
- e Information is for South Dakota's old Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). We backup our archive server manually every night. The back end is maintained by Minnesota. New AFIS will have a Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID) archive server with automatic backup.
- f Vermont uses a Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID) 5 backup.

Table 31. Court and State criminal history repository record availability to public and commercial entities, 2006

State	State repository bulk data to commercial third parties for redissemination	State repository fees charged to commercial third parties	State court system bulk data to commercial third parties for redissemination	Court system fees charged to commercial third parties	Court system makes court case information public over internet	Court system fees charged for court case information
Alabama		...	X	...	...	...
Alaska						
American Samoa					X	
Arizona			X	\$3,000 per year	X	\$0
Arkansas			X	\$100 per request		
California						
Colorado					X	\$6 per name search
Connecticut			X	...	X	...
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida		\$23 per record	X	Varies	X	Varies
Georgia					X	a
Guam						
Hawaii	X	\$20 per name	X	Varies by contract	X	\$0
Idaho						
Illinois					X	\$0
Indiana						
Iowa					X	
Kansas					X	\$1 per case
Kentucky						
Louisiana		na			X	
Maine						
Maryland					X	\$0
Massachusetts						
Michigan	X	b na				
Minnesota	X	\$40 per month	X		X	\$0
Mississippi						
Missouri	X	c	X		X	d \$0
Montana						
Nebraska					X	
Nevada					X	\$0
New Hampshire						
New Jersey		na		na		na
New Mexico					X	\$0
New York	X		X	\$52 per search		
North Carolina						
North Dakota					X	
Ohio					X	\$0
Oklahoma					X	
Oregon			X		X	
Pennsylvania					X	
Puerto Rico					X	\$0
Rhode Island					X	\$0
South Carolina					X	\$0
South Dakota						\$15 per name
Tennessee			X			
Texas	X	\$166.50 per copy	X	...	X	...
Utah					X	...
Vermont					X	\$.50 per docket query
Virgin Islands						
Virginia					X	\$1 per page
Washington			X	...	X	...
West Virginia						
Wisconsin					X	\$0
Wyoming						

Table 31 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Some Georgia counties provide court info via public site, but no State entities.
- b Limited to Michigan public data.
- c Bulk distribution of Missouri court records shall be made only upon approval of the State judicial records committee. No distribution of court records shall be made for commercial gain.
- d Available free through Missouri website www.courts.mo.gov on casenet.

Table 32. Fees charged by State criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006

State	Fee for conducting criminal history record search for noncriminal justice requester	Amount of fee charged									Amount of fee charged for volunteers					
		Fingerprint-supported search		Name search via Internet			Name search via mail				Fingerprint-supported search		Name search via Internet		Name search via mail	
		Retained	Nonretained	Nonprofit	Government	Others	Nonprofit	Government	Other	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained	
Alabama	X	...	...	\$25	\$25	\$25	...	...	\$25	...	...	na	na	...	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	X	\$2	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Arizona	X	\$25	\$5	na	na	na	na	0	...	...	na	na	...	...
Arkansas	X	...	...	\$23	...	\$20	\$23	\$23	...	...	...	\$10	...	\$10	
California	X	\$32	\$32	na	na	na	na	na	na	\$32	\$32	na	na	na	na	
Colorado	X	\$16.50	...	...	...	\$6.85	...	...	\$13	\$16.50	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	X	\$25	\$25	na	na	na	\$25	0	...	\$18	\$18	na	na	\$18	\$18	
Delaware	X	\$37.50	...	\$37.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	X	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	na a	na	na	na	...	\$5	...	...	...	a
Florida	X	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	na	\$18	na	\$23	na	\$23 b	
Georgia	X	...	\$15	na	na	na	na	na	na	...	\$15	na	na	na	na	
Guam	X	\$32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	X	na	\$20	\$13	na	\$13	\$20	\$20 c	\$20	na	\$20	na	\$13	na	\$20 c	
Idaho	X	\$10	na	na	na	na	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	na	na	na	\$10	\$10	
Illinois	X	\$15-\$44	\$15-\$20	\$16	\$16	...	\$20	\$20	...	\$15-\$44	\$15-\$20	...	\$16	...	\$20	
Indiana	X	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$15	\$0	\$7	
Iowa	X	...	...	\$10	\$10	...	\$13	\$13	\$15	...	...	...	\$5	...	\$5
Kansas	X	\$30	na	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$12.50	\$20	\$20	15	\$20	na	\$17.50	na	\$20	na	
Kentucky	X	na	\$10	na	na	na	\$10	\$10	\$10	na	\$10	na	na	na	\$10	
Louisiana	X	\$26	...	...	...	...	\$26	\$26	\$26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	X	\$25	\$25	\$15	\$0	...	\$25	\$0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	X	\$38 d	na	na	na	na	...	...	...	\$38	na	na	na	...	...
Massachusetts	X	...	\$25	\$15	\$0	\$30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	X	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$0	10	na	na	na	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$0	na	na	
Minnesota	X	...	...	\$0	\$0	\$0 e	\$8	\$15	\$15	...	...	...	\$0	...	\$15
Mississippi	X	\$32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	X	\$14	na	na	na	na	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$14	na	na	na	...	na	
Montana	X	...	\$10	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$10	\$10	\$10	...	\$10	...	\$11.50	...	\$10	
Nebraska	X	\$15	\$15	...	...	...	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	...	...	\$15	\$15
Nevada	X	\$21	\$21	na	na	na f	na	na f	na	\$21	\$21	na	na	na	na f	
New Hampshire	X	na	...	na	na	na	\$7.50	0	\$15	...	...	...	...	na	\$7.50
New Jersey	X	\$40	\$30	na	na	na	\$10	\$18	\$18	na	\$18	na	na	na	\$10	
New Mexico	X	...	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	...	\$10	...	...	...	...	\$10	...	\$10
New York	X	\$75	\$75	na	na	na	...	...	\$50	na	na	na	na	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	X	...	\$15	...	...	...	\$5	\$15	\$15	...	\$15	...	...	...	\$15
Ohio	X	\$15	\$15	na	na	na	na	na	na	\$15	\$15	na	na	na	na	
Oklahoma	X	\$19	\$19	na	na	na	\$15	\$15	\$15	na	na	na	na	na	\$15	
Oregon	X	\$27	\$28-\$53	\$10/\$0	\$10	...	\$10/\$0	\$10/\$4	...	\$27	\$28	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	
Pennsylvania	X	\$15	\$2	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$2	\$2	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	X	na	\$35	na	na	na	\$0	\$0	\$5	na	na	na	na	na	\$5	
South Carolina	X	\$25	\$25	\$8	...	...	...	...	...	\$18	\$18	\$18	...	...	...
South Dakota	X	...	\$20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	X	\$24	...	...	...	...	\$29	\$29	\$29	\$18	...	...	...	...	\$29
Texas	X	\$15	\$15	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$15	\$15	\$1	\$1	\$10	\$10	
Utah	X	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	
Vermont	X	na	\$10	na	na	na	\$10	\$10	\$10	na	\$0	na	na	na	\$0	
Virgin Islands	X	g	\$39	\$39	\$0	\$0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	X	...	\$37	\$8/\$16	...	\$15/\$20	\$8/\$16	...	\$15/\$20	...	\$26	...	...	...	...
Washington	X	...	\$30	\$0	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$35	\$35	...	\$0	...	\$10	...	\$0	
West Virginia	X	\$20	...	na	...	...	na	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	X	na	\$15	\$2	\$5	\$13	\$7	\$10	\$18	na	\$15	na	na	na	na	
Wyoming	X	...	\$15	na	na	na	na	...	...	...	\$10	na	na	...	...

Table 32 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Local District of Columbia criminal searches are \$7. Cost of a fingerprint-based FBI search is \$35.
- b All Florida criminal history checks are \$23 except those done by submission of fingerprints under the National Child Protection Act. Prints are retained only by specific authorization in statute. Volunteer prints are not retained.
- c In Hawaii, no fee is assessed if the volunteer being checked is to work for a nonprofit agency with direct contact with children, the elderly, or the disabled. No fee is assessed for government checks through the mail if for criminal justice purposes.
- d In Maryland, the fee is \$38 (\$18 for the rap computerized criminal history prep and delivery, \$20 for the fingerprinting).
- e Minnesota public information only.
- f Nevada does not provide a name check search outside of our Civil Name Check Program, which is mainly geared toward casinos.
- g Manual checks in Virgin Islands are conducted along with an National Crime Information Center (NCIC) check that is supported with fingerprints.

Websites for public criminal history information:

Alabama	www.background.alabama.gov
Florida	http://www2.fdle.state.fl.us/CCHinet/
Hawaii	www.ecrim.ehawaii.gov
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/isp-lch/
Kansas	www.kansas.gov/kbi/criminalhistory
Maine	www.maine.gov/pcr
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/ICHAT
Minnesota	https://cch.state.mn.us/
Montana	https://app.mt.gov/choprs/
South Carolina	www.sled.sc.gov
Texas	http://records.txdps.state.tx.us
Virginia	http://apps.vsp.virginia.gov/NCJIS
Washington	https://watch.wsp.wa.gov
Wisconsin	http://wi-recordcheck.org

Table 33. Fees charged for additional services by State criminal history repository, 2006

State	Amount charged for additional service				Fee allocation to repository operations
	Mailed fingerprint cards/forms	"No resubmission of prints"	Retained service	"Rap back" service	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	% of fees to repository
Alaska					
American Samoa	\$2	\$2	\$1	\$1	All fees go to general fund
Arizona	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Arkansas					50% of fees to repository
California	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Colorado					% of fees to repository
Connecticut	\$0	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Delaware					All fees to general fund
District of Columbia					All fees to general fund
Florida	\$0	na	\$6	na	All fees to trust fund
Georgia					All fees to general fund
Guam					6% of fees to repository
Hawaii	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Idaho	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Illinois	\$20-44				All fees to repository
Indiana	\$10	na	na	na	All fees (-\$8) to general fund
Iowa					All fees to repository
Kansas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	All fees to repository
Kentucky	\$0	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Louisiana					All fees to Criminal ID fund
Maine				\$25	All fees to general fund
Maryland	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	All fees to general fund
Michigan	na	na	\$0	\$0	% of fees to repository
Minnesota					All fees to repository
Mississippi					All fees to Dept. of Public Safety
Missouri	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Montana					All fees to repository
Nebraska	\$15	\$15		\$0	All fees to repository
Nevada	\$0	\$0	na	na	All fees to repository
New Hampshire	na				All fees to repository
New Jersey	\$0	\$18	\$10	\$10	All fees to repository
New Mexico					25% of fees to repository
New York	\$0	\$75	\$0	\$0	...
North Carolina					
North Dakota					All fees go to general fund
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	All fees to repository
Oklahoma		na			All fees to repository
Oregon	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Pennsylvania					All fees go to general fund
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	na	na	na	na	All fees go to general fund
South Carolina					All fees to support agency
South Dakota					All fees to repository
Tennessee					All fees to repository
Texas	\$15	na	\$0	\$0	All fees to repository
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0	All fees to repository
Vermont	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
Virgin Islands					% of fees to repository
Virginia	\$13				All fees go to general fund
Washington	\$30 / \$35	a			44% of fees to repository
West Virginia	na				All fees to trooper retirement fund
Wisconsin	\$0	na	na	na	53% of fees to repository
Wyoming	\$0	na	na	na	All fees go to general fund

Table 33 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

a In Washington, notarized letters are \$5 per notary seal.

Table 34. Fees charged for web-based services by State criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2006

State	Repository provides web-based <u>non-criminal</u> background checks	Requirements for public Internet access	Fees for public Internet access	State office of court administration provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> background checks	Amount collected by private agency-maintained website	Amount returned by private agency-maintained website	
						to repository	to office of court administration
Alabama	Yes	Registration info	\$25 per check	Yes	\$25	\$22	33%
Alaska	No						
American Samoa	No			No	na	na	na
Arizona	No			Yes	na		
Arkansas	Yes	Credit info	\$22 per person				
California	No			No			
Colorado	Yes	Credit info	\$6.85 per name	Yes	\$6.85	\$5.25	\$0
Connecticut	No			Yes	...	...	...
Delaware	No			No	na	na	na
District of Columbia	No			No			
Florida	Yes	Credit info	\$23 per record	No	na		
Georgia	No			No			
Guam	No			No			
Hawaii	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$13 per printout	No	b \$3	\$10	
Idaho	No			No			
Illinois	No			No			
Indiana	Yes	Credit info	\$16.32 per search	No	\$8	\$0	\$0
Iowa	No	c		Yes			
Kansas	Yes	Credit info	\$17.50 per name	No			
Kentucky	No						
Louisiana	No						
Maine	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$25 per search	No			
Maryland	No			No			
Massachusetts	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$30 per check	No			
Michigan	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$10 per search	No	na	na	na
Minnesota	Yes	d		Yes			
Mississippi	No						
Missouri	No			Yes			
Montana	Yes	Credit info	\$11.50 per request		\$11.50	\$10	
Nebraska	No						
Nevada	No			No			
New Hampshire	No			No			
New Jersey	No		na	No	na	na	na
New Mexico	Yes	Registration info	\$10 per check	No	\$3	\$7	\$0
New York	No			No			
North Carolina	No						
North Dakota	No			Yes			
Ohio	Yes	Registration info	\$15 per check	No			
Oklahoma	No			Yes			
Oregon	Yes	e	Registration info	No	na	na	na
Pennsylvania	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$10	Yes	na		
Puerto Rico	No			No	na		
Rhode Island	No			No			
South Carolina	Yes	Registration info; credit info	Yes	f			
South Dakota	No			No			
Tennessee	No			No			
Texas	Yes	Registration info; credit info	\$3.15 per search	No			
Utah	No			No			
Vermont	No			Yes	\$.50 per docket query	\$0	...
Virgin Islands	No						
Virginia	Yes	Registration info		No	na	na	na
Washington	Yes	Registration info	g \$10 per name/DOB	Yes			
West Virginia	No			No			
Wisconsin	No	Registration info	Per inquiry	Yes			
Wyoming	No			No			

Table 34 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

- a Public users in Hawaii can also register with portal vendor and setup account/billing.
- b Hawaii court case information is publicly available regardless of reason.
- c Iowa is finalizing Internet access for the public to acquire background criminal history record checks for a fee of \$10. It will require a valid credit card. Planned implementation is spring 2008.
- d Minnesota public records only.
- e Oregon provides inquiry and "no record" responses only. Actual record is mailed via U.S. Mail (USPS).
- f South Carolina also charges an \$8 Internet fee for nonprofit organizations.
- g Washington provides searches using a credit card or by establishing billing account. No fee for nonprofit account setup.

State websites for public noncriminal background checks/court records check:

Arizona: www.supreme.state.az.us/publicaccess/notification/default.asp

Arkansas State Police/Information Network: www.asp.ar.gov

Colorado courts: www.cocourts.com

Florida Department of Law Enforcement: <http://www2.fdle.state.fl.us/CCHinet>

Hawaii: Private contractor: www.ecrim.ehawaii.gov

Indiana Office of Technology: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/isp-lch>

Information Network of Kansas: www.kansas.gov/kbi/criminalhistory

Michigan State Police and Department of Information Technology: www.michigan.gov/ICHAT

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension: <https://cch.state.mn.us/>, www.mncourts.gov

Missouri Office of State Court Administration: www.courts.mo.gov

Montana Interactive/Repository: <https://app.mt.gov/choprs/>

Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation: www.webcheck.ag.state.oh.us

Oklahoma State Courts Network: www.oscn.net

Oregon State Police: www.osp.state.or.us/public_records

Pennsylvania Unified Judicial System: www.courts.state.pa.us

South Carolina: www.sled.sc.gov

Texas Department of Public Safety Crime Records Service: <http://records.txdps.state.tx.us>

Vermont Courts Online: <https://secure.vermont.gov/vtcdas/user>

Virginia State Police, Central Criminal Records Exchange: <https://apps.vsp.virginia.gov/NCJIS>

Washington State Patrol: <https://watch.wsp.wa.gov>

Wisconsin Department of Justice: <http://wi-recordcheck.org>, <http://wcca.wicourts.gov>

Table 35. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), December 31, 2006

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

State	Total III records	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by State	Percent supported by FBI
Total	59,244,926	39,310,404	19,934,522	66%	34%
Alabama	731,004	281,911	449,093	39	61
Alaska †	169,868	95,422	74,446	56	44
American Samoa	698	...	698	0	100
Arizona †	1,210,130	534,441	675,689	44	56
Arkansas †	477,011	319,067	157,944	67	33
California	7,345,981	6,424,106	921,875	87	13
Colorado *†	1,045,292	848,505	196,787	81	19
Connecticut †	400,504	242,097	158,407	60	40
Dist of Columbia	215,319	2	215,317	0	100
Delaware	225,054	184,683	40,371	82	18
Florida *†	4,387,521	3,784,899	602,622	86	14
Georgia †	2,559,281	2,347,137	212,144	92	8
Guam	23,061	...	23,061	0	100
Hawaii †	185,470	17,655	167,815	10	90
Idaho †	249,502	208,026	41,476	83	17
Illinois	2,597,400	1,048,821	1,548,579	40	60
Indiana	882,666	457,928	424,738	52	48
Iowa †	495,498	219,425	276,073	44	56
Kansas *†	548,914	126,161	422,753	23	77
Kentucky	572,111	119,920	452,191	21	79
Louisiana	1,020,720	480,738	539,982	47	53
Maine †	112,194	2	112,192	0	100
Maryland †	1,029,154	676,260	352,894	66	34
Massachusetts	586,339	256,277	330,062	44	56
Michigan	1,505,381	1,320,256	185,125	88	12
Minnesota †	609,969	559,706	50,263	92	8
Mississippi	277,036	86,448	190,588	31	69
Missouri †	976,009	718,781	257,228	74	26
Montana *†	157,990	137,324	20,666	87	13
Nebraska	259,165	109,559	149,606	42	58
Nevada †	583,624	356,625	226,999	61	39
New Hampshire †	156,181	54,797	101,384	35	65
New Jersey *†	1,587,748	1,487,653	100,095	94	6
New Mexico	417,397	159,115	258,282	38	62
New York	3,172,109	2,980,287	191,822	94	6
North Carolina *†	1,114,041	1,026,947	87,094	92	8
North Dakota	80,339	48,704	31,635	61	39
N. Mariana Islands	4,579	...	4,579	0	100
Ohio †	1,443,735	1,169,530	274,205	81	19
Oklahoma *†	593,020	323,807	269,213	55	45
Oregon *†	776,067	679,210	96,857	88	12
Pennsylvania	1,696,820	1,252,988	443,832	74	26
Puerto Rico	133,460	...	133,460	0	100
Rhode Island	153,284	122,874	30,410	80	20
South Carolina †	1,159,324	1,104,319	55,005	95	5
South Dakota	195,201	107,690	87,511	55	45
Tennessee †	1,116,419	287,569	828,850	26	74
Texas	4,300,877	4,006,073	294,804	93	7
Utah	399,876	340,988	58,888	85	15
Vermont	75,289	2	75,287	0	100
Virgin Islands	14,940	...	14,940	0	100
Virginia	1,404,884	1,102,280	302,604	78	22
Washington	1,078,385	605,392	472,993	56	44
West Virginia †	230,150	96,212	133,938	42	58
Wisconsin	757,963	278,050	479,913	37	63
Wyoming †	132,175	113,735	18,440	86	14
Federal	5,510,043	...	5,510,043	0	100
Foreign	100,754	...	100,754	0	100

Table 35 footnotes:

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

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

**Survey instrument: *Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems, 2006***

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2006

Those of you who have responded to the survey in past years will notice major changes in both process and format, the most significant being that your survey answers can be submitted online. If more convenient, the survey sections may also be printed, completed manually, and faxed to Mr. Kevin Romero, SEARCH at 916-392-8440. Responses will also be accepted by mail.

Some survey questions have been added, while others have been deleted in order to more precisely track developing trends over time. To assist the repositories, the survey has been divided into ten sections, each of which may be submitted independently and not necessarily in the order presented. This was done so that different people on each repository's staff may submit the data for which their section is responsible. Repository directors will still be responsible to see that the survey is submitted in its entirety. These survey revisions are due, in part, to responses to our request for suggestions and changes.

Please make note of the following:

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2006 or as of December 31, 2006.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions which seek responses based on a "legal requirement," refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. If a question is not applicable to your repository, please indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 53 jurisdictions including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 3 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington DC 20531. Do not send your completed form to this address.

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

The following questions relate to descriptions of your criminal history record information and master name index databases:

- How many subjects (individual offenders) were in your criminal history file as of December 31, 2006?

Automated Records (table 1, 2) (Include subjects whose records are partially automated)

Manual Records (table 2)

Total Records (table 1, 2)

- Fingerprints processed in 2006:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2006 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
a) Criminal	<u>(table 1a, 16)</u>	<u>(table 1a)</u>	
b) Non-Criminal (not retained)	<u>(table 1a)</u>	<u>(table 1a)</u>	
c) Non-Criminal (retained)	<u>(table 1a)</u>		(b+c) <u>(table 1a)</u>
d) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2006?			(a+b+c) <u>(table 1a)</u>

- Non-criminal justice fingerprints represent (table 18) percent of the total fingerprints maintained by the state criminal history repository.
 - Percentage of criminal prints submitted via LiveScan during 2006? (table 18) %
 - Percentage of non-criminal prints submitted via LiveScan during 2006? (table 18) %

4. (a) What percentage of arrest events (case cycles) in your automated criminal history file are supported by fingerprints? **(table 16)** %
- (b) If less than 100%, check all that apply. **(table 16)**
- State law and/or policy does not require all arrest information to be supported by fingerprints
 - Arrest information is entered from final dispositions which are not supported by fingerprints
 - Arrest information might be entered from criminal summonses or cite & release situations, which are not supported by fingerprints
 - Arrest reported with fingerprints, but subsequently purged by law or court order
 - Prior manual records are only automated upon receipt of new information
 - Other _____
5. (a) Do you currently have felony flagging capability, i.e., does your criminal history record database include a data field or flag enabling you to quickly determine whether a given record subject has a felony conviction? **(table 5)**
- Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
 - Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
 - No
- (b) If any yes response above, when is the flag set? **(table 5)**
- When arrest information is entered
 - When conviction information is entered
 - At both arrest and conviction
 - Other _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION II: ARREST / FINGERPRINT REPORTING AND ENTRY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported during calendar year 2006? **(table 20)**

_____ arrests

2. (a) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of a felony arrest and the receipt of the fingerprints and arrest data by the repository? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

- (b) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of felony arrest fingerprints by the repository and entry of identification data into the master name index? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

- (c) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of felony arrest fingerprints by the repository and entry of identification data into the criminal history database? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

3. (a) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between occurrence of non-felony arrest and the receipt of the fingerprints and arrest data by the repository? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

- (b) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between the receipt of non-felony arrest fingerprints by the repository and entry of identification data into the master name index? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

(c) In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between the receipt of non-felony arrest fingerprints by the repository and entry of arrest data into the criminal history database? **(table 20)**

_____ days or _____ hours or Unknown

4. How many fingerprints were submitted to the repository via LiveScan during 2006?

(table 18) criminal justice

(table 18) non-criminal justice

5. What are the four largest arresting agencies in your state, and what percentage of statewide arrests are processed by each of those four agencies? **(table 17)**

<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Percent of statewide arrests processed</u>	<u>Are arrests reported via LiveScan devices?</u>
_____	_____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
_____	_____ %	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

6. (a) As of December 31, 2006, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into the criminal history database? **(table 20)**

- Yes
- No

(b) If yes, how many unprocessed or partially processed arrest data or fingerprint cards (work backlog) did you have at that time?

(table 20)

7. (a) As of December 31, 2006, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into the AFIS database? **(table 20)**

- Yes
- No

(b) If yes, how many unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards (work backlog) did you have at that time?

(table 20)

8. What biometric information does your repository accept? Check all that apply. **(table 3)**

- Rolled ten-prints
- Latent fingerprints
- Flat prints
- 2-Finger prints for identification purposes
- 2-Finger prints for updating incarceration or release identification
- Palm prints
- Facial images / mug shots
- Scars, Marks, and Tattoo images
- Facial Recognition Data
- 1- or 2-Finger prints for updating disposition information

Other: _____

9. (a) As of December 31, 2006, how many images of scars, marks, and tattoos did you have in your repository database?

(table 3a)

(b) As of December 31, 2006, how many facial images or booking photos did you have in your repository database?

(table 3a)

(c) As of December 31, 2006, how many palm print images did you have in your repository database?

(table 3a)

10. Please indicate the number of LiveScan devices in use as of December 31, 2006:

(a) Total number of LiveScan devices available for criminal justice purposes only: **(table 17)**

(b) Total number of LiveScan devices available for non-criminal justice purposes only: **(table 17)**

(c) Total number of LiveScan devices used for both criminal and non-criminal justice purposes: **(table 17)**

(d) Grand total of LiveScan devices in use: **(table 17)**

11. Please indicate:

- (a) Total number of agencies that submit criminal prints via LiveScan: (table 18)
- (b) Total number of agencies that submit non-criminal prints via LiveScan: (table 18)
- (c) Total number of agencies without LiveScan devices that receive LiveScan services from agencies that do have that equipment (e.g. a sheriff might submit arrest prints on behalf of 20 agencies): (table 18)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION III: DATA QUALITY PROCEDURES

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. (a) Does the repository or some other agency perform random sample audits of criminal history records of contributing agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records, and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations? Check all that apply: **(table 27)**

Yes. If yes, please check all that apply:

Number of Law Enforcement / Criminal Justice agencies audited in 2006 _____

Number of Courts audited in 2006 _____

Number of Non-criminal justice entities audited in 2006 _____

Number of Others audited _____

Please identify others: _____

No audits performed

- (b) By whom / what agency were the audits conducted? **(table 27)**

Repository Function

State Police

Judicial Agency

State Accounting Office

Other State Agency _____

Other _____

2. (a) Has an audit of the repository's computerized criminal history database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) been conducted within the past five years to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history record file? **(table 28)**

Yes

No

- (b) If such an audit has been conducted, what was the date of the last audit?

(table 28)

(c) What period of time was covered by that audit? **(table 28)**

_____ to _____

(d) By whom / what agency was that audit conducted? **(table 28)**

Internal Repository Function

State Police

Judicial Agency

State Accounting Office

Other State Agency _____

Other _____

(e) Were any changes made as a result of the audit to improve data quality? Check all that apply. **(table 28)**

Audit functions / procedures

Automation conversion / redesign / enhancements

Disposition / arrest reporting procedures / enhancements

Felony flagging

Fingerprint card / system conversion / enhancements

Inter-agency / local agency interface

Legislation

Plan / strategy development

Task force / advisory group establishment

Training seminars / policy and procedures manuals

Other _____

(f) If there is a URL or other source that may be accessed to view the results of your audit, please provide: **(table 28)**

3. What procedures does the repository employ to prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data, and to detect and correct inaccurate entries? Check all that apply. **(table 26)**

Manual review of incoming source documents or reports

Computer edit and verification programs

Manual review of the criminal history record before dissemination

Random sample comparisons of repository files with stored source documents

Error lists returned to reporting agencies

Other _____

4. (a) What back-up recovery practices or technologies are used for computerized criminal history database? **(table 30)**

Mirroring System

Routine back-up every _____ Days Weeks Months (circle one)

Other _____

(b) What back-up recovery practices or technologies are used for the AFIS database? **(table 3a)**

- Mirroring system
- Routine back-up every _____ Days Weeks Months (circle one)
- Other _____

5. Are any initiatives to improve data quality currently under way? **(table 28)**

- Automation conversion / redesign / enhancements
- Disposition / arrest reporting procedures / enhancements
- Felony flagging
- Fingerprint card / system conversion / enhancements
- Inter-agency / local agency interface
- Legislation
- Plan / strategy development
- Task force / advisory group establishment
- Training seminars / policy and procedures manuals
- None at this time
- Other _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: DATABASE SYSTEMS AND VENDORS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. (a) Is your state an AFIS partner with one or more states? **(table 25)**

Yes

No

Is so, please list the names of your partner states: _____

(b) As of December 31, 2006 was your state enhancing, upgrading or redesigning its AFIS database system? **(table 25)**

Yes. Briefly describe: _____

No

(c) As of December 31, 2006 in what phase was your enhancement / upgrade? **(table 25)**

Planning phase / securing funding

Drafting or finalizing specifications / RFP

Reviewing bids or proposals

Implementation and testing phase

(d) Who was your AFIS vendor as of December 31, 2006? **(table 25)**

Lockheed –Martin

Sagem Morpho

Motorola-PrintTrak

Cogent

NEC

Other _____

2. (a) As of December 31, 2006 was your state enhancing, upgrading or redesigning its computerized criminal history database system? **(table 25a)**

- Yes. Briefly describe: _____
 No

(b) If yes, as of December 31, 2006 in what phase was your criminal history database enhancement / upgrade? **(table 25a)**

- Planning phase / securing funding
 Drafting or finalizing specifications / RFP
 Reviewing bids or proposals
 Implementation and testing phase

(c) Who was your computerized criminal history vendor as of December 31, 2006? **(table 25a)**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: DISPOSITIONS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

The following questions seek to determine to what extent the records in your criminal history record database contain final disposition information. (*Final Disposition is defined as release by police after charging, decline to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition*)

1. (a) How many final case dispositions were received by the repository during 2006?

(table 8, 8a) dispositions

- (b) Of those, how many were sent to the FBI?

(table 8a) dispositions sent to the FBI

- (c) Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI, what percent were sent by Machine Readable Data (MRD)?

(table 8a) %

- (d) What percent were sent via hard copy / paper?

(table 8a) %

- (e) What percent were sent by other than MRD or hard copy?

(table 8a) %

2. What percentage of all arrests in the criminal history database have had final dispositions recorded?

(table 1) % Arrests entered within past five years

(table 1) % Arrests in entire database

(table 1, 8a) % of felony charges with final dispositions

(table 8a) % of domestic violence misdemeanor charges with final dispositions

Cannot determine domestic violence charges specifically.

3. (a) In 2006, what percentage of dispositions were submitted to the state criminal history repository?

(table 9a) % from law enforcement agencies

(table 9a) % from local courts

(table 9a) % from state court administrators office or other state entity

(b) Of those in 3(a) above, what percent were submitted electronically?

(table 9a) % from law enforcement agencies

(table 9a) % from local courts

(table 9a) % from state court administrators office or other state entity

4. Of the dispositions received at the repository during the year 2006, what percentage could not be linked to a specific arrest record?

(table 9, 14) %

5. What procedures does your repository employ to encourage complete disposition reporting? **(table 10)**

Periodic generation of lists of arrests in the criminal history database for which final dispositions have not been reported

Notices to criminal justice agencies

Field visits to courts

Field visits to arresting agencies

Field visits to prosecutors

Form letters

Telephone calls

Training

Conferences / workshops / meetings

Audits

Other _____

6. Please provide a list of any other procedures that your repository used to track missing disposition information during 2006. **(table 10)**

7. How is disposition information associated with arrest / charge information in your state's criminal history record database? Check all that apply to each system shown.

Automated System	By:	Manual System
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unique tracking number for individual subject	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unique arrest event identifier	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unique charge identifier	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arrest date	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subject name	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Date of birth	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Security Number	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reporting agency ORI	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unique state case number	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBI number	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name and reporting agency case number	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other means (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Do the methods utilized by your repository for linking disposition information and arrest / charge information permit the linking of dispositions to *particular* charges? **(table 11)**

- Yes
- No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VI: PROSECUTOR REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. (a) Is there a legal requirement that the repository be notified when a prosecutor declines to prosecute a case? **(table 7)**

- Yes
 No

- (b) How many such notifications did the repository receive during calendar year 2006?
(table 8) _____

2. (a) During the period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006, did the repository receive final prosecutor disposition information that could not be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database? **(table 9)**

- Yes
 No

- (b) If yes, how many of the prosecutor dispositions received in 2006 could not be linked?

(table 9, 14) final prosecutor dispositions

- (c) What procedure(s) do you follow to obtain missing prosecutorial dispositions? Check all that apply. **(table 15)**

- Automated inquiry to the prosecutor upon a pre-determined period of time
Indicate time period _____
- Automated inquiry to the prosecutor
- Manual inquiry to the prosecutor
- None
- Other _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VII: COURT REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. (a) As of December 31, 2006 was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? **(table 9)**

- Yes
 No

- (b) If yes, indicate how transmitted: **(table 9)**

- Email
 CD
 Tape
 Online
 Other _____

2. (a) Does the repository provide bulk data to commercial third parties for redissemination? **(table 31)**

- Yes
 No

- (b) What fee(s) does the repository charge to those commercial entities? **(table 31)**

\$ _____ per _____

3. (a) Does the court system in your state provide bulk data to commercial third parties for redissemination? **(table 31)**

- Yes
 No

- (b) What fee(s) does the court system charge to those commercial entities? **(table 31)**

\$ _____ per _____

4. (a) Does the court system in your state make court case information publicly available over the internet? **(table 31)**

- Yes
- No

(b) What fee(s) does the court charge for court case information? **(table 31)**

\$_____ per _____

5. Courts with felony jurisdiction are legally required to report final trial court dispositions to: **(table 7)**

- State repository
- Administrative offices (e.g. Administrative Office of the Courts) which then forward to the state repository
- No legal reporting requirement exists

6. In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony trial court dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository?

(table 21) days

7. In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony trial court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

(table 21) days

8. As of December 31, 2006, was your state using LiveScan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions? **(table 21)**

- Yes
- No

9. (a) As of December 31, 2006, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history database? **(table 21)**

- Yes
- No

(b) If yes, how many *unprocessed or partially processed* court disposition forms (work backlog) did you have?

(table 21) forms

10. (a) During the calendar year 2006, did the repository receive final court dispositions that could not be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database? **(table 14)**

- Yes
- No

(b) What procedures do you follow when a link cannot be made? Check all that apply. **(table 14)**

- Create a “dummy” arrest segment with information from the court disposition record
- Create a “dummy” court segment with information from the correctional data
- Enter the court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest
- Do not enter the unlinked court information
- Return to arresting agency to obtain arrest fingerprint cards or arrest information
- Other _____

(c) What procedure(s) do you follow to obtain missing dispositions? Check all that apply. **(table 15)**

- Automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator upon a pre-determined period of time. Indicate that time period: _____
- Automated inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator
- Manual inquiry to a specific court or statewide court administrator

11. (a) With regard to felony convictions, which of the following does your state law provide for?

(table 13)

- Expungement of the conviction
- Setting aside of the conviction
- Granting a pardon
- Restoration of offender’s civil rights
- Sealing of conviction record

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VIII: CORRECTIONAL REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. In 2006, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of correctional data by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history database?

(table 22) days

2. (a) Do any correctional agencies currently report admission / release / status change information to the repository by automated means? **(table 9)**

Yes

No

- (b) If yes, how many correctional agencies currently report by automated means? **(table 22)**

_____ Agencies representing _____% of the admission/release/status change activity

3. (a) As of December 31, 2006, was there a backlog of correctional data to be entered into the criminal history database? **(table 22)**

Yes

No

- (b) If yes, how many unprocessed or partially processed correctional reports (work backlog) did you have?

(table 22) reports

4. Is there a legal requirement that correctional admissions or releases are reported to the repository concerning the admission or release of sentenced felony offenders? **(table 7)**

Admissions Yes No
Releases Yes No

5. Is there a legal requirement that probation/parole information be reported to the repository? **(table 7)**

Probation information Yes No
Parole information Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Additional service fees: \$_____ mailed finger-print cards / forms
(table 33) \$_____ “no resubmission of prints” for repeat applicant
 \$_____ retained service
 \$_____ “rap back” service

2. How are fees allocated? **(table 33)**

- All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment
- A percentage of fees goes to support repository operations: _____ %
- All fees go to support repository operations
- Other _____

3. (a) As of December 31, 2006, does your repository conduct “lights out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)?

- Yes **(table 29)**
- No

(b) If yes, what is the total percentage of fingerprints handled with “lights out” processing? **(table 29)** %

(c) If yes, what percentage of submitted criminal fingerprints are handled with “lights out” processing? **(table 29)** %

(d) If yes, what percentage of submitted non-criminal applicant fingerprints are handled with “lights out” processing? **(table 29)** %

4. (a) As of December 31, 2006, does your repository receive mental health information to facilitate firearm suitability determinations? **(table 4)**

- Yes
- No

(b) If yes, how many records are in the repository mental health record database?

(table 4) _____ records

(c) Name of agency providing mental health information (Check all that apply): **(table 4)**

- Courts
- Public mental health providers
- Private mental health providers
- Other state agency: _____

5. (a) Does your repository receive protection order information? **(table 5)**

- Yes
- No

(b) If yes, how many records are in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2006?

 (table 5) records

(c) Of those in 7(b), how many are also in the FBI-NCIC Protective Order File?

 (table 5) records

6. (a) As of December 31, 2006, what were the operating hours at your state repository? **(table 30)**

Operating Hours Per Day

Monday – Friday 8 10 12 14 16 24

Saturday 8 10 12 14 16 24

Sunday 8 10 12 14 16 24

(b) Hours per day with fingerprint technicians on site? **(table 30)**

Monday – Friday 8 10 12 14 16 24

Saturday 8 10 12 14 16 24

Sunday 8 10 12 14 16 24

7. In addition to criminal history information, to what records does your state’s repository provide access? **(table 6a)**

- Sex Offender Registry
- Orders of Protection
- Wants & Warrants
- Retained Applicant Prints
- Rap back services for criminal justice purposes
- Wanted persons
- Protection order
- Firearm registration
- Community notification (Check all that apply):
 - Sex offender residency, employment, or school
 - Victim notification to crime victims
- Other: _____

8. As of December 31, 2006, what is the total number of registered sex offenders in your state?

(table 6)

9. Total number of registered sex offenders on publicly available state registry?

(table 6)

10. Percentage of registered sex offenders on publicly available state registry?

(table 6) %

11. Is there a flag on your state's computerized criminal history for sex offenders? **(table 6)**

Yes

No

12. Is there a flag on your state's computerized criminal history for protective orders? **(table 5)**

Yes

No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION X: NON-CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

X-1: BACKGROUND CHECKS:

1. Is there a state legal requirement to perform background checks for any of the following?
Check all that apply. **(table 24a)**

- Nurses / elderly caregivers
- Daycare providers
- Residents of home daycare providers' homes
- School teachers
- Non-teaching school employees
- Volunteers with children
- Prospective foster care parents
- Prospective adoptive parents
- Relative caregivers
- Non-teaching school personnel
- Hazardous materials licensees

2. Does your state offer a “rap back” service to provide automatic updates or notifications of results when changes to records occur? Check all that apply: **(table 24)**

- Yes, always
- Yes, but only for notification of subsequent arrest
- Yes, but only for notification of subsequent conviction
- Other: _____

X-2: FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

1. (a) What is the average processing time from fingerprint receipt to response? **(table 29)**

For electronic requests: _____ days

For mail requests _____ days

(b) Has a goal been established for maximum processing time? **(table 29)**

Yes, _____ days

No

2. What information is contained in the results for fingerprint-based non-criminal justice background checks? **(table 24)**

Full record

Convictions only

Juvenile records

Arrests without disposition-over 1 year old

Other _____

3. What is the identification rate of fingerprint-based non-criminal background checks?

(table 24) %

4. Does your state retain fingerprints submitted for any of the following non-criminal justice purposes? **(table 24)**

Licensing

Private sector employment

Employment by justice agencies

Employment by non-criminal justice government agencies

Retention limited to private sector employment involving vulnerable populations, e.g., children, the elderly and the disabled

Other: _____

No. This state does not retain non-criminal justice fingerprints for any reason.

5. If your state does retain non-criminal justice fingerprints for any purpose, how are the fingerprints utilized? Check all that apply. **(table 24)**

Matched against existing criminal history database

Matched against latent fingerprint database

Flagged and matched against subsequent criminal fingerprint submissions

Other _____

X-3: NAME-BASED SEARCHES

1. How many name-based non-criminal background checks were performed in 2006? **(table 23)**

Received via internet _____

Received via mail _____

Received via telephone _____

Total received _____

2. (a) What identifiers are required for a name-based search? Check all that apply. **(table 23a)**

- First name
- Last name
- Date of birth
- Year of birth
- Gender
- Social Security Number
- Race
- Addresses
- Hair color
- Eye color

(b) What are the minimum identifiers that have to “hit” before a response is returned? Check all that apply. **(table 23a)**

- First name
- Last name
- Date of birth
- Year of birth
- Gender
- Social Security Number
- Race
- Addresses
- Hair color
- Eye color

(c) Does your name-based background check offer either of the following? **(table 23a)**

- Phonetic-assisted spelling features
- “Loose” spelling features (first name abbreviations, jr / sr assistance, etc)
- Interchangeable first/last name

3. What information is contained in the results for a name-based non-criminal background check? Check all that apply. **(table 23b)**
- Full record
 - Convictions only
 - Juvenile records
 - Arrests without disposition-over 1 year old
 - Other _____
4. What is the identification rate for name-based non-criminal background checks performed?
(table 23) %

X-4: INTERNET ACCESS

1. (a) Does your repository provide web-based non-criminal background checks to the public?
(table 34)
- Yes
 - No
- (b) If yes, which agency maintains the website? **(table 34)** _____
- (c) What is the website location (URL)? **(table 34)** _____
- (d) What is required for internet access for the general public? **(table 34)**
- Registration / account information only
 - Credit card payment information only
- (e) Are fees involved for internet access for the general public (not including any registration or account fees)? **(table 34)**
- Yes, \$ _____ per _____
 - No
2. (a) Does the state office of court administration provide web-based non-criminal background checks to the public? **(table 34)**
- Yes
 - No
- (b) If yes, what is the website location (URL)? **(table 34)** _____

3. (a) If a private agency maintains the website, how much does it collect per transaction? **(table 34)**

\$ _____ per _____

(b) Of that amount, what how much is returned to the repository?

\$ _____ per _____

(c) How much is returned to the office of court administration?

\$ _____ per _____

X-5: Fingerprint Capture Certification and Privatization

1. (a) Does your state have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints? **(table 19)**

Yes

No

(b) If yes, was this program established through legislation? **(table 19)**

Yes; Authority Citation: _____

No

2. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of non-criminal justice purposes fingerprints? **(table 19)**

Yes

No

(b) If yes, how was this accomplished? **(table 19)** _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: