

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems,
2012**

Criminal Justice Information Policy

U.S. Department of Justice
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A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

January 2014

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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 use 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.

Criminal history record information (CHRI) or criminal history record information system: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history. CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts.

Most, however, do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. Data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive

identification. State legislation and practices vary widely concerning disclosure of juvenile record information and access to criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

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

Interstate Identification Index (III): A fingerprint-supported "index-pointer" system for the interstate exchange of criminal history records. Under III, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) maintains an identification index to persons arrested for primarily felonies or serious misdemeanors under state or Federal law. The index includes identification information (such as name, date of birth, race, and sex), FBI Numbers, and State Identification Numbers (SID) from each state that holds 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. If a hit is made against the Index,

record requests are made using the SID or FBI Number, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. As of October 5, 2008, all 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when a jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, is not a participant in III. The III system may also be employed when responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice purpose criminal record background checks.

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

Juvenile justice records: Official records of juvenile justice adjudications. Most adult criminal history record systems do not accept such records, which are frequently not supported by fingerprints and which usually are confidential under state law. The FBI accepts and disseminates juvenile records. States, however, are not required to submit such records to the FBI and may be legislatively prohibited from doing so.

“Lights-out” processing: “Lights-out” criminal record processing occurs when fingerprint data submitted to a criminal record repository by a local justice jurisdiction for the purpose of determining an individual’s identity, and frequently associated criminal history record information, is processed electronically and a response is returned electronically to the submitting jurisdiction, all without human intervention.

“Livescan”: The term “livescan” refers to both the technique and technology used to electronically capture fingerprint and palm print images without the need for the more traditional ink-and-paper methods. Livescan devices also allow the electronic transfer of digitized images and accompanying textual information to a criminal history repository.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC): A computerized information system available to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies maintained by the FBI. The system includes records for wanted persons, missing persons, other persons who pose a threat to officer and public safety, and various property files. The III is accessible through the NCIC system. The NCIC operates under a shared-management concept between the FBI and local, state, tribal, and Federal criminal justice agencies. The FBI maintains the host computer and provides a telecommunications network to the Criminal Justice Information Services Systems Agency (CSA) in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Canada, as well as Federal criminal justice agencies. A CSA is a criminal justice agency that has overall responsibility for the administration and usage of NCIC within a district, state, territory, or Federal agency. NCIC data may be provided only for criminal justice and other specifically authorized purposes.

National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact: An interstate and Federal/state compact that establishes formal procedures and governance structures for the use of the III. It is designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among states for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about state offenders. Under the Compact, the operation of this system is

overseen by a policymaking council comprised of state and Federal officials.

The key concept underlying the Compact is agreement among all signatory states that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another state—regardless of whether the information being requested would be permitted to be disseminated for a similar noncriminal justice purpose within the state holding the data. (That is, the law of the state that is *inquiring* about the data—rather than the law of the state that *originated* the data—governs its use.) In some cases, ratification of the Compact will have the effect of amending existing state legislation governing interstate record dissemination, since most states do not currently authorize dissemination to all of the Federal agencies and out-of-state users authorized under the Compact. Noncriminal justice inquiries sent to the FBI are handled by a combination of information retrieval by the FBI from its files of voluntarily contributed state arrest and disposition records and by accessing state-held information. This requires that the FBI maintain duplicates of state records (see National Fingerprint File discussion for exception) and generally results in less complete records being provided, since FBI files of state records are not always as complete due to reporting deficiencies.

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in October 1998. The Compact became effective in April 1999, following ratification by two state legislatures: Montana on April 8, 1999, and Georgia on April 28, 1999. As of April 2013, 28 additional states have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas

(February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); Arizona (April 2002); Tennessee (May 2003); North Carolina (June 2003); New Hampshire (June 2003); Missouri (July 2003); Ohio (January 2004); Wyoming (February 2005); Idaho (March 2005); Maryland (May 2005); Oregon (July 2005); West Virginia (March 2006); Hawaii (May 2006); Michigan (January 2009); Vermont (July 2010); and New York (March 2013). Eleven other states and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding indicating compliance with the Privacy Compact: American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and Virginia.

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

Fingerprints for subsequent arrests are not required to be forwarded. Disposition data on the individual also is retained at the state repository and is not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint card (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name and identifiers in the III, together with

an FBI Number and an SID Number for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on state offenders are maintained only at the state level, and state repositories are required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States are required to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries, regardless of whether the data could legally be released for similar purposes within the state. As of April 2013, the NFF has been implemented in 18 states: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

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

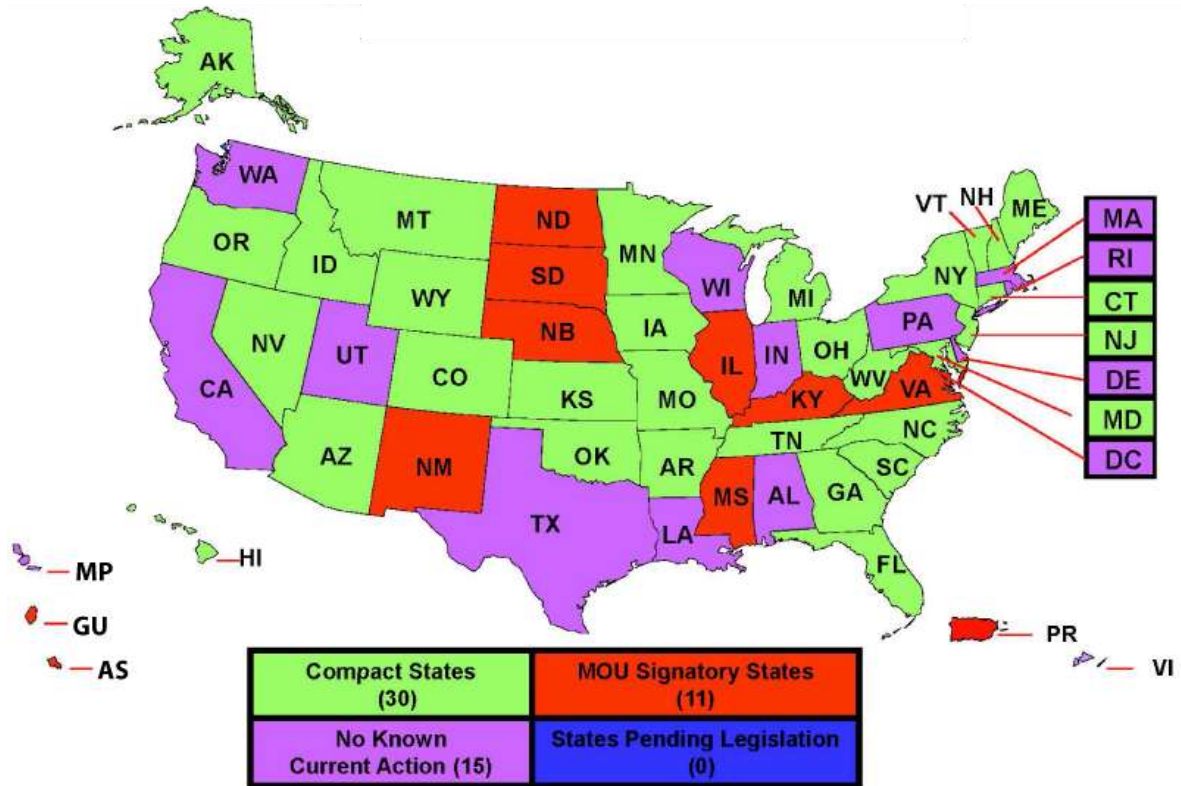
Rap back: A “rap back” or “hit notice” program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check—and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository after the check—is subsequently arrested.

His or her fingerprints, obtained after the arrest, are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. The employer or designated entity is then notified of the individual's arrest. There is a fee for the service in some states; other states provide the service free. Some states also provide “rap back” services for notifications within the criminal justice system. For example, this might involve a notification to a parole or probation officer of the arrest of a person under supervision.

State central repository: The database (or the agency housing the database) that maintains criminal history records on all state offenders. Records include fingerprint files and files containing identification segments and notations of arrests and dispositions. The central repository is generally responsible for state-level identification of arrestees. The repository agency often is the Criminal Justice Information Services Systems Agency (CSA) for contact with FBI record systems. Non-fingerprint-based inquiries from local agencies for a national records check are routed to the FBI via the central repository. Although usually housed in the Department of Public Safety, the central repository is maintained in some states by the State Police, Attorney General, or other state agency.

Maps

Compact States and Territories (April 10, 2013)



Note to readers

This is the twelfth survey of criminal history information systems conducted by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, since 1989. Some of the tables include data from previous surveys. Caution should be used in drawing comparisons between the results of earlier surveys and the data reported here. Over the course of the survey years, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), has continued to administer assistance programs dedicated to improving criminal history records. As a result, some states focused new or additional resources on the condition of their records and, in many cases, know more about their records today than in the past. Similarly, expansion, advancement, and adoption of technology have also made a beneficial impact. Some state repositories, however, have suffered fiscal cutbacks and consequently have had to shift priorities away from certain criminal history information management tasks. For these and other reasons, trend comparisons may not as accurately reflect the status of each state's criminal history records as the current data considered alone.

Survey revisions

Given the dramatic advances in information technology, legislative and social trends that increase demand for criminal history record access, and the need for criminal record managers to respond to these developments, BJS and SEARCH conducted an in-depth review of the previous survey questions and developed a revised survey instrument for 2012.

SEARCH updated formats for easier response and collection of data and also added new questions to collect information on new and emerging information sharing practices. Many of these changes were suggested by users and respondents during the review process. Comments and suggestions focused on—

- increasing data on wanted person and disposition reporting
- charge tracking and the flagging of records
- livescan usage and repository operations
- rap back services
- how information is disseminated and how it is used.

SEARCH continues to use an online database system to collect more complete and comprehensive survey data. Features include online, password-protected reporting forms that allow respondents to complete and submit individual sections of the survey, as well as to examine/update previously submitted portions.

The *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2012* consists of 39 data tables of information, and reflects the evolving criminal record management environment.

Introduction

This report is based upon the results from a survey conducted of the administrators of the state criminal history record repositories in February–May 2013. SEARCH surveyed 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹ All 50 states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2012.

Throughout this report, the 50 states are referred to as “states”; the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are referred to as “territories,” and “Nation” refers collectively to both states and territories.

¹ Hereafter, these territories are referred to as the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for some of the information relating to criminal history records, including state participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system (the national criminal records exchange system) and the number of III records maintained by the FBI on behalf of the states; the number of records in the wanted person file; the protection order file; and the number of sex offender records in the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files.

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2012 (table 1):

- Fifty states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 100,596,300, of which 94,434,600 are automated records. (An individual offender may have records in more than one state.)
- Thirty states, Guam, and Puerto Rico have fully automated criminal history files.

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2012 (table 1):

- Eighteen states, representing 42% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-two states, representing 47% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-nine states, representing 67% of the individual offenders in the Nation’s criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- When arrests older than 5 years are considered:
 - Twenty states, representing 43% of the individual offenders in the

Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Twenty-four states, representing 51% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Thirty-two states, representing 70% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- In 15 states and Guam, 90% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database. In 20 states and Guam, 80% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2012 (table 1a):

- Thirty-four states, American Samoa, and Guam report that fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes account for 60% or less of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- In 17 states, American Samoa, and Guam, fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes account for 50% or less of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- Seventeen states, American Samoa, and Guam retain all fingerprints processed as part of noncriminal history background checks.

- Thirteen states and Puerto Rico do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of noncriminal history background checks.

Detailed findings

Status of state criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2008, 2010, and 2012 (table 2):

- Over 100.5 million individual offenders were in the criminal history files of the state criminal history repositories on December 31, 2012. (An individual offender may have records in more than one state.)
- Ninety-four percent of the approximately 100.5 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories are automated.
- Six states report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2010 and 2012.

- Four states report an overall increase of at least 20% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2010 and 2012.
- Forty-four states report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2010 and 2012.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2012 (table 25):

- Nationwide, over 79.3 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 70% of all III records and the FBI maintains 30%.

Biometric and image data

Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2012 (table 3):

- Forty-eight states and Guam accept latent fingerprint images.
- Twenty-eight states and Guam accept flat fingerprint images.

- Twenty-eight states accept 2-finger print images for identification purposes.
- Seven states accept 2-finger print images for making incarceration/release decisions.
- Thirty-five states and Puerto Rico accept 10-finger print images for making incarceration/release decisions.
- Thirty-nine states, Guam and Puerto Rico accept palm print images.
- Twelve states, Guam, and Puerto Rico accept facial images or digitized mug shots. Four states accept facial recognition data and associated biometric information.
- Nine states, Guam, and Puerto Rico accept scars, marks, and tattoos biometric information.
- Seven states accept less than 10-finger print images for disposition reporting/processing purposes.

Protection order information

Protection order information and record counts, 2012 (table 4):

- Forty states and Guam maintain protection order files, which total over 1.8 million records.
- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records into NCIC, totaling close to 1.5 million records.
- In states without protection order files, 9 states indicate that law enforcement agencies enter protection orders directly to NCIC. In Maine and Puerto Rico, courts enter protection orders directly to NCIC.

Warrants and wanted persons

Warrant and wanted person file information, 2012 (table 5),

Warrant and wanted person file record counts, 2012 (table 5a):

- Thirty-nine states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico maintain warrant files, which total over 8.1 million records.
- Thirty-five states indicate that local law enforcement agencies enter warrants electronically onto the state file.
- Eighteen states, Guam, and Puerto Rico indicate that courts enter warrants electronically onto the state file.
- In states without warrant files, 10 states report that law enforcement agencies enter warrants directly to NCIC. In Ohio, both law enforcement and courts enter warrants directly to NCIC.
- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records into NCIC, totaling close to 2 million records as of December 31, 2012.

Sex offender registry information

Registered sex offenders, 2012 (table 6):

- Sex offender registries in 41 states, Guam, and

Puerto Rico are maintained by the criminal history records repository.

- Forty-eight states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having a total of 801,266 registered sex offenders. The record count reported by the FBI for the NCIC National Sex Offender Registry is 704,085.
- Publicly available state registries list 616,544 registered sex offenders (representing 77% of the total number of state registered sex offenders).

Flagging of records

Flagging of records, 2012 (table 7):

- Thirty-two states, American Samoa, and Guam have felony flagging capabilities for all criminal history subjects.
- Thirteen states and Puerto Rico operate with felony flagging capability for some criminal history record subjects.

- Four states do not have a felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects.
- States employ flagging to indicate a person of record is—
 - ineligible to purchase a firearm (22 states)
 - a sex offender registrant (29 states, American Samoa, and Guam)
 - a convicted drug offender (4 states, American Samoa, and Guam)
 - a violent offender (9 states and Guam)

Community notification and access to records

Community notification services and access to records, 2012 (table 7a):

- Eighteen states offer a community notification service for sex offender residency, employment, or school.
- Six states offer a community notification service for crime victims.
- States offer access to—
 - a sex offender registry (44 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico)

- orders of protection (27 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
- warrants and wanted persons information (30 states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
- retained applicant prints (25 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico)
- rap back for criminal justice purposes (19 states)
- firearm registration information (12 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico)
- domestic violence incident reports (3 states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico)

Disposition data

Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012 (table 8):

- Forty-six states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories. They indicated that over 13.8 million final dispositions were reported in 2012—a 7% increase over that reported in 2010.

National Fingerprint File status and disposition reporting to FBI, 2012 (table 8a):

- Eighteen states report being NFF participants. Of those, 15 states have elected not to forward disposition information on second and subsequent arrests to the FBI.
- Twenty-nine states and Guam sent over 7.1 million final case dispositions to the FBI.
- The 18 NFF-participating states received nearly 5.6 million case dispositions in 2012. Under the NFF

concept, these records may be retained by the states but are available to the FBI for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

- Twenty-one states sent 90% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via machine-readable data (MRD).
- Four states and Guam sent 80% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via hard copy or paper.
- Six states sent 95% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via III message key.

State disposition reporting laws and charge tracking, 2012 (table 8b):

- Thirty-nine states have laws to address disposition reporting to their state repository.
- Twenty-six states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico collect charge tracking information (interim dispositions) to show case status through the criminal justice process.

Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2012 (table 8c):

- Thirty-two states and American Samoa receive dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Ten states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via automated means/case management systems.
- Sixteen states and American Samoa receive dispositions from local prosecutors via paper.

Automation of disposition reporting to state criminal history repository and repository audits, 2012 (table 9):

- Forty-one states receive court disposition data by automated means.
- Seven states report that more than 25% of all dispositions received could not be linked to the arrest/charge information in the criminal history database.
- Thirty states, American Samoa, and Guam report that less than 25% of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific arrest record.
- Twenty states, American Samoa, and Guam report that 10% or less of all dispositions received

could not be linked to a specific arrest record.

- Thirty-two states and Guam perform compliance audits of agencies that contribute information to the repository, while 33 states and Guam perform compliance audits on agencies that receive information from the repository.

Arrest fingerprint card submissions, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 (table 10):

- During 2012, nearly 12.7 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories. This is a 6% increase over that reported in 2010.
- Six states report an overall increase of at least 25% in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Twenty-five states report an overall increase in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Twenty-five states and Guam report an overall decrease in the number of arrest fingerprint

cards submitted to the state repository.

State criminal history repository practices

Standardized rap sheet implementation, 2012 (table 11):

- Twenty-eight states and Puerto Rico have implemented a standardized rap sheet that is compliant with either the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) or National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). Of those, 12 states report their implementation status as operational for all transmissions.
- Eighteen states, American Samoa, and Guam report issues or challenges that might delay implementing the standardized rap sheet as follows:
 - Funding (10 states and Guam)
 - Need to upgrade/replace message switch (4 states)
 - Limited internal resources (14 states and Guam)
 - Need for technical assistance (2 states)

- Other (7 states, American Samoa, and Guam)

Criminal history system platform and web services, 2012 (table 12):

- Thirty-three states and Puerto Rico have plans in place to migrate to web services. Eight states intend to migrate to web services sometime in 2013 and 5 states and Puerto Rico intend to migrate to web services in 2014.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices, 2012 (table 13):

- Forty-six states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico indicate having a total of 22,215 law enforcement agencies. Of these, 10,200 submit arrest fingerprint images via livescan.
- Thirty-eight states and Guam have over 8,100 livescan devices in use for noncriminal justice purposes only.
- Thirty-four states, American Samoa, and Guam have nearly 6,700 livescan devices in use for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes.

Fingerprint record processing by state criminal history repository, 2012 (table 22):

- Thirty-five states and Guam conduct lights-out processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention).
- Eighteen states and Guam conduct lights-out processing of 80% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Twenty-one states and Guam conduct lights-out processing of 70% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.
- Twenty-five states and Guam conduct lights-out processing of 50% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints, 2012 (table 13a):

- Forty-eight states and American Samoa receive nearly 10.4 million criminal justice purpose fingerprints via livescan devices, while 41 states receive over 8.7 million noncriminal justice fingerprints via livescan devices.

Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2012 (table 13b):

- Twenty-three states use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes.
- Five states use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes.
- Twenty-six states plan to implement mobile fingerprint capture technology for identification and/or booking purposes.

Record/database content and combining criminal events with noncriminal justice applicant information, 2012 (table 14):

- Twenty-one states combine both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information in the same record.

Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2012 (table 15):

- Eleven states have programs to certify persons authorized to take fingerprints. Of these, 4 states

established the program through legislation.

- Twenty-four states have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints. In 13 of these states, a single vendor provides this service.

Timeliness of data in state criminal history repository

—Arrests

Number of felony arrests and current status of backlog, 2012 (table 16):

- Thirty-nine states, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico report a total of over 2.8 million felony arrests in 2012.
- Sixteen states and American Samoa have backlogs in entering arrest data into their criminal history databases. Seven of these states report having 7,220 unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards.

—Disposition data

Length of time to process disposition data and current status of backlog, 2012 (table 17):

- Twenty-one states, American Samoa, and Guam have backlogs in entering court disposition data into their criminal history database.
- Seventeen states have over 1.8 million unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms, ranging from 200 in Wyoming to 633,100 in Utah.
- In 32 states, American Samoa, and Guam, the length of time between occurrence of the final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository ranges from 1 day or less in 7 states and Guam to 555 days in Kansas.
- In 38 states, American Samoa, and Guam, the number of days between receipt of a final felony court disposition and its entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 17 states to 665 days in Kansas.
- Nine states use livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions.

—Admission to correctional facilities

Correctional admission data submitted to state criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2012 (table 18):

- Corrections agencies in 33 states send admission, release, and/or status change information to state repositories by automated means.
- Twenty-six states receive at least 95% of admission, release, and/or status change information via agencies using automated reporting means.
- Six states have a backlog in entering correctional information into their criminal history databases, ranging from 21 in Maine to 25,000 in Alabama, for unprocessed or partially processed corrections reports.

Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to state criminal history repository, 2012 (table 18a):

- In 39 states and Guam, the length of time between receipt of corrections admission data and its entry into

the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 25 states and Guam, to 60 days in Nebraska.

- In 24 states and Guam, the length of time between the receipt of corrections release data and its entry into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 13 states and Guam, to 180 days in Oklahoma.

Noncriminal justice background checks

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2012 (table 19):

- Thirty-nine states receive over 20 million name-based noncriminal justice background check requests.
- Twenty-six states receive over 17.8 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks via the Internet.
- Thirty-three states receive over 1.9 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks via the mail.
- Two states—Nevada and Oregon—received 192,200 name-based noncriminal justice

background checks via telephone, modem, or public walk-in access.

- *Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2012 (table 19a):*
- In 19 states, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns the full criminal history record.
- In 18 states, a name-based noncriminal justice background check returns convictions only.

Noncriminal justice name-based background check authorizations/fees, 2012 (table 19b):

- Twenty states require written consent by the subject before a name-based search is conducted.
- Local agencies in 14 states and Guam are authorized to conduct name-based checks of state records for noncriminal justice purposes. Of these, 7 states and Guam report that local authorized agencies charge fees ranging from \$1 in Texas to \$30 in Hawaii.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2012 (table 20):

- Thirty-five states and American Samoa retain some noncriminal justice fingerprints. Common purposes for retaining fingerprints are for licensing, private sector employment, employment by criminal justice agencies, employment by noncriminal justice governmental agencies, and employment involving vulnerable populations (children, the elderly, or the disabled).
- Forty-three states, American Samoa, and Guam offer some form of rap back notification when changes to records occur.
- In response to a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check, 33 states and Guam provide the full record.
- In 15 states the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check contain conviction information only.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2012 (table 20a):

- Forty-nine states legally require criminal history background checks for one or more of the following purposes:
 - school teachers (48 states)
 - prospective foster care parents (47 states)
 - prospective adoptive parents (47 states)
 - daycare providers (42 states)
 - nonteaching school personnel, including volunteers (40 states)
 - nurses/elder caregivers (37 states)
 - residential facility caregivers – (35 states)
 - volunteers working with children (31 states)
 - relative caregivers (21 states)
 - hazardous materials licensees (21 states)

FBI fee retention, 2012 (table 21)

- Thirteen states, representing 27% of responding jurisdictions, retrieve the III record and forward it to the requestor when the state check reveals a III record (rather than forwarding the fingerprints to the FBI to process).
- Eleven of these states retain the FBI fee; none return the FBI fee to the requestor.

State criminal history repository operating hours, 2012 (table 23):

- Repositories in 19 states and Puerto Rico operate 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Twelve of these states operate with fingerprint technicians also onsite around the clock.
- Repositories in 50 states, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico operate at least 8 hours per day, Monday to Friday. Of these, only Guam and Puerto Rico do not operate with fingerprint technicians also onsite 8 hours per day, Monday to Friday.

Fees for state criminal history repository services

Fees charged by state criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2012 (table 24):

- Forty-nine states, American Samoa, and Guam charge a fee to conduct a search of the criminal history record database for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Thirty-three states and American Samoa offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$30.36 with retention of fingerprints. Fees range from \$2 in American Samoa to \$75 in New York.
- Thirty-five states offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks, at an average price of \$22.77 without retention of fingerprints. For those states that assess fees, the fees range between no fee in Maryland to \$75 in New York.

- Twenty-three states offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for volunteers at an average price of \$16.51, with retention of fingerprints.
- Thirty-one states offer noncriminal justice fingerprint-supported criminal history checks for volunteers at an average price of \$18.71, without retention of fingerprints.

Fees charged for additional services and allocation of fees by state criminal history repository, 2012 (table 24a):

- Twenty-six states and Guam allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to their state repository.
- Twelve states and American Samoa allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their state general fund.
- Seven states allocate a percentage or set amount of collected fees to state repository operations.

Fees charged for web-based services by state criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2012 (table 24b):

- Twenty-five states provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public.
- Thirteen state offices of court administration provide web-based noncriminal background checks.
- As a requirement for public Internet access, 14 states require account registration and a credit card.
- Fees charged per inquiry range from \$1 in Missouri to \$50 in Massachusetts. Arkansas charges each active account \$75 per year.

Data Tables

Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2012

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded		
	Total	Automated	Manual	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years	Felony charges with final disposition
Total	100,596,300 ^a	94,434,600	6,162,100			
Alabama	2,021,200	2,021,200	0	34	11	99
Alaska	258,600	248,400	10,300	...	84	91
American Samoa	900	0	900	50	50	50
Arizona	1,706,500	1,706,500	0	63	68	70
Arkansas	676,800	676,800	0	66	77	88
California	11,438,800	9,470,700	1,968,100	...	...	...
Colorado	1,547,200	1,547,200	0	unknown	unknown	unknown
Connecticut	1,301,200	686,600	614,600	97	95	97
Delaware	2,263,300	2,263,300	0	99	99	99
District of Columbia						
Florida	6,300,800	6,300,800	0	69	62	78
Georgia	3,759,600	3,759,600	0	70	80	71
Guam	2,000	2,000	0	unknown	unknown	100
Hawaii	540,600	540,600	0	94	83	94
Idaho	349,700	349,700	0	49	34	57
Illinois	6,164,800	5,584,600	580,200	69	63	81
Indiana	1,595,700	1,595,700	0	47	unknown	unknown
Iowa	677,000	662,900	14,100	96	85	91
Kansas	1,381,200	967,400	413,800	57	40	62
Kentucky	1,280,900	1,280,900	0	40	19	41
Louisiana	2,231,100	1,593,800	637,300	...	...	...
Maine	522,000	478,400	43,600	81	38	37
Maryland	1,522,600	1,522,600	0	97	92	97
Massachusetts	1,179,600	881,600	298,100	99	unknown	unknown
Michigan	4,053,000	4,053,000	0	85	89	95
Minnesota	1,022,600	1,022,600	0	66	54	68
Mississippi	689,800	689,800	0	13	11	1
Missouri	1,617,200	1,463,900	153,300	67	81	65
Montana	213,500	213,500	0	47	44	42
Nebraska	388,400	388,400	0	62	75	75
Nevada	772,500	772,500	0	45	12	20
New Hampshire	422,900	397,500	25,400			
New Jersey	2,155,200	2,006,900	148,300	84	78	44
New Mexico	595,700	107,600	488,200	...	...	...
New York	7,379,600	7,379,600	0	89	84	90
North Carolina	1,490,500	1,490,500	0	85	68	90
North Dakota	170,800	151,500	19,300			
No. Mariana Islands						
Ohio	2,239,400	2,239,400	0	50	59	49
Oklahoma	920,900	851,400	69,600	39	34	50
Oregon	1,526,600	1,526,600	0	86	90	91
Pennsylvania	2,528,100	2,298,700	229,400	74	67	91
Puerto Rico	312,500	312,500	0			
Rhode Island	1,117,200	1,117,200	0	75		
South Carolina	1,609,500	1,561,300	48,200	66	...	...
South Dakota	268,700	268,700	0	95	95	95
Tennessee	1,651,000	1,571,700	79,300	50	70	
Texas	11,824,200	11,824,200	0	82	93	68
Utah	704,700	704,700	0	72	63	76
Vermont	238,000	238,000	...	92	83	93
Virgin Islands						
Virginia	2,109,900	2,051,700	58,200	87	86	88
Washington	1,666,000	1,666,000	0	95	93	98
West Virginia	629,200	367,300	261,900	90	65	35
Wisconsin	1,374,600	1,374,600	0	81	82	86
Wyoming	182,000	182,000	0	84	82	87

Table 1 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does *not* include release by police without charging, declinations to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court dispositions.
- The total number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history files does not include the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, from which no data were submitted.

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of subjects in state criminal history files does not equal the sum of automated and manual files due to rounding.
- b. The California total number of combined criminal and applicant records on file as of December 31, 2012, was 23,638,755, of which 48.4% were criminal. Of these records, 9,092,377 are automated and 378,293 are hybrid (partially automated) records. The remaining 1,968,068 records are manual records.
- c. Calculations used in previous surveys to report percentages of arrests that contain dispositions have changed, culminating in differing results.
- d. Low percentages are due to a number of factors. Lack of training of court clerks, turnover, illegible handwriting on manual documents, court information system not linked to criminal history repository system, updated records at local level are not being forwarded to repository system, etc.
- e. Due to flooding following Hurricane Irene in 2011, accurate counts of manual records are not available.

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2012

State	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total for criminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Total for noncriminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes			
			Retained	Percent of 2012 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2012 volume		Retained	Percent of 2012 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2012 volume
Total	22,998,900	12,691,630	12,120,830		573,400		10,499,000	6,912,800		3,586,200	
Alabama	310,500	265,800	265,800	86	0	0	44,700	44,700	14	0	0
Alaska	51,800	23,300	23,300	45	0	0	28,500	28,500	55	0	0
American Samoa	600	30	30	5	0	0	600	600	95	0	0
Arizona	312,200	189,600	189,600	61	0	0	122,600	122,600	29	0	0
Arkansas	213,000	118,000	118,000	55	0	0	95,000	95,000	45	0	0
California	3,263,700	1,463,700	1,445,900	44	17,800	1	1,800,000	1,800,000	81	a	...
Colorado	335,800	228,500	228,500	68	0	0	107,300	107,300	32	0	0
Connecticut	172,500	98,000	98,000	57	0	0	74,600	70,000	34	4,700	3
Delaware	87,600	40,400	40,400	46	0	0	47,200	47,200	54	0	0
District of Columbia											
Florida	2,247,000	914,000	914,000	41	0	0	1,333,000	183,300	8	1,149,700	51
Georgia	819,500	491,200	491,200	60	0	0	328,300	0	0	328,300	40
Guam	800	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	100	0	0
Hawaii	78,800	42,200	42,200	54	0	0	36,600	0	0	36,600	46
Idaho	142,800	71,000	71,000	50	0	0	71,800	4,100	3	67,600	47
Illinois	957,500	575,800	528,500	55	47,300	5	381,700	341,800	36	39,900	4
Indiana	426,500	244,500	244,500	57	0	0	181,900	118,400	28	63,500	15
Iowa	122,000	92,100	92,100	76	0	0	29,800	0	0	29,800	24
Kansas	190,100	136,700	136,700	72	0	0	53,500	53,500	28	0	0
Kentucky	253,000	199,100	199,100	79	0	0	53,900	0	0	53,900	21
Louisiana	446,600	326,900	326,900	73	0	0	119,600	119,600	27	0	0
Maine	41,700	28,900	14,700	35	14,200	34	12,800	10,400	25	2,400	6
Maryland	478,800	256,300	256,300	54	0	0	222,500	222,500	46	0	0
Massachusetts	188,600	135,100	135,100	72	0	0	53,400	0	0	53,400	28
Michigan	649,000	370,100	287,000	44	83,100	13	278,800	272,700	42	6,100	1
Minnesota	202,400	157,100	155,600	77	1,500	1	45,400	0	0	45,400	23
Mississippi	225,800	91,400	91,400	40	0	0	134,400	0	0	134,400	60
Missouri	394,900	223,300	223,300	57	0	0	171,600	171,600	43	0	0
Montana	48,300	21,200	21,200	44	0	0	27,000	0	0	27,000	56
Nebraska	74,100	49,000	49,000	66	0	0	25,200	25,200	34	0	0
Nevada	275,200	103,200	99,100	36	4,100	2	172,000	36,300	13	135,700	49
New Hampshire	74,700	45,000	45,000	60	0	0	29,700	0	0	29,700	31
New Jersey	602,400	205,000	205,000	34	0	0	397,400	379,900	63	17,500	3
New Mexico	195,700	107,600	107,600	55	0	0	88,200	88,200	45	0	0
New York	1,244,700	737,300	573,700	46	163,500	13	507,400	475,900	38	31,500	3
North Carolina	485,300	283,900	283,900	58	2,700	1	198,800	72,500	15	126,300	26
North Dakota	36,400	22,800	22,800	63	0	0	13,600	0	0	13,600	37
No. Mariana Islands											
Ohio	1,264,300	426,900	426,900	34	0	0	837,400	837,400	66	0	0
Oklahoma	237,900	143,900	143,900	60	0	0	94,000	94,000	40	0	0
Oregon	229,200	120,800	120,800	53	0	0	108,400	28,700	13	79,700	35
Pennsylvania	747,500	334,100	334,100	45	0	0	413,500	19,000	3	394,500	53
Puerto Rico	631,800	586,400	586,400	93	0	0	45,400	0	0	45,400	7
Rhode Island	49,500	34,100	34,100	69	0	0	15,400	0	0	15,400	31
South Carolina	319,200	229,400	229,400	72	0	0	89,800	59,800	50	30,000	25
South Dakota	51,600	28,300	28,300	55	0	0	23,300	900	2	22,400	43
Tennessee	636,400	428,000	428,000	67	0	0	208,400	208,400	33	0	0
Texas	1,743,700	1,101,300	862,100	49	239,200	14	642,400	641,600	37	800	0
Utah	196,300	76,500	76,500	39	0	0	119,800	63,600	32	56,200	29
Vermont	32,500	18,000	18,000	55	0	0	14,500	0	0	14,500	45
Virgin Islands											
Virginia	583,100	296,100	296,100	51	0	0	287,000	0	0	287,000	49
Washington	235,900	235,900	235,900	55	0	0	194,400	6,500	2	188,000	44
West Virginia	150,600	97,300	97,300	65	0	0	53,200	53,200	35	0	0
Wisconsin	199,300	162,200	162,200	81	0	0	37,100	5,700	3	31,400	16
Wyoming	39,800	14,400	14,400	36	0	0	25,400	1,400	4	23,900	60

Table 1a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- The total number of fingerprint-based background checks in state criminal history files does not include the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands, from which no data was submitted.

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes is derived from an estimate of what California reported receiving electronically by livescan, as indicated in Table 13a.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2008, 2010, and 2012

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2012			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file	
	2008	2010	2012 total	Manual file	Automated file	2008	2010	2012	2008-2010	2010-2012
Total	92,329,600	95,960,700 a	100,596,300	6,162,100	94,434,600	93%	92% a	94%	4% a	5%
Alabama	...	1,751,700	2,021,200	0	2,021,200	...	89	100	...	15
Alaska	235,900	248,000	258,600	10,300	248,400	96	96	96	5	4
American Samoa	...	...	900	900	0	...	...	0	...	...
Arizona	1,469,000	1,594,400	1,706,500	0	1,706,500	88	100	100	9	7
Arkansas	1,242,000 b	613,300 b	676,800	0	676,800	94	100	100	-51	10
California	9,822,900	10,641,300	11,438,800	1,968,100	9,470,700	85	85	83	8	7
Colorado	1,417,100	1,495,800	1,547,200	0	1,547,200	97	100	100	6	3
Connecticut	1,199,100	1,265,800	1,301,200	614,600	686,600	87	67	53	6	3
Delaware	1,975,900	2,114,300	2,263,300	0	2,263,300	100	100	100	7	7
District of Columbia	1,054,800	645,100				66	100		-39	
Florida	5,533,800	5,844,000	6,300,800	0	6,300,800	100	100	100	6	8
Georgia	3,245,000	3,541,500	3,759,600	0	3,759,600	100	100	100	9	6
Guam	3,600	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	100	100	100	-44	0
Hawaii	495,300	519,100	540,600	0	540,600	100	100	100	5	4
Idaho	301,000	364,300	349,700	0	349,700	100	100	100	21	-4
Illinois	5,542,400	5,752,100	6,164,800	580,200	5,584,600	96	90	91	4	7
Indiana	1,376,600	1,488,500	1,595,700	0	1,595,700	52	100	100	8	7
Iowa	601,700	619,100	677,000	14,100	662,900	97	100	98	3	9
Kansas	1,226,100	1,303,200	1,381,200	413,800	967,400	62	68	70	6	6
Kentucky	1,120,800	1,211,900	1,280,900	0	1,280,900	100	100	100	8	6
Louisiana	2,090,900	2,193,000	2,231,100	637,300	1,593,800	69	71	71	5	2
Maine	502,300	464,000	522,000	43,600	478,400	70	89	92	-8	13
Maryland	2,490,500	1,455,600 c	1,522,600	0	1,522,600	100	100	100	-42	5
Massachusetts	3,464,700 d	1,114,600 d	1,179,600	298,100	881,600	80	73	75	-68	6
Michigan	3,284,600	3,350,000	4,053,000	0	4,053,000	100	100	100	2	21
Minnesota	760,900	837,900	1,022,600	0	1,022,600	100	100	100	10	22
Mississippi	446,100	510,600	689,800	0	689,800	100	100	100	14	35
Missouri	1,403,400	1,520,600	1,617,200	153,300	1,463,900	89	90	91	8	6
Montana	194,300	207,500	213,500	0	213,500	100	100	100	7	3
Nebraska	338,500	366,600	388,400	0	388,400	100	100	100	8	6
Nevada	626,200	704,500	772,500	0	772,500	100	100	100	13	10
New Hampshire	...	427,700	422,900	25,400	397,500	...	94	94	...	-1
New Jersey	3,676,000	2,072,700 e	2,155,200	148,300	2,006,900	100	100	93	9	4
New Mexico	540,900	544,200	595,700	488,200	107,600	100	100	18	1	9
New York	7,049,600	8,075,100	7,379,600	0	7,379,600	100	100	100	15	-9
North Carolina	1,557,300	1,545,300	1,490,500	0	1,490,500	98	98	100	-1	-4
North Dakota	141,300	153,300	170,800	19,300	151,500	86	87	89	8	11
No. Mariana Islands	...	...				...	...
Ohio	1,939,100	2,114,000	2,239,400	0	2,239,400	100	87	100	9	6
Oklahoma	790,000	852,400	920,900	69,600	851,400	91	92	92	8	8
Oregon	1,332,500	1,429,500	1,526,600	0	1,526,600	100	100	100	7	7
Pennsylvania	2,320,100	2,661,900	2,528,100	229,400	2,298,700	86	81	91	15	-5
Puerto Rico	...	...	312,500	0	312,500	...	100	100	...	
Rhode Island	955,800	1,035,500	1,117,200	0	1,117,200	100	97	100	8	8
South Carolina	1,450,600	1,544,200	1,609,500	48,200	1,561,300	97	99	97	6	4
South Dakota	232,800	252,100	268,700	0	268,700	97	99	100	8	7
Tennessee	1,714,400	2,266,300	1,651,000 f	79,300	1,571,700	89	100	95	32	-27
Texas	9,073,700	10,883,600	11,824,200	0	11,824,200	100	100	100	20	9
Utah	600,100	534,300	704,700	0	704,700	100	80	100	-11	32
Vermont	215,300	229,700	238,000	0	238,000	79		100	7	4
Virgin Islands	...	...				...	...
Virginia	1,840,800	1,996,600	2,109,900	58,200	2,051,700	91	80	97	8	6
Washington	1,459,700	1,569,600	1,666,000	0	1,666,000	100	55	100	8	6
West Virginia	588,300	599,300	629,200	261,900	367,300	52	100	58	2	5
Wisconsin	1,228,900	1,263,000	1,374,600	0	1,374,600	100	100	100	3	9
Wyoming	157,000	170,100	182,000	0	182,000	100	100	100	8	7

Table 2 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- The totals for the percent of automated files and the percent change in total files represent percentages of column totals, not averages.
- The total number of subjects in manual and automated state criminal history files for 2012 does not include the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands, from which no data were submitted.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

- a. Due to adjustments made under footnote "f" below, the 2010 total number of subjects in manual and automated files was overstated by 1,932,500. Consequently, the 2010 total was decreased from 97,893,200 to 95,960,700 in this year's report. The percentage of automated files for 2010 and the percentage of change between 2008 - 2010 was adjusted to reflect this change.
- b. 2008 totals were derived by counting the number of charges that are indexed in computerized criminal history (CCH) files. Totals for 2010 more accurately represent the number of subjects (SID numbers) that are indexed in CCH files.
- c. Totals since 2006 have decreased because of efforts to remove duplicate and inactive records from CCH files.
- d. 2008 totals were derived by counting names that are indexed in CCH files. 2010 totals represent the number of fingerprint records that are in repository files.
- e. 2010 totals were overstated by including applicant retained fingerprint cards. This total was adjusted from 4,005,200 to 2,072,700 in this year's report. No revised numbers are available to adjust 2008 totals.
- f. The decrease between 2010 and 2012 totals is from adjusting how law enforcement applicants and other retained applicant fingerprint cards are accounted for in the state database. Additionally, 90,310 records were expunged from state files in 2012.

Table 3. Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2012

State	Repository accepted biometric information										
	Latent prints	Flat prints	2-finger prints for ID purposes	2-finger prints for incarceration/release	10-finger prints for incarceration/release	Palm prints	Facial images/mug shots	Scars, marks, tattoos	Facial recognition data	1- or 2-finger prints for dispositions	Other
Alabama	X					X				X	
Alaska	X										
American Samoa											Fingerprints are not used
Arizona	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Arkansas	X				X	X	X				
California	X		X		X	X					
Colorado	X	X	X								
Connecticut	X	X			X	X					
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
District of Columbia											
Florida	X	X	X		X	X	X				Photos retained but not used
Georgia	X	X	X			X					
Guam	X	X				X	X	X			10-finger for ID purposes
Hawaii	X		X		X	X					
Idaho	X				X	X					
Illinois	X				X	X					
Indiana	X				X						
Iowa	X				X	X	X	X			
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Maine											
Maryland	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Massachusetts	X				X						
Michigan	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Minnesota	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Mississippi	X										Slaps for ID purposes
Missouri	X		X		X	X					
Montana	X				X						
Nebraska	X		X		X	X					
Nevada	X	X	X		X	X					
New Hampshire	X	X			X	X					
New Jersey	X	X			X	X					
New Mexico	X		X		X	X					
New York	X	X			X	X					10-finger for transaction ID
North Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
North Dakota	X		X			X					
No. Mariana Islands											
Ohio	X	X	X		X						
Oklahoma	X					X			X		
Oregon	X	X			X	X					
Pennsylvania	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	
Puerto Rico					X	X	X	X			
Rhode Island	X				X	X					
South Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
South Dakota		X	X		X	X					
Tennessee	X		X								
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Utah	X				X						
Vermont	X				X	X		X			
Virgin Islands											
Virginia	X	X	X			X					
Washington	X	X	X			X					
West Virginia	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X	X					
Wyoming	X	X	X		X						

Table 4. Protection order information and record counts, 2012

State	State maintains a protection order file	If no, law enforcement agencies enter protection orders directly to NCIC	If no, courts enter protection orders directly to NCIC	Number of records in state protection order database	NCIC Protection Order File record count, as of 12/31/2012
Total				1,868,125	1,499,098
Alabama	No	X		na	4,214
Alaska	Yes			1,800	1,441
American Samoa	No			na	0
Arizona	Yes			16,550	18,046
Arkansas	No	X		na	10,139
California	Yes			266,635	210,366
Colorado	Yes			190,257	86,127
Connecticut	Yes			35,574	25,531
Delaware	Yes			1,772	1,718
District of Columbia					1,648
Florida	Yes			247,855	178,502
Georgia	Yes			7,423	7,938
Guam	Yes			137	343
Hawaii	Yes			9,721	2,924
Idaho	Yes			6,800	855
Illinois	Yes			94,171	30,614
Indiana	Yes			77,981	77,192
Iowa	Yes			50,218	17,946
Kansas	No	X		na	4,637
Kentucky	Yes			25,208	18,033
Louisiana	Yes			unknown	8,240
Maine	No		X	na	5,377
Maryland	Yes			7,582	7,781
Massachusetts	Yes			28,115	28,436
Michigan	Yes			31,237	17,433
Minnesota	Yes			15,800	15,847
Mississippi	Yes			4,316	466
Missouri	Yes			15,705	14,900
Montana	Yes			4,296	4,234
Nebraska	Yes			6,104	1,042
Nevada	Yes			3,667	22
New Hampshire	Yes			unknown	4,969
New Jersey	Yes			165,000	166,161
New Mexico	Yes			5,953	5,961
New York	Yes			205,207	212,026
North Carolina	No	X		na	11,968
North Dakota	Yes			1,185	10
No. Mariana Islands					0
Ohio	No	X		na	34,968
Oklahoma	No	X		na	5,675
Oregon	Yes			16,310	14,018
Pennsylvania	Yes			86,238	32,102
Puerto Rico	No		X	na	0
Rhode Island	Yes			46,332	11,548
South Carolina	No	X		na	2,664
South Dakota	Yes			3,115	3,096
Tennessee	No	X		na	16,228
Texas	Yes			13,970	16,138
Utah	Yes			35,926	16,262
Vermont	Yes			2,312	2,340
Virgin Islands					116
Virginia	Yes			19,777	22,985
Washington	Yes			97,957	94,991
West Virginia	No	X		na	2,868
Wisconsin	Yes			19,176	19,079
Wyoming	Yes			743	933

Table 4 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 5. Warrant and wanted person file information, 2012

State	State maintains a warrant file	Warrants entered onto file electronically by courts	Warrants entered onto file by local law enforcement	If no, law enforcement enters warrant information directly to FBI-NCIC Wanted Persons File	If no, courts enter warrant information directly to FBI-NCIC Wanted Persons File
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes		
Alaska	Yes	No	Yes		
American Samoa	Yes	a	No		
Arizona	Yes	No	Yes		
Arkansas	No			Yes	No
California	Yes	Yes	b	Yes	
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Connecticut	Yes	No	Yes		
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes		
District of Columbia					
Florida	Yes	No	Yes		
Georgia	No			Yes	No
Guam	Yes	Yes	No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No		
Idaho	Yes	c	Yes		
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes		
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes		
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes		
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No		
Louisiana	No			Yes	No
Maine	No		d	No	No
Maryland	Yes	No	Yes		
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No		
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes		
Mississippi	No			Yes	No
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes		
Montana	Yes	No	Yes		
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes		
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes		
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes		
New Jersey	Yes	e	No	Yes	
New Mexico	No			Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes		
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes		
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes		
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio	No			Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	No			Yes	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	No		
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes		
South Carolina	No			Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes		
Tennessee	No			Yes	No
Texas	Yes	No	Yes		
Utah	Yes	Yes			
Vermont	Yes		Yes		
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Washington	Yes	No	Yes		
West Virginia	No			Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes		
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes		

Table 5 explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a. All warrants are maintained manually.
- b. While courts are able to enter warrants electronically, very few are submitted by the courts.
- c. While a state warrant file is maintained, it is being phased out and warrants are being entered into NCIC directly by law enforcement and courts.
- d. Warrants are entered by the Maine State Police.
- e. A state warrant file is maintained; entry capability was disabled as of January 2012. All records are being transferred to NCIC with defined extradition requirements and the existing file will be disabled in 2014.

Table 5a. Warrant and wanted person file record counts, 2012

State	Number of records in state warrant database as of December 31, 2012		NCIC Wanted Person File record count, as of 12/31/2012
Total	8,160,267		1,962,335
Alabama	195,920		10,557
Alaska	14,300		442
American Samoa	na	b	0
Arizona	371,047		13,436
Arkansas	na	c	139,202
California	1,046,057		242,562
Colorado	270,547		34,929
Connecticut	18,699		2,574
Delaware	102,624		3,249
District of Columbia			739
Florida	263,956		282,359
Georgia	na	c	265,766
Guam	931		58
Hawaii	85,485		486
Idaho	5,100		18,929
Illinois	443,344		34,463
Indiana	86,193		45,793
Iowa	53,930		10,062
Kansas	41,821		8,132
Kentucky	321,181		9,382
Louisiana	na	c	10,756
Maine	na	c	1,563
Maryland	193,569		18,560
Massachusetts	375,000		17,147
Michigan	1,174,114		55,468
Minnesota	77,250		15,309
Mississippi	na	c	10,483
Missouri	209,275		27,225
Montana	20,343		2,589
Nebraska	24,014		3,858
Nevada	619,793		14,007
New Hampshire	...		2,503
New Jersey	38,000		48,868
New Mexico	na	c	100,333
New York	278,478		34,826
North Carolina	786,180	d	24,385
North Dakota	26,355		1,032
No. Mariana Islands			0
Ohio	na	c	14,949
Oklahoma	na	c	17,351
Oregon	90,175		17,015
Pennsylvania	98,435		99,619
Puerto Rico	...		1,093
Rhode Island	...		1,844
South Carolina	na	c	57,288
South Dakota	46,349		850
Tennessee	na	c	29,694
Texas	108,737		108,084
Utah	196,124		1,655
Vermont	5,555		344
Virgin Islands			69
Virginia	43,963		50,174
Washington	218,855		33,790
West Virginia	na	c	1,275
Wisconsin	177,687		14,114
Wyoming	30,881		1,095

a

Table 5a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. State counts may include warrants ineligible for NCIC entry, such as civil warrants, certain traffic and juvenile warrants.
- b. All warrants are maintained manually.
- c. State does not maintain a warrant file.
- d. North Carolina's record count is as of August 27, 2013.

Table 6. Registered sex offenders, 2012

State	Repository maintains the sex offender registry	If no, what agency is responsible for maintenance of the sex offender registry?	Total number of state registered sex offenders	Number of registered sex offenders on publicly available state registry	NCIC Sex Offender File record count, as of 12/31/2012
Total			801,266	616,544	704,085
Alabama	No	Department of Public Safety	15,174	10,183	9,741
Alaska	Yes		3,019	3,019	2,519
American Samoa	No	Department of Corrections	158	0	0
Arizona	Yes		15,385	5,038	14,497
Arkansas	Yes		11,210	6,430	10,327
California	Yes		131,944	80,264	73,414
Colorado	Yes		15,654	8,766	12,650
Connecticut	Yes		5,312	5,154	5,868
Delaware	Yes		4,775	3,381	4,557
District of Columbia					1,429
Florida	Yes		60,199	60,199	60,491
Georgia	Yes		22,329	18,323	18,006
Guam	Yes		755	625	498
Hawaii	Yes		2,904	2,749	2,509
Idaho	Yes		3,832	3,832	3,814
Illinois	No	State Police, Sex Offender Registration Unit	22,144	20,078	23,386
Indiana	No	Department of Corrections	17,735	17,735	10,027
Iowa	Yes		5,809	5,684	5,815
Kansas	Yes		6,855	5,953	6,641
Kentucky	Yes		6,755	7,524	8,040
Louisiana	Yes		9,444	8,872	11,523
Maine	Yes		2,928	2,928	2,880
Maryland	Yes		8,269	8,237	7,527
Massachusetts	No	Sex Offender Registry Board	11		12,269
Michigan	Yes		40,346	36,489	38,481
Minnesota	Yes		17,388	827	16,935
Mississippi	Yes		7,487	7,425	5,717
Missouri	Yes		13,779	13,284	13,140
Montana	Yes		2,216	2,215	2,228
Nebraska	No	State Patrol, Sex Offender Registration Division			4,195
Nevada	Yes		17,289	2,868	5,659
New Hampshire	Yes		5,303	2,214	2,516
New Jersey	Yes		14,866	3,719	14,346
New Mexico	Yes		3,729		3,795
New York	Yes		34,999	20,691	35,067
North Carolina	Yes		16,319	14,423	14,762
North Dakota	Yes		1,972	1,972	1,679
No. Mariana Islands					0
Ohio	Yes		19,209	17,842	23,426
Oklahoma	No	Department of Corrections	8,695	8,695	8,459
Oregon	No	State Police, Criminal Investigations Division	19,000	750	18,457
Pennsylvania	Yes		12,710	12,545	9,537
Puerto Rico	Yes		3,229	3,228	0
Rhode Island	No	State Police	...	...	1,775
South Carolina	Yes		14,257	13,855	11,490
South Dakota	Yes		3,052	3,052	3,075
Tennessee	Yes		19,157	19,157	12,736
Texas	Yes		78,808	74,290	73,478
Utah	No	Department of Corrections	7,060	7,025	7,036
Vermont	Yes		2,385	1,065	2,106
Virgin Islands					68
Virginia	Yes		16,697	19,697	18,809
Washington	Yes		21,061	18,253	21,035
West Virginia	Yes		3,433	3,366	3,342
Wisconsin	Yes		22,568	21,019	20,831
Wyoming	Yes		1,652	1,604	1,477

Table 7. Flagging of records, 2012

State	Felony conviction flagging capability for criminal history record subjects	Flagging employed to indicate				
		Ineligible to purchase firearms	Sex offender registrant	Convicted drug offender	Violent offender	Other
Total						
Alabama	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
Alaska	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
American Samoa	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X	X		
Arizona	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			
Arkansas	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
California	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions		X			DNA, AIDS, Arson
Colorado	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
Connecticut	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			Youth offender, domestic violence, narcotics
Delaware	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			Wanted persons
District of Columbia						
Florida	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions		X			All registrations
Georgia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
Guam	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X	X	X	Family violence
Hawaii	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			Career criminal, dangerous, mental health
Idaho	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X				
Illinois	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
Indiana	No					
Iowa	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					DNA - on file or needed
Kansas	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X	X	X	Domestic violence
Kentucky	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	a	X			
Louisiana	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions		X		X	
Maine	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X				
Maryland	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X	X	Domestic violence
Massachusetts	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
Michigan	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X			X	
Minnesota	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	b	X			
Mississippi	No					
Missouri	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X	X	
Montana	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					Data relationships rather than flags
Nebraska	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
Nevada	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
New Hampshire	No					
New Jersey	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
New Mexico	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			
New York	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X		X	Domestic violence
North Carolina	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X				
North Dakota	No					
No. Mariana Islands						
Ohio	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions		X		X	DNA collected / not collected
Oklahoma	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X				
Oregon	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			DNA
Pennsylvania	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			
Puerto Rico	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions					
Rhode Island	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions		X			Wanted persons
South Carolina	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X	X		X	
South Dakota	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
Tennessee	Yes, some subjects with felony convictions	X				
Texas			X			DHS hits through secure communities
Utah	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X	X		
Vermont	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X		X	Escape charges, probation/parole violations
Virgin Islands						
Virginia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions		X			
Washington	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
West Virginia	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions					
Wisconsin	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X	X			DNA available or needed
Wyoming	Yes, all subjects with felony convictions	X				Voting

Table 7 explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a. Felony flagging began in 2011 with a "day forward" approach.
- b. All subjects whose records are fully automated.

Table 7a. Community notification services and access to records, 2012

In addition to criminal history information, what other records did your state's repository provide access to in 2012?

State	Community notification services?	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/warrants	Retained applicant prints	Rap back for criminal justice purposes	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Alabama	Sex offender residency, employment or school. Victim notification.	X	X	X	X	X			
Alaska		X	X	X	X				X a
American Samoa				X	X		X	X	
Arizona	Sex offender residency, employment or school. Victim notification.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X b
Arkansas		X	X	X					
California		X	X	X	X		X		
Colorado		X	X	X	X	X			
Connecticut	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X			X				
Delaware	Sex offender residency, employment or school. Victim notification.	X	X	X	X	X	X		
District of Columbia									
Florida	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X	X	X	X	X			X c
Georgia		X	X	X					
Guam		X	X	X					
Hawaii		X	X				X		X d
Idaho		X	X	X					
Illinois					X	X			
Indiana							X		X e
Iowa		X	X	X					
Kansas	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X		X	X	X			
Kentucky		X							
Louisiana	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X			X	X			
Maine		X							
Maryland	Sex offender residency, employment or school. Victim notification.	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts									
Michigan		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota		X	X	X		X			X f
Mississippi	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X						X	
Missouri	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X	X	X					
Montana	Victim notification	X							
Nebraska		X	X	X	X	X			
Nevada		X	X	X					X g
New Hampshire		X							
New Jersey	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X			X	X			X h
New Mexico	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X							
New York	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X		X	X	X		X	X i
North Carolina		X	X	X	X		X		
North Dakota		X	X	X					
No. Mariana Islands									
Ohio		X			X				
Oklahoma					X				X j
Oregon	Sex offender residency, employment or school.		X	X	X				
Pennsylvania	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X k
Puerto Rico		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Rhode Island		X	X	X					
South Carolina	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X				X			
South Dakota		X							
Tennessee		X							
Texas		X		X	X	X			

Table 7a. Community notification services and access to records, 2012, continued

In addition to criminal history information, what other records did your state's repository provide access to in 2012?

State	Community notification services?	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/warrants	Retained applicant prints	Rap back for criminal justice purposes	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Utah	Victim notification	X	X	X	X	X			
Vermont		X	X	X		X			
Virgin Islands									
Virginia	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X I
Washington		X	X	X			X		
West Virginia	Sex offender residency, employment or school.	X			X		X		
Wisconsin									
Wyoming		X		X					

Table 7a explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a. Concealed handgun permit - law enforcement access only
- b. State-only rap back information
- c. Missing persons, child support writs
- d. Custody and supervision information
- e. Handgun permits, crash records
- f. Domestic abuse No Contact Orders
- g. Carry Concealed Weapons permits
- h. Subject of record is verified as deceased
- i. Missing persons
- j. Rap back for noncriminal justice purposes
- k. State criminal justice information system administrative files
- l. Mental health, machine guns, concealed weapons

Table 8. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012

State	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change			
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006-2008	2008-2010	2010-2012	
Total	10,475,400	12,215,600	12,964,000	13,851,400	17%	6%	7%	
Alabama	...	65,500	66,600	27,800	...	2	-58	a
Alaska	47,200	46,200	34,100	72,100	-2	-26	111	b
American Samoa	300	...	...	1,300	...	...	...
Arizona	255,800	185,800	172,100	278,700	-27	-7	62	
Arkansas	114,000	185,800	44,500	42,900	63	-76	-4	
California	1,500,000	1,784,100	1,616,800	1,565,000	19	-9	-3	
Colorado	36,000	22,800	66,700	34,300	-37	93	-49	
Connecticut	...	104,800	53,200	88,600	...	-49	67	
Delaware	154,200	127,000	341,100	476,700	-18	169	40	
District of Columbia	28,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	1,036,600	1,316,800	2,224,700	2,057,400	27	69	-8	
Georgia	454,600	600,600	728,000	658,900	32	21	-9	
Guam	500	900	1,100	5,000	74	22	355	c
Hawaii	75,100	51,200	67,400	70,400	-32	32	4	
Idaho	111,500	126,000	156,500	141,200	13	24	-10	
Illinois	492,500	436,600	380,400	275,000	-11	-13	-28	
Indiana	211,400	201,600	295,400	244,400	-5	47	-17	
Iowa	141,500	253,400	306,800	305,000	79	21	-1	
Kansas	240,200	192,900	168,600	229,000	-20	-13	34	
Kentucky	101,600	95,000	62,000	141,000	187	-35	127	d
Louisiana	15,000	18,600	32,800	42,400	24	76	29	
Maine	...	10,200	92,300	32,900	...	80	-64	e
Maryland	58,500	335,900	248,500	282,000	474	-26	13	
Massachusetts	424,700	423,200	...	... f	-1	...	...
Michigan	295,000	348,000	440,300	824,200	18	27	87	g
Minnesota	...	166,200	h 152,400	93,400	...	-8	-39	
Mississippi	13,300	13,100	15,400	15,200	-2	18	-1	
Missouri	158,200	188,500	134,600	157,800	-85	-27	17	
Montana	17,800	21,400	23,100	26,200	20	8	13	
Nebraska	51,100	47,900	65,600	56,200	-6	37	14	
Nevada	84,000	35,900	46,400	50,000	-57	29	8	
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	465,900	525,700	370,500	693,200	13	-30	87	i
New Mexico	14,300	16,300	21,700	10,000	14	33	-54	j
New York	482,900	517,400	532,300	576,200	7	3	8	
North Carolina	...	312,500	307,300	256,000	...	-2	17	
North Dakota	12,500	19,000	18,000	...	52	-5	...	
No. Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	211,100	288,300	575,100	k 351,800	37	99	-39	
Oklahoma	56,400	68,800	69,000	75,500	22	<1	9	
Oregon	166,000	190,600	164,000	202,500	15	-14	23	
Pennsylvania	331,400	157,300	153,900	141,200	...	-2	-8	
Puerto Rico	53,500	...	...	18,100	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	13,300	23,300	15,900	...	75	-32	
South Carolina	199,600	204,500	151,900	183,800	2	-26	21	
South Dakota	42,900	64,900	59,800	unknown	51	-8	...	
Tennessee	131,300	223,600	266,000	255,700	79	19	-4	
Texas	1,015,300	986,200	959,700	1,398,300	-3	-3	46	
Utah	158,200	180,600	202,900	118,300	14	12	-42	
Vermont	29,100	28,500	19,700	19,500	-2	-31	-1	
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	315,700	433,600	432,500	464,400	37	<1	7	
Washington	262,000	305,200	287,700	396,800	16	-6	38	
West Virginia	43,000	46,000	66,000	66,500	7	43	1	
Wisconsin	354,700	211,000	231,500	302,400	-41	10	31	l
Wyoming	10,500	16,400	13,800	10,300	56	-16	-25	

Table 8 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- ... Not available.
- Final dispositions include release by police without charging, declination to proceed by prosecutor, or final trial court disposition.

Data footnotes:

- a. Final dispositions reported in 2008 and 2010 include dispositions in backlog. The 2012 total does not.
- b. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by efforts to enter case dismissals that are reported to the repository by statewide courts.
- c. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by efforts to complete a backlog reduction project.
- d. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by NCHIP and NARIP funded efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges that final dispositions were not reported.
- e. The 2012 decrease in reported dispositions is caused by completing a 2010 project with statewide courts to recover past "legacy" disposition data.
- f. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Ninety-nine percent of records in the Massachusetts database have dispositions.
- g. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges that final dispositions were not reported.
- h. In the 2008 survey, Minnesota reported 230,100 final dispositions. This total was overstated by 63,900 and adjusted in this report to total 166,200.
- i. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by implementing an automated linking and flagging process between the New Jersey State Police and Statewide courts. This process went into production in 2011.
- j. The 2012 decrease in reported dispositions is caused by completing a 2010 backlog reduction project.
- k. Ohio's 2010 total number of final case dispositions received was decreased from 770,900 to 575,100 in this year's report. Also, the 2008–2010 percent change figure was adjusted to reflect this change. The higher number included dispositions that were processed from an accumulated backlog.
- l. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is from receiving electronic dispositions from statewide county prosecutors.

Table 8a. National Fingerprint File status and disposition reporting to FBI, 2012*

State	National Fingerprint File (NFF) state	Forwards disposition information to the FBI	Total final case dispositions received in 2012	How many sent to FBI?	Percent of FBI-forwarded dispositions sent by:		
					Machine readable data (MRD)	Hard copy or paper	Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key
Total			13,828,600	7,189,800			
Alabama	No	Yes	27,800	9,900	100	0	0
Alaska	No	Yes	72,100	29,700	100	0	0
American Samoa	No	Yes	1,300	0	0	0	0
Arizona	No	Yes	278,700	278,700	0	5	95
Arkansas	No	Yes	42,900	42,900	90	1	9
California	No	Yes	1,565,000	1,565,000	99	1	0
Colorado	Yes	No	11,500	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	No	Yes	88,600	35,000	100	0	0
Delaware	No	Yes	476,700	15,900	100	0	0
District of Columbia							
Florida	Yes	No	2,057,400	a 0	0	0	0
Georgia	Yes	No	658,900	0	0	0	0
Guam	No	Yes	5,000	400	0	100	0
Hawaii	Yes	No	70,400	10,900	100	0	0
Idaho	Yes	No	141,200	0	0	0	0
Illinois	No	Yes	275,000	269,000	0	2	98
Indiana	No	Yes	244,400	0	b 0	0	0
Iowa	No	c Yes	305,000	305,000	99	1	0
Kansas	Yes	No	229,000	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	No	Yes	141,000	92,600	100	0	0
Louisiana	No	Yes	42,400	42,400	100	0	0
Maine	No	Yes	32,900	0	0	0	0
Maryland	Yes	No	282,000	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	No	Yes	...	d ...	unknown	unknown	unknown
Michigan	No	Yes	824,200	824,200	0	0	100
Minnesota	Yes	No	93,400	0	0	100	0
Mississippi	No	Yes	15,200	15,200	0	0	100
Missouri	No	c Yes	157,800	157,800	100	0	0
Montana	Yes	No	26,200	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	No	Yes	56,200	81,300	e 100	0	0
Nevada	No	Yes	50,000	32,400	0	86	14
New Hampshire	No	Yes	...	...	0	100	0
New Jersey	Yes	No	693,200	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	No	Yes	10,000	...	0	0	0
New York	No	Yes	576,200	564,700	98	2	0
North Carolina	Yes	No	256,000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota							
No. Mariana Islands							
Ohio	No	Yes	351,800	351,800	100	0	0
Oklahoma	Yes	No	75,500	9,900	100	0	0
Oregon	Yes	No	202,500	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	141,200	127,200	100	0	0
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	18,100				
Rhode Island	No	Yes	15,900	15,900	0	0	100
South Carolina	No	Yes	183,800	183,800	100	0	0
South Dakota	No	Yes	unknown	unknown	98	2	0
Tennessee	Yes	No	255,700	120,200	0	100	0
Texas	No	Yes	1,398,300	1,398,300	100	0	0
Utah	No	Yes	118,300	0	0	0	0
Vermont	No	Yes	19,500	16,500	95	5	0
Virgin Islands							
Virginia	No	Yes	464,400	700	0	0	0
Washington	No	Yes	396,800	396,800	100	0	0
West Virginia	Yes	No	66,500	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	No	Yes	302,400	195,700	0	0	100
Wyoming	Yes	No	10,300	0	0	0	0

Table 8a explanatory notes:

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

* National Fingerprint File states are signatories to the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact under which these states have agreed to provide all criminal history information when responding to requests received from the FBI in connection with national civil purpose background checks. Consequently, disposition information is made available for all inquiries received from the FBI for arrests that occurred subsequent to the state becoming an NFF participant. In some instances an NFF state may provide information that predates NFF participation. States that do not participate in the National Fingerprint File program continue to voluntarily forward disposition information to the FBI.

Data footnotes:

- a. A 2012 historical resubmission project caused a significant increase of dispositions received over what was reported in 2010.
- b. A project is underway to report dispositions to the FBI.
- c. State became an NFF participant subsequent to December 31, 2012.
- d. A new AFIS is being deployed in 2013 and disposition reporting rules are being defined.
- e. The increase of dispositions sent to the FBI over the total received by the repository in 2012 is caused by efforts to clear a backlog of dispositions that are awaiting transmittal to the FBI.

Table 8b. State disposition reporting laws and charge tracking, 2012

State	State has laws to address disposition reporting to repository	Statutory Citation	State collects charge tracking information (interim dispositions) to show case status through the criminal justice process
Alabama	Yes	41-9-622	Yes
Alaska	Yes	AS12.62.120(b)(7)	No
American Samoa	No		Yes
Arizona	Yes	ARS 41-1750	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	ACA 12-12-1007	Yes
California	Yes	CA Penal Code 11115	No
Colorado	Yes	CRS 24-33.5-412(3)(a)	No
Connecticut			No
Delaware	Yes	DE 11 8507	Yes
District of Columbia			
Florida	Yes	943.052 F.S.	No
Georgia	Yes	OCGA 35-3-36	Yes
Guam			Yes
Hawaii	Yes	HRS 846-5	Yes
Idaho	Yes	idc 67-3005(3)	No
Illinois	Yes	20 ILCS 2630/2.1	Yes
Indiana	Yes	IC 10-13-3-25	No
Iowa	Yes	692.15	No
Kansas	Yes	KSA 22-4701	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	22-13-3-25	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	1.039583333	No
Maine	No		Yes
Maryland	Yes	AC MD 10-215	Yes
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	Yes	MCL 28.243	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	MNS 299C.17	No
Mississippi	Yes	MCA 45-27-9	Yes
Missouri	Yes	43.503 RSMO	Yes
Montana	Yes	MCA 44-5-213(2), (3), (4)	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	29-3511, 3516, 3523	No
Nevada	Yes	NRS 179A	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Saf-C 5700	Yes
New Jersey	No		Yes
New Mexico	Yes	29-3-8(f)(G)	No
New York	Yes		Yes
North Carolina	Yes	NCGS 15A-1382	No
North Dakota			
No. Mariana Islands			
Ohio	Yes	109.57A2	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	70 OS 150.12	Yes
Oregon	Yes	181.511, 181.521	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Title 18 9113	No
Puerto Rico			Yes
Rhode Island	No		No
South Carolina	No		No
South Dakota	No		Yes
Tennessee	Yes	TCA 16-3-812	No
Texas	Yes	Article 60 TX Code of CP	Yes
Utah	No		Yes
Vermont	No		Yes
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	Yes		
Washington	Yes	RCW 43.43.745, 10.97.045	No
West Virginia	No		No
Wisconsin	Yes	165.84(5)	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	W.S. 7-19-107(b)	Yes

Table 8c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2012

State	Does the repository receive any final case dispositions from local prosecutors?	Via			
		Automated means	Prosecutor's case management system	Is paper-based	Mix of automated and paper-based
Alabama	Yes			X	
Alaska	Yes			X	
American Samoa	Yes			X	
Arizona	Yes				X
Arkansas	Yes			X	
California	Yes				X
Colorado	No				
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia					
Florida	No				
Georgia	Yes	X	X		X
Guam	No				
Hawaii	Yes		X		X
Idaho	Yes			X	
Illinois	Yes				X
Indiana	Yes	X	X		
Iowa	No				
Kansas	Yes			X	
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	Yes				X
Maine	Yes	X			
Maryland	No				
Massachusetts	No				
Michigan	Yes	X	X		X
Minnesota	Yes			X	
Mississippi	Yes			X	
Missouri	Yes				
Montana	Yes		X		X
Nebraska	No				
Nevada	Yes			X	
New Hampshire	Yes			X	
New Jersey	Yes				X
New Mexico					
New York	Yes	X		X	X
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota					
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio	Yes			X	
Oklahoma	Yes				X
Oregon	Yes			X	
Pennsylvania	Yes	X			
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	No				
South Carolina	No				
South Dakota	Yes			X	
Tennessee	No				
Texas	Yes	X			
Utah	Yes			X	
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	No				
Washington	Yes			X	
West Virginia	No				
Wisconsin	Yes	X	X		
Wyoming	Yes			X	

Table 9. Automation of disposition reporting to state criminal history repository and repository audits, 2012

State	Percentage of all dispositions received that could <u>not</u> be linked to a specific arrest record	Was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means?	Percentage of dispositions reported by automated means	Repository performed compliance audits of agencies that <u>contributed</u> information to the repository	Repository performed compliance audits of agencies that <u>received</u> information from the repository
Alabama	0	No	na	Yes	Yes
Alaska	unknown	No	na	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	0	No	na	No	No
Arizona	9	Yes	23	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	3	Yes	50	Yes	Yes
California		Yes	78	Yes	Yes
Colorado	unknown	Yes	unknown	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	6	Yes	90	No	No
Delaware	0	No	na	No	No
District of Columbia					
Florida	20	Yes	93	Yes	Yes
Georgia	unknown	Yes	99	Yes	Yes
Guam	0	No	na	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	21	Yes	82	No	No
Idaho	50	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
Illinois	6	Yes	52	No	No
Indiana	50	Yes		No	No
Iowa	1	Yes	65	Yes	Yes
Kansas	31	Yes	1	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	unknown	Yes	a 22	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	12	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
Maine	0	Yes	99	No	No
Maryland	24	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	unknown	Yes	98	Yes	Yes
Michigan	12	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	7	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	10	No	na	No	No
Missouri	15	Yes	70	Yes	Yes
Montana	30	Yes	5	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	0	Yes	100		
Nevada	23	No	na	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	unknown	Yes	unknown	No	No
New Jersey	47	Yes	100	No	No
New Mexico	6	No	na	Yes	Yes
New York	2	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	0	Yes	100	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	unknown	Yes	unknown	No	No
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio	21	Yes	80	No	No
Oklahoma		No	na	Yes	Yes
Oregon	12	Yes	58	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	31	Yes	100	No	No
Puerto Rico				No	No
Rhode Island	...	Yes	...	No	No
South Carolina	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	unknown	Yes	80	No	No
Tennessee	1	Yes	53	Yes	Yes
Texas	0	Yes	96	Yes	Yes
Utah	63	Yes	100	No	Yes
Vermont	5	Yes	95	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	22	Yes	90	Yes	Yes
Washington	3	Yes	81	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	unknown	No	na	No	No
Wisconsin	2	Yes	100	No	No
Wyoming	5	No	na	Yes	Yes

Table 9 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Felony convictions only.

Table 10. Arrest fingerprint card submissions, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012

State	Number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to state criminal history repository				Percent change		
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006-2008	2008-2010	2010-2012
Total	11,497,200	12,106,400	11,921,800	12,691,630	5%	-2%	6%
Alabama	...	169,500	273,100	265,800	...	61	-3
Alaska	27,200	23,000	24,900	23,300	-15	8	-6
American Samoa	300	...	...	30	...	...	...
Arizona	229,100	234,100	207,000	a 189,600	2	-12	-8
Arkansas	88,500	103,500	116,700	118,000	17	13	1
California	1,751,800	1,579,300	1,654,100	1,463,700	-10	5	-12
Colorado	259,000	249,400	236,100	228,500	-4	-5	-3
Connecticut	151,400	166,000	132,200	98,000	10	-20	-26
Delaware	36,400	41,600	34,600	40,400	14	-17	17
District of Columbia	48,100	49,600	46,400	...	3	-6	...
Florida	1,051,600	1,060,900	904,300	914,000	1	-15	1
Georgia	444,400	506,100	531,800	491,200	14	5	-8
Guam	3,300	3,700	2,300	0	12	-38	-100
Hawaii	31,000	33,100	38,600	42,200	7	17	9
Idaho	75,800	82,800	81,100	71,000	9	-2	-12
Illinois	652,000	691,500	624,000	575,800	6	-10	-8
Indiana	206,700	201,100	216,200	244,500	-3	8	13
Iowa	76,300	87,700	83,700	92,100	15	-6	10
Kansas	126,100	148,400	161,500	136,700	18	9	15
Kentucky	172,100	213,600	188,900	199,100	24	-12	5
Louisiana	365,400	336,900	297,400	326,900	1	-12	10
Maine	20,600	25,400	30,700	28,900	23	21	-6
Maryland	117,200	234,000	244,200	256,300	100	4	5
Massachusetts	...	169,200	148,700	135,100	...	-12	-9
Michigan	459,900	435,100	383,500	370,100	-5	-12	-3
Minnesota	162,700	153,900	143,200	157,100	-5	-7	10
Mississippi	56,200	77,600	87,500	91,400	38	13	4
Missouri	213,200	225,900	240,000	223,300	6	6	-7
Montana	20,200	20,700	19,900	21,200	2	-4	7
Nebraska	44,700	47,800	54,000	49,000	7	13	-9
Nevada	93,800	109,100	104,200	103,200	16	-4	-1
New Hampshire	37,800	29,500	35,800	45,000	-22	21	26
New Jersey	237,200	234,000	225,800	205,000	-1	-4	-9
New Mexico	75,800	88,000	94,200	107,600	16	7	14
New York	689,100	730,100	762,500	737,300	6	4	-3
North Carolina	192,800	148,500	171,500	283,900	b -23	15	66
North Dakota	11,600	11,800	14,000	22,800	2	19	63
No. Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	285,000	308,200	288,500	426,900	8	-6	48
Oklahoma	102,400	98,200	123,600	143,900	-4	26	16
Oregon	150,400	122,800	123,900	120,800	-18	1	-3
Pennsylvania	302,900	283,200	309,100	334,100	-7	9	8
Puerto Rico	18,900	...	...	586,400	...	...	...
Rhode Island	41,500	39,400	37,500	34,100	-5	-5	-9
South Carolina	238,800	275,700	240,700	229,400	15	-13	-5
South Dakota	28,600	27,100	26,400	28,300	-5	-3	7
Tennessee	323,300	393,100	368,300	428,000	22	-6	16
Texas	949,500	914,200	882,100	1,101,300	-4	-4	25
Utah	61,500	106,900	107,400	76,500	74	<1	-29
Vermont	19,800	25,800	23,400	18,000	30	-9	-23
Virgin Islands	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	273,400	302,800	296,600	296,100	11	-2	-1
Washington	276,100	265,500	243,800	235,900	-4	-8	-3
West Virginia	37,000	32,900	66,000	97,300	-11	101	47
Wisconsin	141,500	172,500	154,000	162,200	22	-11	5
Wyoming	16,300	15,700	15,900	14,400	-4	1	-9

Table 10 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. 2010 totals were understated by 115,600 and adjusted to 207,000 in this year's report. The percent change calculation was corrected from -61% to -12%.
- b. The 2012 increase of fingerprint card submissions to the repository is caused by an increase of misdemeanor offenses submitted by large municipal police agencies throughout the state.

Table 11. Standardized rap sheet implementation, 2012

State	Has your state implemented a GJXDM- or NIEM-compliant standardized rap sheet?	Implementation status				Issues or challenges that might delay implementation				
		Testing	Operational; limited transmissions	Operational; all transmissions	Other	Funding	Need to upgrade/replace message switch	Limited internal resources	Need for technical assistance	Other
Alabama	Yes			X						
Alaska	No	X				X		X		
American Samoa	No									No automated system
Arizona	No						X	X		
Arkansas	Yes		X							
California	Yes				Operational - Out of State					
Colorado	No							X		Other higher priority projects
Connecticut	No									
Delaware	Yes			X						
District of Columbia										
Florida	Yes		X							
Georgia	Yes			X						
Guam	No					X		X		Lack of data standardization across law enforcement agencies
Hawaii	No					X		X	X	NLETS / Vendor development
Idaho	Yes	X								
Illinois	No							X		Time
Indiana	No					X				
Iowa	No									Completion of new CCH
Kansas	Yes			X						
Kentucky	Yes		X							
Louisiana	Yes			X						
Maine	Yes			X						
Maryland	Yes		X							
Massachusetts	Yes		X							
Michigan	Yes		X							
Minnesota	No					X		X		
Mississippi	Yes									
Missouri	Yes			X						
Montana	Yes		X							
Nebraska	Yes			X						
Nevada	No					X	X	X		Old systems
New Hampshire	No					X	X	X	X	
New Jersey	No									
New Mexico	Yes			X						
New York	Yes		X							
North Carolina	Yes				For NLETS transactions					
North Dakota	No									When CCH is replaced
No. Mariana Islands										
Ohio	No					X		X		
Oklahoma	No							X		
Oregon	No				Coding in place for NIEM but not implemented	X		X		
Pennsylvania	Yes		X							
Puerto Rico	Yes	X								
Rhode Island	No						X			
South Carolina	Yes			X						
South Dakota	No									
Tennessee	Yes		X							
Texas	Yes		X			X		X		
Utah	No									
Vermont	Yes			X						
Virgin Islands										
Virginia	No							X		Not supported by legacy system
Washington	No					X		X		
West Virginia	No									
Wisconsin	Yes		X							
Wyoming	Yes			X						

Table 12. Criminal history system platform and web services, 2012

State	Criminal history system platform	State plans to migrate to web services				State produces statistics		
		Yes/No	2013	2014	Other	Criminal history transactions	Hits versus no-hits	Purpose codes
Alabama	Vendor supplied on open source framework	No				X	X	X
Alaska	Transitioning to new system on Windows platform	Yes		X		X		
American Samoa	No automated systems are in place	No				X		
Arizona	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	No				X		
Arkansas	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	No				X		
California	Vendor supplied on open source framework	Yes			Unknown timeline			
Colorado	Vendor supplied on open source framework	No				X	X	X
Connecticut	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	No						
Delaware	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	No				X		
District of Columbia								
Florida	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes			Upon funding	X	X	
Georgia	Vendor supplied on open source framework					X	X	X
Guam	Vendor supplied on open source framework					X		
Hawaii	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)	Yes			In use/expanding	X	X	X
Idaho	Vendor supplied on open source framework	No				X	X	X
Illinois	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)	Yes		X		X	X	X
Indiana	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes	X			X		
Iowa	Vendor supplied in Oracle environment	No						
Kansas	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes			In planning stage	X		
Kentucky	Sequel	No				X		
Louisiana		Yes		X		X	X	
Maine	Built in-house on Windows or .NET framework	Yes	X			X		
Maryland	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes				X	X	X
Massachusetts		Yes			In use	X	X	X
Michigan	Vendor built on .NET, maintained and enhanced in-house	No				X	X	X
Minnesota	Built in-house on Open VMS, running on Alpha hardware platform, Oracle RDB database	Yes			Upon funding	X	X	X
Mississippi	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)					X	X	
Missouri	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes	X			X		X
Montana	In-house Oracle user interface	Yes			Unknown timeline	X	X	X
Nebraska	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes			2015	X		
Nevada	Built in-house on Windows or .NET framework	Yes			As new systems are developed			
New Hampshire	Vendor supplied on open source framework	No				X		

Table 12. Criminal history system platform and web services, 2012, continued

State	Criminal history system platform	State plans to migrate to web services				State produces statistics		
		Yes/No	2013	2014	Other	Criminal history transactions	Hits versus no-hits	Purpose codes
New Jersey	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes			In use	X	X	X
New Mexico	Built in-house Oracle database	Yes	X			X	X	
New York		Yes				X	X	X
North Carolina	Built in-house on Windows or .NET framework	Yes		X		X		
North Dakota	In-house, but not JAVA or .NET	Yes			On CCH upgrade	X		
No. Mariana Islands								
Ohio	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	No						
Oklahoma	Vendor supplied on open source framework	Yes	X			X	X	
Oregon	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	No				X		X
Pennsylvania	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes	X			X		
Puerto Rico	Windows/.Net Framework-open source-Mainframe	Yes		X		X		
Rhode Island	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)	Yes		X				
South Carolina	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes			In planning stage	X		
South Dakota		Yes			Upon funding			
Tennessee	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes			In use	X		
Texas	Built in-house utilizing mainframe services	Yes	X			X		
Utah	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)	Yes	X			X		X
Vermont		No				X		X
Virgin Islands								
Virginia	Combinations	Yes			2015	X		
Washington	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	Yes			2015	X	X	X
West Virginia		Yes			In development	X		
Wisconsin	Built in-house on open source (e.g., JAVA platform)	Yes			In use	X	X	X
Wyoming	Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework	No				X	X	X

Table 13. Electronic fingerprint capture devices, 2012

State	Total number of law enforcement agencies	Total number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan	Number of livescan devices in use as of 12/31/2012	
			Noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes
Total	22,215	10,200	8,153	6,695
Alabama	466	unknown	unknown	unknown
Alaska	41	15	35	0
American Samoa	1	1	0	1
Arizona	135	97	0	168
Arkansas	590	425	15	75
California	1,209	...	2,138	1,468
Colorado	213	107	23	107
Connecticut	171	171	24	130
Delaware	76	76		
District of Columbia				
Florida	68	800	967	0
Georgia	667	646	89	401
Guam			2	3
Hawaii	16	16	48	0
Idaho	162	128	55	9
Illinois	1,663	565	412	238
Indiana	450	450	63	165
Iowa			3	0
Kansas	398	300	10	144
Kentucky	640		39	155
Louisiana	821	201	59	195
Maine	unknown	unknown	0	16
Maryland	123	86	190	76
Massachusetts	371	248	0	0
Michigan	600	600	171	581
Minnesota	573	573	14	0
Mississippi	268	144	131	275
Missouri	663	574	50	268
Montana	126	122	3	34
Nebraska	229	28		
Nevada	95	94	69	93
New Hampshire	212	unknown	3	34
New Jersey	610	590	25	645
New Mexico	170	76	0	33
New York	602	577	...	...
North Carolina	572	470	10	220
North Dakota				
No. Mariana Islands				
Ohio	966	unknown	2,500	0
Oklahoma	324	85	32	91
Oregon	211	80	41	126
Pennsylvania	1,879		121	279
Puerto Rico	6			
Rhode Island	41	41	0	55
South Carolina	397	...	17	0
South Dakota	143	unknown	2	36
Tennessee	387	387	55	185
Texas	3,441	531	143	0
Utah	207	53	110	50
Vermont	100	56	0	56
Virgin Islands				
Virginia			338	
Washington	179	122	115	29
West Virginia	273	11		
Wisconsin	597	597	30	224
Wyoming	63	57	1	30

a

Table 13 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Criminal prints are received from 21 livescan devices throughout the state.

Table 13a. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints, 2012

Number of fingerprints submitted via livescan devices

	Criminal justice purposes	Percentage of total criminal justice fingerprints	Noncriminal justice purposes	Percentage of total noncriminal justice fingerprints
Total	10,383,200		8,754,500	
Alabama	254,000	84%	40,000	75%
Alaska	20,300	99	1,800	7
American Samoa	100	10	0	0
Arizona	189,200	97	0	0
Arkansas	90,000	72	95,000	98
California	1,390,900	100	1,770,300	98
Colorado	211,300	94	25,700	5
Connecticut	86,800	89	11,700	15
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida	799,100	96	1,333,000	99
Georgia	483,300	100	339,500	99
Guam				
Hawaii	42,200	100	36,600	100
Idaho	4,100	90	36,100	53
Illinois	492,400	91	379,300	96
Indiana	224,000	91	108,400	89
Iowa	76,500	83	1,500	
Kansas	136,700	88	9,800	18
Kentucky	210,800	100	19,700	37
Louisiana	326,900	...	...	...
Maine	25,900	70	300	2
Maryland	250,800	97	195,800	78
Massachusetts	108,100	80	0	0
Michigan	362,800	98	266,500	96
Minnesota	149,900	100	23,700	52
Mississippi	86,400	95	104,600	77
Missouri	223,300	87	145,400	85
Montana	18,100	86	27,000	8
Nebraska	39,900	79		
Nevada	94,900	99	113,200	69
New Hampshire	29,600	47	15,800	50
New Jersey	17,000	98	325,900	98
New Mexico	47,300	44	3,800	4
New York	730,300	99	508,400	100
North Carolina	281,800	97	201,600	49
North Dakota				
No. Mariana Islands				
Ohio	290,000	91	834,100	96
Oklahoma	128,100	88	16,700	18
Oregon	126,900	94	7,900	9
Pennsylvania	334,100	7	413,500	58
Puerto Rico				
Rhode Island	34,100	100	0	0
South Carolina	295,500	92	21,900	31
South Dakota	27,100	97	unknown	unknown
Tennessee	413,900	97	189,900	95
Texas	969,000	95	642,400	85
Utah	15,200	70	85,000	75
Vermont	15,200	85	12,500	86
Virgin Islands				
Virginia	7,100	97	138,600	78
Washington	3,800	98	151,500	76
West Virginia	47,500	70	63,000	
Wisconsin	157,900	94	37,100	unknown
Wyoming	13,100	91	0	0

Table 13a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 13b. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2012

State	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints		Plans to implement mobile fingerprint capture technology for identification or booking purposes	Using mobile technology to capture other biometric information for identification purposes	Plans to implement mobile technology to capture nonfingerprint biometric information
	For identification purposes	For booking purposes			
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No	
Alaska	No	No	No	No	No
American Samoa	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	Yes	No	No
California	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Colorado	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Connecticut	No	No	Yes	No	No
Delaware	Yes	No		No	
District of Columbia					
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Georgia	Yes	No		No	No
Guam	No	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Idaho	No	No	Yes	No	No
Illinois	Yes	No	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Maine	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Michigan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Missouri	Yes	No		No	Yes
Montana	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No		No	
Nevada	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	No		No	No
New Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
New York	Yes	No		No	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	No	No	No
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio	No	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico	No	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	No	No		No	
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Texas	Yes	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	Yes	No	No
Vermont	No	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	No	No	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes		No	
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes		No	No
Wyoming	No	No	Yes	No	No

a

Table 13b explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

- a. Plans to implement mobile technologies would originate from outside agencies (state/local police and sheriff departments).

Table 14. Record/database content and combining criminal events with noncriminal justice applicant information, 2012

State	Does your state combine both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information in the same record?	If so, how many records in your database contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information?	Of the total records in your database, what percentage represents records that contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information?
Alabama	Yes	unknown	unknown
Alaska	Yes	unknown	unknown
American Samoa	No		
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	Yes	unknown	unknown
Colorado	Yes	339,920	11
Connecticut	Yes	unknown	unknown
Delaware	Yes	unknown	unknown
District of Columbia			
Florida	No		
Georgia	No		
Guam	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	No		
Illinois	Yes	536,173	9
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	Yes	unknown	unknown
Maine	No		
Maryland	Yes	451,245	15
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	Yes	225,677	6
Minnesota	No		
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	Yes	166,212	5
Montana	No		
Nebraska	Yes	13,028	2
Nevada	Yes	a	
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	unknown	unknown
New Mexico	No		
New York	Yes	900,229	10
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
No. Mariana Islands			
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	60,631	4
Oregon	Yes	54,600	4
Pennsylvania	Yes	unknown	unknown
Puerto Rico	No		
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	Yes	799,654	7
Utah	No		
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	No		
Washington	Yes	1,606	1
West Virginia	Yes	unknown	unknown
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		

Table 14 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Criminal and civil records are combined for Carry Concealed Weapons (CCW) permits.

Table 15. Certification and privatization of fingerprint capture services, 2012

State	Does your state have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints?	Is the program established through legislation?	Has your state privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	Service provided by single (S) vendor or multiple (M) vendors	Does the vendor assess a fee above what the state charges for the background check?	If so, what is the fee?	Does the vendor provide any additional services besides the fingerprint capture (e.g., evaluating responses for the requestor, sending responses back to the requestor)?
Alabama	No		Yes	M	Yes		Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes	varies	
American Samoa			No				
Arizona	No		No				
Arkansas	Yes	No	Yes	M	Yes	\$16	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
Colorado	No		No				
Connecticut	No		No				
Delaware	No		No				
District of Columbia							
Florida	No		Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
Georgia	No		Yes	S	Yes	13	
Guam	No		No				
Hawaii	No		No				
Idaho	No		No				
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	M	Yes	varies	unknown
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes	S	Yes	10	No
Iowa			No				
Kansas	No		No				
Kentucky	No		No				
Louisiana	No		No				
Maine	No		No				
Maryland	Yes	No	Yes	M	No		
Massachusetts	No		Yes				
Michigan	No		Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
Minnesota	No		No	S			
Mississippi	No		Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	S	Yes	8	No
Montana	No		No				
Nebraska	No		No				
Nevada	No		Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
New Hampshire	No		No				
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	S	Yes	11	No, all responses are routed to NJ State Police and then disseminated appropriately
New Mexico	No		Yes	S	Yes	varies	Vendor provides a web portal that allows requestors to log on and view responses
New York	No		Yes	S	Yes	11	Verification of ID documents, photo capture, and transmission
North Carolina	No		No				
North Dakota							
No. Mariana Islands							
Ohio	No		Yes	M	Yes	varies	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No	Yes	S	Yes	varies	
Oregon	No		No				
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	S	Yes	8	No
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	No		No				
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	S	Yes	10	
South Dakota	No		No				
Tennessee	No		Yes	S	Yes	8	Collecting the fees
Texas	No		Yes	S	Yes	10	Specialized scheduling (online or phone), billing, consolidated responses of State and FBI results, warrant check
Utah	No		No	M	Yes	varies	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No				
Virgin Islands							
Virginia	No		No				
Washington	No		No	M			
West Virginia	No		Yes	S	Yes	9	
Wisconsin	No		Yes	M	Yes	18	Sends responses to requestors
Wyoming	No		No				

Table 15 explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Data footnotes:

Table 16. Number of felony arrests and current status of backlog, 2012

State	Number of reported felony arrests	As of December 31, 2012, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into the AFIS database? (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed fingerprint cards for the AFIS database as of December 31, 2012	Size of backlog as of December 31, 2012, is not available
Total	2,873,630		7,220	
Alabama	unknown	Yes		X
Alaska	4,700	Yes	a	X
American Samoa	30	Yes		X
Arizona	66,600	Yes	400	
Arkansas	62,000	Yes	20	
California	...	No		
Colorado	212,600	Yes		X
Connecticut	unknown	Yes		X
Delaware	10,900	No		
District of Columbia				
Florida	319,100	No		
Georgia	262,500	No		
Guam				
Hawaii	6,200	b		
Idaho	26,900	No		
Illinois	129,200	No		
Indiana	unknown	No		
Iowa	10,400	Yes	400	
Kansas	27,200	No		
Kentucky	40,400	Yes	300	
Louisiana	200,100	No		
Maine	8,800	Yes		X
Maryland	48,500	No		
Massachusetts				
Michigan	93,800	No		
Minnesota	34,700	No		
Mississippi	23,900	No		
Missouri	91,000	No		
Montana	5,100	No		
Nebraska	14,000	Yes	1,200	
Nevada	23,800	No		
New Hampshire	unknown	Yes		X
New Jersey	29,300	c		
New Mexico	unknown	Yes	3,500	
New York	163,900	No		
North Carolina	95,900	No		
North Dakota		No		
No. Mariana Islands				
Ohio	unknown	No		
Oklahoma	66,600	No		
Oregon	50,700	No		
Pennsylvania	58,800	No		
Puerto Rico	35,700			
Rhode Island	5,100	No		
South Carolina	...	No		
South Dakota	6,300	No		
Tennessee		No		
Texas	260,200	No		
Utah	5,700	Yes		X
Vermont	2,700	Yes		X
Virgin Islands				
Virginia	162,500	Yes	1,400	
Washington	154,200	No		
West Virginia	4,300	Yes		X
Wisconsin	46,300	No		
Wyoming	3,000	No		

Table 16 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. A project to eliminate the state's backlog is underway; this should finish in January 2013.
- b. Total reflects the number of persons arrested for felony charges. Offenders were booked on 18,592 felony charges in 2012.
- c. The number submitted is from court final dispositions. It does not include arrests, which may have been downgraded following a plea agreement.

Table 17. Length of time to process disposition data and current status of backlog, 2012

State	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony trial court case dispositions and receipt of data by repository		Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database		Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms
Alabama	unknown		unknown		No	na	Yes	50,000
Alaska	19	a	44	a	No	na	Yes	48,000
American Samoa	7		2		No	na	Yes	unknown
Arizona	16		2		Yes	1	No	
Arkansas	30		2		No	na	No	
California	unknown		60	b	Yes	4	No	
Colorado	unknown		unknown		No	na	Yes	unknown
Connecticut	2		2		No	na	No	
Delaware	0		0		No	na	No	
District of Columbia								
Florida	36		1		No	na	No	
Georgia	30		2		No	na	No	
Guam	1		20		No	na	Yes	unknown
Hawaii	9		0		No	na	Yes	166,700
Idaho	2		2		No	na	Yes	unknown
Illinois	38		42		No	na	No	
Indiana	30		<1		Yes	unknown	Yes	2,400
Iowa	7		7		No	na	No	
Kansas	555		665		No	na	Yes	131,300
Kentucky	unknown		unknown		No	na	No	
Louisiana	...		180		No	na	Yes	17,000
Maine	14		0		No	na	No	
Maryland	10		0		Yes	1	No	
Massachusetts					No	na		
Michigan	1		1		No	na	No	
Minnesota	1		1		Yes	26	No	
Mississippi	unknown		2		No	na	No	
Missouri	18		28		No	na	Yes	271,300
Montana	16		59		No	na	Yes	14,700
Nebraska	1		1		No	na	No	
Nevada	unknown		unknown		No	na	Yes	7,100
New Hampshire	unknown		unknown		No	na	Yes	unknown
New Jersey	1		1		No	na	Yes	39,300
New Mexico	unknown		unknown		No	na	Yes	6,000
New York	0	c	0		No	na	No	
North Carolina	32		0		No	na	No	
North Dakota								
No. Mariana Islands								
Ohio	unknown		1		Yes	16	Yes	5,000
Oklahoma	30		30		No	na	No	
Oregon	unknown		unknown		Yes	10	Yes	unknown
Pennsylvania	unknown		1		No	na	Yes	296,000
Puerto Rico								
Rhode Island	2		2		No	na	No	
South Carolina	...		...		No	na	No	
South Dakota	15		1		No	na	No	
Tennessee					No	na	No	
Texas	30		1		Yes	93	No	
Utah	0		0		Yes	8	Yes	633,100
Vermont	60		60		No	na	No	
Virgin Islands								
Virginia	14		14		No	na	No	
Washington	15		15		No	na		
West Virginia	180		180		No	na	Yes	124,200
Wisconsin	unknown		8		No	na	Yes	8,900
Wyoming	60		2		No	na	Yes	200

Table 17 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Information is for all dispositions and not limited to felonies.
- b. Electronic submissions are updated daily. Manual transactions are processed upwards to 60 days.
- c. Dispositions are posted to CCH in real time.

Table 18. Correctional admission data submitted to state criminal history repository and current status of backlog, 2012

State	Do any corrections agencies currently report admission/release/status change information to the repository by automated means?	Does agency forward admission/release or status change information received from corrections agencies to the FBI?	Number of agencies currently reporting by automated means	Percentage of admission/release/status change activity reported by automated means	Backlog of entering corrections data into criminal history database	Number of unprocessed or partially processed corrections reports
Alabama	Yes	Yes	1	100	Yes	25,000
Alaska	No	No	na	na	No	
American Samoa	No	No	na	na	No	
Arizona	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Arkansas	No	Yes	na	na	Yes	4,200
California	Yes	Yes	13	100	No	
Colorado	No	No	na	na	No	
Connecticut	No	No	na	na	No	
Delaware	Yes		1	100	No	
District of Columbia						
Florida	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Georgia	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Guam	No	No	na	na	No	
Hawaii	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Idaho	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Illinois	Yes	Yes	38	50	No	
Indiana	Yes	Yes	2	100	No	
Iowa	Yes	Yes	1	100	No	
Kansas	No		na	na	No	
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	2	80	No	
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	20	95	No	
Maine	Yes	Yes	2		Yes	21
Maryland	Yes	Yes	22	92	No	
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	1	100	No	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	1	100	No	
Minnesota	Yes	No	15		No	
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	1	100	No	
Missouri	Yes	No	21	100	No	
Montana	Yes	No	2	100	No	
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	2	100	Yes	245
Nevada	No	No		na	No	
New Hampshire	No		na	na	No	
New Jersey	No	No	na	na	No	
New Mexico	No	No	na	na	No	
New York	Yes	No	73	100	No	
North Carolina	Yes	No	1	100	No	
North Dakota						
No. Mariana Islands						
Ohio	No	Yes	na	na	No	
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes		100	Yes	2,000
Oregon	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Pennsylvania	No	No	na	na	No	
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	No	No	na	na	No	
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	24	52	No	
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	3	100	No	
Tennessee	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Texas	Yes	Yes	1	100	No	
Utah	Yes	No	1	100	No	
Vermont	No		na	na	No	
Virgin Islands						
Virginia	No	Yes	na	na	Yes	2,400
Washington	Yes	Yes			No	
West Virginia	No		na	na	No	
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	2	100	No	
Wyoming	No	No	na	na	No	

Table 18 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 18a. Length of time to process correctional admission data submitted to state criminal history repository, 2012

State	Average number of days between receipt of corrections <u>admission data</u> and entry into criminal history database	Not currently receiving corrections admission data	Average number of days between receipt of corrections <u>release data</u> and entry into criminal history database	Not currently receiving corrections release data
Alabama	1			X
Alaska		X		X
American Samoa		X		X
Arizona	7		7	
Arkansas	40			X
California	1			X
Colorado		X		X
Connecticut		X		X
Delaware	<1		<1	
District of Columbia				
Florida	1		15	
Georgia	1		1	
Guam	1		1	
Hawaii	<1		<1	
Idaho	1			X
Illinois	47		162	
Indiana	1		4	
Iowa	2		7	
Kansas	1			X
Kentucky	1			X
Louisiana	1		1	
Maine	21			X
Maryland	<1		<1	
Massachusetts	1		1	
Michigan	12			X
Minnesota	<1		3	
Mississippi	1		1	
Missouri	<1		<1	
Montana	1		1	
Nebraska	60			X
Nevada		X		X
New Hampshire		X		X
New Jersey	2		2	
New Mexico		X		X
New York	<1		<1	
North Carolina	<1		<1	
North Dakota				
No. Mariana Islands				
Ohio	3			X
Oklahoma	<1		180	
Oregon	3		Unknown	
Pennsylvania		X		X
Puerto Rico				
Rhode Island		X		X
South Carolina	<1			X
South Dakota	2		15	
Tennessee	0			X
Texas	<1		<1	
Utah	0		0	
Vermont		X		X
Virgin Islands				
Virginia	30			X
Washington	2			
West Virginia	10		10	
Wisconsin	<1		2	
Wyoming		X		X

Table 19. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2012

State	Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks				Identification rate for name-based background checks (%)
	Total received	Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone	
Total	20,009,100	17,824,800	1,941,200	192,200	
Alabama	4,000	3,500	500	0	99
Alaska	20,000	0	2,100	0	a 100
American Samoa					
Arizona	286,200	0	286,200	0	16
Arkansas	181,500	181,500	0	0	100
California					
Colorado	335,000	323,400	11,600	0	unknown
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	1,200	0	1,200	0	
District of Columbia					
Florida	828,400	796,700	31,700	0	b unknown
Georgia	0	0	0	0	
Guam	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	482,400	479,500	2,900	0	10
Idaho	29,200	0	29,200	0	13
Illinois	511,100	482,400	28,700	0	30
Indiana	691,000	651,600	39,400	0	7
Iowa	237,000	212,000	25,000	0	14
Kansas	255,600	253,800	1,900	0	34
Kentucky	41,200	0	41,200	0	unknown
Louisiana	31,000	28,500	2,500	0	...
Maine	280,900	256,300	24,600	0	20
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,504,000	1,500,000	4,000	0	
Michigan	1,628,100	1,628,100	0	0	23
Minnesota	89,800	0	89,800	0	unknown
Mississippi	3,800	0	3,800	0	unknown
Missouri	811,200	793,800	17,400	0	8
Montana	116,100	111,000	5,100	0	6
Nebraska	33,300	...	...	...	unknown
Nevada	171,400	45,200	0	126,300	unknown
New Hampshire	114,300	0	114,300	0	
New Jersey	200,000	0	200,000	0	10
New Mexico	8,700	0	8,700	0	
New York	0	0	0	0	na
North Carolina	24,900	0	24,900	0	17
North Dakota					
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	277,700	0	277,700	0	unknown
Oregon	301,900	229,800	6,100	65,900	13
Pennsylvania	1,239,400	1,141,400	98,000	0	8
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	na
South Carolina	915,200	480,700	434,500	0	na
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	unknown
Tennessee	114,400	114,400	0	0	40
Texas	5,993,800	5,992,600	1,200	0	unknown
Utah	10,200	9,700	600	0	unknown
Vermont	118,400	118,400	0	0	10
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	249,800	141,900	108,000	0	unknown
Washington	1,070,400	1,062,100	8,300	0	unknown
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	796,600	786,500	10,100	0	17
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	

Table 19 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. No information is disseminated over the telephone but 17,900 in-person requests were made in 2012.
- b. Total includes electronic checks via online modem inquiries.

Table 19a. Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2012

State	Information contained in the results for a name-based noncriminal justice background check				Other information contained in the results
	Full record	Convictions only	Juvenile records	Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	
Alabama					Full record, excluding protected/sealed charges.
Alaska	X	X		X	As requested and authorized by requestor.
American Samoa					
Arizona	X			X	
Arkansas		X			Felony arrests with no disposition less than 3 years old.
California					
Colorado					Public version of records excludes sealed and juvenile arrests and Social Security numbers.
Connecticut		X			
Delaware	X		X	X	
District of Columbia					
Florida					All authorized by law.
Georgia					
Guam					
Hawaii		X			
Idaho	X				W/O subject signature-All adult arrests with disposition-arrests without disposition <1 year old.
Illinois		X			
Indiana		X			Arrests without disposition less than 1 year old.
Iowa	X				
Kansas		X			Arrests without disposition less than 1 year old.
Kentucky		X			
Louisiana					Request submission of prints for verification.
Maine	X				Charges less than one year old.
Maryland					No name-based background checks.
Massachusetts					Depends on authorized access level.
Michigan	X		X		All convictions, all charges without disposition, arrests without disposition less than 1 year old.
Minnesota					Dependent upon reason and authorization provided.
Mississippi	X				
Missouri		X			Arrests less than 30 days old, charges filed/pending.
Montana				X	Full public record (includes no sealed records).
Nebraska	X				
Nevada		X		X	Wants/Warrants, local records from Las Vegas Metropolitan PD.
New Hampshire		X			
New Jersey		X			All pending arrest dispositions regardless of time frame.
New Mexico	X		X	X	
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
No. Mariana Islands					
Ohio					
Oklahoma	X		X	X	
Oregon		X		X	Approved/Denied for firearms checks.
Pennsylvania		X			Limited juvenile information, arrests without dispositions under 3 years.
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island	X				
South Carolina	X				Excluding Juvenile.
South Dakota					

Table 19a. Noncriminal justice name-based background check results, 2012, continued

State	Information contained in the results for a name-based noncriminal justice background check				Other information contained in the results
	Full record	Convictions only	Juvenile records	Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old	
Tennessee	X				
Texas	X	X	X		Depending on access level, some events maybe suppressed.
Utah	X				
Vermont		X			
Virgin Islands					
Virginia	X	X			Responses vary by state statute.
Washington		X			Plus pending arrests less than 1 year old.
West Virginia	X				
Wisconsin	X				Adult record.
Wyoming					

Table 19b. Noncriminal justice name-based background check authorizations/fees, 2012

State	Is written consent required by the subject before a name-based search is conducted?	Are local agencies authorized to conduct name checks of state records for noncriminal justice purposes?	If so, what fee is the local agency authorized to charge?
Alabama	Yes	No	
Alaska	Yes	Yes	\$20
American Samoa			
Arizona	No	No	
Arkansas	Yes	No	
California		Yes	unknown
Colorado	No	No	
Connecticut	No	No	
Delaware	Yes	No	
District of Columbia			
Florida	No	No	
Georgia		Yes	20
Guam	No	Yes	15
Hawaii	No	Yes	30
Idaho	No	No	
Illinois	Yes	Yes	
Indiana	No	No	
Iowa	No	No	
Kansas	No	No	
Kentucky	No	No	
Louisiana	Yes	No	
Maine	No	No	
Maryland	No	No	
Massachusetts	Yes	No	
Michigan	No	Yes	0
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	na
Mississippi	Yes	No	na
Missouri	No	Yes	10
Montana	No	No	
Nebraska	No	Yes	15
Nevada	Yes	No	
New Hampshire	Yes	No	
New Jersey	Yes	No	
New Mexico	Yes	No	
New York		No	
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	10
North Dakota			
No. Mariana Islands			
Ohio	Yes	No	
Oklahoma	No	No	
Oregon	No	Yes	
Pennsylvania	No	No	
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	Yes	No	
South Carolina	No	No	
South Dakota	Yes	No	
Tennessee	No	No	
Texas	No	Yes	1
Utah	Yes	Yes	
Vermont	No	No	varies
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	Yes	No	
Washington	No	No	
West Virginia	Yes	No	
Wisconsin	No	Yes	no requirements
Wyoming			

Table 19b explanatory notes:

- ... Not available.
- na Not Applicable.

Data footnotes:

Table 20. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2012

State	Information contained in the results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background checks	State offers rap back service when changes to records occur	Number of arrest or conviction rap back notices generated in 2012	Identification rate (%)	Purpose for state retaining noncriminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized			
						Searched against criminal history database	Searched against latent database	Searched against subsequent criminal submissions	Searched against subsequent latent submissions
Alabama	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	unknown	8	X	X	X	X
Alaska	Full record, Convictions only, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Arrest only/other	a unknown	17	2,3,4,5,7	X	X	X	X
American Samoa		Not for non CJ purpose	na		2,3,4,5				
Arizona	Sex offender registration	Arrest only	13,740	49	2,4,5,6				
Arkansas	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	3	2,4,6	X			
California	Varies based on CA Penal Code	Arrest only			2,3,4,5,6,7	X		X	
Colorado	Full record, Public version excludes sealed and juvenile arrests and Social Security numbers	Arrest only	9,802	100	8			X	X
Connecticut						X	X	X	X
Delaware	Full record, Convictions only, Juvenile records, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Arrest only			2,3,4,5				
District of Columbia									
Florida	Full record, Juvenile records, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Arrest only	17,272	13	2,3,4	X	X	X	
Georgia	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	27	8				
Guam	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	0	27		b			
Hawaii	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	c na	13	8				
Idaho	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose		19	4	X	X	X	X
Illinois	Full record, Convictions only	Arrest/conviction only	52,177	51	2,3,4,5,6,7	X		X	
Indiana	Full record, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Arrest/conviction only	1	12	2	X		X	
Iowa	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	7	8				
Kansas		Always		unknown	8	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	Convictions only	Not for non CJ purpose	na	unknown	1				
Louisiana	Full record, Convictions only, Expungements	Arrest only	12,476	...	2,3,4,5	X	X	X	X
Maine	Convictions only	Arrest/conviction only	0	1		d		X	
Maryland	Full record, Convictions only, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Arrest/conviction only	42,450	9	2,3,4	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	Depends on category of authorized access	Not for non CJ purpose	na		2	X			
Michigan	Full record, Juvenile records	Always	61,897	16	2,3,4,5,7	X	X	X	X

Table 20. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2012, continued

State	Information contained in the results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background checks	State offers rap back service when changes to records occur	Number of arrest or conviction rap back notices generated in 2012	Identification rate (%)	Purpose for state retaining noncriminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized			
						Searched against criminal history database	Searched against latent database	Searched against subsequent criminal submissions	Searched against subsequent latent submissions
Minnesota	If non-govt entity, only eligible/ineligible letter provided	Not for non CJ purpose	na	20	1				
Mississippi	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	19	1				
Missouri	Full record, Convictions only, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old		c na	10	2,3,4,5	X	X	X	X
Montana	Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old			16	1	na	na	na	na
Nebraska	Full record	Always	220	100				X	X
Nevada	Depends on the reason fingerprinted		d unknown	8	2,5	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	Convictions only	Not for non CJ purpose	na		1				
New Jersey	Convictions only, All pending arrest dispositions regardless of time frame	Arrest/conviction only	unknown		7	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	Full record, Juvenile records, Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old		c na	10	1				
New York	Varies depending on job/license type being processed	Conviction only	159,908	45	2,3,4,7	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	11	2	X	X	X	X
North Dakota									
No. Mariana Islands									
Ohio	Convictions only		e unknown	10	8	na	na	na	na
Oklahoma	Full record, Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old	Arrest only		unknown	2,3,4,5,6,7				
Oregon	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na	6	2,3,4	X		X	
Pennsylvania	Convictions only, Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old	Not for non CJ purpose	na		4	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico									
Rhode Island	Full record, Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old	Not for non CJ purpose	na	100	1				
South Carolina	Full record	Arrest only		...	2,4,6	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	Full record, Arrests without disposition - over 1 year old, excluding juveniles	Not for non CJ purpose	na	unknown	1				
Tennessee	Full record, Arrests without dispositions- over 1 year old, legislative exceptions	Not for non CJ purpose	na	40	2,4,5,6	X	X	X	X
Texas	Full record, Juvenile records, Depending on access level certain offenses may be restricted.	Arrest/conviction only	f	33	8	X	X	X	X
Utah	Full record	Arrest only			2,5,6			X	

Table 20. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2012, continued

State	Information contained in the results of fingerprint-based noncriminal background checks	State offers rap back service when changes to records occur	Number of arrest or conviction rap back notices generated in 2012	Identification rate (%)	Purpose for state retaining noncriminal justice fingerprints	Ways noncriminal justice retained fingerprints are utilized			
						Searched against criminal history database	Searched against latent database	Searched against subsequent criminal submissions	Searched against subsequent latent submissions
Vermont	Full record, Convictions only, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Conviction only			1				
Virgin Islands									
Virginia	Full record, Convictions only, Arrests without disposition – over 1 year old	Always		20	2,3,7				
Washington	Convictions only, plus pending arrests under one year old	Not for non CJ purpose	na	unknown	4				
West Virginia	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose	na						
Wisconsin	Full adult record	Not for non CJ purpose	g	na	10	4	X	X	
Wyoming	Full record	Not for non CJ purpose		na	9	1			

Table 20 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

- a. Issuance of Domestic Violence Protection Order and activities that are of interest to licensing agency
- b. Firearms
- c. In development for noncriminal justice purposes
- d. Rap back on Department of Energy applicants
- e. A manual process is in place for CCW [Concealed Carry Weapons] permits and school district employment
- f. For authorized state agencies
- g. Rap back criteria is set by the applicant agency

Legend: State retains noncriminal justice fingerprints

- 1 No, the state does not retain noncriminal justice fingerprints for any reason
- 2 Licensing
- 3 Private-sector employment
- 4 Employment by justice agencies
- 5 Employment by noncriminal justice government agencies
- 6 Retention limited to the private-sector employment involving vulnerable populations, e.g., children, the elderly or the disabled
- 7 All may be retained at the option of the contributor or as authorized by law
- 8. All fingerprint cards received are retained

Table 20a. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background check requirements, 2012

State	State legal requirement to perform background checks	Other
Alabama	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Alaska	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Insurance brokers, security guards, civilian process servers
American Samoa		
Arizona	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Juvenile probation, charter schools, real estate agents
Arkansas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	Lottery commission, medical board, bail bondsmen
California	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Colorado	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Taxi cab drivers, VISA, criminal justice employment
Connecticut	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
Delaware	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	
District of Columbia		
Florida	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Mortgage brokers, medical professionals, realtors
Georgia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Guam		
Hawaii	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	Refer Hawaii Revised Statute 846-2.7
Idaho	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Healthcare workers, gaming licensing, vehicle recovery agents
Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	State employees, professional licensing
Iowa	2, 4, 7, 8	
Kansas	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Real estate, attorney admissions to Kansas Bar Association, concealed firearms, banking, DMV employment,
Kentucky	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Board of Nursing, fire department and EMS employment, medical licensure
Louisiana	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	State licensing purposes
Maine	4, 5, 7, 8	Gambling
Maryland	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Massachusetts	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Michigan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Minnesota	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Apartment managers, security officers, school bus drivers
Mississippi	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Missouri	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	Concealed carry permits, EMT employment if the applicant has lived out-of-state
Montana	7	State Bar applicants, mortgage brokers, bankers and lenders, insurance producers
Nebraska	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Liquor license, racing employees, real estate agents
Nevada	2, 4, 7, 8, 10	a
New Hampshire	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
New Jersey	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
New Mexico	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Real estate, private investigator licensing
New York	2, 4, 7, 8, 10	Nursing homes and home care providers, school bus drivers, security guards
North Carolina	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
North Dakota		
No. Mariana Islands		
Ohio	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Medical and financial board licensing, security guards
Oklahoma	4, 5, 7, 8	Handgun licensing, real estate licensing, bail bondsmen
Oregon	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Pennsylvania	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Puerto Rico		
Rhode Island	3, 4, 7, 8	
South Carolina	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	Bar Association applicants, medical board examiners
South Dakota	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8	
Tennessee	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	Armed guards, private investigators, alarm system contractors, locksmiths, handgun permits
Texas	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
Utah	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Housing, Real ID, water utility districts
Vermont	4, 5, 7, 8	
Virgin Islands		
Virginia	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	
Washington	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8	Gambling license, insurance salesman license
West Virginia	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10	
Wisconsin	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10	Security guards, Indian gaming lottery
Wyoming	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	

Table 20a explanatory notes:

Data footnotes:

a. 68 State statutes provide authority to perform noncriminal justice background checks. The list is too large to note.

Legend: Legal Requirements

- 1 - Nurses/Elder caregivers
- 2 - Daycare providers
- 3 - Caregivers — residential facilities
- 4 - School teachers
- 5 - Non-teaching school personnel, including volunteers
- 6 - Volunteers working with children
- 7 - Prospective foster care parents
- 8 - Prospective adoptive parents
- 9 - Relative caregivers
- 10 - Hazardous materials licensees

Table 21. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fee retention, 2012

State	Does the state process call for retrieving the Interstate Identification Index (III) record and forwarding it to the requestor when the state check reveals a III record rather than forwarding the fingerprints to the FBI?	If so, is the FBI fee retained by the state?	Is the FBI fee returned to the requestor?
Alabama	No		
Alaska	No		
American Samoa			
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	No		
California	No		
Colorado	No		
Connecticut			
Delaware	No		
District of Columbia			
Florida	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No
Guam	No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	No		
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		
Kentucky	No		
Louisiana	No		
Maine	No		
Maryland	No		
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	No		
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	Yes	Yes	No
Montana	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No		
Nevada	No		
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	No		
New York	No		
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
North Dakota			
No. Mariana Islands			
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania	No		
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	No		
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	No
Texas	No		
Utah	No		
Vermont	Yes	No	No
Virgin Islands			
Virginia	No		
Washington	No		
West Virginia	No		
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		

Table 22. Fingerprint record processing by state criminal history repository, 2012

State	Repository conducts lights-out processing	Percentage of fingerprints handled with lights-out processing			Average processing time (days) from fingerprint receipt to response (days, hours)		Goal established for maximum processing time
		Total	Criminal	Noncriminal	Electronic	Mail	
Alabama	No				24 hours	1-2 days	1 day
Alaska	Yes				3-5 days	30 days	<5 days
American Samoa	No				2-3 hours	1-2 days	No
Arizona	No				na	57 days	28 days
Arkansas	No				2 hours	14 days	No
California	Yes	70	75	60	1-2 days	3-4 days	1-3 days
Colorado	No				1-7 days	110 days	No
Connecticut	No				48 hours	20 days	No
Delaware	No						
District of Columbia							
Florida	No				3 days	na	5 days
Georgia	Yes	85	65	20	3 hours	22 hours	1 day
Guam	Yes	100	100	100	1 hour	1 hour	No
Hawaii	Yes	83	85	81	1 hour	7 days	7 days
Idaho	Yes	88	88	0		7-10 days	3 days
Illinois	Yes	63	75		2 hours	2 days	No
Indiana	Yes	71	69	73	8 hours	6 days	No
Iowa	No				7 days	7 days	8 days
Kansas	Yes	80	80	70	1 day	3 days	2 days
Kentucky	Yes	44	unknown	unknown	4-10 days	7-10 days	10 days
Louisiana	Yes	89	95	85	3-5 days	15-21 days	15 days
Maine	No				3 days	7 days	No
Maryland	Yes	95	59	36	13 hours	5 days	1 day
Massachusetts	Yes	70	70	70			
Michigan	Yes	50	43	55	1 hour	4 days	7 days
Minnesota	Yes	96	97	0	1 day	7 days	No
Mississippi	Yes	95	95	95	2 hours	4 hours	No
Missouri	Yes	88	88	88	5 days	15-20 days	<5 days
Montana	Yes	...	...	...	3 hours	2 days	2 days
Nebraska	Yes	36	0	100	18 days	18 days	30-45 days
Nevada	Yes	unknown	20	25	4 days	9 days	<7 days
New Hampshire	Yes	100	100	100	3 days	7-10 days	No
New Jersey	Yes	92	92	91	1 hour	3 days	10 days
New Mexico	Yes	98	79	19	3 days	3 days	No
New York	Yes	96	96	96	11 hours	na	4 days
North Carolina	Yes	86	78	99	2-3 days	2-3 days	No
North Dakota	No						
No. Mariana Islands							
Ohio	Yes	60	30	90	24-48 hours	30 days	30 days
Oklahoma	Yes	64	89	20	1 day	14 days	No
Oregon	No				6 hours	3.6 days	2 days
Pennsylvania	No				<1 - 24 hours	21-35 days	
Puerto Rico	No						
Rhode Island	No				1 hour	24 hours	No
South Carolina	Yes	97	97	97	<24 hours	3-5 days	No
South Dakota	Yes	unknown	unknown	unknown	2 days	2 days	5 days
Tennessee	Yes	97	95	99	1 hour	5 days	2 days
Texas	Yes	80	80	90	1 hour	3 days	3 days
Utah	No				10 days	90 days	15 days
Vermont	Yes	85	85	86	7 days	7 days	14 days
Virgin Islands							
Virginia	Yes	14	10	4	2 days	10 days	7 days
Washington	Yes	unknown	unknown	unknown	4 days	7 days	7-14 days
West Virginia	No				3 days	11 days	
Wisconsin	Yes				8 hours		No
Wyoming	Yes	12	10	2		21 days	21 days

Table 22 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 23. State criminal history repository operating hours, 2012

State	State repository operating hours per day			State repository operating hours per day with onsite fingerprint technicians		
	M-F	Sat	Sun	M-F	Sat	Sun
Alabama	24	24	24	24	24	24
Alaska	8			8		
American Samoa	8			8		
Arizona	24	24	24	24	24	24
Arkansas	10			24	24	24
California	24	24	24	16	16	16
Colorado	24	24	24	24	24	24
Connecticut	8			7		
Delaware	12			12		
District of Columbia						
Florida	24	24	24	24	24	24
Georgia	24	24	24	24	16	
Guam	8	6	6			
Hawaii	8			8		
Idaho	10			10	8	
Illinois	16	16	16	16	16	16
Indiana	8			8		
Iowa	8			9		
Kansas	16			24	8	8
Kentucky	8			10	8	8
Louisiana	10			10		
Maine	8			8		
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	
Massachusetts	24	24	24	24	24	24
Michigan	20	8	8	24	16	16
Minnesota	24	24	24	22	22	22
Mississippi	24	24	24	10		
Missouri	20	20	20	20	20	20
Montana	8			8		20
Nebraska	8			8		
Nevada	8	10		12	12	12
New Hampshire	8			8		
New Jersey	24	24	24	8	24	24
New Mexico	24	24	24	8		
New York	24	24	24	24	24	24
North Carolina	24	24	24	22	22	22
North Dakota	8			8		
No. Mariana Islands						
Ohio	8			24	24	24
Oklahoma	12			10		
Oregon	24	24	24	24	24	24
Pennsylvania	10			24	24	24
Puerto Rico	24	24	24			
Rhode Island	24	24	24	8		
South Carolina	8	on call	on call	8	on call	on call
South Dakota	8					
Tennessee	12	12	12	12		
Texas	24	24		24	24	24
Utah	24	24	24	24	12	24
Vermont	12			12		
Virgin Islands						
Virginia	24	24	24	24	24	24
Washington	8			24	16	16
West Virginia	10			24	12	12
Wisconsin	24	24	24	10		
Wyoming	8			8		

Table 24. Fees charged by state criminal history repository for noncriminal justice purposes, 2012

State	Fee charged to conduct criminal history record search for noncriminal justice purposes?	Amount of fee charged									Amount of fee charged for volunteers					
		Fingerprint-supported search		Name search via Internet			Name search via mail				Fingerprint-supported search		Name search via Internet		Name search via mail	
		Retained	Nonretained	Nonprofit	Government	Others	Nonprofit	Government	Others	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained	Retained	Nonretained	
Alabama	Yes	\$25		\$13	\$13	\$13				\$25			\$13			
Alaska	Yes	35	na	na	na	na	\$20	\$20	20		\$35	na	na	na		
American Samoa	Yes	2														
Arizona	Yes	52	na	na	na	na	7		na			na	na	\$7	na	
Arkansas	Yes			22			25						11	10		
California	Yes	32	\$32								32	\$32				
Colorado	Yes	17		7	7	7	13	13	13		17		7	13		
Connecticut	Yes	50	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		50	na	na	na	na	
Delaware	Yes	53				na			na		17					
District of Columbia																
Florida	Yes	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	8-15		18	18	24	\$24	\$24	
Georgia	Yes		21									19				
Guam	Yes						15	15	15					15	15	
Hawaii	Yes	na	30	0	0	0					na	30	12	12	30	
Idaho	Yes		18				20	20	20			18			20	
Illinois	Yes	37	20	10	10	16	16	16	16		30	20	10	10	16	
Indiana	Yes	15	15	0	0	17	7	7	7		na	15	15	15	7	
Iowa	Yes			15	15	15	15	15							15	
Kansas	Yes	35				20										
Kentucky	Yes		20				20	20	20						20	
Louisiana	Yes	26	na	26	26	26	26	26	26		26	na	26	na	26	
Maine	Yes		31	31	31	31	31	31	31			31		31	31	
Maryland	Yes	18	0	0	0	0		18	0		18	0	0	0	18	
Massachusetts	Yes	30		0	0	0	0	0				0		0		
Michigan	Yes	30	30	0	0	10	na	na	na		30	30		na	na	
Minnesota	Yes	na	15	0	0	0	8	15	15		na	na	na	0	na	
Mississippi	Yes	na	18						32		na	15				
Missouri	Yes	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10		20	20	10	10	10	
Montana	Yes	na	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		na	10	na	10	na	
Nebraska	Yes	38					15	15			32			15		
Nevada	Yes	21	21	20	20	20	na	na	na		18	18	na	na	na	
New Hampshire	Yes						10	0							10	
New Jersey	Yes	40	30				10					18			10	
New Mexico	Yes	44	44				15	15	15		44	44		15	15	
New York	Yes	75	75	na	na	na	na	na	na		18	na	na	na	na	
North Carolina	Yes	45	14	na	na	na	10	10	10		na	0	na	na	0	
North Dakota																
No. Mariana Islands																
Ohio	Yes	22	22				22	22	22		22	22		22	22	
Oklahoma	Yes	19	19	15	15	15	15	15	15		18	18	15	15	15	
Oregon	Yes	27	28	0-10	10	10	0-10	10	10		27	28	na	10	na	
Pennsylvania	Yes	15	2	10	10	10	10	10	10		2	2	10	10	10	
Puerto Rico	No	n/a	n/a													
Rhode Island	Yes	35	35													
South Carolina	Yes	25	25	8	25	25	8	25	25		15	15		25	25	
South Dakota	Yes		24				24	24				24			24	
Tennessee	Yes	17	17	29	29	29					15	15	29	29		
Texas	Yes	15	15	1	1	3	10	10	10		15	15	1	1	10	
Utah	Yes	27	22	15	15	15	15	15	15		26	21		15	15	
Vermont	Yes	na	17	varies	varies	30	varies	varies	30		na	15	na	varies	na	
Virgin Islands																
Virginia	Yes		37	15	15	15			15			26		8	8	
Washington	Yes	16	16		10	1			26		na	16	na	10	na	
West Virginia	Yes	20													26	
Wisconsin	Yes		15	7	7	7	12	12	12			15		7	12	
Wyoming	Yes		15									10				

Table 24 explanatory notes:

- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.
- na Not applicable.

Data footnotes:

Table 24a. Fees charged for additional services and allocation of fees by state criminal history repository, 2012

State	Amount charged for additional service					How fees are allocated*
	Mailed fingerprint cards/forms	"No resubmission of prints"	Retained service	Rap back service	Other	
Alabama						All fees to repository
Alaska						To repository and general fund
American Samoa						All fees to general fund
Arizona	na	na	na	na	0	All fees to repository
Arkansas						To support AFIS and repository
California						All fees to repository
Colorado						All fees to repository
Connecticut	\$15	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
Delaware	na	na	na	na	na	All fees to general fund
District of Columbia						
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$0		Funds CJ information systems
Georgia						Fees account for 40% of the repository budget
Guam	0	0	0	0		All fees to repository
Hawaii	\$5	0	na	na		All fees to repository
Idaho						All fees to repository
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	All fees to repository
Indiana	na	na	na	na		All fees to general fund
Iowa						All fees to repository
Kansas				\$3		All fees to repository
Kentucky						All fees to repository
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	na	All fees to repository
Maine						All fees to general fund
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	All fees to general fund
Massachusetts						All fees to general fund
Michigan	0	0		0		All fees to repository
Minnesota	na	na	na	na	\$8	a All fees to repository
Mississippi						All fees fund Crime Information Center
Missouri	0	0	0	0	2	b All fees to repository
Montana	0	0	na	na		All fees to repository
Nebraska						Funds State Patrol operations
Nevada	na	na	na	na	na	All fees to repository
New Hampshire						All fees to repository
New Jersey	36	\$36		10		A percentage of fees to repository
New Mexico						A percentage of fees to repository
New York	na	na	na	na	na	34 percent to repository
North Carolina	na		na	na	na	All fees to general fund
North Dakota						
No. Mariana Islands						
Ohio						All fees to repository
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0		All fees to repository
Oregon	na	na	0	0		All fees to repository
Pennsylvania						All fees to general fund
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	35					All fees to general fund
South Carolina	na	na	na	na		To general fund and repository
South Dakota						All fees to repository
Tennessee	30				8	All fees to repository
Texas	0	0	0	0	1	c All fees to repository
Utah	0	0	5	5		All fees to repository
Vermont						All fees to general fund
Virgin Islands						
Virginia						Funds sex offender registry
Washington					10	d All fees to repository
West Virginia						All fees to general fund
Wisconsin	0	0				All fees to repository
Wyoming					5	e All fees to general fund

Table 24a explanatory notes:

- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.
- *The "How fees are allocated" column refers to fees referenced in both tables 24 and 24a
- na Not applicable

Data footnotes:

- a. Data subject name/date-of-birth request
- b. Notarized clearance letter
- c. Rap back record review
- d. Notary letter
- e. Fingerprinting fee

Table 24b. Fees charged for web-based services by state criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2012

State	Repository provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> justice background checks to the public	Requirements for public Internet access	Fees for public Internet access	State office of court administration provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> background checks	Amount collected by private agency-maintained website	Amount returned by private agency-maintained website	
						to repository	to office of court administration
Alabama	No			Yes	unknown	unknown	unknown
Alaska	No			No	na	na	na
American Samoa							
Arizona	No			No	na	na	na
Arkansas	Yes	Account registration, credit card	\$75 per year and \$2 each	No			
California	No			No			
Colorado	Yes	Credit card	7	Yes	\$2	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	No			Yes			
Delaware	No			No			
District of Columbia							
Florida	Yes	Credit card	24	No	na		
Georgia	Yes	Credit card	15	No			
Guam	No			No			
Hawaii	Yes	Account registration, credit card	12	No	15	12	0
Idaho	No			Yes	na		
Illinois	No			No			
Indiana	Yes	Account registration, credit card	16	No	9	0	0
Iowa	Yes	Credit card	15	Yes			
Kansas	Yes	Account registration, credit card	20	Yes	1		unknown
Kentucky	Yes			Yes	unknown		All
Louisiana	Yes	Account registration, credit card	26	No	na		
Maine	Yes	Account registration, credit card	2	No	31/21	1	0
Maryland	No			Yes	na	na	na
Massachusetts	Yes	Account registration, credit card	25–50	No			
Michigan	Yes	Account registration, credit card	10	No	na	na	na
Minnesota	Yes			No	na	na	na
Mississippi	No			No	na	na	na
Missouri	Yes	Account registration, credit card	1	Yes	0	0	0
Montana	Yes	Account registration, credit card	12	No	12	10	0
Nebraska	No			No			
Nevada	No			No			
New Hampshire	No			No			
New Jersey	No			No	na		
New Mexico	No			No			
New York	No			Yes	na	na	na
North Carolina	No			No			
North Dakota							
No. Mariana Islands							
Ohio	No			No			
Oklahoma	No			Yes			
Oregon	Yes	Account registration	10	No	na	na	na
Pennsylvania	Yes			Yes			
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island	No			No			
South Carolina	Yes		25, 8 Charitable	No			
South Dakota	No			No			
Tennessee	Yes	Account registration, credit card	29	No			
Texas	Yes	Account registration, credit card	3	No	unknown	unknown	unknown
Utah	Yes	Account registration	30	No			
Vermont	Yes	Credit card		No			
Virgin Islands							

Table 24b. Fees charged for web-based services by state criminal history repository or other entity for noncriminal justice purposes, 2012, continued

State	Repository provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> justice background checks to the public	Requirements for public Internet access	Fees for public Internet access	State office of court administration provides web-based <u>noncriminal</u> background checks	Amount collected by private agency-maintained website	Amount returned by private agency-maintained website	
						to repository	to office of court administration
Virginia	No			No	na		
Washington	Yes	Account registration, credit card	10	No			
West Virginia	No			No			
Wisconsin	Yes	Account registration, credit card	7	Yes	na	na	na
Wyoming	No						

Table 24b explanatory notes:

- ... Not available
- na Not applicable
- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Data footnotes:

State repository websites for public noncriminal background checks/court record checks:

Colorado	http://www.cbirecordscheck.com
Connecticut	http://www.jud.ct.gov/crim.htm
Florida	http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/content/home.aspx
Georgia	http://www.felonsearch.ga.gov
Hawaii	http://www.ecrim.ehawaii.gov
Iowa	https://iowacriminalhistory.iowa.gov/default.aspx?
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/isp-lch/
Kansas	http://www.kansas.gov/kbi/criminalhistory/
Louisiana	http://ibc.dps.louisiana.gov/
Massachusetts	http://www.mass.gov/cjis
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/ichat
Minnesota	http://www.cch.state.mn.us/
Missouri	http://www.machs.mo.gov
Montana	http://www.app.mt.gov/choprs
Oregon	http://www.oregon.gov/osp/id/pages/public_records.aspx
Pennsylvania	https://epatch.state.pa.us/Home.jsp
South Carolina	http://www.sled.sc.gov
Texas	https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/DpsWebsite/CriminalHistory/
Utah	http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/
Vermont	http://www.vcic.vermont.gov/record_checks
Washington	http://www.wsp.wa.gov/crime/chrequests.htm
Wisconsin	http://wi-recordcheck.org

State office of court administration websites for public noncriminal background checks/court record checks:

Alabama	http://www.alacourt.com
Colorado	http://www.cocourts.com
Iowa	http://www.iowacourts.state.ia.us
Idaho	http://www.idcourts.us/repository/start.do
Kansas	http://www.kscourts.org/inquiry-system.asp
Kentucky	http://www.courts.ky.gov/aoc/criminalrecordreports
Maryland	http://www.courts.state.md.us
Missouri	http://www.courts.mo.gov/casenet/base/welcome.do
New York	http://www.nycourts.gov/apps/chrs
Oklahoma	http://www.oscn.net
Pennsylvania	http://www.ujportal.pacourts.us
Wisconsin	http://www.wcca.wicourts.gov

Table 25. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2012

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

State	Total III records in state and FBI files	State-supported records	FBI-supported records	Percent supported by state repositories	Percent supported by the FBI
Total	79,394,864	55,431,670	23,963,194	70	30
Alabama	1,103,736	605,698	498,038	55	45
Alaska †	215,091	135,740	79,351	63	37
American Samoa	696		696	0	100
Arizona †	1,620,666	918,296	702,370	57	43
Arkansas †	653,121	486,073	167,048	74	26
California	9,213,753	8,058,217	1,155,536	87	13
Colorado * †	1,357,567	1,146,896	210,671	84	16
Connecticut †	516,459	344,722	171,737	67	33
District of Columbia	280,047	40,358	239,689	14	86
Delaware	284,210	245,573	38,637	86	14
Florida * †	5,497,265	5,144,082	353,183	94	6
Georgia * †	3,340,367	3,096,974	243,393	93	7
Guam	31,637		31,637	0	100
Hawaii * †	265,501	177,729	87,772	67	33
Idaho * †	360,870	314,180	46,690	87	13
Illinois	3,295,355	1,666,298	1,629,057	51	49
Indiana	1,302,805	835,081	467,724	64	36
Iowa * †	651,066	371,444	279,622	57	43
Kansas * †	772,580	428,872	343,708	56	44
Kentucky	893,606	464,368	429,238	52	48
Louisiana	1,364,747	860,186	504,561	63	37
Maine †	163,131	31,752	131,379	19	81
Maryland * †	1,281,721	905,336	376,385	71	29
Massachusetts	876,952	524,665	352,287	60	40
Michigan †	2,043,461	1,814,898	228,563	89	11
Minnesota * †	851,911	798,559	53,352	94	6
Mississippi	430,273	229,303	200,970	53	47
Missouri * †	1,359,821	1,066,939	292,882	78	22
Montana * †	194,410	184,730	9,680	95	5
Nebraska	360,685	253,794	106,891	70	30
Nevada †	840,050	597,653	242,397	71	29
New Hampshire †	239,184	134,779	104,405	56	44
New Jersey * †	1,920,488	1,790,539	129,949	93	7
New Mexico	562,899	284,513	278,386	51	49
New York †	3,768,850	3,478,966	289,884	92	8
North Carolina * †	1,551,656	1,431,561	120,095	92	8
North Dakota	122,545	88,823	33,722	72	28
No. Mariana Islands	4,560		4,560	0	100
Ohio †	1,916,868	1,593,795	323,073	83	17
Oklahoma * †	805,716	514,925	290,791	64	36
Oregon * †	975,180	866,301	108,879	89	11
Pennsylvania	2,181,110	1,688,049	493,061	77	23
Puerto Rico	184,344		184,344	0	100
Rhode Island	195,944	175,714	20,230	90	10
South Carolina †	1,442,647	1,377,606	65,041	95	5
South Dakota	251,283	163,395	87,888	65	35
Tennessee * †	1,605,135	790,269	814,866	49	51
Texas	5,985,102	5,462,517	522,585	91	9
Utah	546,917	478,655	68,262	88	12
Vermont †	104,490	27,946	76,544	27	73
Virgin Islands	18,950		18,950	0	100
Virginia	1,859,838	1,528,528	331,310	82	18
Washington	1,414,131	924,627	489,504	65	35
West Virginia * †	343,631	197,834	145,797	58	42
Wisconsin	1,039,485	529,117	510,368	51	49
Wyoming * †	178,103	154,795	23,308	87	13
Federal	8,633,453		8,633,453	0	100
Foreign	118,795		118,795	0	100

Table 25 explanatory notes:

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

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

FBI-supported: The FBI provides the criminal history records for persons arrested by a Federal agency and arrest data that III-participating states are unable to provide.

State-supported: A designated agency within a state referred to as a "III participant" provides records from its file upon receipt of an electronic notification from III.

(Source: FBI/CJIS, Interstate Identification Index/National Fingerprint File Operations and Technical Manual, December 2005).

Data footnotes:



Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2012

Since 1989, the *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems* has been used to collect the nation's most complete, comprehensive and relevant data on the number and status of state-maintained criminal history records and on the increasing number of operations and services involving non-criminal justice background checks provided by the state repositories. This data collection is supported by Cooperative Agreement No. 2011-MU-MU-K054 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. As in previous years, response to this survey is voluntary.

Respondents using the online survey tool, accessible at <http://www.search.org/surveys/repository/>, to enter 2012 data can view previously submitted 2010 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2010 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will assist respondents in completing the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The password to gain access to your state's online survey is provided in the cover letter.** If you have any questions or comments, please contact SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 916-392-2550 ext. 325, email dennis@search.org.

If more convenient, you may print the survey sections, complete them manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or mail them to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 270, Sacramento, CA 95831. **The deadline for survey submission is February 21, 2013.**

The survey is divided into 5 sections, each of which may be submitted independently and not necessarily in the order presented. This was done so that different people on each repository's staff may submit the data for which they are responsible. **Repository directors are responsible to see that the survey is submitted in its entirety.** Please note the following:

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2012, or as of December 31, 2012.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions that seek responses based on a "legal requirement" refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. Please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section to identify questions for which "no data is available."
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, please indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.

Burden Statement

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, we cannot ask you to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The survey will be sent to criminal history repositories in 56 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The average time required for each agency to complete the survey is estimated at 6.3 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington DC 20531. Do not send your completed form to this address.

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

This section completed by	
Name _____	Title _____
Agency _____	
Phone _____	Email _____
Date Completed _____	

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

1. How many subjects (individual criminal offenders) were in your criminal history file as of December 31, 2012? (Tables 1, 2)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| (a) Automated records | | (Include subjects whose records are partially automated) |
| (b) Manual records | | |
| (c) Total records | | |

2. Fingerprints processed in 2012:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2012 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Criminal (retained)	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	
(b) Criminal (not retained)	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	(a+b) <u>(Tables 1a, 10)</u>
(c) Non-criminal (retained)	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	
(d) Non-criminal (not retained)	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	<u>(Table 1a)</u>	(c+d) <u>(Table 1a)</u>
(e) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2012?			(a+b+c+d) <u>(Table 1a)</u>

3. (a) Does your state combine both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information in the same record? (Table 14)

- Yes No

(b) If so, how many records in your database contain both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information? _____

(c) Of the total records in your database, _____ percent represent records that contain both criminal events and non-criminal justice applicant information.

4. (a) Do you have felony conviction flagging, i.e., does your criminal history record database include a data field or flag enabling you to quickly determine whether a given record subject has a felony conviction? (Table 7)

- Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
 Yes, some subjects with felony convictions
 No

(b) Do you employ flagging to indicate? (Table 7)

- Ineligible to purchase firearms
 Sex offender registrant
 Convicted drug offender
 Violent offender
 (Other – Describe): _____

The following questions refer to repository administration, procedures and practices.

5. (a) As of December 31, 2012, did your repository conduct “lights out” processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)? (Table 22)

- Yes No

(b) If yes, what percentage of fingerprints was handled with “lights out” processing? _____%

(c) If yes, what percentage of criminal fingerprints was handled with “lights out” processing? _____%

(d) If yes, what percentage of non-criminal applicant fingerprints was handled with “lights out” processing? _____%

6. (a) Does your state maintain a protection order file? (Table 4)

- Yes No

(b) If no, does law enforcement or courts enter protection order information directly to the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File? Check all that apply.

- Yes, courts
- Yes, law enforcement

(c) If yes, how many records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2012?

_____ records

7. (a) Does your state maintain a warrant file? (Table 5)

- Yes
- No

(b) Are warrants entered onto the file electronically by courts?

- Yes
- No

(c) Are warrants entered onto the file by local law enforcement?

- Yes
- No

(d) If your state does not maintain a warrant file, does law enforcement enter warrant information directly to the FBI-NCIC Wanted Persons File?

- Yes
- No

(e) If your state does not maintain a warrant file, do any courts enter warrant information directly to the FBI-NCIC Wanted Persons File?

- Yes
- No

(f) If yes, how many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2012?

(Table 5a) records

8. Does your repository maintain the sex offender registry? (Table 6)

- Yes
- No

If no, what agency in your state is responsible for the maintenance of the sex offender registry?

Department of Corrections

Other _____

9. As of December 31, 2012, what was the total number of registered sex offenders in your state? (Table 6)
10. As of December 31, 2012, what was the total number of registered sex offenders on your publicly available state registry? (Table 6)
11. As of December 31, 2012, how many hours per day did your state repository operate? **(Table 23)**

(a) Number of operating hours per day

- Monday – Friday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____
- Saturday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____
- Sunday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____

(b) Number of hours per day with fingerprint technicians on site

- Monday – Friday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____
- Saturday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____
- Sunday 8 10 12 14 16 24 Other _____

12. In addition to criminal history information, to what other records does your state’s repository provide access? Check all that apply. **(Table 7a)**

- Sex offender registry
- Orders of protection
- Wants and warrants
- Retained applicant prints
- Rap back services for criminal justice purposes
- Wanted persons
- Firearm registration
- Community notification (Check all that apply):
 - Sex offender residency, employment, or school
 - Victim notification to crime victims
 - Domestic Violence Incident Reports: _____
- Other: _____

13. (a) In 2012, did the repository perform any compliance audits of agencies that contributed information to the repository? **(Table 9)**

- Yes No

(b) In 2012, did the repository perform any compliance audits of agencies that received information from the repository?

- Yes No

14. (a) Has your state implemented a GJXDM or NIEM-compliant standardized rap sheet? (Table 11)

- Yes No

(b) If yes, please describe your implementation status. Check all that apply.

- Testing
 Operational, limited transmissions
 Operational, all transmissions
 Other. Please describe: _____

(c) What issues or challenges might delay your state's implementation of the standardized rap sheet?

- Funding
 Need to upgrade/replace message switch
 Limited internal resources
 Need for technical assistance
 Other. Please describe: _____

15. (a) Which of the following best describes your criminal history system platform? (Table 12)

- Built in-house on Windows or .NET framework
 Built in-house on Open Source (e.g., JAVA platform)
 Built in-house utilizing mainframe services
 Vendor supplied on Windows or .NET framework
 Vendor supplied on Open Source framework
 Vendor supplied on mainframe environment
 Combinations
 Other. Please describe: _____

(b) Does your state have plans to migrate to Web services?

- Yes No

(c) If yes, when do you anticipate your state will migrate to Web services?

- 2013
 2014
 Other. Please explain: _____

16. Does your state produce statistics on the following? (Table 12)

- Criminal history transactions
- Hits versus no-hits
- Purpose codes

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION II: ARREST/FINGERPRINT REPORTING AND ENTRY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. How many felony arrests were reported during calendar year 2012?

(Table 16) arrests

2. How many criminal justice fingerprints were submitted to the repository via livescan during 2012?

(Table 13a) fingerprints

3. (a) As of December 31, 2012, was there a backlog of arrest data to be entered into the AFIS database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)? **(Table 16)**

Yes No

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

Size of backlog as of December 31, 2012, is not available

4. What types of biometric information are currently utilized in identification search processes conducted by your agency? Check all that apply. (Table 3)

- Latent fingerprints
- Flat prints
- 2-finger prints for identification purposes
- 2-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history
- 10-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history
- Palm prints
- Facial images/mug shots
- Scars, marks, and tattoo images
- Facial recognition data
- 1- or 2-finger prints for updating disposition information
- Other: _____

5. (a) Are you using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes? (Table 13b)

- Yes No

(b) Are you using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes?

- Yes No

(c) Do you plan to implement mobile fingerprint capture technology for either identification or booking purposes?

- Yes No

(d) Are you using mobile technology to capture other biometric information for identification purposes (e.g., facial recognition, iris)?

- Yes No

(e) Do you have plans to implement mobile technology that captures non-fingerprint biometric information?

- Yes No

6. (a) Total number of law enforcement agencies in your state: (Table 13)

(b) Total number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan (including agencies without livescan devices that receive livescan services from agencies that do have that equipment, such as a sheriff that provides booking services for 20 local police departments):

(Table 13)

(c) Percentage of criminal prints submitted via livescan during 2012: (Table 13a) %

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION III: DISPOSITIONS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

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

1. (a) Are you a National Fingerprint File (NFF) state? **(Table 8a)**

Yes No

(b) Have you elected not to forward disposition information on second and subsequent arrests to the FBI?

Yes No N/A

2. Does your state collect charge tracking information (sometimes referred to as interim disposition information) on the criminal history record showing the status of a case as it moves through the justice system? (E.g., reporting of an indictment, charges filed that are different than arrest charges, etc.) **(Table 8b)**

Yes No

3. (a) How many final case dispositions were received by the repository during 2012?

 (Tables 8, 8a) dispositions

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

 (Table 8a) dispositions

Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI: **(Table 8a)**

(c) What percentage was sent by Machine Readable Data (MRD) such as tape/CD/DVD? _____ %

(d) What percentage was sent via hard copy/paper? _____%

(e) What percentage was sent by Interstate Identification Index (III) message key? _____%

4. What percentage of all arrests in the criminal history database have final case dispositions recorded? (Table 1)

(a) Arrests entered within past five years _____%

(b) Arrests in entire database _____%

(c) Felony charges _____%

5. Of the dispositions received at the repository during 2012, what percentage could not be linked to a specific arrest record either because of failed matching criteria or the arrest had not been reported to the repository? (Table 9)

_____ %

6. (a) As of December 31, 2012, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? (Note – “automated” means a method by which data is transmitted by the court to the repository where it is matched against criminal history records and entered on the criminal history record, usually without manual intervention. This does not include dispositions received via fax or email which require manual activity for matching with and entry on the criminal history record.) (Table 9)

Yes No

(b) If yes, what percentage of dispositions was reported in 2012 by automated means?

_____ %

7. In 2012, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony trial court case dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository?

(Table 17) days

8. In 2012, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony trial court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

(Table 17) days

9. (a) As of December 31, 2012, was your state using any livescan devices in the courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions? (Table 17)

Yes No

(b) If yes, how many livescan devices are in courtrooms/courthouses?

_____ devices

10. (a) As of December 31, 2012, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history record database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository, including dispositions that could not be matched to a criminal history record within 48 hours of receipt at the repository)? (Table 17)

Yes No

(b) If yes, how many unprocessed or partially processed court case dispositions did you have?

11. (a) Does the repository receive any final case disposition information (e.g., decline to proceed) from local prosecutors or a statewide prosecutors association? (Table 8c)

Yes No

(b) If yes, this information (check all that apply):

- Is received via automated means
- Is received via the prosecutor's case management system
- Is paper-based
- Is a mix of automated and paper-based

12. (a) Does your state have any laws that address reporting of dispositions to the repository? (Table 8b)

Yes No

(b) If yes, please provide citation(s):

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: CORRECTIONS REPORTING

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date Completed _____

1. In 2012, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of corrections admission data by the repository and entry of that data into the criminal history record database? (Table 18a)

_____ days

Not currently receiving corrections admission data

2. In 2012, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of corrections release data by the repository and entry of that data into the criminal history record database? (Table 18a)

_____ days

Not currently receiving corrections release data

3. (a) Do any corrections agencies currently report admission/release or status change information to the repository by automated means? (Table 18)

Yes No

(b) Does your agency forward admission/release or status change information received from corrections agencies to the FBI?

Yes No

(c) How many corrections agencies currently report by automated means?

_____ agencies, representing _____ % of the admission/release or status change activity

4. (a) As of December 31, 2012, was there a backlog of corrections data to be entered into the criminal history record database? (Table 18)

Yes No

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

_____ reports

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

- (d) **Additional service fees:** \$ _____ mailed fingerprint cards/forms
 (Table 24a) \$ _____ “no resubmission of prints” for repeat applicant
 \$ _____ retained service
 \$ _____ rap back service
 \$ _____ (other) _____

2. How are fees allocated? (Table 24a)

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

3. Is there a state legal requirement to perform background checks for any of the following?
 Check all that apply. (Table 20a)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nurses/Elder caregivers | <input type="checkbox"/> Relative caregivers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Daycare providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous materials licensees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caregivers – residential facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-teaching school personnel,
including volunteers | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers with children | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prospective foster care parents | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prospective adoptive parents | |

4. (a) Does your state offer a rap back service to provide automatic updates or notifications of results when changes to records occur? Check all that apply. (Table 20)

- No, my state does not provide a rap back service for noncriminal justice purposes
- Yes, always
- Yes, but only for notification of subsequent arrest
- Yes, but only for notification of subsequent conviction
- Other: _____

(b) If your agency retains non-criminal fingerprints for the purpose of providing subsequent arrest or conviction information (“rap back”) to the contributor of the applicant fingerprint card, how many arrest or conviction notifications were generated for the period January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012?

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

5. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of fingerprints for non-criminal justice purposes? (Table 15)

Yes No

(b) Is this service provided by?

A single vendor Multiple vendors

(c) Does the vendor(s) assess a fee above what the state charges to perform the background check?

Yes, Fee \$_____ No

(d) Does the vendor provide any additional services besides the fingerprint capture? (E.g., evaluating responses for the requestor, sending responses back to the requestor, etc.)

6. (a) Total number of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan during 2012:

(Table 13a)

(b) Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan during 2012:

(Table 13a)

(c) Total number of livescan devices available for non-criminal justice purposes only:

(Table 13)

(d) Total number of livescan devices used for both criminal and non-criminal justice purposes:

(Table 13)

7. (a) What is the average processing time from fingerprint receipt to response? (Table 22)

For electronic requests: _____ hours _____ days

For mail requests: _____ hours _____ days

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

- Yes, _____ days No

8. What information is contained in the results for fingerprint-based non-criminal justice background checks? Check all that apply. (Table 20)

- Full record
 Convictions only
 Juvenile records
 Arrests without disposition—over 1 year old

 Other _____

9. What is the identification rate for fingerprint-based non-criminal justice background checks? (I.e., applicant fingerprints identified against an arrest fingerprint.) (Table 20)

_____ %

10. Does your state retain fingerprints submitted for any of the following non-criminal justice purposes? Check all that apply. (Table 20)

- No. The state does not retain non-criminal justice fingerprints for any reason.
 Licensing
 Private sector employment
 Employment by justice agencies
 Employment by non-criminal justice government agencies
 Retention limited to private sector employment involving vulnerable populations, e.g., children, the elderly or the disabled
 All non-criminal justice purpose fingerprints may be retained at the option of the contributor

 Other: _____

11. If your state does retain non-criminal justice fingerprints for any purpose, how are the fingerprints utilized? Check all that apply. (Table 20)

- Searched against existing criminal history database
 Searched against latent fingerprint database
 Searched against subsequent criminal fingerprint submissions
 Searched against subsequent latent fingerprint submissions

 Other _____

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

12. How many name-based non-criminal justice background checks were performed in 2012?
(A + B + C below) (Table 19)

A. Received via Internet _____

B. Received via mail _____

C. Received via telephone _____

13. What information is contained in the results for a name-based non-criminal justice background check? Check all that apply. (Table 19a)

Full record

Convictions only

Juvenile records

Arrests without disposition—over 1 year old

Other _____

14. What is the identification rate for name-based non-criminal justice background checks (i.e., your system provides criminal record information based on the search information provided)? (Table 19)

_____ %

15. Is written consent required by the subject before a name-based search is conducted? (Table 19b)

Yes No

16. (a) Are local agencies authorized to conduct name checks of state records for non-criminal justice purposes? (Table 19b)

Yes No

(b) If yes, what fee is the local agency authorized to charge? \$_____

INTERNET ACCESS

17. (a) Does your repository provide web-based non-criminal justice background checks to the public? (Table 24b)

Yes No

(b) What is the website location (URL)?

(c) If yes, what is required for Internet access for the general public?

Registration/account information
 Credit card payment information

(d) Are fees involved for Internet access for the general public (not including any registration or account fees)?

Yes, Fee \$ _____ No

18. (a) Does the state office of court administration provide web-based non-criminal justice background checks to the public? (Table 24b)

Yes No

(b) If yes, what is the website location (URL)?

19. (a) If a private agency maintains the website, how much does it collect per transaction? (Table 24b)

\$ _____

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

\$ _____

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

\$ _____

FINGERPRINT CAPTURE CERTIFICATION

20. (a) Does your state have a certification program for persons taking fingerprints? (Table 15)

Yes No

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

Yes No

FBI FEE RETENTION

21. (a) Does the state process allow the Interstate Identification Index (III) record to be retrieved and forwarded to the requestor when the state check reveals a III record rather than forwarding the fingerprints to the FBI to process? (Table 21)

Yes No

(b) If so, is the FBI fee retained by the state?

Yes No

(c) Is the FBI fee returned to the requestor?

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: