U.S. Department of Justice
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Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1993

with Supplementary Information on Presale Firearm Checks, 1994

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- Carjacking, NCJ-147002, 3/94
- Costs of crime to victims, NCJ-145865, 2/94

BJS bulletins
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- Crime and the Nation's households, 1992, NCJ-143288, 9/93

BJS special reports
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- Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90
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- Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports
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- Prisoners in 1993, NCJ-147036, 6/94
- Women in prison, NCJ-145321, 3/94
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- Violent State prisoners and their victims, NCJ-124133, 7/90
- Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89
- Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89
- Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88
- Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87
- Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88
- Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Correctional populations in the U.S.:
- 1992, NCJ-146413, 1/95
- 1991, NCJ-142729, 8/93

Prisoners at midyear 1994, NCJ-151168, 10/94
Comparing Federal and State prison inmates, 1991, NCJ-145864, 10/94
Profile of inmates in the U.S. and in England and Wales, 1991, NCJ-145863, 10/94
National Corrections Reporting Program:
- 1992, NCJ-145862, 10/94
- 1991, NCJ-145861, 2/94

Survey of State prison inmates, 1991, NCJ-136949, 5/93
Census of State and Federal correctional facilities, 1990, NCJ-137003, 6/92
Prisons and prisoners in the United States, NCJ-137002, 4/92
State and Federal institutions, 1926-86:
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- Historical statistics on prisoners, NCJ-111098, 6/88

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates

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- Women in jail, 1989, NCJ-134732, 3/92
- Drugs and jail inmates, NCJ-130836, 8/91
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Juvenile corrections

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Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

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Justice expenditure and employment:
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- 1988 (full report), NCJ-125619, 8/91

Justice variable pass-through data, 1990: Anti-drug abuse formula grants (BJS technical report), NCJ-133018, 3/92

Drugs and crime

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Courts

BJS bulletins
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- Felony sentences in State courts 1992, NCJ-151167, 1/95 1990, NCJ-140186, 3/93
- Prosecutors in State courts 1992, NCJ-145319, 12/93 1990, NCJ-134500, 3/92
- Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ-112919, 9/88

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- Murder in families, NCJ-143498, 7/94
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- Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ-121753, 2/90

Felony defendants in large urban counties:
- National Pretrial Reporting Program 1992, NCJ-148826, 11/94 1990, NCJ-141872, 5/93
- National Judicial Reporting Program 1990, NCJ-145323, 12/93 1988, NCJ-135945, 1/93

Felons sentenced to probation in State courts, 1986, NCJ-124944, 11/90
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Criminal history records

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National Criminal History Improvement Program announcement, NCJ-151173, 12/94
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Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics

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BJS bulletins and special reports
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- State and local police departments, 1990, NCJ-133284, 2/92
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Federal justice statistics

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Federal offenses and offenders

BJS bulletins and special reports
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- Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90

General

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Director

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Contents

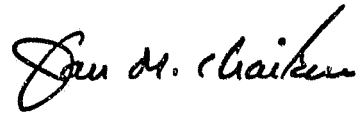
List of data tables

Foreword

Two previous surveys in this series were also carried out by SEARCH for the Bureau of Justice Statistics and covered the years 1989 and 1992. This year's survey, in addition to updating the same information collected in previous years, enabled the Justice Department to fulfill requirements of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the Child Protection Act of 1993. Based on the information collected in the survey, the Attorney General established timetables for each state to participate in the national computerized systems that will enable gun dealers and other authorized users to carry out instant background checks.

Computerized versions of fingerprint-based "rap" sheets are playing increasingly important roles in criminal justice processing of offenders, including identifying perpetrators of crimes from latent fingerprints, making bail and pretrial release decisions, determining which defendants are subject to "three strikes" laws, making appropriate sentencing decisions, and determining conditions of correctional supervision or release. Non-criminal uses of criminal history records include background checks for employment, licensing, security clearances, and determining eligibility to purchase firearms. Under provisions of the Child Protection Act, as amended by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, these records are also used to assure that unsuitable persons are not given positions of trust involving children, the elderly, or the disabled.

To achieve a workable and dependable national system requires that all states achieve high levels of coverage, completeness, accuracy, and accessibility of their criminal record systems. The results of this survey provide quantitative information for monitoring progress toward these goals, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics hopes they will help in developing comprehensive state plans that most effectively achieve the goals.



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Glossary of terms

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

Central Repository: The database (or the agency housing the database) which 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 may in some States be maintained by the State Police or some other State agency.

Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) or Criminal History Record Information System: A record (or the system maintaining such records) which 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, but in most cases do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. All 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. 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 and the readability of criminal history records.

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

Interstate Identification Index (III): An "index-pointer" system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. Under III, the FBI maintains an identification index to persons arrested for felonies or serious misdemeanors under State or Federal law. The index includes identification information (for example, name, date of birth, race, sex, etc.), FBI Numbers and State Identification Numbers (SIDs) 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 five seconds to complete. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using SIDs or FBI Numbers and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. At present, 25 States participate in III and the system operates for criminal justice inquiries only. Responses are provided from FBI files where the State originating the record is not a participant in III. Participation requires that the State maintain an automated criminal history record system capable of interfacing with the III system and capable of responding automatically to all interstate and Federal/State record requests. If extended to cover noncriminal justice inquiries, as planned, the III system would eliminate the need for duplicate recordkeeping at the Federal and State level since it would no longer be necessary for the FBI to maintain records on State offenders. At present, III ensures

higher quality criminal justice responses because, in most cases, reply data are supplied directly by the State from which the record originates.

Interstate Identification Index (III) Compact: An interstate and Federal/State compact 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 would be overseen by a policymaking council comprised of representatives of the Federal and State governments, as well as system users. The key concept underlying the compact is agreement among all 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 which is *inquiring* about the data — rather than the law of the State which *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 FBI cannot abandon the duplicate records without a formal compact, however, since subsequent failure of a State to continue participation after cessation of the FBI's State offender files would jeopardize future noncriminal justice services to the Federal and State agencies that now rely on those files. The compact has been approved by the U.S. Attorney General and it is expected that it will be considered by the U.S. Congress in 1993 or 1994. After Congressional approval, the compact will be submitted for ratification by State legislatures.

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

Master Name Index (MNI): A subject identification index maintained by criminal record repositories that includes names and other identifiers for all persons about whom a record is held in the systems. As of 1992, almost all State MNIs were automated and included almost 100 percent of record subjects in the repositories. The automated name index is the key to rapidly identifying persons who have criminal records for such purposes as presale firearm checks, criminal investigations or bailsetting. MNIs may include "felony flags," which indicate whether record subjects have arrests or convictions for felony offenses.

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

Positive Identification: Identification of an individual using biometric characteristics which are unique and not subject to alteration. Basically, in present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints but it 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, etc., as shown on a document subject to alteration or counterfeit such as a birth certificate, social security card or drivers license. Because individuals can have identical or similar names, ages, etc., identifications based on such characteristics are not reliable.

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

In addition, with the exception of Teble 24, the survey responses are as of December 31, 1993. The effective date of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act was February 28, 1994; therefore, the responses reported here do not reflect changes in policies or practices that may have been implemented in 1994 pursuant to the Brady Act.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in March 1994. Fifty-six jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific (Republic of Palau) and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received from all 56 jurisdictions. Throughout this report, the 50 states will be referred to as "States"; American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands will be referred to as "territories". "Nation" refers collectively to both the states and territories.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided information relating to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during 1993 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States. Additional information was obtained from the Department of Justice relating to the timetables that were established by the Attorney General to comply with the mandates of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. (See discussion in "Methodology" section, *infra.*)

Major Findings

Level of automation of master name indexes and criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1993 (Table 1):

- Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have automated at least some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index.

- Nineteen States (Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files and master name indexes.

- Forty-three States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. The Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands do not maintain master name indexes. Guam does not currently maintain a central criminal records repository.

- Four states (Maine, New Mexico, Vermont and West Virginia) and four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands) have no automated criminal history files.

• Four territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands) maintain totally manual criminal history information.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1993 (Table 4):

• Of those States maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 22 States. In the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Alabama and Kansas, the prior manual record is automated only if it complies with a cut-off date.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1993 (Table 1):

• Sixteen States (Alabama, Alaska, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming) representing approximately 19% of the Nation's population (based on 56 jurisdictions) and 20% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past five years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 21 States representing approximately 29% of the Nation's population and 32% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past five years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• A total of 26 States and Puerto Rico, representing approximately 41% of the Nation's population and 40% of the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past five years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

• Overall, the figures are lower when arrests older than five years are considered. Ten States and Puerto Rico report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Eighteen States and Puerto Rico report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded. Twenty-two States and Puerto Rico report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 3):

Thirty-six states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories indicating that over 4.85 million final dispositions were reported in 1993. The responding jurisdictions represent approximately 72% of the Nation's population.

Level of felony flagging

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1993 (Table 1):

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

• Twenty-four States collect sufficient data which would permit them to flag at least some previously unflagged felony convictions.

Timeliness of trial court disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 13):

• The average number of days between the final court dispositions and receipt of that information by the State criminal history repositories is 39, ranging from less than one day in New York to 158 days in Indiana. The majority of jurisdictions receive the data between 20 and 60 days.

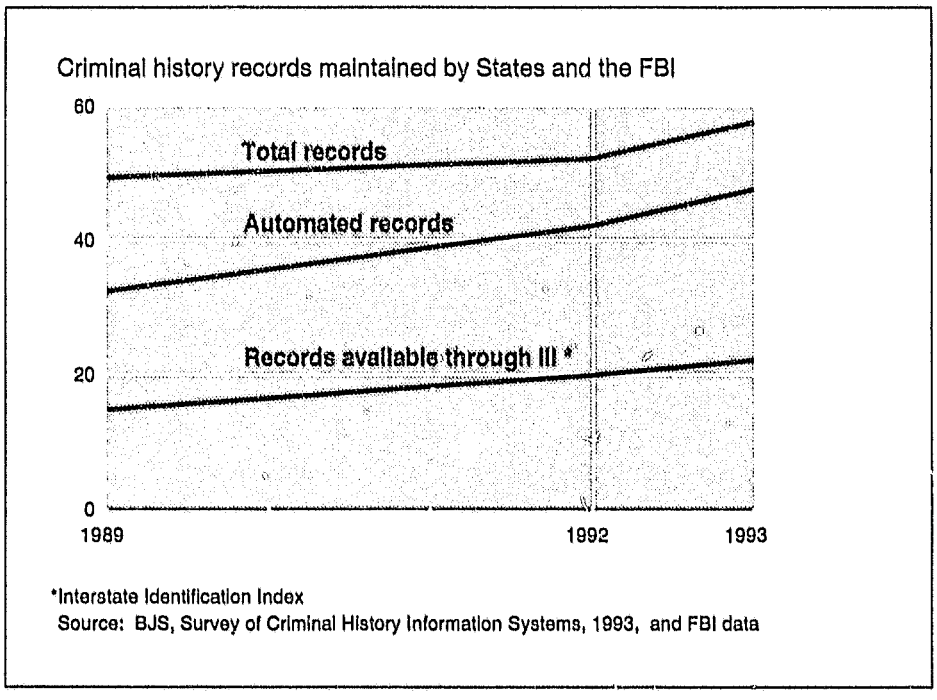
• The average number of days between receipt of final trial court dispositions and entry of disposition data into the criminal history databases is 41, ranging from 0 in States where dispositions are entered either directly by the courts or by tape to 540 in West Virginia. The majority of States enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Twenty-eight States and Puerto Rico indicate that they have backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database.

Participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III)

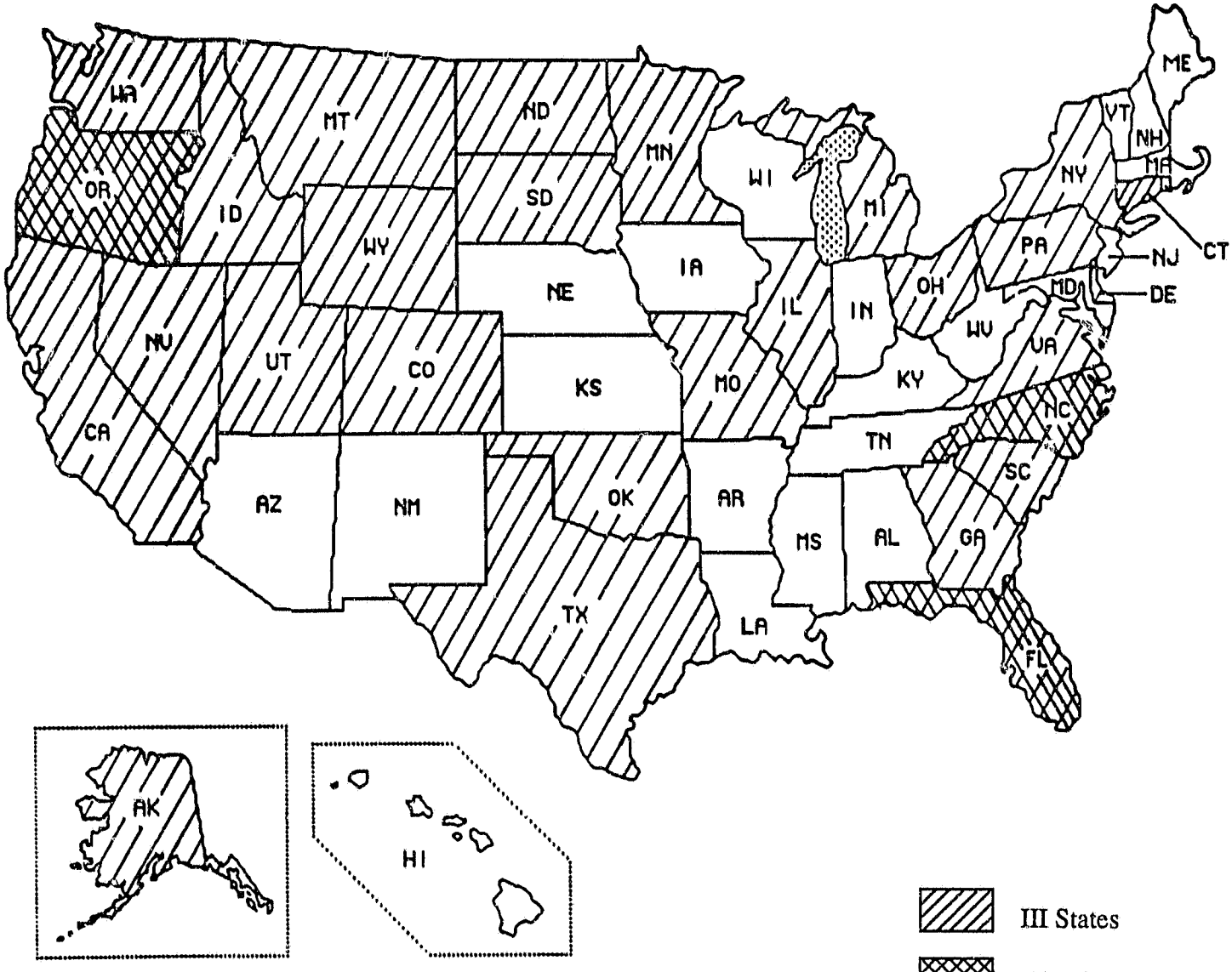
State participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), 1993 (Table 26):

• As of December 31, 1993, 29 States (Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming) reported that they currently participate (contribute arrest information to be used in the Index) in the Interstate Identification Index (III). The remaining 21 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands did not participate. The 29 States include the 12 largest States in the Nation and as a whole account for 74% of the Nation's population.



PARTICIPANTS

Interstate Identification Index Program



June 1994

Presale record checks on potential firearm purchasers

Procedures for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1993 (Table 21):

• Twenty-two jurisdictions (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, the Virgin Islands, Virginia and Wisconsin) conducted records checks of their State criminal history repository in connection with the sale of firearms prior to the effective date of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Public Law 103-159, November 30, 1993; effective February 28, 1994). In addition, since Guam does not currently maintain a central criminal history records repository, checks conducted there consisted of fingerprints being submitted to the proper authority for a records checks through the FBI. Colorado began an instant check system in 1994. All 24 of these jurisdictions have been approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department as having laws that qualify as alternatives to the five-day waiting period requirement of the Brady Act. (59 *Federal Register* 140, p. 37534, July 22, 1994).

• Ten States, Guam and the Virgin Islands required criminal history records checks on purchasers for all firearms. Eight States required checks for handgun purchases only; New York required checks for handguns and other specially designated categories, while Maryland required checks for other firearms.

• Thirteen States & Guam required waiting periods prior to the purchase of the firearm. The number of days required ranges from one day for long guns and three days for handguns in Illinois to an indefinite period in New Jersey, where potential purchasers are required to wait until both State and Federal fingerprint checks can be completed. In New York, a period of up to six months is permitted. In Guam, at least 30 days are required and up to 60 days are permitted.

• The number of presale checks for firearms conducted by jurisdictions in 1993 ranged from 160 in the Virgin Islands to 642,200 in California.

• Twenty States and the Virgin Islands checked their own State criminal history repository records. Other databases checked include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records (16 States and the Virgin Islands); the Interstate Identification Index (18 jurisdictions); FBI-Criminal Justice Information Services records (3 States and Guam); State mental health records (5 States); civil restraining order files (7 States); probation status and/or conditions of probation (10 States); parole status and/or conditions (9 States); pretrial release and/or conditions (7 States); and Immigration and Naturalization Service records (1 State). In addition, four States augment their criminal history records checks with checks of other databases: California checks specified juvenile offenses; Illinois procedures also require a determination that the potential purchaser is not a "clear and present danger" to himself or others and a determination that the individual is not wanted in the State of Illinois; Maryland also checks court disposition records; and Utah checks the statewide warrant database.

Search methods used in conducting record checks on potential firearms purchasers, 1993 (Table 21):

• Four States and Guam require fingerprint checks under some circumstances. Guam and New York use fingerprints for all checks. In New Jersey, all applicants must submit fingerprints; although, some denials are possible on the basis of the name check alone. Fingerprints are also used in Oregon if no identification is made on a name check. In Hawaii, fingerprint checks are not used to deny the initial purchase, but may be used to retrieve firearms sold to ineligible persons.

Additional findings

Status of State criminal history files

Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1993 (Table 1):

• Forty-six States and three Territories have master name indexes which contain names of all record subjects in the criminal history file. The Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands do not currently maintain a master name index.

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1993 (Table 2):

• Over 47.8 million criminal history records were in the criminal history files of the State criminal history repositories on December 31, 1993 (individual offenders may have records in several states).

• Seventy-nine percent of the criminal history records maintained by the State criminal history repositories are automated. Approximately 9.4 million records, or 20% of the records are not automated. Approximately 1% of the records were not categorized by manual and automated.

• Seven States (Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia) and five territories American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands) have fewer than 30% automated criminal history files.

Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1993 (Table 4):

• The 50 States and two territories have automated at least some records in either the criminal history record file or the master name index. In two of those jurisdictions, Maine and West Virginia, a portion of the master name index has been automated, but was currently not available for use.

• Four territories, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands have no automated criminal history information, either a master name index or criminal history files.

• Forty-three States and Puerto Rico have fully automated master name indexes. Twelve jurisdictions do not have fully automated master name indexes. Of those twelve jurisdictions, seven States and the District of Columbia have partially automated master name indexes. The Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands do not maintain master name indexes.

• Of those jurisdictions maintaining partially automated criminal history files, when an offender with a prior manual record is arrested, the prior manual record is subsequently automated in 22 States. In the District of Columbia, only the new information is automated. In Alabama and Kansas, the prior manual record is automated only if it complies with a cut-off date.

Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 5):

• Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia require prosecutors to report to State criminal history repositories their decisions to decline prosecution in criminal cases. In Michigan, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge a crime punishable by over 92 days.

• Forty-three States and the District of Columbia require felony trial courts to report the dispositions of felony cases to the State criminal history repository. In North Dakota, the reports are made by the prosecutors' offices in lieu of the courts.

• State prison admission on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 38 States and three territories. State prison release information on felony cases must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 35 States and three territories.

• Admission data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 25 States. Release data on felons housed in local correctional facilities must be reported to the State criminal history repository in 17 States.

• The reporting of probation information is mandated in 30 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico while 33 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico require the reporting of parole information.

Arrest records with fingerprints, 1993 (Table 6):

• During 1993, over 6.4 million arrest fingerprint cards (or electronic substitutes) were submitted to the State criminal history repositories.

• Thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia, representing 81% of the nation's population, have records that are 100% fingerprint-supported. In 12 States and two territories, less than 100% of the arrests in the criminal history files are fingerprinted-supported. In Guam, Kentucky, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands, the inquiry regarding fingerprint-supported criminal history files was either not applicable or the percentage was unknown.

Completeness of data in State criminal history repository

Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1993 (Table 7):

• More than half of the jurisdictions (34 States and the District of Columbia) require law enforcement agencies to notify the State criminal history repository when an arrested person is released without formal charging but after the fingerprints have been submitted to the repository. In Michigan and North Carolina, police must release or charge a suspect *prior* to sending fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

• Little information was reported on the percent of fingerprint submissions for which the repository is notified that the arrestee has not been charged. What information is available indicated a significant variance throughout the States ranging from as low as less than 1% in Alabama to as high as 100% in the District of Columbia.

Disposition data

Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 8):

• Seventeen States (Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Virginia) report that final felony trial court dispositions in 80% or more of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories. Five of those States (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island and South Carolina) estimate that they receive notice in 100% of the cases.

• A total of 23 States, or six additional States (Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska and Washington) report that final felony trial court dispositions in 70% or more of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories.

• A total of 27 States, or four additional States (Colorado, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania), report that final felony trial court dispositions in 60% or more of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories.

• A total of 31 States, or four additional States (Arkansas, New York, Texas and Wisconsin), report that final felony trial court dispositions in 50% or more of the cases in their States are received by the State criminal history repositories. Florida receives 30-50% of the cases.

• Of the respondents indicating that there is either a legal requirement for prosecutors to notify the State criminal history record repository of declinations to prosecute or where the information is reported voluntarily, 3 States (Massachusetts, New Jersey and Vermont) estimate that they receive notice in 80% or more of such cases. Only Massachusetts estimates that notice is received in 100% of the cases.

• Only eight States were able to estimate the number of prosecutor declinations received. The numbers ranged from 2,800 in Minnesota to 10,600 in Illinois.

Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1993 (Table 9):

• Expungements: Twenty States and three territories have statutes that provide for the expungement of felony convictions. In six States and Puerto Rico, the record is destroyed by the State criminal history repository. In Maryland, the record is retained for two years, then destroyed. In Washington, the record is either destroyed or returned to the submitting agency. In 10 States and the Virgin Islands, the record is retained with the action noted on the record. Vermont returns the record to the court; Utah seals the record; Ohio returns the record to the submitting agency; the District of Columbia removes the information from the criminal history record and forwards all supporting documentation to the U.S. Attorney's Office; Rhode Island maintains the records in a separate area and considers them inaccessible except under limited circumstances; and Tennessee forwards the information to the FBI. In Massachusetts, the record is retained with the action noted and sealed.

• Setting aside of convictions: Forty States and two territories have statutes which provide for setting aside felony convictions. In two States, the record is destroyed. In 30 States and Puerto Rico, the record is retained with the action noted only. Vermont returns the record to the court; in Oregon, the record is sealed; in Minnesota, the record is retained with the action noted and also sealed; the District of Columbia removes the information from the criminal history record and forwards all supporting documentation to the U.S. Attorney's Office; Rhode Island maintains the records in a separate area and considers them inaccessible except under limited circumstances; and in New York, the fingerprints are destroyed, but the text is retained.

• Pardons: Almost all of the jurisdictions (50 States and five territories) have statutes that provide for the granting of a pardon. In 38 States and three territories, the criminal history record is retained with the action noted. In three States (Arizona, Connecticut and South Dakota), the record is destroyed. In Maryland, the record is retained for two years, then destroyed. In Utah, the record is sealed. Vermont returns the record to the Governor's Office. In Colorado, the information is removed from the file; the District of Columbia removes the information from the criminal history record and forwards all supporting documentation to the U.S. Attorney's Office; Rhode Island maintains the records in a separate area and considers them inaccessible except under limited circumstances. In Tennessee, although the State law provides for pardons, none have been received by the repository.

• Restoration of civil rights: Forty-four States and four territories have legal provisions for the restoration of a convicted felon's civil rights. In the majority of those jurisdictions (34 States and two territories), the record is retained with the action noted. In two States (Arizona and South Dakota), the record is destroyed. In Maryland, the record is retained for two years, then destroyed. In Utah, the record is sealed; the District of Columbia removes the information from the criminal history record and forwards all supporting documentation to the U.S. Attorney's Office; Rhode Island maintains the records in a separate area and considers them inaccessible except under limited circumstances. In Tennessee, although the State law provides for restoration of civil rights, none have been received by the repository.

Correctional data

Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 10):

• In 35 States and the District of Columbia, there is a legal requirement (State statute or State administrative regulation having the force of law) that the State prison system must fingerprint admitted prisoners and send the fingerprints to the State criminal history repository.

• About half of the jurisdictions, a total of 24 States and the District of Columbia, have the same legal requirement for reporting by local jails.

• In the 41 jurisdictions where State correctional facilities are legally required to report information or the information is reported voluntarily, the majority of jurisdictions (35 States) estimate that in at least 90% of the cases, admission information is reported to the State repository. Twenty-eight of those States estimate that 100% of the admissions are reported to the repository. Six States estimate a reporting rate of less than 90%, ranging from 86% in Indiana to less than 5% in New York where correctional information is updated on-line and fingerprints are requested only when an on-line match cannot be made.

• For reporting from local jails where required by law or completed voluntarily, five States report that 90% or more of the admissions are reported to the State repositories. Five States report rates of 50-70%, and an additional four States report rates of less than 50%.

• In 42 States and the District of Columbia, fingerprints received from State and local correctional facilities are processed by the State criminal history record repository to establish positive identification of incarcerated offenders and to ensure that correctional information is linked to the proper records.

Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 11):

• Of the 35 States where reporting of probation data is legally required or voluntarily reported, six estimate that 100% of the cases in which probation is ordered are reported to the State

criminal history repository. An additional five States report that in at least 50% of the cases, the State criminal history repository receives probation information. Seven States and two territories report that information is received in less than 50% of the cases.

• Eleven States where reporting of parole data is legally required or voluntarily reported, estimate that parole information is reported in 100% of the cases. In additional four States, parole information is reported in 80% or more of the cases. Five States and Puerto Rico report receiving parole information in less than 20% of the cases.

Timeliness of data in State criminal history repository

—Arrests

Average number of days to process arrest information submitted to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 12):

• The average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints by the State criminal history repositories is 15, ranging from less than one day in the District of Columbia (where the Metropolitan Police Department is both the repository and the arresting agency) up to between 14 to 90 days in Oregon. The majority receive the data in 15 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints by the State criminal history repository and entry into the master name index by the State criminal history repositories is 22, ranging from 0 to one day in North Dakota to 180 days in Mississippi. The majority of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of arrest data into the criminal history databases is 26, ranging from less than one day in Delaware, the District of Columbia and North Dakota to 180 days in Mississippi. The majority of jurisdictions enter the data in 10 days or less.

• Thirty States and three territories indicate that they have backlogs in entering arrest data into the criminal history database. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from two days in Alaska to clear an estimated 400 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards to 10,858 person-days to clear an estimated 262,000 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards in California.

—Disposition data

Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1993 (Table 13):

• The average number of days between the occurrence of a final felony court disposition and receipt of the disposition data by the State criminal history repositories is 39, ranging from less than one day in Delaware and the large, urban courts in New York up to between 120 to 190 days in Kentucky. The majority receive the data in 30 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of disposition date by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history database by the State criminal history repositories is 41, ranging from 0 in Maryland and Massachusetts to 540 days in West Virginia. The majority of jurisdictions enter the data in 30 days or less.

• Twenty-eight States and Puerto Rico indicate that they have backlogs in entering disposition data into the criminal history database. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from seven days in Iowa and Kentucky to 3,125 person-days to clear an estimated 777,000 unprocessed or partially processed disposition forms in California.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 14):

• The average number of days between the admission of offenders to State correctional facilities and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 22, ranging from less than one day in Delaware to between 90-100 days in Louisiana. Most States receive the information in 30 days or less.

• The average number of days between the admission of offenders to local jails and receipt of the information by the State criminal history repository is 17, ranging from five days in Michigan, North Carolina and South Carolina to between 42-56 days in Virginia. All jurisdictions, except Virginia, receive the information in 30 days or less.

• The average number of days between receipt of correctional admissions information by the State criminal history repository and entry into the criminal history databases is 21, ranging from less than one day in Delaware to approximately 200 days in California. All but three jurisdictions enter the information in 30 days or less.

• Twenty-one States indicate that they have backlogs in entering the correctional information into the criminal history databases. The number of person-days to clear the backlogs range from two in Pennsylvania to clear an estimated 700 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms to 7,863 person-days to clear an estimated 188,000 unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision forms in California.

Procedures to improve data quality

Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1993 (Table 15):

• Nineteen States and two territories generate lists of arrests with missing dispositions as a means of monitoring disposition reporting.

• Thirty-two States and two territories report using field visits to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• Thirty-two States and American Samoa generate form letters as a method of encouraging complete arrest and disposition reporting.

• The method most used to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting is telephone calls conducted by 39 States and four territories.

• Other jurisdictions report using training, audits, special projects, electronic contact, pursuing legislative and administrative changes, and returning the information to the submitting agency as methods to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

Linking of arrests and dispositions

Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1993 (Table 16):

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

• All jurisdictions but two (Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific) report using at least one of the following methods for linking disposition information and arrest/charge information on criminal history records, and nearly every jurisdiction indicates their use of multiple mechanisms to ensure linkage. The figures presented below, consequently, greatly exceed the total number of jurisdictions responding to this survey.

– Thirty-three States and three territories employ a unique tracking number for the individual subject.

– Thirty-six States and three territories use a unique arrest event identifier to link disposition and arrest/charge information on State criminal history records.

– Twenty-three States and three territories utilize a unique charge identifier in linking disposition and arrest/charge information.

– Thirty-eight States and two territories use the arrest date, while 39 States and four territories use the subject's name as a method to link disposition information with arrest/charge information.

– Thirty States and four territories report using the subject's name and the reporting agency's case number as the mechanism to link disposition information and arrest/charge information.

– Individual jurisdictions also report using methods such as the court case number, the Criminal Justice Information System case number, unique constructs of numbers and fingerprint verification.

Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1993 (Table 17):

• Forty-six States and four territories report that they sometimes receive final court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The jurisdictions vary considerably in the percentage of court dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database, ranging from less than 1% in Nevada to 99% in Colorado. Three States (Massachusetts, Ohio and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia report that all final court dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• Thirty-eight States and two territories report that they sometimes receive correctional information that cannot be linked to arrest information in the criminal history record database. The percentage of correctional dispositions that cannot be linked to arrest cycles in the criminal history database range from 1% in Colorado and South Dakota to 100% in California. Ten States and two territories report that all correctional dispositions can be linked to the arrest cycle in the criminal history database.

• The jurisdictions use a variety of procedures when a linkage cannot be established. Eleven States create "dummy" arrest segments from court disposition records; six States create "dummy" court segments from custody records; nine States and Puerto Rico enter court information into the database without any linkage to a prior arrest; 16 States and Puerto Rico enter custody information into the database without any linkage to a prior court disposition; 23 States and the Virgin Islands do not enter the unlinked court information; seven jurisdictions do not enter unlinked custody information; and 14 States and American Samoa utilize other procedures, such as contacting or returning the information to the originating or contributing agency or using temporary or pending files until a match can be established.

Other data quality procedures

Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1993 (Table 18):

• In order to prevent the entry and storage of inaccurate data and to detect and correct inaccurate entries in the criminal history database, a large majority of the jurisdictions, a total of 47 States and three territories complete a manual review of incoming source documents or reports.

• Other methods used most frequently include computer edit and verification programs employed by 43 States and two territories; and manual review of transcripts before dissemination performed in 25 States and American Samoa.

• Manual double-checking before data entry is completed in 22 States and American Samoa.

• Nineteen States the District of Columbia perform random sample comparisons of the State criminal history repository files with stored documents.

• Eleven States and the District of Columbia generate error lists which are returned to the reporting agencies.

• Fifteen jurisdictions use various methods, such as periodic audits of reporting agencies or of the repository and comparison of data in the criminal history database to fingerprint information.

Audits

Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 19):

• Forty-five States and two territories maintain transaction logs to provide an audit trail of all inquiries, responses and record updates or modifications.

• Less than half of the repositories, a total of 22 States and the District of Columbia, report that the State criminal history repository or some other agency performed random sample audits of user agencies to ensure accuracy and completeness of repository records and to ensure that the agencies comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1993 (Table 20):

• During the past five years, an audit of the State criminal history repository's database (other than ongoing systematic sampling) has been conducted in 33 States and two territories to determine the level of accuracy and completeness of the criminal history file.

• Of the jurisdictions where audits have been performed, in 27 States and the District of Columbia, another agency conducted the audit; in five States and Puerto Rico the repository conducted its own audit; and in one jurisdiction the audit was conducted with a combination of an outside agency and the repository.

• In 30 of the jurisdictions (29 States and the District of Columbia) where audits were conducted, changes were made as a result of the audit to improve data quality of the records. In three jurisdictions, changes were underway prior to the audit or are currently in the planning stage.

• Twenty-seven States and three territories have data quality audits planned or scheduled for the next three years.

• Forty-five States and five territories have initiatives underway at the repository or contributing agencies to improve data quality. Initiatives include audit activities (28); automation changes (38); disposition or arrest reporting enhancements (37); felony flagging (23); fingerprint enhancements (32); agency interfaces (34); legislation (19); plan development (27); establishment of task forces/advisory groups (24); implementation or improvement of tracking numbers (23); and training (38).

Presale criminal history record checks on potential firearms purchasers

Purchasers determined to be ineligible to purchase firearms in alternative States, 1993 (Table 22):

• Of the jurisdictions reporting the total number of purchasers determined to be ineligible, the denials ranged from 7,540 in Florida to 11 in the Virgin Islands.

• The factor resulting in denial most frequently was a disqualifying conviction. This accounted for 7,200 of the denials in Florida. Other reasons for denials were: under indictment for a disqualifying crime; fugitive from justice; unlawful user of or addicted to controlled substances; adjudicated mental defective or committed to a mental institution; illegal alien; under age; invalid permit; non-resident; firearms that were being purchased were stolen; dishonorable discharge from the armed services; and exceeded the lawful handgun limits.

• About one-third of the jurisdictions took some form of action against the individual at the State level. Other jurisdictions may have taken action at the local level. Types of action included seeking issuance of a warrant; providing information to State or local prosecutors or law enforcement authorities; providing information to Federal prosecutors or law enforcement authorities; and providing the information to other requesting criminal justice agencies.

Costs of implementing and operating programs for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1993 (Table 24):

• Of the jurisdictions conducting presale records checks in 1993 that were able to specifically quantify start-up costs of their programs, the costs ranged from $200 expended in South Dakota for training to $7,500,000 in California.

• Programs that are not fee-supported or that the fees do not totally support the program are generally supplemented by the operating budgets or general funds of the jurisdiction.

Search methods used in conducting criminal history checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1993 (Table 25):

• Almost all jurisdictions have minimum data elements which must be submitted to conduct the records search. Nineteen States and Guam conduct records checks on firearms purchasers based on name and date of birth or name only. Eight States conduct searches based on name, sex and date of birth. Eleven jurisdictions augment name, sex and date of birth information with race. Eight additional jurisdictions (seven States and the District of Columbia) require some combination of name and date of birth with race, sex, Social Security Number, driver's license number, originating agency number, or password. Two jurisdictions, New York and Puerto Rico also require fingerprints.

• All but five of the jurisdictions (two States and three territories) use a computer-based soundex searching capability. This enables the computer to identify likely candidates based on the phonetic sound of the name, rather than only the spelling.

• The statutes in 13 States and two territories authorized the release of information to individual firearms dealers, although in three jurisdictions, the information was released to in-state firearms dealers only.

• The statutes in 28 States permitted giving "sale approval" or "no sale" information directly to firearms dealers; although nine States restricted this information to in-state firearms dealers only, while one State authorized the release only to out-of-state firearms dealers.

U.S. Attorney General's estimated goals/timetables for criminal history record sharing in a national instant background check system, 1994 (Table 26):

• Up to 25% of all current and shareable records (records available through the Interstate Identification Index(III)) will be available in 51 jurisdictions (47 States and four territories) no later than December 1998; the records in the remaining five jurisdictions will be available no later than December 2000. A total of 25 States currently share at least 25% of their records through III.

• Up to 50% of all current and shareable records will be available in 45 States and four territories no later than December 1998; the records in the remaining seven jurisdictions will be available no later than December 2000. A total of 17 States currently share at least 50% of their records through III.

• Up to 75% of all current and shareable records will be available in 35 States and four territories no later than December 1998; the records in the remaining 17 jurisdictions will be available no later than December 2000. A total of nine States currently share at least 75% of their records through III.

• Up to 80% of all current and shareable records will be available in 31 States and three territories no later than December 1998; the records in the remaining 22 jurisdictions will be available no later than December 2000. A total of seven States currently share at least 80% of their records through III.

• One hundred percent of all current and shareable records will be available in nine States no later than December 1998; 100% of the records in the remaining 47 jurisdictions will be available no later than December 2000. One State (Virginia) currently shares 100% of its records through III.

Fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993 (Table 27):

• Over 4.6 million fingerprints were received by the FBI in 1993. Of that number, almost 4.2 million were for criminal justice purposes, and approximately 414,000 were for noncriminal justice purposes. New York submitted the highest number of both criminal justice (503,500) and noncriminal justice (54,200) fingerprints. Florida was a participant in the National Fingerprint File in 1993, and therefore submitted only the first fingerprint card of an individual to the FBI.

• Almost 2.7 million final dispositions were received by the FBI in 1993, with Georgia submitting the highest number (825,000). Twelve States (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia and Wyoming) submit most dispositions by tape with Nebraska also scheduled to begin tape submissions in 1994.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993 (Table 28):

• Approximately 12.4 million III records are indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers. Over 3.8 million records are maintained by the FBI for the States. Only 18% of the total records available through III in 1993 were maintained by the States.

Data Tables

Explanatory Notes for Table 1

The notes below expand on the data in Table 1. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The numbers in the column "Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file" apply only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and do *not* include the master name index. Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.

* State is fully manual.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

† Flag is set when arrest information is entered.

†† Flag is set when conviction information is entered.

** Flag is set both at arrest and conviction.

[a]Figure includes adults and subjects under 18 years of age.

[b]Figure represents subjects as of March 25, 1994.

[c]For an arrest to be counted as having a final disposition, each count associated with that arrest must have a final disposition.

[d]Manual records totaling 1.5 million will require review to determine if there is arrest and conviction data present and if it is at the felony level.

[e]Persons charged with certain misdemeanors are not included in the master name index (MNI).

[f]Guam is not currently automated and has no central criminal records repository.

[g]The delinquent disposition rate is based only on those cases actually entered into the offender-based transaction/computerized criminal history system (OBTS/CCH). It does not include arrest cases never entered, nor does it include penal summons type court cases. Although the law provides for the fingerprinting of offenders convicted via penal summons, many cases are never ordered down for processing. The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center is aware that this situation may represent a major gap in conviction information carried on OBTS/CCH. Efforts to address these, however, especially in the area of Family Court cases (which include child abuse offenses) await the availability of resources and the restructure of OBTS/CCH.

[h]All subjects with dates of birth of 1920 or later are automated.

[i]Figure represents subjects as of March 28, 1994.

[j]Final dispositions that are received on court abstracts are not supported by fingerprints and are filed alphabetically in a holding file. They are their own index and are not currently in the MNI.

[k]Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI that is not complete or accurate at this time.

[l]The flag is generated on an ad hoc basis when an inquiry is made against the file.

[m]Figure is for the five-year period of 1988-92.

[n]Figure is as of February 4, 1994.

[o]Flags are set only on automated records.

[p]The severity of the original *charge* is set when arrest information is entered.

[q]The MNI does not include manual records.

[r]Subjects with dates of birth prior to 1940 are in manual records unless a trigger event causes conversion.

[s]Response applies to felonies only.

[t]Although flagging has not yet begun, a data field is available at the arrest, prosecutor and court levels to identify felony offenses.

[u]An MNI is not currently maintained.

[v]Total figure includes applicants and corrections-based records.

[w]Approximately 50% is automated, with complete automation estimated for December 1994.

Table 1: Overview of State criminal history record systems, 1993

State	Percent of record subjects in master name index	Fully automated master name index	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file		Percent of arrests in database which have final dispositions recorded		System flags subjects with felony convictions	System has information to identify unflagged felony convictions
			Total	Automated	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years		
Total			47,833,600	37,723,900				
Alabama	100%	Yes	1,800,000	1,800,000	60%	80%	All**	
Alaska	100	Yes	184,300	134,300	84	86	All††	
American Samoa	100	No*	10,800[a]	0	...	...		
Arizona	100	Yes	612,900[b]	370,900[b]	49[c]	53[c]	All**	
Arkansas	100	No	448,000	183,000	15	50	Some††	Some
California	100%	Yes	5,316,900	3,816,900	...	47%	Some††[d]	
Colorado	100	Yes	612,700	612,700	13%	13	Some**	All
Connecticut	100	Yes	681,000	...	...	...		
Delaware	100	Yes	245,900	179,900	55	67		Some
District of Columbia	80[e]	No	497,900	142,900	30	10		
Florida	100%	Yes	2,729,000	2,729,000	48%	33%	Some**	Some
Georgia	100	Yes	1,532,100	1,532,100	62	62	All††	
Guam[f]	100	No*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	100	Yes	318,300	318,300	87[g]	76	All††	
Idaho	100	Yes	138,700	91,200	27	40	All††	
Illinois	92%	Yes[h]	2,558,000[i]	2,358,000[i]	52%	51%	All**	
Indiana	100	Yes	1,241,800	1,241,800	12	12		Some
Iowa	100	Yes	367,100	242,700	95	100	All††	
Kansas	100	Yes	627,400	171,900	20	30	Some	Some
Kentucky	100	No	...	...	39	65		
Louisiana	100%	Yes	1,338,800	667,700	30%	25%	Some††	All
Maine	60[j]	No[k]	300,000	0	90	97		Some
Maryland	100	Yes	834,100	834,100	...	...	All[l]	
Massachusetts	100	Yes	2,000,000	2,000,000	95	100		Some
Michigan	100	Yes	970,400	970,400	72	84[m]		Some
Minnesota	100%	Yes	258,300[n]	193,200[n]	...	...	Some††	All
Mississippi	100	No	368,000	26,000	...	...	Some††	Some
Missouri	100	Yes	673,900	502,500	61%	57%	All††[o]	
Montana	100	Yes	108,900	108,900	85	80	All†	
Nebraska	100	Yes	138,000	138,000	70	74	All††	
Nevada	100%	Yes	130,300	130,300	41%	42%	[p]	All
New Hampshire	100	Yes	180,600	180,600	75	75	Some**	All
New Jersey	80[q]	Yes	1,508,800	1,208,800	90	85	All††	
New Mexico	100	Yes	230,000	0	25	27	All††	
New York	87[q]	Yes	4,314,200	3,767,100	83	75		All
North Carolina	100%	Yes	560,400	514,900	87%	90%		Some
North Dakota	100	No[r]	216,000[i]	58,000[i]	92+	86	Some††	
Ohio	100	No	1,700,000	808,000	38-50	35-50	Some**	Some
Oklahoma	100	Yes	582,200	315,200	20-25	20-25	Some††	Some
Oregon	100	Yes	699,900	699,900	...	71	Some††	
Pennsylvania	100%	Yes	1,462,700	803,600	73%	64%	Some††[o]	
Puerto Rico	100	Yes	78,500	78,500	86	69	All†	
Rhode Island	100	Yes	199,000	199,000	56	92[s]	Some††	
South Carolina	100	Yes	737,200	672,400	70	80	Some††	Some
South Dakota	100	Yes	128,600	71,100	60	80		Some
Tennessee	100%	Yes	600,000	193,000	...	...	All**	
Texas	100	Yes	4,504,100	4,504,100	43%	...	Some[t]	Some
Trust Territory of the Pacific	NA[u]	NA*[u]	6,500	0	50	50%		
Utah	100	Yes	276,300	276,300	52	80	All†	
Vermont	100	Yes	135,000	0	70	96		Some
Virgin Islands	NA[u]	NA*[u]	13,700	0	...	...		
Virginia	100%	Yes	921,100	694,700	...	...	All	
Washington	100	Yes	677,000[v]	677,000	75%	68%	All[l]	
West Virginia	100	No[w]	375,000	0	...	...		
Wisconsin	100	Yes	611,100	434,600	...	58	Some††	Some
Wyoming	100	Yes	72,200	72,200	79	82	Some ††	Some

Explanatory Notes for Table 2

The notes below expand on the data in Table 2. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: In 1989, data were not reported from American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Virgin Islands. In 1992, data were not reported from American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Except for Arkansas, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Puerto Rico and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 2. Except for Indiana, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and West Virginia, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1992 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 2.

[a]Figure includes adults and subjects under 18 years of age.

[b]Figure represents subjects as of March 25, 1994.

[c]The total number of files decreased due to elimination of records of deceased subjects and purged records.

[d]The total number of criminal history files decreased due to purging of old and duplicate records, as well as civil files that erroneously were given criminal identification numbers.

[e]The decrease from 1992 is a result of two factors: (1) the California Department of Justice purged and continues to purge records meeting specified criteria; and (2) the estimate of manual criminal records fluctuates as more knowledge is gained about the system; there is no way to determine an exact count of the manual records.

[f]The decrease in total files was the result of excluding traffic files that were assumed included in the 1989 figure.

[g]Figure represents subjects as of March 28, 1994.

[h]The number of subjects in the criminal history file decreased in 1993 for two reasons: (1) State law requires removal of all arrests without dispositions after four years, and (2) a "presumed dead" file was purged using age 70 (rather than age 80).

[i]More accurate information is now available. Previous responses were based on estimates.

[j]The estimated number of records remained the same for 1992 and 1993 for two reasons: (1) there was a 8.9% decrease in the number of persons arrested from 1992 to 1993; and (2) in the course of implementing automation, records of subjects over age 80 were purged.

[k]The number of subjects in the criminal history file shows a decrease for 1993 because the 1992 response included noncriminal identification subjects in addition to the criminal record subjects.

[l]Figure is as of February 4, 1994.

[m]The number of subjects in the State criminal history file has decreased since 1992 because the 1992 number reflected all automated records, jackets and index cards containing criminal offenses. Since that time, the State criminal history repository has been aggressively converting its manual records held in jackets and index cards. Many of the index cards do not meet the criteria of a criminal offense. Since the actual number of criminal offenses appearing on index cards is unknown, the repository elected to report the actual number of automated records only for 1993. Record conversion is expected to be complete in 1995.

[n]The decrease in the number of subjects in the criminal history file from 1992 to 1993 is the result of removing records of non-Ohio offenses, misdemeanors and subjects presumed dead from the database.

[o]Total figure includes applicants and corrections-based records.

[p]More accurate information is now available.

Table 2: Number of subjects (individual offenders) in State criminal history file, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 1993			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total files	
	1989	1992	Total	Manual file	Automated file	1989	1992	1993	1989-92	1992-93
Total	42,476,400	47,307,900	47,833,600	9,426,900	37,723,900		77%	79%	11%	1%
Alabama	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	0	1,800,000	50%	100%	100%	30%	38
Alaska	143,000	180,500	184,300	50,000	134,300	86	72	73	27	2
American Samoa	...	...	10,800[a]	10,800[a]	0	...	...	0	NA	NA
Arizona	742,100	631,000	612,900[b]	242,000[b]	370,900[b]	39	54	60	-15[c]	-3
Arkansas	480,000	417,600	448,000	265,000	183,000	0	32	41	-15[d]	7
California	4,500,000	4,675,400	5,316,900	1,500,000	3,816,900	67%	79%	72%[e]	4%	14%
Colorado	489,000	575,700	612,700	0	612,700	100	100	100	18	6
Connecticut	401,400	648,700	681,000	...	...	58	58	...	62	5
Delaware	600,000	237,300	245,900	66,000	179,900	83	67	73	-60[f]	...
District of Columbia	427,000	456,100	497,900	355,000	142,900	0	22	29	7	9
Florida	2,427,900	2,671,700	2,729,000	0	2,729,000	95%	100%	100%	10%	2%
Georgia	1,055,000	1,445,000	1,532,100	0	1,532,100	100	100	100	37	6
Guam	...	...	NA	NA	NA	...	...	0	NA	NA
Hawaii	270,500	309,600	318,300	0	318,300	100	100	100	14	3
Idaho	105,000	132,300	138,700	47,500	91,200	30	57	66	26	5
Illinois	2,152,300	2,493,200	2,558,000[g]	200,000[g]	2,358,000[g]	86%	88%	92%	16%	3%
Indiana	670,000	...	1,241,800	0	1,241,800	10	91	100	10	...
Iowa	300,000	377,000	367,100[h]	124,400	242,700	43	60	66	26	-3
Kansas	520,000	599,500	627,400	455,500	171,900	3	23	27	15	5
Kentucky	535,100	530,200	...	...	...	72	79	...	-1	...
Louisiana	1,449,000	1,591,500	1,338,800[i]	671,100	667,700	33%	36%	50%	10%	-16%
Maine	270,000	300,000	300,000[j]	300,000	0	0	0	0	11	0
Maryland	649,300	1,050,900	834,100[k]	0	834,100	69	54	100	62	-21
Massachusetts	2,260,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	21	100	100	11	-20
Michigan	771,800	939,900	970,400	0	970,400	100	100	100	22	3
Minnesota	190,600	232,500	258,300[l]	65,100[l]	193,200[l]	61%	68%	75%	22%	11%
Mississippi	350,000	350,000+	368,000	342,000	26,000	0	7	7	...	5
Missouri	593,000	647,700	673,900	171,400	502,500	81	73	75	32	4
Montana	86,000	107,100	108,900	0	108,900	100	100	100	25	2
Nebraska	330,000	124,000	138,000	0	138,000	40	94	100	-59	11
Nevada	31,300	102,800	130,300	0	130,300	100%	100%	100%	228%	27%
New Hampshire	155,000	253,900	180,600[m]	0	180,600	93	68	100	39	-29
New Jersey	1,090,200	1,187,400	1,508,800	300,000	1,208,800	77	83	80	9	27
New Mexico	207,000	201,000	230,000	230,000	0	0	0	0	-3	14
New York	3,812,100	4,123,400	4,314,200	547,100	3,767,100	82	88	87	8	5
North Carolina	432,800	529,800	560,400	45,500	514,900	83%	87%	92%	22%	6%
North Dakota	202,000	212,900	216,000[g]	158,000[g]	58,000[g]	21	25	27	5	1
Ohio	2,315,700	2,444,400	1,700,000[n]	892,000	808,000	25	34	48	6	-30
Oklahoma	500,000	600,000	582,200[i]	267,000	315,200	33	60	54	20	-3
Oregon	548,500	661,800	699,900	0	699,900	100	100	100	21	6
Pennsylvania	1,265,800	1,414,500	1,462,700	659,100	803,600	39%	51%	55%	12%	3%
Puerto Rico	45,400	64,100	78,500	0	78,500	100	100	100	45	22
Rhode Island	156,900	186,700	199,000	0	199,000	100	100	100	19	7
South Carolina	572,900	695,900	737,200	64,800	672,400	87	90	91	21	6
South Dakota	144,000	125,000	128,600	57,500	71,100	0	56	55	-13	3
Tennessee	500,000	590,000	600,000	407,000	193,000	0%	28%	32%	18%	2%
Texas	3,789,500	4,277,700	4,504,100	0	4,504,100	99	100	100	13	5
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	6,500	6,500	0	...	...	0	NA	NA
Utah	210,300	258,600	276,300	0	276,300	77	100	100	23	7
Vermont	118,000	130,000	135,000	135,000	0	0	0	0	10	4
Virgin Islands	...	11,300	13,700	13,700	0	...	0%	0%	NA	21%
Virginia	744,000	874,500	921,100	226,400	694,700	56%	70	75	18%	5
Washington	474,100	623,300	677,000[o]	0	677,000	100	100	100	31	9
West Virginia	650,000	...	375,000[p]	375,000	0	0	0	0	...	...
Wisconsin	491,000	474,800	611,100	176,500	434,600	55	68	71	17	29
Wyoming	62,000	67,100	72,200	0	72,200	84	100	100	8	8

Explanatory Notes for Table 3

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

Note: Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition. Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 3. Except for Delaware, Iowa, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Utah and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 3.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]The number of reported dispositions decreased from 1992 due to personnel shortages.

[b]This figure includes 155 [200] releases by police without charging and 15,000 prosecutor declinations; final trial court dispositions currently are not reported to the repository.

[c]Figure represents the number received as of April 11, 1994.

[d]Guam currently does not have a central criminal records repository.

[e]The number of final dispositions reported in 1993 declined from the number reported in 1992 because special projects were undertaken in 1992 to address the large backlog of delinquent dispositions. Since then, the efforts have resulted in a leveling off of the number of reported dispositions, and thus, a decline in 1993.

[f]During 1993, the State repository concentrated on State's Attorneys' filing charges. In 1994, the focus was changed to court dispositions. Since January 1, 1994, a total of 489,013 court dispositions have been posted to the database.

[g]From 1989-1992, courts noted a decrease in caseload, although Uniform Crime Reports indicated an increase in crime.

[h]The figure for 1992 is atypical due to a records improvement project which resulted in a higher number of dispositions during the period.

[i]Police release and prosecutor declinations are reported on the arrest card.

[j]More accurate information is now available; the 1992 figure includes a backlog.

[k]The decrease in reported dispositions is due to implementation of procedures that restrict the classes of misdemeanors accepted by the State repository.

[l]The 1992 figure represents the collection and clearing of a backlog of dispositions of lesser offenses from the town and village courts; therefore, the 1993 figure shows a decline from 1992.

[m]The decrease in dispositions is believed to be attributable to design problems in a new automated judicial reporting system; disposition reporting was halted for a period of time between 1992-93 to correct the problems.

[n]Arrest and prosecution dispositions currently are not indexed by disposition type.

[o]The number of reported dispositions decreased during this period due to personnel shortages.

[p]A significant backlog developed in 1993 due to delays in providing and receiving reporting forms from contributors.

Table 3: Number of final dispositions reported to State criminal history repository, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Number of dispositions reported			Percent change	
	1989	1992	1993	1989-92	1992-93
Alabama	35,000	192,000	...	449%	...
Alaska	40,800	26,400	31,300	-35	19%
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	112,500	112,200	117,500	-<1	5
Arkansas	7,000	18,000	...	157	...
California	850,000	1,011,300	1,100,000	19%	9%
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	142,900	139,800	135,300[a]	-2	-3
Delaware	57,000	70,000	80,000	24	154
District of Columbia	...	13,600	15,200[b]	...	12
Florida	110,000	173,400	162,000[c]	58%	...
Georgia	260,000	...	545,000	...	...
Guam	...	...	NA[d]	...	NA
Hawaii	54,800	56,000	51,700[e]	2	-8
Idaho	...	20,000	19,300	...	-4
Illinois	135,000	149,000	95,600[f]	11%	-36%
Indiana	20,000	44,600	...	123	...
Iowa	23,000	35,000	54,200	52	54
Kansas	28,900	41,300	34,300	43	17
Kentucky	6,000	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	30,000	21,100	21,400	-30%	1%
Maine	30,000	27,800[g]	29,000	-7	4
Maryland	436,600	500,100	...	14	...
Massachusetts	...	270,000	300,000	...	11
Michigan	78,800	307,400[h]	178,100[i]	...	...
Minnesota	45,000	103,000	60,000[j]	129%	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	65,100	...	...
Montana	9,600	...	26,200	...	...
Nebraska	12,400	25,900	23,000[k]	109	-11
Nevada	20,000	29,700	...	48%	...
New Hampshire	...	...	31,000	...	...
New Jersey	200,000	250,000	260,000	25	4%
New Mexico	2,600	9,800	11,100	277	13
New York	443,000	500,000	383,500[l]	13	23
North Carolina	60,000	65,000	...	8%	...
North Dakota	4,000	6,200	6,500	55	5%
Ohio	65,000	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	15,000	...	...
Oregon	...	...	36,900	...	...
Pennsylvania	74,200	219,000	203,700[m]	195%	-7%
Puerto Rico	20,100	24,800	24,300	23	-2
Rhode Island	...	...	10,000	...	...
South Carolina	103,700	183,100	212,600	77	16
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...[n]	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	0	...	...
Utah	17,100	18,900	17,800	11%	-6%
Vermont	18,700	...	20,000	...	...
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	141,600	228,100	211,500	61%	-7%
Washington	...	172,500	157,800	...	-9
West Virginia	38,000	6,000	...	-84[o]	...
Wisconsin	58,800	90,000	99,000	54	10
Wyoming	6,000	9,000	6,600[p]	50	-27

Explanatory Notes for Table 4

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

Note: Except for Puerto Rico, for which additional information has been submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 4. Except for Alabama, Mississippi and Pennsylvania, for which corrected data were submitted, the data for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systemss, 1992* (November 1993), Table 4.

* State is fully manual.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]Prior manual record is automated if the new arrest has occurred since 1985.

[b]All automated records and approximately 50% of the manual records are contained in an automated master name index (MNI).

[c]Only the new arrest information is automated.

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

[e]Traffic and misdemeanor cases are not included in the MNI.

[f]A backlog of arrest cards for second/subsequent arrests were awaiting entry into the automated criminal history file.

[g]All subjects with dates of birth of 1920 or later are automated.

[h]Only new arrest information since July 1, 1993 is automated at this time due to lack of personnel.

[i]The manual file is not in the automated MNI.

[j]Approximately 20,000 names, name derivatives and aliases have been entered into a temporary, abbreviated automated MNI; however, the MNI is not usable at this time for a name search.

[k]Fingerprint-supported subjects are in an automated MNI that is not complete or accurate at this time.

[l]There are 760,000 records that are automated; however, a backlog consisting of 80,000 records is not yet on the MNI.

[m]Records automated since 1989 are in the automated MNI; prior records are completely manual.

[n]Adding all records onto the automated MNI is in process.

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

[p]Only those with a date of birth of 1940 and later are included in the automated MNI.

[q]The automated MNI contains all arrest subjects since 1972.

[r]The record is automated only upon a request for the record.

[s]Automated file was initiated in 1987. It contains only felonies and related misdemeanors.

[t]Respondent is undertaking an ongoing data entry program to fully automate the MNI.

[u]If an offender's prior fingerprint records was of poor quality, it was not automated; upon receipt of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) quality fingerprints, the record will be automated.

[v]An MNI is not maintained currently.

[w]Approximately 50% is automated with complete automation estimated for December 1994.

Table 4: Automation of master name index and criminal history file, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Master name index is automated			Criminal history file is automated			Prior manual record is automated if offender is re-arrested		
	1989	1992	1993	1989	1992	1993	1989	1992	1993
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes[a]
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	...	...	No*	...	...	No*	...	...	
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Partial	Partial[b]	Partial[b]	No	Partial	Partial		Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No[c]	No[c]	No[d]
District of Columbia	Partial	Partial[e]	Partial[e]	No	Partial	Partial		No[c]	No[c]
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Guam	...	...	No*	...	...	NA			
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial[f]	Partial		Yes	Yes
Illinois	Partial	Yes	Yes[g]	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Partial[e]	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	Yes	No[h]
Kentucky	Partial	Partial[i]	Partial[i]	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	Partial[j]	Partial[k]	No	No	No			
Maryland	Yes	Yes[l]	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	...	No[s]	
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes[l]	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No[s]	Yes
Mississippi	No	Partial	Partial[m]	No	Partial	Partial		...	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Nebraska	Partial	Partial[n]	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes[o]	Yes	Yes	
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Partial	Partial[p]	Partial[p]	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Partial	Partial[q]	Partial[q]	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes		No[r]
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[s]	Yes[s]	Yes			
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Partial	Partial[t]	Yes	No	Partial	Partial		Yes	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[u]	Yes[u]
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	NA[v]	...	...	No	...	...	
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			
Virgin Islands	NA[t]	NA[t]	NA[t]	...	No	No*			
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
West Virginia	No	No	Partial[w]	No	No	No			
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Explanatory Notes for Table 5

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

[a]Admission information only.

[b]The District of Columbia law directs the Metropolitan Police Department (the criminal history repository) to show this information and to keep a record of cases that the prosecutor declines to prosecute.

[c]Under the District of Columbia law, the repository is required to keep a record of final dispositions.

[d]Under the District of Columbia law, the repository is required to keep a record of the admission and release of sentenced felons.

[e]No central criminal history record repository is maintained currently.

[f]The charging agency has the obligation to notify the repository of the disposition of every arrest, including no complaint by the prosecutor.

[g]By statute, arrest fingerprints are submitted after the prosecutor's decision to charge a crime punishable by over 92 days. The prosecutor's decision is provided on the arrest fingerprint card; declinations are not.

[h]The fingerprint requirement was repealed in 1993. Release and admission information is now reported via a computer to computer interface.

[i]All action, including prosecutor action, is reported as a final disposition by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

[j]Prosecutors report final court dispositons in lieu of the courts.

[k]Pursuant to statutory amendment, effective September 1, 1994.

[l]None of the actions is required by law to be reported; however, the courts do voluntarily report felony dispositions.

[m]Release information only.

Table 5: Data required by State law to be submitted to State criminal history repository, 1993

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 6

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

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repositories in 1989 and in 1992 was calculated using the mid-point of the range where a range appears in the underlying data. Except as noted in the "Explanatory Notes", arrest information is reported to all State criminal history repositories by fingerprint cards only. Except for Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Utah and Wisconsin, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 6. Except for Louisiana, Puerto Rico and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 6.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]A change in procedure now allows the use of a court disposition as an arrest document when no arrest fingerprint card is received.

[b]Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, terminal and court judgments.

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

[d]All disseminated arrests are fingerprint-based, with the exception of in-house bookings at the California Department of Corrections (CDC). Those bookings are based on a hook-up to the original fingerprints submitted by CDC. Dummy arrests are not disseminated and are considered statistical data only, not criminal history data.

[e]Due to resource constraints, submission of certain fingerprints have been discouraged; these include subsequent traffic arrests from the same agency (driving under the influence, hit and run, vehicular homicide excepted), and failure to appear and/or contempt of court when fingerprints were submitted for the original charges.

[f]Arrest information is reported on fingerprint cards and on uniform arrest reports which may not include fingerprints.

[g]Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards and criminal summonses.

[h]In some cases of minor offenses, State law and/or policy does not require information to be supported by fingerprints; information is entered from criminal summonses that are not supported by fingerprints. The decrease in the percent of arrest events in the criminal history file from 1989 is the result of more accurate figures based on a data quality audit.

[i]The Metropolitan Police Department also serves as the central repository for criminal records for the District of Columbia; fingerprinting, therefore, is performed by the Police Department.

[j]Figure is for fiscal year 1989 rather than calendar year 1989.

[k]Arrest information is reported by a hard copy of the arrest report.

[l]Repository no longer receives fingerprint cards for nonserious charges.

[m]No central criminal history record repository is maintained currently.

[n]Arrest information is reported by terminal.

[o]The small percentage of arrests that are not supported by fingerprints are assigned State identification numbers with a "U" (unknown) prefix. This allows for easy identification of these exceptions. Unsupported arrests sometimes occur when an offender is hospitalized, or refuses, or for some other reason, is unable to be printed.

[p]Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards, terminal, final dispositions, FBI abstracts and other documents.

[q]Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints; cases handled in other ways, such as diversion agreements, are also unsupported.

[r]Approximately 70% of all persons charged with a criminal offense are summoned to appear in court rather than being arrested. In 1987, the fingerprint law was changed to provide that persons being summoned in addition to those arrested are to be fingerprinted. Prior to the change, the law mandated that a person had to be "in custody charged with the commission of a crime" to be fingerprinted. Training is ongoing to bring the submission rate into compliance.

[s]Arrest information is entered from criminal summonses which are not supported by fingerprints.

[t]Although arrests are fingerprint-supported, the arrests are not linked to the case cycle; therefore, the criminal history file is not fingerprint-supported.

[u]Pre-1968 arrests are supported by FBI fingerprints.

[v]Arrest information is reported by fingerprint cards and court abstracts.

[w]The decrease in fingerprint cards submitted was due to a decrease in criminal arrests.

[x]New York law requires that the fingerprints associated with sealed records must be purged.

[y]Arrests for "not sufficient funds" checks are entered with only an index fingerprint.

[z]Figure is lower than reported in 1989 and 1992 because the 1993 figure does not include applicant cards, as did the 1989 and 1992 figures.

[aa]A 30-35% non-compliance rate for mandated fingerprint card submissions is under review.

[bb]No fingerprint system is maintained currently.

[cc]Arrest information is reported on an arrest/custody form which need not be accompanied by fingerprints.

[dd]Response is based on the results of an audit.

[ee]Arrest information is entered from final dispositions and citations which are not supported by fingerprints. The State regulations requiring fingerprints also are not enforced.

[ff]Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

Table 6: Arrest records with fingerprints, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to State criminal history repository 1989	1992	1993	Percent change 1989-92	Percent change 1992-93	Percent of arrest events in criminal history files that are fingerprint-supported 1989	1992	1993
Total	6,012,400	6,255,800	6,466,000	4%	3%			
Alabama	292,900	197,200	192,300	-33%	-2%	100%	99%[a]	99%
Alaska	15,900	12,000	14,000	-25	17	75[b]	39	39
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<100[c]
Arizona	101,900	110,000	114,800	8	4	100	100	100
Arkansas	23,000	32,400	36,000	41	11	100	100	100
California	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	10%	0%	100%	100%[d]	100%
Colorado	137,000	130,700	129,000	-5[e]	-1	100	100	100
Connecticut	97,100	114,000	115,000	17	1	75[f]	100	100
Delaware	40,000	50,000	44,700	25	-11	95[g]	90[h]	90
District of Columbia[i]	10,000[j]	42,700	41,800	327	-2	95[k]	100	100
Florida	585,400	507,000[l]	500,600	-13%	-1%	100%	100%	100%
Georgia	330,000	346,500	350,000	5	1	100	100	100
Guam[m]	...	...	NA	...	NA	...	...	NA
Hawaii	52,700	52,600	53,200	-<1	1	98[n]	100	<100[o]
Idaho	27,300	28,200	34,300	3	22	100	100	100
Illinois	200,300	404,800	336,700	102%	-17%	100%	100%	100%
Indiana	46,400	52,300	50,400	13	-4	100	100	100
Iowa	30,000	47,300	53,100	58	12	100	100	100
Kansas	46,800	62,100	64,500	33	4	70-75[p]	0-65	80[q]
Kentucky	22,500	41,300		84		98	100	
Louisiana	135,900	134,400	154,700	...	...	100%	100%	100%
Maine	6,500	7,300	5,500	12%	-25%	30[r]	30[r]	30[r]
Maryland	103,000	105,300	162,400	-31	54	100	100	75[s]
Massachusetts	50,000-55,000	60,000	65,000	9-20	8	0[t]	0[t]	0[t]
Michigan	116,800	124,100	114,800	6	-7	100	100	100
Minnesota	26,500	35,600	40,000	34%	10%	100%	100%	100%
Mississippi	9,000	8,400	9,000	-7	7	100	100	100
Missouri	92,000	91,900	89,500	-<1%	-3	100	100	100
Montana	13,300	26,000	...	95	...	100	100	100
Nebraska	13,700	18,500	16,500	35	-11	100	100	98[u]
Nevada	36,300	53,700	49,600	48%	-8%	100%	100%	100%
New Hampshire	9,300	...	20,100	...	...	25-35[v]	50	100
New Jersey	145,700	123,300	110,900	-15[w]	-10	100	100	100
New Mexico	26,200	33,600	34,800	28	4	98	100	100
New York	520,100	496,500	492,900	-5	-1	90	99	70[x]
North Carolina	63,200	75,000	76,300	19%	2%	100%	100%	100%
North Dakota	5,000	7,000	7,200	40	3	100	100	94[y]
Ohio	114,500	140,900	149,200	23	6	100	100	100
Oklahoma	60,000	59,500	46,000[z]	-<1	-23	100	100	100
Oregon	92,100	106,000	91,400	15	-14	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	166,700	168,100	143,700	1%	-15%[aa]	100%	100%	100%
Puerto Rico	...	...	15,800	...	...	...	7	17
Rhode Island	30,000	...	25,000	...	...	100	100	100
South Carolina	154,400	161,900	167,300	5	3%	100	100	100
South Dakota	17,600	20,000	19,000-20,000	14	0	100	100	100
Tennessee	75,000	90,000	83,200	20%	-8%	100%	100%	100%
Texas	398,400	450,000	581,400	13	29	100	100	100
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	NA[bb]	...	NA	...	...	NA
Utah	35,200	42,500	44,400	21	4	100	100	100
Vermont	9,000	7,000	5,000	-22	-29	35-40[cc]	20[dd]	25[ee]
Virgin Islands	...	300	NA[ff]	...	NA	...	100%	NA
Virginia	110,000	134,100	136,400	22%	2%	100%	100	100%
Washington	131,600	160,600	168,300	22	5	100	100	100
West Virginia	37,200	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Wisconsin	78,600	96,500	100,000	23	4	100	100	100
Wyoming	11,100	10,100	9,800	-9	-3	100		100

Explanatory Notes for Table 7

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

Note: Percentages reported are results of estimates. Except for Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Puerto Rico, Utah, Vermont and Washington, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 7. Except for Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Vermont, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 7.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]The figure reflects an estimate of the number *received* by the State repository.

[b]Both the fingerprinting and the filing of charges are performed at the same unit.

[c]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[d]The number of such cases reflect only those actually reported and entered in the repository. It is unknown how many of those cases were not reported or erroneously reported; therefore a percentage is unavailable.

[e]The law requires total expungement of records that result from an acquittal or dismissal. "No charges filed" is considered a dismissal; thus, no statistics exist.

[f]Police must release or charge an individual *before* sending fingerprints to the repository.

[g]Notification is accomplished by disposition forms.

[h]Police departments do report dispositions.

[i]No fingerprint system is maintained currently.

[j]Arrest information is entered from arrest forms submitted to the Records Bureau by the Police Department. Fingerprints are taken and retained in the Forensic Bureau.

Table 7: Notice to State criminal history repository of release of arrested persons without charging, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	If an arrestee is not charged after submission of fingerprints, State law requires notification of repository 1989	1992	1993	Number of cases 1993	Percent of fingerprint submissions for which repository is notified that arrestee has not been charged 1993
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	<1%
Alaska	No	No	No		
American Samoa	...	...	No		
Arizona	No	Yes	Yes	...	...
Arkansas	No	No	Yes	...	<1
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	125,000[a]	...
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	<5%
Connecticut	No	No	No		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
District of Columbia[b]			Yes	155	100%
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Guam[c]	...	...	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	13,100[d]	...[d]
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,300	...
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes[e]		
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Kentucky	No	Yes			
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	[b]
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Massachusetts	No	No	No		
Michigan[f]		Yes	Yes	...	...
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Mississippi	No	No	No		
Missouri	No	No	Yes	...	...
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
New Hampshire	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	No	No		
New Mexico	No	No	No		
New York	No	Yes	No		
North Carolina[f]	No	No	Yes	...	...
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Ohio	No	No	Yes[g]	...	...
Oklahoma	No	No	No		
Oregon	No	No	Yes	...	...
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Puerto Rico	No	No	No		
Rhode Island	No	No	No[h]		
South Carolina	No	No	No		
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	5%
Tennessee	No	No	No		
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	...	...
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	NA[i]	NA	NA
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Vermont	No	No	No		
Virgin Islands	...	No	NA[j]	NA	NA
Virginia	No	No	No		
Washington	No	Yes	Yes	...	...
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 8

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

Note: Percentages and numbers reported are results of estimates. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Delaware, Puerto Rico and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 8. Except for Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 8.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable. (Not required to be submitted.)

[a]Based on the information retained by the repository, this number cannot be determined.

[b]Pending legislation will require reporting of prosecutor declinations.

[c]Pending legislation will require reporting of felony trial court dispositions.

[d]The figure reflects an estimate of the number *received* by the repository.

[e]Dispositions are not received on 30-40% if *all* arrests. It is unknown at what level the final disposition occurred.

[f]Prosecutors' position is that a declination is not a disposition; therefore, declinations are not reported.

[g]In 1989, the repository was receiving 100% of all dispositions that had occurred in the automated District Court systems; these dispositions were placed in the automated disposition "Pending Posting" file, but they lacked sufficient elements to match them with arrest records. The estimate for 1992 reflects the number of dispositions reported that do match arrests.

[h]Percentage estimate is as of April 1994.

[i]The response is based on more accurate information available to the repository.

[j]Approximately 47% of all felony arrests *without* dispositions are over one year old.

[k]No central criminal history records repository is maintained currently.

[l]Figure represents *all* cases, not just felonies.

[m]Figure was determined by a data quality baseline audit.

[n]More accurate information was available. The State repository is working with the courts to improve reporting of dispositions.

[o]The response for 1992 was an estimate; the 1993 response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

[p]The law requires total expungement of records that result from an acquittal or dismissal. "No charges filed" is considered a dismissal; therefore, no statistics exist.

[q]The charging agency has the responsibility to notify the repository of the disposition of every arrest, including those where no complaint is filed by the prosecutor.

[r]Fifty-one percent of the 1993 arrests have final dispositions.

[s]More accurate information was available.

[t]By administrative regulation, failure of the prosecutor to notify the repository of action on the case within 30 days after the arrest results in the case being closed and considered not filed.

[u]The decrease in dispositions in 1993 from 1992 resulted when a major contributor, St. Louis Police Department, stopped reporting dispositions for the courts. The courts did not pick up the reporting when the Police Department stopped. The State criminal history repository is currently in the process of obtaining the dispositions from the courts.

[v]Through an interpretation of the existing statute, it has been determined that the statute does not require that final court dispositions be submitted to the repository.

[w]Percentage represents final dispositions for 1993 felony arrests received as of February 15, 1994.

[x]All action, including prosecutor action, is reported as final dispositions by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

[y]Due to manpower requirements, the project for obtaining missing dispositions was suspended for a few years. The repository currently is working on ways to obtain the missing dispositions.

[z]The decline is due to large contributors who are no longer reporting and some who are working toward electronic reporting.

[aa]Decline in dispositions received is due to a personnel shortage.

[bb]Figure reflects the percent of dispositions reported in 1987; more current figures were unavailable.

[cc]Information is provided by County Clerks of Court.

[dd]In 1992, this requirement was relatively new.

[ee]The total number is not available; 346 cases were reported to April 1994.

Table 8: Completeness of prosecutor and court disposition reporting to State criminal history repository, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Number of prosecutor declinations 1993	Percent of cases in which State criminal history repository is notified of: Prosecutor declinations 1989	1992	1993	Final felony trial court dispositions 1989	1992	1993
Alabama	...	<1%	<1%	...	30%	20%	90%
Alaska	...	NA	...[a]	...[a]	85	90	90
American Samoa	...	...	...	NA	...	...	NA
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	15	NA[b]	<1%	35	62[c]	58
California	84,000[d]	...	...	...	85%	...[e]	47%
Colorado	0[f]	<15%	0%[f]	0%[f]	100	0-1%[g]	60
Connecticut	...	NA	NA	NA	100	100	100
Delaware	...	...	...	...	60	72	72
District of Columbia	15,000	0	...	50	5	...	...
Florida	...	60%	80%	...	50%	80%	30-50%[h]
Georgia	...	100	90+[i]	...	85	90+	...[j]
Guam[k]	...	...	...	NA	...	...	NA
Hawaii	5,900[d]	...	...	...	...	80[l]	74
Idaho	...	100	...	NA	80	71[m]	70
Illinois	10,600[d]	50%	68%	...	50%	52%	...
Indiana	...	50	55	NA	75	30-40[n]	12%[o]
Iowa	...[p]	NA	NA	...	...	98	98
Kansas	...	35-40	...	...	80	...	...
Kentucky	...	NA	100	NA	75-80	90	60
Louisiana	...	50%	30%	...	50%	50%	...
Maine	...	<1	...[q]	1%	100	99	99%
Maryland	...	...	100	...	82	100	...
Massachusetts	NA	NA	100	100	100	98	100
Michigan	...	NA	...	...	64	70	...[r]
Minnesota	2,800	70%	40%[s]	...	99%	99%	98%
Mississippi	...	30	NA	NA	25	NA	NA
Missouri	9,400	80	5-10[t]	10%	60	68	35[u]
Montana	...	...	NA	...	80	70	73
Nebraska	...	100	...	NA	50	75	75
Nevada	...	90%	75%	...	65%	50%	...
New Hampshire	...	NA	NA	NA	80	80	80%
New Jersey	3,000	90	90	95%	95	95	90
New Mexico	...	NA	5	2	5	15[v]	10
New York	9,200[d]	...	...	...	...	...	59[w]
North Carolina		NA	85%	...[x]	93%	85%[y]	90%
North Dakota	...	80%	...	...	80	90	...
Ohio	...	NA	NA	NA	55	35[z]	35
Oklahoma	...	NA	NA	NA	80	60[aa]	60
Oregon	...	NA	NA	NA	60[bb]	100	100
Pennsylvania	...	80%	65%	...	...	65%	65%
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	18	17
Rhode Island	NA	1	...	NA	...	...	100
South Carolina	...	80	100[cc]	NA	100	98	100
South Dakota	...	1	...	5%	75	60-75	81
Tennessee	...	NA	NA	NA	5%	35-40%	NA
Texas	...	0%	0%[dd]	...[dd]	40	40[dd]	50
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	...	NA	...	...	30%
Utah	...	0	45	64%	55%	60%	91%
Vermont	...	100	94	95	100	94	95
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	NA	...	35%	NA
Virginia	...	NA	NA	NA	95%	96	96
Washington	...	40%	...	...	7	75-80	78%
West Virginia	...	85	75%	NA	85	75	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	NA	...	...	58
Wyoming	...[ee]	60	80	...	60	80	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 9

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

† 1 Record is destroyed by State criminal history repository.
2 Record is retained with action noted on the record.
3 Record is returned to the court.
4 Record is sealed.
5 No action is taken.
6 Record is returned to submitting agency.
7 Record is returned to the Governor's Office.
8 Other

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]Information is removed from the file.

[b]Juveniles only.

[c]Upon expungement or a pardon only.

[d]Pursuant to District of Columbia law, expungements and set asides are granted only for cases that fall under the Youth Rehabilitation Act and Drug (Misdemeanor Possession) Title. The restoration of an individual's civil rights would follow such rulings. Pending legislation would give the Mayor of the District of Columbia broader authority for granting expungements and setting aside of convictions.

[e]The repository removes the information from the criminal history record, gathers all supporting documentation and forwards all to the U.S. Attorney's Office for final disposition.

[f]The Mayor of the District of Columbia has limited authority to grant pardons.

[g]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[h]State law does not provide for expungements, but courts have inherent authority to order a record expunged; in such cases, the record is destroyed.

[i]The record is retained for two years, then destroyed.

[j]The offender's fingerprints are destroyed, but the text data is retained.

[k]The information is destroyed only if the offender is also pardoned.

[l]Records are maintained in a separate area and are inaccessible under and to all except in very limited circumstances.

[m]If received, the information is forwarded to the FBI.

[n]None have been received.

Table 9: Policies/practices of State criminal history repository regarding modification of felony convictions, 1993

State	Expungements		Set-asides		Pardons		Restoration of Civil Rights	
	State law provides for expungement of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository†	State law provides for set-asides of felony convictions	How records are treated by State criminal history repository†	State law provides for pardons of felons	How records are treated by State criminal history repository†	State law provides for restoration of felons' civil rights	How records are treated by State criminal history repository†
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Alaska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
American Samoa					Yes	...		
Arizona			Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Arkansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
California			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Colorado			Yes	2	Yes	8[a]	Yes	...
Connecticut					Yes	1		
Delaware	Yes[b]	2[b]			Yes	2	Yes[c]	2
District of Columbia	Yes[d]	8[e]	Yes[d]	8[e]	Yes[f]	8[e]	Yes[d]	8[e]
Florida			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Georgia					Yes	2	Yes	2
Guam[g]	...	NA	...	NA	...	NA	...	NA
Hawaii			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Idaho		1[h]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Illinois			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Indiana	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Iowa			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kansas	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Kentucky					Yes	...		
Louisiana	Yes	2	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Maine			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Maryland	Yes	1,2[i]	Yes	...	Yes	1,2[i]	Yes	1,2[i]
Massachusetts	Yes	2,4	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Michigan			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Minnesota		1[h]	Yes	2,4	Yes	2	Yes	2
Mississippi	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Missouri			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5
Montana					Yes	2	Yes	2
Nebraska			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Nevada			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Hampshire	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Jersey	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
New Mexico					Yes	2	Yes	2
New York			Yes	8[j]	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Carolina			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
North Dakota			Yes	2	Yes	2		
Ohio	Yes	6	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Oklahoma					Yes	2	Yes	2
Oregon			Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	2
Pennsylvania	Yes	1[k]	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Puerto Rico	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Rhode Island	Yes	8[l]	Yes	8[l]	Yes	8[l]	Yes	8[l]
South Carolina					Yes	2		
South Dakota	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Tennessee		8[m]			Yes	...[n]	Yes	...[n]
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific					Yes	2	Yes	2
Utah	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	4	Yes	4
Vermont	Yes	3	Yes	3	Yes	7		
Virgin Islands	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
Virginia			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Washington	Yes	1,6	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	5
West Virginia	Yes	2			Yes	2	Yes	2
Wisconsin			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2
Wyoming			Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes	2

Explanatory Notes for Table 10

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

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

... Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]If fingerprint cards are received from corrections, they are processed; there is no link, however, between corrections and the criminal history database.

[b]There are no local jails in Delaware.

[c]The State repository and the Department of Corrections are working on a project to electronically enter the corrections data into the repository database.

[d]Approximately 43,000 custodial fingerprints were received in 1993.

[e]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[f]There is no legal requirement to submit fingerprints; the Department of Corrections has a policy to do so.

[g]Fingerprints are required for felons only.

[h]Only when on-line data could not be matched were fingerprints requested by the State repository.

[i]Fingerprints are submitted if they have not been taken previously by an arresting agency.

[j]No fingerprint system is maintained currently.

[k]The Virginia Department of Corrections has eliminated local jail classification of inmates.

Table 10: Fingerprinting of incarcerated offenders and linkage to records maintained by State criminal history repository, 1993

State	Law requires fingerprinting of admitted prisoners and sending fingerprints to repository		Percent of admitted prisoners for whom repository receives fingerprints		Repository uses fingerprints to make positive identification and to link correctional data with proper records
	State prisons	Local jails	State prisons	Local jails	
Alabama	Yes		100%		Yes
Alaska[a]					
American Samoa					
Arizona	Yes	Yes	...	...	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	100	60%	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	99%	...	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	70	99%	Yes
Connecticut					
Delaware	Yes	NA[b]	100		Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
Florida	Yes		...[c]		
Georgia	Yes		...[d]		Yes
Guam[e]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii					
Idaho	Yes		100%		Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	100%	...	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	86	58%	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	99	...	Yes
Kansas			100	100	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	85	60	Yes
Louisiana			100%		Yes
Maine			99[f]	5%	Yes
Maryland	Yes		100		Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	100	50	Yes
Michigan	Yes		100		Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	100%	0%	Yes
Mississippi	Yes		100		
Missouri	Yes		100		Yes
Montana		Yes[g]	100	...	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	95	...	Yes
Nevada			100%		
New Hampshire			100		Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	100	80%	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes
New York		Yes	<5[h]	...	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	25	Yes
Ohio	Yes		100		Yes
Oklahoma			100		Yes
Oregon			100		Yes
Pennsylvania			95%		Yes
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	Yes		99	98%	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	100	95	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	Yes[i]	100%	...	Yes
Texas	Yes		100		Yes
Trust Territory of the Pacific[j]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	Yes		100		Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes	Yes	85%	15%[k]	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	90	...	Yes
West Virginia					Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	68	...	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	100	...	Yes

Explanatory Notes for Table 11

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

Note: The figures reported in this table are from States in which there is a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the State criminal history repository or States where the information is voluntarily reported. The absence of a response indicates that the State neither statutorily mandates that the information is reported nor is the information voluntarily reported. See Table 5 for States which have a legal requirement that probation/parole information must be reported to the repository. Percentages reported are the results of estimates. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Except for Mississippi and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 11. Except for Arkansas, Missouri and Puerto Rico, for which corrected data were submitted, the data in the columns for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 11.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]The first figure represents information relating to admission to supervision; the second figure represents information relating to release.

[b]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[c]The response for 1992 was an estimate; the 1993 response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

[d]Response is based on the results of a baseline audit.

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

[f]The percentage is estimated due to inability to determine all probation orders assigned in 1993.

Table 11: Probation and parole data in State criminal history repository, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Percent of cases where admission to and release from supervision is reported to repository					
	Probation			Parole		
	1989	1992	1993	1989	1992	1993
Alabama		100%			100%	
Alaska						
American Samoa						
Arizona		0	0%		0	...
Arkansas	10%	30	30	100%	98	90%
California	85%	...		100%	...	...
Colorado	0	<1%	<10%	100	100%	100%
Connecticut						
Delaware	100	100	100	100	100	100
District of Columbia	0		0	0	100	0
Florida	85%			85%		...
Georgia	100	90/10%[a]	...	100	90/2%[a]	...
Guam[b]	...	...	NA	...	...	NA
Hawaii	...		...	...		0%
Idaho	0	0	0%		0	0
Illinois	50%	...	0%	50%	...	...
Indiana	75	60%	...	1	60%	16%[c]
Iowa	...	0	...	...	0	...
Kansas	98	100	100	90	...	100
Kentucky	100	100	80	100	100	80
Louisiana	98%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%
Maine						
Maryland	40	100	...	40	100	...
Massachusetts		100	100		100	100
Michigan						
Minnesota	99%	85%[d]	75%	99%	85%[d]	
Mississippi	...	0-10	...	...	0-10	...
Missouri	100	50	50[e]	100	99	100%
Montana						
Nebraska	50	45-50		100	98	...
Nevada	...	...				
New Hampshire						
New Jersey	40%	80%	90%	90%	80%	80%
New Mexico						
New York	100	...		100	...	
North Carolina	100%			100%	100%	100%
North Dakota	100	100%	100%	100	100	100
Ohio	50	50	...	95	95	...
Oklahoma			10			10
Oregon	25			25		
Pennsylvania	90%	...	...	90%	...	...
Puerto Rico	16	48%	1%	2	5%	2%
Rhode Island	...			...		
South Carolina	100	100%	98%			
South Dakota	80	80	80	98	95%	95
Tennessee	...	...		...	...	
Texas	50%	50%	50[f]	100%	100%	100%
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...		...	...	
Utah	75	...	...	100	...	...
Vermont	10	15	...	50	60	...
Virgin Islands	...			...		
Virginia			...			...
Washington		100%	100%		100%	100%
West Virginia	85%	90	...	90%	90	...
Wisconsin	...		...	...	...	...
Wyoming	10	10	10	100	100	100

Explanatory Notes for Table 12

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

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

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]There is no legal requirement for reporting arrest and fingerprint information to the repository.

[b]Data is for 1991.

[c]Processing time is due to a large backlog resulting from budget cuts; normal processing time is 30 days.

[d]Figure represents the number as of October 1, 1994. It is estimated that this is a four-month backlog; 72 hours is the goal.

[e]This figure would include processing all archival arrests; for current workload, 80 days is needed to process the backlog.

[f]In most cases, arrests are entered into the system by the courts at the time of the arrest.

[g]Because the courts enter the arrest information at the time of the arrest, an arrest is started in the system before a fingerprint card is received; therefore, there is a backlog of entering fingerprint cards but not arrest text data.

[h]There is no backlog in the processing of manual arrest fingerprint cards. There is a backlog in entering corrections to arrest information into the automated system that supports the fingerprint cards.

[i]Within 2-3 days, arrest data is entered into a *temporary* file and is available on-line. Within 14-20 days, it is moved to permanent status.

[j]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[k]Arrest fingerprint cards and arrest data are received and processed differently. In addition, there is a substantial difference in time and in the percent of total submittals between Honolulu and the other counties. The average time in 1993 between the occurrence of an arrest and receipt of the fingerprints for Honolulu was 7-10 days. This accounts for 71% of the State's fingerprint and arrest information. The average time in 1993 between the occurrence of an arrest and receipt of the fingerprints for others counties in the State was 24 days. The other counties account for 29% of the State's fingerprint and arrest information. The average time in 1993 between the occurrence of an arrest and receipt of the arrest information for Honolulu was 3-4 days. The average time in 1993 between the occurrence of an arrest and receipt of arrest information for others counties in the State was 7-14 days.

[l]Currently the State repository processes fingerprint cards to the FBI for only one small agency. Since this represents a very small percentage (3%) of all arrests in the State, the repository is able to process these within one day. This does not reflect the projected turnaround time for fingerprint card processing when the repository becomes a single source contributor.

[m]The August 1992 data quality baseline audit showed that nearly 1% of actual arrests are not entered into the State criminal history repository. In addition, there are approximately 1,100 "Neighbor Island" arrests that are missing arrest fingerprint cards and have not yet been processed for identification purposes. The backlog of arrests, therefore, is at least 1,100 records. The effort to research these missing arrests is extremely labor intensive; the person-days reported to clear the backlog is an estimate.

[n]Figure reflects number of unprocessed fingerprint cards as of April 1, 1994.

[o]The amount of days to eliminate the backlog is unknown, but it is expected to be eliminated by summer 1994.

[p]Arrest data received in the form of arrest fingerprint cards are entered into the automated, temporary criminal history record file within two days of receipt. The names and aliases are placed in the master name index at that time. The fingerprint cards are then placed in a backlog for fingerprint search/identification processing. As of December 31, 1993, approximately 43,000 fingerprint cards were awaiting processing.

[q]No fingerprint system is maintained currently.

[r]This figure does not include person-days needed for processing the new receipts. The backlog is the result of automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) conversion.

Table 12: Average number of days to process arrest data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1993

State	Average number of days between arrest and receipt of arrest data and fingerprints	Average number of days between receipt of fingerprints and entry of data into: Master name index	Criminal history database	Number of arresting agencies reporting arrest data by automated means	Percent of daily arrests in State represented by arresting agencies reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering data into criminal history database exists	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	10	5	5			No		
Alaska	15	3-25	2			Yes	400	2
American Samoa[a]	NA	NA	NA			Yes	...	...
Arizona	14	11[b]	11[b]			Yes	11,400	49
Arkansas	7	110	110			Yes	9,000	180
California	7-30	150[c]	150[c]			Yes	262,000	10,858
Colorado	8	2	15			Yes	40,000[d]	3,460[e]
Connecticut	7-10	120	120			Yes	28,000	120
Delaware	5	45	0-1[f]	61	100%		...[g]	60
District of Columbia	<1	1	<1	23	100	Yes[h]		30
Florida	3-10	2-3[i]	2-3[i]			No		
Georgia	4	3	3			No		
Guam[j]	NA	NA	NA					
Hawaii	[k]	1[l]	...	1	71%	Yes[m]	1,100	150
Idaho	30	5	5			Yes	6,000	500
Illinois	...	...	...	2	49%	Yes	49,400[n]	...[o]
Indiana	7	14	14			Yes	11,000	870
Iowa	10	1	5			Yes	500	7
Kansas	10-30	90+	90-180			Yes	50,000	400
Kentucky	21	30	30			Yes	3,000	10
Louisiana	30	1	1			Yes	50,000	...
Maine	14	1	3			Yes	300	14
Maryland	14	15	15			No		
Massachusetts	14	14	...			Yes	80,000	...
Michigan	...	10	10			Yes	4,500	10
Minnesota	20	1	2			No		
Mississippi	...	180	180			Yes	...	...
Missouri	23	2-3	2-3			No		
Montana	18	1	3			No		
Nebraska	14	16	16			No		
Nevada	10	2	2			No	43,000[p]	350
New Hampshire	10	1	1			No		
New Jersey	14-21	1	1			No		
New Mexico	12	4	4			No		
New York	<7	<7	<7	18	58%	Yes	12,100	30
North Carolina	...	5	5			No		
North Dakota	7-10	0-1	0-1			No		
Ohio	12	6	6			Yes	2,500	4
Oklahoma	14	<60	<60			Yes	12,500	30-45
Oregon	14-90	14	14			Yes	9,000	140
Pennsylvania	...	42	42			Yes	18,500	451
Puerto Rico	...	...	...			Yes	...	...
Rhode Island	30	15	15			No		
South Carolina	5	20	20			No		
South Dakota	5-10	1	1			No		
Tennessee	...	...	...			Yes	7,500	792
Texas	10	10	10			No		
Trust Territory of the Pacific[q]	NA	NA	NA					
Utah	10	5	5			Yes	2,000	14
Vermont	...	...	...			Yes	1,200	18
Virgin Islands[a]	NA	NA	NA					
Virginia	15	2-4	5-7			No		
Washington	18	14	29			Yes	11,700	80
West Virginia	...	10	10			Yes	3,000	60
Wisconsin	29	3	86			Yes	33,000	958[r]
Wyoming	10	7-10	7-10			Yes	530	10

Explanatory Notes for Table 13

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

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

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]Figure represents 61 counties.

[b]No legal requirement exists mandating the reporting of felony court dispositions to the repository.

[c]Figure represents the average number of days for 1992.

[d]All felony disposition data is reported by automated means by the State Administrative Office of the Courts.

[e]All disposition reporting is to be done via on-line reporting to the State criminal history repository. Posting to the criminal history record is done monthly.

[f]An automated update occurs every 24 hours.

[g]Data is entered promptly upon receipt from the courts.

[h]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[i]The court disposition backlog reflects the number of delinquent court charges that the State repository identifies through ongoing delinquent monitoring programs; the repository does not receive court forms, per se, for the purpose of data entry.

[j]The information is placed into a holding file on the same day it is received; it is added to the record when the record is inquired upon or returned to the file if no fingerprint-supported file exists.

[k]Court data is reported by tape and inserted into the database.

[l]All courts (13) report by diskette to the State Court Administrator's Office; the State repository then receives the information by automated means from the State Court Administrator's Office.

[m]Generally information is received within 24 hours from the urban/large automated courts which account for most of the felony trial courts.

[n]Information is entered immediately.

[o]Backlog consists of manual dispositions.

[p]All courts report through one system.

[q]Response applies to felonies only.

[r]Processing for daily mail is 10 days; a pre-existing backlog is being reduced through a special project.

[s]The State repository has agreements with counties representing 72% of the dispositions to report electronically; the implementation is in process and is expected to be completed in December 1994.

[t]Although no legal requirement exists for reporting felony court dispositions, those that are voluntarily reported are received in 15 days and account for about 30% of the felony court dispositions entered.

[u]Figure represents the percentage of the total dispositions received.

[v]The reporting by automated means is a test project.

[w]The backlog also includes misdemeanor cases.

[x]This figure does not include person-days needed for processing the new receipts.

Table 13: Average number of days to process disposition data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1993

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony court disposition and receipt of data	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Number of courts currently reporting by automated means	Percent of cases disposed of in State represented by courts reporting by automated means	Backlog of entering court data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	...	5	61[a]	85%	No		
Alaska	50	21			Yes	2,500	10-15
American Samoa[b]	NA	NA					
Arizona	24[c]	24[c]			Yes	24,300	77
Arkansas	45	4	1[d]	100	No		
California	30-90	<90	3	2%	Yes	777,000	3,125
Colorado[e]	>90	15	8	60			
Connecticut	14-28	485			Yes	147,000	294
Delaware	1[f]	1[f]	51	100	No		
District of Columbia	...	...			No		
Florida	...	1[g]	60	100%	No		
Georgia	45	10	35	5	Yes	12,500	30
Guam[h]	NA	NA					
Hawaii	14	1-14	11	77	Yes	118,900[i]	2,258
Idaho	148[c]	...	1	5	Yes	13,000	630
Illinois	...	...	5	67%	Yes	14,500	189
Indiana	158	30			Yes	5,000	30
Iowa	20	7			Yes	...	7
Kansas	...	...			Yes	50,000	400
Kentucky	120-190	10			Yes	4,000	7
Louisiana	...	...[j]			Yes	100,000	...
Maine	10	1[j]			No		
Maryland	14	0[k]	51	98%	No		
Massachusetts	1	0	80	100	No		
Michigan	...	5	41	37	Yes	3,200	11
Minnesota	31	14	87	100%	No		
Mississippi[b]	NA	NA					
Missouri	51	5-7	1[l]	100	No		
Montana	...	...			No		
Nebraska	90	160			Yes	1,200	40
Nevada	30	...			Yes	25,000	200
New Hampshire	7	1			No		
New Jersey	30	30	60	90%	Yes	65,000	365
New Mexico	30	30			No		
New York	<1[m]	<1[n]	...	75	Yes	20,000	145
North Carolina	<5	1	99	92%	No		
North Dakota	30	1-5			No		
Ohio	21	4	...	...	Yes	3,500	10
Oklahoma	30	30	2	16	No		
Oregon	7	7	...	100	Yes	21,000[o]	730
Pennsylvania	...	3	560	65%	Yes	52,800	199
Puerto Rico	1-5	5-10			Yes	54,600	11
Rhode Island	30	30	1[p]	100[q]			
South Carolina	30	15	37	75	Yes	...	14
South Dakota	30	14			No		
Tennessee[b]	NA	NA					
Texas	30	10[r]	26	80%[s]	Yes	48,000	415
Trust Territory of the Pacific[b]	15[t]	NA					
Utah	30-60	<1[n]	27	51	No		
Vermont	10	7			Yes	2,500	20
Virgin Islands	25	<1			...		
Virginia	90-120	3-4	2	<1%[u]	No		
Washington	10	18	1	...[v]	Yes[w]	49,000	230
West Virginia	...	540			Yes	50,000	400
Wisconsin	56	126			Yes	114,000	831[x]
Wyoming	30-60	3-5			Yes	350	10

Explanatory Notes for Table 14

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

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

* No legal requirement mandates the reporting of the information to the State criminal history repository.

. . . Not available.

NA Not applicable.

[a]Effective February 1994, correctional data is received from the Department of Corrections (DOC) every two weeks; it is unknown how often the DOC database is updated.

[b]The entry delay is caused by a large backlog resulting from budget cuts.

[c]The delay is in submission of fingerprints; automated reports are current daily.

[d]Figure refers to state-level releases.

[e]There are no local jails in Delaware.

[f]The correctional facilities enter their data into the database immediately; so the State repository has on-line access to the information. Fingerprint cards are received at the repository after the information is entered into the system.

[g]The State repository and the Department of Corrections are working on a project to enter the corrections data into the repository electronically.

[h]The figure refers to the State Department of Corrections.

[i]Figure reflects average days for 1992.

[j]The information is placed into the file jacket on the date received. The record is not updated until it is inquired upon.

[k]The figure refers to State facilities only.

[l]The number totals several hundred thousand.

[m]The information is received immediately when entered on-line. If fingerprints are requested when an on-line data match cannot be made, the time increases to approximately 21 days.

[n]Figure represents one state-level agency; local jails do not report on-line.

[o]Although there is no legal requirement to submit the information, when it is submitted, the average time to enter the information into the criminal history database is 30 days.

[p]The number of person-days to eliminate the entire criminal history record information backlog of information and fingerprints from all agencies is 792; the number of person-days to eliminate the corrections backlog alone is unknown.

[q]The first figure represents the number of days to process fingerprint information; the second figure represents the number of days to process disposition data.

Table 14: Average number of days to process correctional admission data submitted to State criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 1993

State	Average number of days between admission of offender and receipt of data from: State prisons	Local jails	Average number of days between receipt of correctional data and entry into criminal history database	Number of correctional 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 correctional data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed custody-supervision reports	Number of person-days needed to eliminate backlog
Alabama	5	NA*	5	1	100%	No		
Alaska*	NA	NA						
American Samoa*								
Arizona	...[a]	...[a]	...	1	...	No		
Arkansas	14	14	30			Yes	...	...
California	30	30	>200[b]			Yes	188,000	7,863
Colorado	>90[c]	10	30	1	100%[d]	Yes	450	5
Connecticut*								
Delaware	<1[f]	NA[e]	<1[f]	19	100	No		
District of Columbia	...	NA*	...	1	...	No		
Florida	...	...	...[g]			...		
Georgia	10	NA*	3	1[h]	100%	No		
Guam*								
Hawaii	...	...	...			Yes	8,500	161
Idaho	33[i]	NA*	...			Yes	...	...
Illinois	...	...	...			No		
Indiana	32	7	...			Yes	...	...
Iowa	...	...	3			No		
Kansas	3-5	...	90+			Yes	1,000	100
Kentucky	30	30	10			Yes	1,000	4
Louisiana	90-100	NA*	...			Yes	2,000	...
Maine	10	NA*	1[j]			No		
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	No		
Massachusetts	20	20	2	9	72%	No		
Michigan	10	5	10			Yes	...	...
Minnesota	23	23	2	10[k]	100%	Yes	...[l]	600
Mississippi	...	...	...			Yes	...	...
Missouri	...	...	3-5			No		
Montana*	NA	NA						
Nebraska	20	15	4	12	90	No		
Nevada	10	NA*	10			No		
New Hampshire*								
New Jersey	14	14	30	...	60%	Yes	100	3
New Mexico	...	...	4			No		
New York	NA*	...	0-21[m]	1[n]	100	Yes	...	...
North Carolina	15	5	5			No		
North Dakota	7	30	1-5			No		
Ohio	20	15	30			Yes	...	...
Oklahoma	5	NA*	2			No		
Oregon*	NA	NA	30[o]			Yes	800	5
Pennsylvania*	NA	NA	NA			Yes	700	2
Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA					
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA					
South Carolina	5	5	20			No		
South Dakota	30	5-10	2-5			No		
Tennessee	...	...	...			Yes	2,000	...[p]
Texas	3	NA*	2			No		
Trust Territory of the Pacific	5	NA*	1			No		
Utah	...	NA*	30			No		
Vermont*	NA	NA						
Virgin Islands*	NA	NA						
Virginia	42-56	42-56	5	1	100%	No		
Washington	30	...	1	1	...	No		
West Virginia	14	14	28			Yes	250	5
Wisconsin	29	...	86/126[q]			Yes	...	...
Wyoming	7-10	...	10			Yes	...	...

Explanatory Notes for Table 15

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

a Legislation/administrative changes
b Training
c Special project to obtain dispositions
d Return to submitting agency
e Auditing
f Contact courts electronically

[g]Disposition monitoring is conducted only for felonies.

[h]Dispositions are provided to the repository after a request (usually in written form) is initiated by private citizens seeking criminal record checks.

[i]The State criminal history repository is in the process of doing a "follow-up" program by county.

[j]All of the above procedures have been employed previously or are under consideration but cannot be maintained with current personnel.

[k]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[l]Delinquent disposition report monitoring began January 1, 1994.

[m]New electronic programs are being developed to implement procedures to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting.

[n]Delinquent disposition report monitoring is not currently done, but such procedures are a part of the computerized criminal history enhancements that are still to be implemented.

[o]State repository is currently developing the capability to generate computer lists of missing dispositions.

Table 15: Procedures employed by State criminal history repository to encourage complete arrest and disposition reporting, 1993

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 16

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

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

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

[a]Name and court case number.

[b]Court case number.

[c]Arresting agency and booking number.

[d]The State repository uses a number constructed of the unique arrest event identifier, the arrest date and the originating agency identifier (ORI).

[e]Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) case number.

[f]The State repository uses a number that is a combination of the unique individual tracking number and the date of arrest.

[g]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[h]Date of birth.

[i]ORI number.

[j]State identification (SID) number and agency case number and SID and arrest number.

[k]The State repository compares all data reported on the disposition form against all data received on the fingerprint card.

[l]Case number is optional.

[m]No linking capability currently exists.

Table 16: Methods used to link disposition information to arrest/charge information on criminal history record, 1993

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 17

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

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

. . . Not available.

* All data received can be linked.

[a]Dispositions are cross-matched through criminal case and police numbers.

[b]Information is entered temporarily into a separate database (Nonfingerprint-based Arrest and Disposition [NFAD] File).

[c]The information remains suppressed until linkage can be made.

[d]This figure is the result of a backlog; the normal percentage would be 10%.

[e]Information is placed into a "temporary" automated disposition file to match with late arriving arrest reports.

[f]A manual file is maintained. Information is kept in the subject's jacket. When information is matched, it is added to the automated file.

[g]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[h]Information is placed into a pending file.

[i]The submitting agency is contacted.

[j]Information is returned to the submitting agency.

[k]Custody information is entered onto the rap sheet, and the court name and docket number are included.

[l]The unlinked court data are computerized for linking to arrest data when processed; the unlinked court records are not accessible to the field.

[m]Dummy segments may be created only if fingerprints are on file.

[n]Correctional information is not linked to arrest information.

[o]Two attempts are made to link the disposition; if no arrest fingerprints are found, the correctional fingerprints are used.

[p]This procedure is used if the court submission includes fingerprints that can be linked to an existing criminal history.

[q]No linking capability currently exists.

[r] Court and correctional data must have fingerprints.

Table 17: Procedures followed when linkage cannot be made between court or correctional information and arrest information in the criminal history database, 1993

State	Create a 'dummy' segment: Arrest assumed from court disposition	Create a 'dummy' segment: Court disposition assumed from correctional data	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From courts	Enter information without linkage to arrest/charge data: From correctional agencies	Enter no information without linkage: From courts	Enter no information without linkage: From correctional agencies	Other	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Number of final court dispositions	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Percent of final court dispositions	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Number of correctional dispositions	Estimated dispositions received which *cannot* be linked to arrest/charge information: Percent of correctional dispositions
Alabama	X	X						...	...	...	<10%
Alaska	X							...	...	*	*
American Samoa							X[a]	...	...	...	...
Arizona					X		X[b]	...	...	...	...
Arkansas			X[c]	X[c]				2,000	42%	400	10
California	X			X				327,000	50%[d]	108,000	100%
Colorado							X[e]	...	99	...	1
Connecticut					X		X[f]	...	5	...	7
Delaware			X					...	5	...	...
District of Columbia								*	*	*	*
Florida					X			...	...	...	...
Georgia								...	...	11,100	28%
Guam[g]											
Hawaii					X			...	...	...	...
Idaho				X	X			...	...	...	...
Illinois							X[h]	...	...	*	*
Indiana							X[i]	...	30%	...	98%
Iowa					X	X	X[j]	...	5	*	*
Kansas	X	X	X	X				...	...	...	...
Kentucky				X	X			...	15	...	5
Louisiana				X			X[j]	...	10%	*	*
Maine			X				X[k]	...	70	...	...
Maryland			X	X				...	...	...	...
Massachusetts				X				*	*	5,600	18%
Michigan		X	X				X[l]	28,900	16	...	...
Minnesota					X	X		...	...	...	...
Mississippi								...	...	...	...
Missouri					X			...	4%	*	*
Montana				X				...	...	...	...
Nebraska		X		X	X			4,000	22	2,300	18%
Nevada					X		X[j]	...	<1%	*	*
New Hampshire	X		X					15,500	60	*	*
New Jersey	X[m]	X[m]			X[c]	X[c]		20,000	10	1,000	5%
New Mexico					X	X	X[j]	...	...	...	...
New York			X	X				...	...	...	...
North Carolina					X			2,400	3%	n	n
North Dakota								...	10	...	10%
Ohio						X		*	*	...	...
Oklahoma	X							...	...	...	...
Oregon					X			...	8-12	*	*
Pennsylvania					X		X[o]	58,800	29%	...	...
Puerto Rico			X	X				...	...	...	...
Rhode Island					X			...	...		
South Carolina		X		X	X			...	7	*	*
South Dakota				X	X			...	5	...	1%
Tennessee				X	X			...	...	...	...
Texas	X[p]							...	...	...	...
Trust Territory of the Pacific[q]											
Utah					X			...	38%	...	...
Vermont	X							...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands					X			...	1%	*	*
Virginia	X			X				...	...	...	...
Washington	X		X	X			X[r]	1,900	2	...	...
West Virginia					X	X	X[j]	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin					X	X		5,600	6	290	6%
Wyoming								*	*	*	*

Explanatory Notes for Table 18

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

[a]Operator identification numbers are embedded in every record to identify and track errors.

[b]Audit procedures are employed.

[c]Audit procedures are being tested.

[d]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[e]Key verification.

[f]Ensure compatible tracking numbers.

[g]Missing information is obtained from courts and arresting agencies via telephone to ensure complete and accurate records.

[h]A complete quality control function exists on all criminal history entries.

[i]Computer reconciliation of computerized criminal history data is performed with contributing agencies' databases.

[j]Computer comparison is made with the FBI computerized criminal history records.

[k]All data is dual entered.

[l]Two verifications are made of the fingerprint identification.

[m]Data purge lists are returned to data entry operators for correction.

Table 18: Strategies employed by State criminal history repository to ensure accuracy of data in criminal history database, 1993

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

Explanatory Notes for Table 19

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

Note: Except for Wisconsin for which corrected data was submitted, the data in the columns for 1989 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991), Table 18. The data in the columns for 1992 are taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Justice Information Policy: Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993), Table 19.

. . . Not available.

[a]Log is maintained for inquiries only.

[b]All inquiries are logged; updates are limited to the last transaction.

[c]Random sample audits were scheduled to begin in February 1994, resources permitting.

[d]Resources to conduct audits has been limited.

[e]The expungement process, however, was audited for 1990-92.

[f]Since June 30, 1992, the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC) auditors have had to reduce the scope of their audits to satisfy National Crime Information Center (NCIC) audit frequency requirements.

[g]No central criminal history repository is maintained currently.

[h]Audits were completed in conjunction with the baseline audit completed in August 1992.

[i]Record transaction log only.

[j]All court records are compared with arrest information , and any inconsistencies are resolved before entry on the rap sheet. If problems occur frequently with a particular department, a visit to provide training is recommended.

[k]A formal audit was not conducted; an agency was provided assistance on improving its procedures.

[l]In-house audits only.

[m]Random sampling is conducted daily on incoming fingerprint card submissions; specific agencies are not isolated.

[n]Very limited.

[o]A transaction log is maintained for one year on all inquiries, responses, etc. on every message crossing the Tennessee Enforcement Information System (TIES). This capability will be expanded in the near future with a total replacement of the State message switch system.

[p]Except for modifications.

[q]Logs are maintained for inquiries and responses only.

[r]Field staff works with agencies on data quality.

[s]User agencies are on a four-year auditing cycle. Data quality is one component of the audit.

[t]The first date represents the last audit of disposition reporting; the second date represents the last audit of arrest reporting.

[u]The first date represents the time period for the audit of disposition reporting; the second date represents the time period for the audit of arrest reporting.

Table 19: Audit activities of State criminal history repository, 1989, 1992 and 1993

State	Transaction logs maintained to provide audit trail of inquiries, responses, record updates, modifications			Random sample audits of user agencies conducted to ensure data quality and compliance with laws			Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit
	1989	1992	1993	1989	1992	1993		
Alabama	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes[b]	No	No	No		
American Samoa	...	...	No	...	...	No		
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[c]	Feb 1994	1 year
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No[d]		
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Oct 1993	Jan-June 1993
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No[e]		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No[f]		
Guam[g]	...	...		...	...			
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[h]	Yes	Aug 1992	Jul 1991-Jan 1992
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	...
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1993	1992
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1994	last 3 years
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Kentucky	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	1993	1990-92
Maine	Yes[i]	Yes[i]	Yes[i]	No[j]	No[j]	No[j]		
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1992	1991
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes[k]	Jan 1994	2 years
Mississippi	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[l]	No	No		
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1993	...
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	1989
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Aug 1990	Jan 1970-Sep 1988
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ongoing	
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1990	1988-90
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[l]	Yes	...	last 5 years
Oklahoma	No	No	Yes	No	No	No		
Oregon	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Mar 1994	1989-93
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[m]	Yes		
Puerto Rico	...	Yes	Yes	...	No	No		
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	No	No		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes[n]	...	...
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	May 1993	1988-92
Tennessee	Yes	Yes[o]	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Texas	Yes	Yes[p]	Yes[q]	No	No[r]	No[r]		
Trust Territory of the Pacific	...	...	No	...	...	No		
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes[q]	No	No	Yes	Jul 1993	1990
Virgin Islands	...	No	No	...	No	No		
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[s]	ongoing	last 4 years
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dec 1993	Jan 1991-Dec 1993
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Dec 93/Nov 1992[t]	1993/Sep 1993[u]

Explanatory Notes for Table 20

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

... Not available.

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

[a]Electronic capture of criminal justice information at the local level

[b]Installation of improved imaging (photo) system

[c]Internal controls

[d]No central criminal history repository is currently maintained.

[e]The first time period is for the period covered for repository records; the second time period is for the period covered for reporting rates.

[f]Identifying "child abuse" information pursuant to the National Child Protection Act of 1993

[g]The State repository is in the process of strategy development.

[h]Major redesign of the computerized criminal history system in New Jersey was undertaken prior to the audit.

[i]The audit is currently under review for appropriate action.

[j]In addition to this audit that determined the rate of missing felony dispositions for the past five years and the follow-up measures in which 95% of the dispositions were located and added to the State computerized criminal history system, many ongoing procedures help to ensure the quality of data maintained by the State repository. All new records (40%) are sent to contributors via telecommunications requesting verification of the accuracy of the rap sheet. The unified judicial system reports dispositions directly to the State repository; repository staff then contact arresting agencies if there are no fingerprints. No outside agency has conducted an audit because all funds were dedicated to becoming a full participant in the Interstate Identification Index and interfacing electronically with the court system, both of which have synchronization procedures guaranteeing high data quality standards.

[k]Regional hearings are being conducted on current system enhancements.

[l]The entire recordkeeping system is being organized, and a fingerprint procedure of all arrests is being implemented.

[m]Other changes as dictated by the Virginia Task Force workplan.

Table 20: Data quality audits of State criminal history repository, 1993

State	State criminal history repository database audited for completeness within last 5 years	Date of last audit	Period of time covered by audit	Agency that performed audit	Changes to improve data quality were made as a result of audit†	Data quality audits are planned or scheduled for next 3 years	Initiatives are underway to improve data quality†
Alabama							...
Alaska	X	1993	1991-93	Other agency	4,8,9,10	X	3,5,6,7,8,10
American Samoa						X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Arizona	X	Jul 1992	1987-91	Other agency	8,9,11	X	2,3,5,6,11
Arkansas						X	1,2,4,5,6,8,10,11
California							2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11,12[a]
Colorado	X	1993	prior 12 months	Other agency	1,2,3,8	X	1,2,3,5,6,10,11
Connecticut							2,3,4,5,6,10
Delaware	X	Oct 1992	1986-92	Other agency	2,3,5	X	2,4,5,11
District of Columbia	X	1993	1989-93	Other agency	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10,12[b]	X	1,2,3,5,6,8,9
Florida						X	1,2,3,4,6,7,10,11
Georgia	X	Mar 1992	1980-91	Other agency	1,8,11,12[c]		1,2,3,5,8,11
Guam[d]							
Hawaii	X	Aug 1992	Jul 1991-Jan 1992	Other agency	1,2,3,8	X	1,2,6
Idaho	X	Mar 93	1988-92/1991-92[e]	Other agency	8,9		2,3,6,7,10,11
Illinois	X	Dec 1992	1992	Other agency	3,6,7,8,9,11	X	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11
Indiana	X	1993	1992	Other agency	1,3,6,8,9,11	X	1,3,6,8,9,11
Iowa	X	1991	1986-91	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 10,11		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12[f]
Kansas						X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Kentucky	X	Jan 1994	1976-94	Repository	8	X	2,3,4,5,8,9,10
Louisiana	X	1993	1990-92	Other agency	2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11
Maine							9,11
Maryland	X	Aug-Sep 1992	1991	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Massachusetts	X	Jun 1994	1993	Other agency	5,6,8,9,10	X	2,5,6,8,9,10,11
Michigan	X	1993	1991	Other agency	8,9	X	1,2,4,5,6,8,9
Minnesota	X	Apr 1992	1990	Other agency	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11	X	1,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Mississippi	X	...	...	Other agency	8,9		
Missouri	X	1993	1970-93	Repository	1,3,10,11		1,2,3,6,10,11
Montana	X	1993	cross-section	Other agency	1,3,10	X	1,2,3,8,11
Nebraska	X	Apr 1992	1986-91	Other agency	1,2,3,7,8,9,11	X	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,11
Nevada	X	Jul-Dec 1993	1987-93	Other agency	8		1,2,3,4,6,7,11
New Hampshire						X	1,3,9
New Jersey	X	Jan 1994	1993	Repository, other agency	h	X	1,2,3,6,11
New Mexico							2,4,8,9,11
New York	X	Aug 1990	1985-87	Other agency	2,6	X	1,2,5,6,9,11
North Carolina							3,4,5,6,8,9
North Dakota						X	1,2,3,5,11
Ohio	X	...	last 5 years	Repository	2,4	X	2,3,5,10,11
Oklahoma						X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Oregon	X	Mar 1994	1989-93	Other agency	i		i
Pennsylvania	X	Sep 1993	prior 12 months	Other agency	3,11	X	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11
Puerto Rico	X	Sep 1993	1987-93	Repository		X	1,2,5,6,7,8,9,11,12
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							3
South Dakota	Xj	May 1993	1988-92	Repository	1,2,3,6,7,10,11		2,3,9,10,11
Tennessee	X	Dec 1992	Jul 1991-Jun 1992	Other agency			
Texas							2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10, 11,12[k]
Trust Territory of the Pacific							2,9,11,12[l]
Utah	X	Dec 1993	Jan 1992-Nov 1993	Other agency	3,5,6,8,10,11		2,3,5,11
Vermont	X	Jul 1993	1990	Other agency	5,8,9		2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11
Virgin Islands							2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10
Virginia	X	1992	1991	Other agency	1,2,3,6,7,8,12[m]	X	12[m]
Washington	X	ongoing	annually	Repository	1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,11	X	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
West Virginia						X	1,2,4,9
Wisconsin	X	Jun 1993	1992	Other agency	4,8,9		1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Wyoming							3,4,11

Explanatory Notes for Table 21A

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21A. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

* Note: States appearing in this table have been designated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department, as States that currently have laws that qualify as alternatives to the five-day waiting period requirements of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Public Law 103-159, November 30, 1993). 59 *Federal Register* 140, p. 37534 (July 22, 1994). Numbers for firearms checks have been rounded to the nearest 10.

** 1 Prior to the sale of the handgun, a criminal records check of the potential purchaser is conducted using an *instant name check* system.
2 Prior to the sale of the handgun, a name check of the potential purchaser is conducted that is *not* an instant name check.
3 Prior to the sale of the handgun, the potential purchaser must submit an application and fingerprints to the appropriate authority.
4 Prior to the sale of the handgun, the potential purchaser must obtain a permit (Firearm Owners Identification Card) that is fingerprint verified.
5 Prior to the sale of the handgun, the potential purchaser must obtain a permit that is based upon a name search only.

† A All firearms
H Handguns only
O Other firearms

[a] Up to 24 hours is permitted if the instant check does not respond.

[b] Instant check system did not begin until 1994.

[c] Except shotguns and antiques.

[d] The waiting period applies to handguns only.

[e] At least 30 days are required, but not more than 60 days.

[f] The Honolulu Police Department does not utilize information derived from an FBI fingerprint check to deny a permit. This is due in part to the length of time to process the fingerprints. The check, however, is utilized as a basis for retrieval of firearms from those individuals prohibited from ownership.

[g] The purchaser is required to wait three days when purchasing a handgun and one day when purchasing a long gun.

[h] All checks are conducted through the county sheriffs' offices, so totals are not available at the State repository level. The State repository can determine the number of times that purpose code "F" (for firearms checks) was used. For 1993, the total was 9,579; however, a number of factors could skew the number, including the use of another purpose code for a firearms check, duplicate inquiries on the same person, and inability of the system to distinguish inquiries for "permits to carry" from inquiries for "permits to purchase".

[i] Checks are conducted for assault weapons and for some handguns approved by the Handgun Review Board.

[j] Prior to issuing a license to purchase a handgun, a criminal history record check is conducted by the local police or sheriff's department, depending upon the purchaser's residency. The purchaser is then required to return to the local agency and have the handgun "inspected"/registered. All data on the sale and registration is forwarded to and indexed in the State criminal records repository.

[k] Guns 30 inches or less in length are considered handguns in Michigan.

[l] Figures represent the actual purchases made or attempted to be made; more may have been approved but never purchased.

[m] Checks are made by the local sheriffs' departments, and the outcome of the checks is not reported to the State repository.

[n] Figures represent the checks conducted by the State repository; since the handgun permit checks are performed by local law enforcement, there is no way to measure all of the criminal history checks conducted for purchase of handguns.

[o] Potential purchasers are required to wait until both a State and a Federal fingerprint check can be completed.

[p] Figure represents name checks conducted for the purpose renewals only.

[q] Up to six months are permitted for the initial permit investigation.

[r] Criminal history record checks are also conducted for the purchase of long guns in New York City.

[s] The figure represents the total number of fingerprint checks conducted for the purchase of firearms; breakdowns for approvals and denials are not available.

[t] At least two days are required, but not more than five days.

Table 21A: Procedures for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearm purchasers by States with "alternative"* systems, 1993

State	Eligibility practices**	Waiting period	Types of firearms regulated†	Number of firearm checks, 1993			
				Fingerprint checks		Name checks	
				Approved	Denied	Approved	Denied
California	2-Non-instant name check	15	A			635,690	6,509
Colorado	1-Instant name check	[a]	H				[b]
Connecticut	2-Non-instant name check	14	A			44,770	297
Delaware	1-Instant name check	0	A[c]			14,170	500
Florida	1-Instant name check	3[d]	A			311,380	7,538/ 180 pending
Guam	3-Fingerprint check	30-60[e]	A	3,650	40		
Hawaii	4-Permit	14	A	5,000	0[f]	7,730	197
Idaho	1-Instant name check						
Illinois	1-Instant name check and 5-Permit (name-based)	1-3[g]	A			202,780	1,160
Indiana	2-Non-instant name check	7	H			123,150	45
Iowa	1-Instant name check and 5-Permit (name-based)	3	H				[h]
Maryland	2-Non-instant name check	7	O[i]			35,000	377
Massachusetts	5-Permit (name-based)		A				
Michigan	5-Permit (name-based)[j]		H[k]			108,020	3,200[l]
Missouri	2-Non-instant name check[m]						
Nebraska	5-Permit (name-based)		H			3,090	185/ 510 pending[n]
New Jersey	3-Fingerprint check and 5-Permit (name-based)	indefinite[o]	A	24,730	900	28,120[p]	49
New York	4-Permit	180[q]	H,O[r]		29,670[s]		
Oregon	3-Fingerprint check	15	H	50,850	264		
Tennessee	5-Permit (name-based)	15	A				
Utah	1-Instant name check	0	H				
Virgin Islands	2 and 3 - Other approvals and 4-Permit		A			150	11
Virginia	1- Instant check		A			211,140	1,739
Wisconsin	1-Instant name check	2-5[t]	H			41,150	308

Explanatory Notes for Table 21B

The notes below expand on the data in Table 21B. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

* Note: States appearing in this table have been designated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department, as States that currently have laws that qualify as alternatives to the five-day waiting period requirements of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Public Law 103-159, November 30, 1993). 59 *Federal Register* 140, p. 37534 (July 22, 1994). Numbers for firearms checks have been rounded to the nearest 10.

** N = Name check
F = Fingerprint check

[a] Procedures require that private commitments, as well as commitments to State mental facilities, be included in the check.

[b] Specified juvenile offenses are also included in the check.

[c] Procedures also require a determination that the potential purchaser is not a "clear and present danger" to himself or others and that the potential purchaser is not "wanted" in the State of Illinois.

[d] Courts are also checked for disposition information.

[e] The statewide warrant database is also checked.

Table 21B: Data elements and databases used for presale record checks on potential firearm purchasers by States with "alternative"* systems, 1993

State	Data elements used in search of criminal history database	DATABASES CHECKED								
		State repository records	National Crime Information Center	Interstate Identification Index	FBI-CJIS files	State mental health records	Civil restraining order files	INS	Probation/ parole/ pretrial release status	Other
California	Name, DOB	N	N	N		N[a]	N		N	N[b]
Colorado		N	N	N			N		N	
Connecticut	Name, DOB	N		N						
Delaware	Name, DOB, SSN, Dr. Lic.	N	N	N						
Florida	Name,DOB, race, sex, SSN	N	N	N			N			
Guam	Name, fingerprints				F, N					
Hawaii	Fingerprints if no name identification	F, N	N		F	N				
Idaho	Name, DOB	N	N	N			N			
Illinois	Name, DOB	N	N	N		N[a]				N[c]
Indiana	Name, DOB	N								
Iowa	Name, DOB	N	N	N						
Maryland	Name, DOB, SSN, Dr. Lic.	N	N	N	N			N	N	N[d]
Massachusetts	Name, DOB	N	N	N			N		N	
Michigan	Name, DOB	N	N	N					N	
Missouri										
Nebraska	Name, DOB	N	N	N						
New Jersey	Name, DOB, fingerprints	F, N	N	N	F				F	
New York	Fingerprints	F			F	N			F	
Oregon	Fingerprints if no name identification	F	N	N		N[a]	N		N	
Tennessee	Name, DOB			N						
Utah	Name,DOB	N	N	N					N	N[e]
Virgin Islands	Name, DOB	N	N							
Virginia	Name, DOB	N	N	N		N	N			
Wisconsin	Name, DOB	N		N					N	

Explanatory Notes for Table 22

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

* Note: States appearing in this table have been designated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department, as States that currently have laws that qualify as alternatives to the five-day waiting period requirements of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Public Law 103-159, November 30, 1993). 59 *Federal Register* 140, p. 37534 (July 22, 1994).

** Information was received from State-level repository. Additional information available from local "Chief Law Enforcement Officers" (CLEO's) may not be included on this table.

... Not available.

† F = Federal
S = State/Local

[a] Figure represents potential purchasers who were ineligible because they were under age.

[b] Colorado's alternative system was not implemented until 1994. Under both the pre-Brady system and the alternative system, sale approvals have been granted in 92% of the cases and denials have occurred in 8% of the cases.

[c] Upon request, list of "nonapprovals" is provided to other criminal justice agencies.

[d] The alternative system was approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in July 1994.

[e] Information is provided only if there is an outstanding warrant.

[f] Figure represents potential purchasers who were ineligible because their permits were invalid--e.g., expired, revoked, etc., including revocations due to felony convictions.

[g] Figure includes potential purchasers who were ineligible because they were non-residents (3), under 21 (3), or because the firearms were stolen (144).

[h] The alternative system was not implemented until 1994.

i Figure includes potential purchasers who were ineligible because they were dishonorably discharged from the armed services (1), or because they attempted to exceed the lawful handgun limits (264).

Table 22: Purchasers determined to be ineligible to purchase firearms in "alternative"* States, 1993

State	Potential purchasers determined to be ineligible							Action taken by State repository regarding purchasers determined to be ineligible**			
	Total	Disqualifying convictions/ indictment	Fugitives	Unlawful users or addicted to controlled substances	Adjudicated mental defective or committed to mental institution	Illegal aliens	Other	Sought issuance of a warrant	Provided information to Federal/ State/local prosecution or law enforcement authorities†	Other	No action taken by State repository
California	6,509	5,861			429		219[a]		S, F		
Colorado[b]											X
Connecticut	297										
Delaware	468		32						S		
Florida	7,538	7,200	321		17					X[c]	
Guam	40	39			1						X
Hawaii	197										X
Idaho[d]	...								S[e]		
Illinois	1,160	63					1,097[f]				
Indiana	45	45									
Iowa	...										
Maryland	377										
Massachusetts	...										
Michigan	3,200										
Missouri	...										
Nebraska	185	185							S, F		
New Jersey	949	949						X			
New York	...										
Oregon	264	104/5	5				150[g]				
Tennessee[h]	...										X
Utah[h]	...										X
Virgin Islands	11	6		4	1						X
Virginia	1,739	1,148/270	47		5	4	265[i]				
Wisconsin	308	308									X

Explanatory Notes for Table 23

The notes below expand on the data in Table 23. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

* Note: States appearing in this table have been designated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department, as States that are subject to the Federal five-day waiting period requirements of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Public Law 103-159, November 30, 1993). 59 *Federal Register* 140, pp. 37533-34 (July 22, 1994).

** Information was received from State-level repository. Additional information available from local "Chief Law Enforcement Officers" (CLEO's) may not be included on this table.

† F = Federal
S = State/Local

. . . Not available.

* Local law enforcement agencies conduct the checks; therefore, the information is not available at the State repository level.

[a] "Brady checks" are processed by individual county and local law enforcement agencies. Legislation was passed that transferred the responsibility to a Handgun Clearance Center to be established within the Arizona Department of Public Safety; implementation details were not available at the time the survey response was completed.

[b] Additional potential purchasers may have been found ineligible as a result of checking databases other than the State repository database.

[c] Although Rhode Island does operate in compliance with the Brady Act, the State has for some time applied a mandatory seven-day waiting period on the purchase of all firearms. During that time, local law enforcement conducts checks of criminal history records. During 1993, a total of 10,325 checks were conducted of which 201 potential purchases were denied.

[d] Local authorities also are notified if the potential purchaser has a State or National Crime Information Center (NCIC) warrant outstanding.

[e] Background checks are not done currently.

Table 23: Presale criminal history record checks by States subject to the Federal waiting period*, February 28 - March 18, 1994

State	Number of criminal record background checks conducted for purchase of handguns	Number of criminal record background checks resulting in denials to purchase handguns	Number of criminal record background checks resulting in approvals to proceed with purchase of handguns	Number of applications pending processing	Action taken by State repository regarding purchasers determined to be ineligible**	
					Provided information to Federal/ State/local prosecution or law enforcement authorities†	No action taken by State repository
Alabama*						X*
Alaska	1,448	51	1,394	3		X*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0		X
Arizona*[a]						X*
Arkansas	950	9	631	310		X
District of Columbia	30	...	...	...		X
Georgia	9,213	...	...	...		X
Kansas	1,628	71	1,557	0	S, F	
Kentucky	3,823	138	3,685	0	S, F	
Louisiana*						X*
Maine	1,554	10[b]	0	0		X
Minnesota*						X*
Mississippi	...					X
Montana*						X*
Nevada	2,416	29	2,387	0	S, F	
New Hampshire	...					X
New Mexico	1,272	26	1,246	0	S	
North Carolina	12,000	...	...	...		X*
North Dakota	428	13	413	2	F	
Ohio	3,604	38	3,566	0	S	
Oklahoma*	...					X
Pennsylvania	...					X
Puerto Rico	...					
Rhode Island	...[c]				F	
South Carolina	4,305	190	4,102	13	S[d]	
South Dakota*						X*
Texas	53,395	...	...	...		X*
Trust Territory of the Pacific[e]						
Vermont	600	...	...	...	F	
Washington*						X*
West Virginia	...	16			S	
Wyoming	1,050	33	1,013	4		X*

Explanatory Notes for Table 24

The notes below expand on the data in Table 24. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Since data reported is as of 1993, costs of implementing the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (citation) which became effective February 28, 1994, are not included. Start-up costs have been rounded to the nearest $100.

* Includes costs for personnel, equipment, facilities, training and other costs specified by respondents.

† Revenues generated from fees covers the costs of operating the program.

. . . Not available.

[a] Programming costs.

[b] No start-up costs were included because the program has been in place since before 1970, and no figures are available.

[c] Dealers pay $100 annually as an access fee to criminal history record information.

[d] Figure represents the fee charged by the Puerto Rico Police Department for a license application.

[e] Figure represents expenditure for training and education of chief law enforcement officers regarding implementation of "Brady" background checks.

[f] No system currently exists for conducting background checks.

Table 24: Cost of implementing and operating programs for presale criminal history record checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1993

State	Start-up costs*	Fees charged by repository to conduct search: Name	Fees charged by repository to conduct search: Fingerprint	Gun check considered criminal justice (CJ) or noncriminal justice activity (NCJ)	Funding sources for programs not supported by firearm search fees
Alabama	...				
Alaska	...				
American Samoa	...			CJ,NCJ	
Arizona	$10,000[a]			CJ	
Arkansas	9,400	$15	$15	NCJ	State General Fund
California	$7,500,000	$14†		CJ	
Colorado	105,700	12†		Neither	
Connecticut	...			CJ	
Delaware	120,000			CJ	State General Fund
District of Columbia	...	5	2.50	CJ	Operating budget
Florida	$638,600	$8†		CJ	
Georgia	...				
Guam	[b]				
Hawaii				CJ	City, county revenues
Idaho	153,800	[c]		NCJ	
Illinois	$249,499	$2†		CJ	
Indiana	...			CJ	
Iowa	...			CJ	
Kansas	...			CJ	
Kentucky	103,000				
Louisiana	...				
Maine	$2,500			NCJ	
Maryland	...			CJ	State Police budget
Massachusetts	...			CJ	
Michigan	...			CJ	Other system user fees
Minnesota	...			CJ	
Mississippi	...				
Missouri	...			CJ	
Montana	...				
Nebraska	...	$3†		CJ	
Nevada	$123,000	$15†		NCJ	
New Hampshire	...			CJ	
New Jersey	...	8†	$12†	NCJ	
New Mexico	...			CJ	
New York	...		50	NCJ	
North Carolina	...			CJ	
North Dakota	...				
Ohio	...	$15†		NCJ	
Oklahoma	...				
Oregon	$1,500,000			CJ	
Pennsylvania	...			CJ	
Puerto Rico	...	$50[d]			
Rhode Island	...				
South Carolina	$383,300	5†		CJ	
South Dakota	200[e]			NCJ	
Tennessee	...		$24	NCJ	
Texas	...			CJ	
Trust Territory of the Pacific[f]					
Utah	$34,000	$5†		CJ	
Vermont	...			NCJ	General Fund
Virgin Islands	...	$9		CJ	General Fund
Virginia	$343,700	2		CJ	General Fund
Washington	...			CJ	
West Virginia	100,000+			CJ	
Wisconsin	270,900	8†		CJ	
Wyoming	...				

Explanatory Notes for Table 25

The notes below expand on the data in Table 25. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

. . . Not available.

[a] In-state firearm dealers only.

[b] Currently the local police departments process firearms permits. The existing State law on firearms does not explicitly allow such notification information to be given directly to a firearms dealer. In Hawaii, however, conviction information is considered a public record; therefore, dealers appear to be able to receive notification based on a felony conviction. Communication of other bases for disqualification would require legal clarification.

[c] Originating agency identification number.

[d] Out-of-state firearm dealers only.

[e] Soundex is not used for "Brady" checks.

[f] No master name index is maintained currently.

Table 25: Search methods used in conducting criminal history checks on potential firearm purchasers, 1993

State	Minimum data elements required to search master name index	Soundex can be used in name search	State law permits giving felony conviction information to firearm dealer	State law permits giving "sale approval"/"no sale" information to firearm dealer
Alabama	Name, sex, race, DOB, SSN	Yes	No	Yes[a]
Alaska	Name	Yes	No	No
American Samoa	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arizona	Name, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
Arkansas	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
California	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[a]
Connecticut	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes[a]
Delaware	Name, sex, race, DOB, dr. lic., SSN	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	Name, sex, race, DOB, SSN	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[a]
Georgia	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	No
Guam	Name, DOB	No	. . .	. . .[b]
Hawaii	Name, sex, DOB, SSN	Yes	No	No[b]
Idaho	Name, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[a]
Illinois	Name, DOB	Yes	. . .	Yes[a]
Indiana	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes[a]
Iowa	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
Kansas	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	Name, sex, race, DOB, SSN	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[a]
Massachusetts	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
Michigan	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Name, sex, DOB, password, ORI[c], purpose code	Yes	No	No
Mississippi	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Missouri	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
Montana	. . .	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Name, sex, race, DOB, SSN	Yes	No	Yes
Nevada	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	Name, DOB, SSN	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Name, sex, DOB, fingerprints	Yes	No	No
North Carolina	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[d]
North Dakota	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
Ohio	Name, DOB, SSN	No[c]	No	No
Oklahoma	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	. . .	. . .
Oregon	Name, DOB	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania	Name, DOB	No	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	Name, DOB, sex, race, SSN, fingerprints	Yes	No	No
Rhode Island	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
South Carolina	Name, DOB	Yes	No	Yes[a]
South Dakota	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	No
Texas	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	No
Trust Territory of the Pacific	NA[f]	NA[f]	No	No
Utah	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
Vermont	Name, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
Virgin Islands	NA[f]	No	Yes[a]	No
Virginia	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	Name, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Name, DOB	No	No	No
Wisconsin	Name, sex, race, DOB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Name, sex, DOB	Yes	No	No

Explanatory Notes for Table 26

The notes below expand on the data in Table 26. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: Records are considered to be current and shareable if the jurisdiction is a member of the FBI Interstate Identification Index (III) and the records of arrest within the preceding five years contain dispositions of those arrests. Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific did not provide estimates of the date of entry into the III system. Listed dates are based on the goal of December 2000. American Samoa provided only an estimated date of entry into III. Intermediate goals are based on this date and the goal December 2000.

X = Goal has been achieved.

Table 26: U.S. Attorney General's estimated goals/timetables for criminal history record sharing in a national instant background check system, 1994

State	Month and year State will become III participant	Month and year in which the percent of all current and shareable records is to be at least: Up to 25%	50%	75%	80%	Full participant
Alabama	Dec 95	Dec 95	Dec 95	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	Dec 00
American Samoa	Jan 95	Mar 96	Mar 97	Mar 98	Mar 99	Dec 00
Arizona	Mar 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 00
Arkansas	Feb 95	Jan 96	Apr 97	Dec 98	Jun 99	Dec 00
California	X	X	X	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 00
Colorado	X	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jul 98	Sep 98	Jan 99
Connecticut	X	X	X	Jun 95	Jun 95	Jun 99
Delaware	X	X	X	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 99
District of Columbia	Dec 95	Dec 95	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 98	Dec 99
Florida	X	X	Dec 95	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00
Georgia	X	X	X	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00
Guam	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Hawaii	Dec 99	Dec 99	Dec 99	Dec 99	Dec 99	Dec 00
Idaho	X	X	Jan 96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Dec 00
Illinois	X	Jan 97	Jan 97	Jan 97	Aug 97	Aug 98
Indiana	Jun 95	Jun 95	Jun 95	Jun 95	Jun 95	Dec 95
Iowa	Jul 95	Jul 95	Jul 95	Jul 95	Jul 95	Jul 99
Kansas	Jan 98	Jan 98	Jan 98	Jan 98	Jan 98	Jan 98
Kentucky	Jan 96	Jan 96	Jan 96	Jan 97	Jan 98	Jan 00
Louisiana	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96	Dec 96
Maine	Jan 96	Oct 98	Oct 99	Oct 00	Oct 00	Dec 00
Maryland	Dec 97	Dec 97	Dec 97	Dec 97	Dec 97	Dec 00
Massachusetts	Dec 98	Jun 99	Jun 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	Dec 00
Minnesota	X	X	X	Dec 95	Dec 96	Dec 99
Mississippi	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Missouri	X	X	Dec 95	Dec 99	Dec 99	Dec 00
Montana	X	X	X	X	Dec 96	Dec 00
Nebraska	Jun 96	Jun 96	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 98	Dec 00
Nevada	X	X	Dec 94	Dec 95	Jul 97	Dec 00
New Hampshire	Dec 94	Dec 94	Dec 94	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	Dec 99
New Mexico	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
New York	X	X	X	X	Jun 95	Dec 00
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	Dec 00
North Dakota	X	Dec 95	Dec 97	Dec 99	Dec 00	Dec 00
Ohio	X	X	Dec 95	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 98
Oklahoma	X	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 98	Dec 99	Dec 99
Oregon	X	X	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 99
Puerto Rico	Jan 96	Jan 96	Jan 96	Jan 96	Jan 96	Dec 00
Rhode Island	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	Jan 98
South Dakota	X	X	Jun 98	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Tennessee	Oct 97	Oct 97	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Texas	X	X	X	Jun 98	Jun 98	Dec 00
Trust Territory of the Pacific	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Utah	X	X	X	Dec 96	Dec 97	Dec 00
Vermont	Jun 96	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Virgin Islands	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 98	Dec 00
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington	X	Jun 95	Jun 95	Jan 96	Dec 96	Dec 99
West Virginia	Dec 96	Dec 96	Jan 98	Jan 99	Jan 00	Jan 00
Wisconsin	Jun 96	Jun 96	Jun 00	Dec 00	Dec 00	Dec 00
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	Dec 97

Explanatory Notes for Table 27

The notes below expand on the data in Table 27. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

* Most dispositions are received by tape submissions.

[a] Florida is a participant in the National Fingerprint File and submits only the first fingerprint card of an individual to the FBI. The number of fingerprint cards submitted to the FBI, therefore, is substantially less that the number received by the State criminal history repository for processing.

[b] As of 1994, Nebraska became a machine readable State reporting dispositions by tape.

Table 27: Fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993

State	Number of fingerprints received by the FBI, 1993: Criminal justice purposes	Noncriminal justice purposes	Number of final dispositions received by the FBI, 1993
Total	4,192,500	413,800	2,770,200
Alabama	61,300	2,600	62,800*
Alaska	10,600	1,400	1,700
American Samoa			
Arizona	72,700	9,500	59,600*
Arkansas	21,700	2,500	70,400*
California	426,800	40,400	412,900
Colorado	110,400	5,300	100
Connecticut	31,600	10,500	8,600
Delaware	12,000	2,100	15,400*
District of Columbia	30,600	21,500	9,400
Florida	206,900[a]	22,200	1,200
Georgia	335,600	10,700	825,000*
Guam	1,200	2,800	
Hawaii	14,600	6,000	3,100
Idaho	21,000	5,200	100
Illinois	303,100	9,300	13,400
Indiana	32,300	4,000	11,400
Iowa	34,500	1,100	46,500
Kansas	41,600	1,800	23,100
Kentucky	30,900	1,000	10,100
Louisiana	73,700	4,400	8,000
Maine	3,800	200	1,100
Maryland	136,000	9,200	4,300
Massachusetts	16,300	2,200	700
Michigan	87,200	16,400	300
Minnesota	49,400	1,300	700
Mississippi	20,200	4,500	4,800
Missouri	67,200	5,300	96,300*
Montana	13,600	400	168,300*
Nebraska	11,000	900	1,000[b]
Nevada	37,900	2,400	1,100
New Hampshire	9,200	600	5,700
New Jersey	112,900	32,000	400
New Mexico	33,400	1,900	8,000
New York	503,500	54,200	232,900*
North Carolina	70,100	8,000	100
North Dakota	3,600	0	2,400
Ohio	126,800	3,800	82,600*
Oklahoma	29,100	2,600	9,000
Oregon	56,000	14,400	83,300
Pennsylvania	156,100	6,400	69,300
Puerto Rico	4,500	0	
Rhode Island	7,800	300	3,400
South Carolina	132,100	6,600	2,700
South Dakota	15,000	300	116,100*
Tennessee	60,800	5,900	19,700
Texas	276,100	27,700	61,500
Trust Territory of the Pacific			
Utah	17,600	1,100	1,200
Vermont	3,900	200	1,700
Virgin Islands	1,100	0	
Virginia	108,900	8,200	64,100
Washington	98,400	28,400	118,700*
West Virginia	11,000	400	7,000
Wisconsin	32,100	3,200	13,100
Wyoming	7,100	500	5,900*

Explanatory Notes for Table 28

The notes below expand on the data in Table 28. The explanatory information was provided by the respondent.

Note: The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. The information is not applicable to States that are not currently participating in III, and therefore, the cells for non-participant States are blank.

* State was not a III participant by December 31, 1993, but has since become one.

Table 28: Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by the State criminal history repository and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993

State	III records indexed with the State's identification (SID) pointers	III records maintained by the FBI for the State	Percent of total records available through III maintained by the State
Total	12,449,700	3,891,700	
Alabama			
Alaska	11,800	55,600	18%
American Samoa			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California	2,124,300	607,800	78%
Colorado	246,600	92,300	73
Connecticut	91,100	97,400	48
Delaware	41,000	47,700	46
District of Columbia			
Florida	1,555,500	231,700	87%
Georgia	1,117,800	68,700	94
Guam			
Hawaii			
Idaho	64,800	20,800	76
Illinois	18,300	959,800	2%
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	503,600	42,300	92%
Minnesota	156,400	19,600	89%
Mississippi			
Missouri	182,200	133,600	58
Montana	20,500	41,100	33
Nebraska			
Nevada	3,500	181,500	2%
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	706,300	49,000	94
New Mexico			
New York	1,672,700	64,800	96
North Carolina	424,800	21,700	95%
North Dakota*			
Ohio	504,200	76,000	87
Oklahoma*			
Oregon	268,100	13,200	95
Pennsylvania	467,200	243,900	66%
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina	495,800	29,800	94
South Dakota*			
Tennessee			
Texas	1,359,000	109,500	93%
Trust Territory of the Pacific			
Utah	14,200	123,100	10
Vermont			
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	337,000	190,500	64%
Washington	31,800	357,800	8
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	31,200	12,500	71

Methodology

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the State criminal history record repositories in March 1994. A total of 56 jurisdictions were surveyed, including the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific (Republic of Palau) and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Responses were received from all 56 jurisdictions.

The three-part survey instrument consisted of 98 questions, many of which were multi-part. The survey was designed to collect comprehensive data in 14 topical areas, as follows:

- current quality and quantity of records in the criminal history databases;
- hardware and software capabilities and needs;
- State repository search methods and policies regarding current procedures for performing criminal history checks for firearms purchases;
- ability of State repositories to participate in a system in which convicted felons are uniquely and easily identified by some form of a targeted database;
- level of fingerprint-supported arrest reporting to the State repositories and the processing and timeliness of the information that is entered into criminal history record databases;
- level of prosecutor-reported information in criminal history databases;
- level and timeliness of disposition reporting by the courts to the State criminal history repositories;
- types and timeliness of information reported to the State criminal history repositories by State and local correctional facilities;
- level of probation/parole-related information in State criminal history databases;
- extent to which the records in State criminal history databases contain final disposition information;
- ability of the State repositories to link reported disposition data to arrest data in State criminal history record databases;
- level of audit activity in the States and the strategies employed the State repositories to ensure accuracy of the data in the criminal history record databases;
- arrest and disposition reporting rates relating to child abuse crimes; and
- participation of the States in the Interstate Identification Index and the National Fingerprint File.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided information relating to the number of fingerprint cards and dispositions received by the FBI during 1993 and the number of criminal history records of the States participating in the Interstate Identification Index system that are maintained by the State criminal history repositories and the number of records maintained by the FBI for the States. Additional information was obtained from the Department of Justice relating to the timetables that were established by the Attorney General in compliance with the mandates of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

Following the receipt of the responses, all data were automated. Extensive telephone follow-up was undertaken. Survey respondents were then requested to respond to particular questions relating to the current data compared to data from earlier surveys. Respondents were also permitted a final review of the data after it was placed in the tables that appear in this report.

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

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

Data reported for 1983 and 1984 were taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Technical Report: State Criminal Records Repositories* (October 1985). As shown in the tables in this report, the numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. Data reported for 1989 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems* (March 1991). Data reported for 1992 was taken from Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Criminal History Information Systems, 1992* (November 1993).

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