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Abstract:

This report presents a snapshot of criminal-history record systems and how cases were tracked through to disposition across the United States and its territories as of year-end 2018. From May 2019 to July 2019, SEARCH surveyed the administrators of criminal-history record repositories in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This marks the fifteenth Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems that SEARCH has conducted since 1989. Caution should be used when comparing trends between surveys because shifts in a jurisdiction's fiscal priorities or technological capabilities over time may skew the status of its criminal-history records.

Disclaimer

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U.S. Department of Justice
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**Survey of State Criminal
History Information Systems,
2018**

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2018

A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

November 2020

Criminal Justice Information Policy

U.S. Department of Justice
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Jeffrey H. Anderson
Director

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Contents

List of data tables iv

Glossary of terms vi

Maps x

 Compact States and Territories x

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

Note to readers 1

Survey revisions 1

Introduction 2

Major findings 2

 Criminal history files 2

 Level of disposition reporting 2

Detailed findings 3

 Status of state criminal history files 3

 Protection order information 4

 Warrants and wanted persons 4

 Flagging of records 5

 Accessibility of records and services through state repositories 6

 Record retention periods 6

 Dispositions 6

 State criminal history repository practices, technology refreshment, and
 equipment purchasing 9

 Noncriminal justice background checks 13

 Rap back 15

Data tables 17

Survey instrument: *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2018*

List of data tables

Table 1.	Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2018	Table 9a.	Fingerprinting of individuals who have been issued citations in lieu of arrest, 2018
Table 1a.	Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2018	Table 10.	Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2018
Table 2.	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2014, 2016, and 2018	Table 10a.	Arrest fingerprint card backlog, 2018
Table 3.	State protection order information and record counts, 2018	Table 10b.	Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2018
Table 3a.	Entry of state protection order information into FBI-NCIC and record counts, 2018	Table 10c.	Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018
Table 4.	Warrant information and entering agencies, 2018	Table 10d.	Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2018
Table 4a.	Warrant record counts and state severity breakdowns, 2018	Table 11.	Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2018
Table 4b.	Timeliness of warrant entry, 2018	Table 12.	Felony arrests reported to repositories, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2018
Table 5.	Flagging of records, 2018	Table 13.	Date of last system replacement/significant upgrade, state fiscal yearend-date, and current repository budget, 2018
Table 5a.	Access to records, 2018	Table 13a.	State plans to replace CCH-related systems that are at or nearing the end of their respective lifespans, 2018
Table 5b.	Arrest record retention periods, 2018	Table 13b.	Number of full- and part-time repository and contractual staff, and type of work contractors perform, 2018
Table 5c.	Court disposition record retention periods, 2018	Table 13c.	Repository conduct of routine internal and external data quality audits and frequency of audits, 2018
Table 6.	Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018	Table 13d.	Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2018
Table 6a.	Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018	Table 14.	Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2018
Table 6b.	Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2018	Table 15.	Noncriminal justice background checks performed against national and state databases, 2018
Table 6c.	Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2018	Table 16.	Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2018
Table 6d.	Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2018	Table 17.	Noncriminal justice background check fees and fee allocation, 2018
Table 7.	Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2018	Table 18.	Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018
Table 7a.	Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2018		
Table 7b.	Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2018		
Table 8.	Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018		
Table 8a.	Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2018		
Table 9.	Citation file record counts; cite and release practices, 2018		

- Table 19. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018
- Table 20. In-state criminal justice rap back services, 2018
- Table 21. In-state noncriminal justice rap back services, 2018
- Table 21a. In-state rap back services, continued, 2018

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 felony and reportable misdemeanor offenses under state or Federal law. The index includes identification information (such as name, date of birth, race, and sex), Universal Control Numbers (UCN), 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 UCN, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded

to the requesting agency. Currently, all 50 states and the District of Columbia participate 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 record background checks.

Participation in III 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

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 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 President Clinton 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 July 2019, 32 additional states and the Federal Government have ratified 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); New York (March 2016); Virginia (July 2017); Utah (May 2018); Louisiana (August 2018); and Delaware (July 2019).

Ten other states and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Compact Council indicating the state's support of the Compact and the Council. An MOU signatory state agrees to voluntarily abide by the Compact and the Council's rules, procedures, and policies regarding the noncriminal justice use of the III without actually ratifying the Compact. These MOU states and territories include American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, and South Dakota.

National Fingerprint File (NFF): A database of fingerprints, or other uniquely personal identifying information, relating to an arrested or charged individual maintained by the FBI to provide positive identification of record subjects indexed in the III system. The NFF contains fingerprints of Federal offenders and at least one set of fingerprints on state offenders from each state in which an offender has been arrested for a felony or reportable misdemeanor offense. Disposition data on the individual is also retained at the state repository and 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 a UCN and a SID for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Disposition information on state offenders are maintained only at the state level, and state repositories are required to electronically 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 March 2016, the NFF has been implemented in 20 states: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Next Generation Identification (NGI):

The NGI system, developed over multiple years, replaced the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and provides new functionality and enhanced capabilities. This technological upgrade accommodates increased information processing and sharing demands from local, state, tribal, Federal, and international agencies. The NGI system offers state-of-the-art biometric identification services and compiles core capabilities that serve as the platform for multimodal functionality.

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.

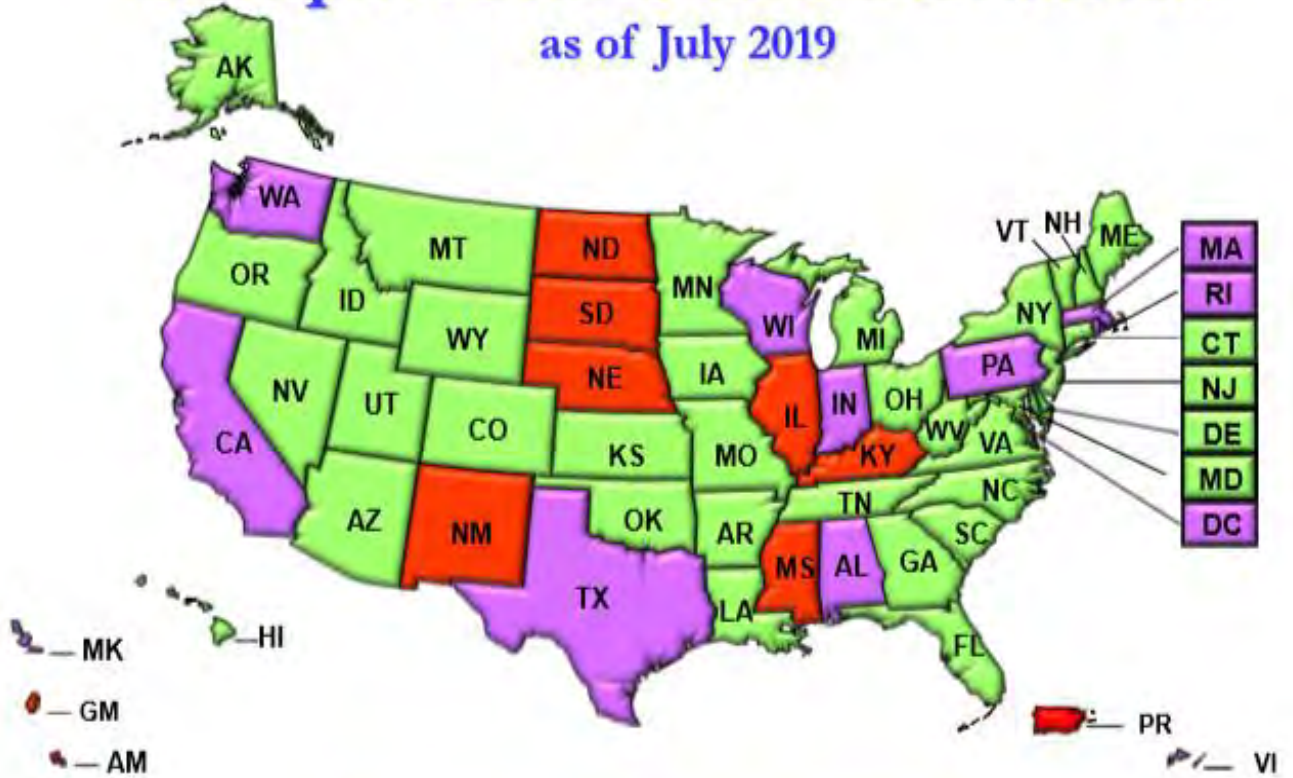
Rap back: A "rap back" or "hit notice" program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check—and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository after the check—is subsequently arrested. His or her fingerprints,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

Rapid Identification (ID): Rapid ID devices are mobile fingerprint scanners that allow police officers, court personnel, and other criminal justice officials to positively identify subjects by scanning the subject's fingerprint and searching it against a state and/or Federal database for a positive match.

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

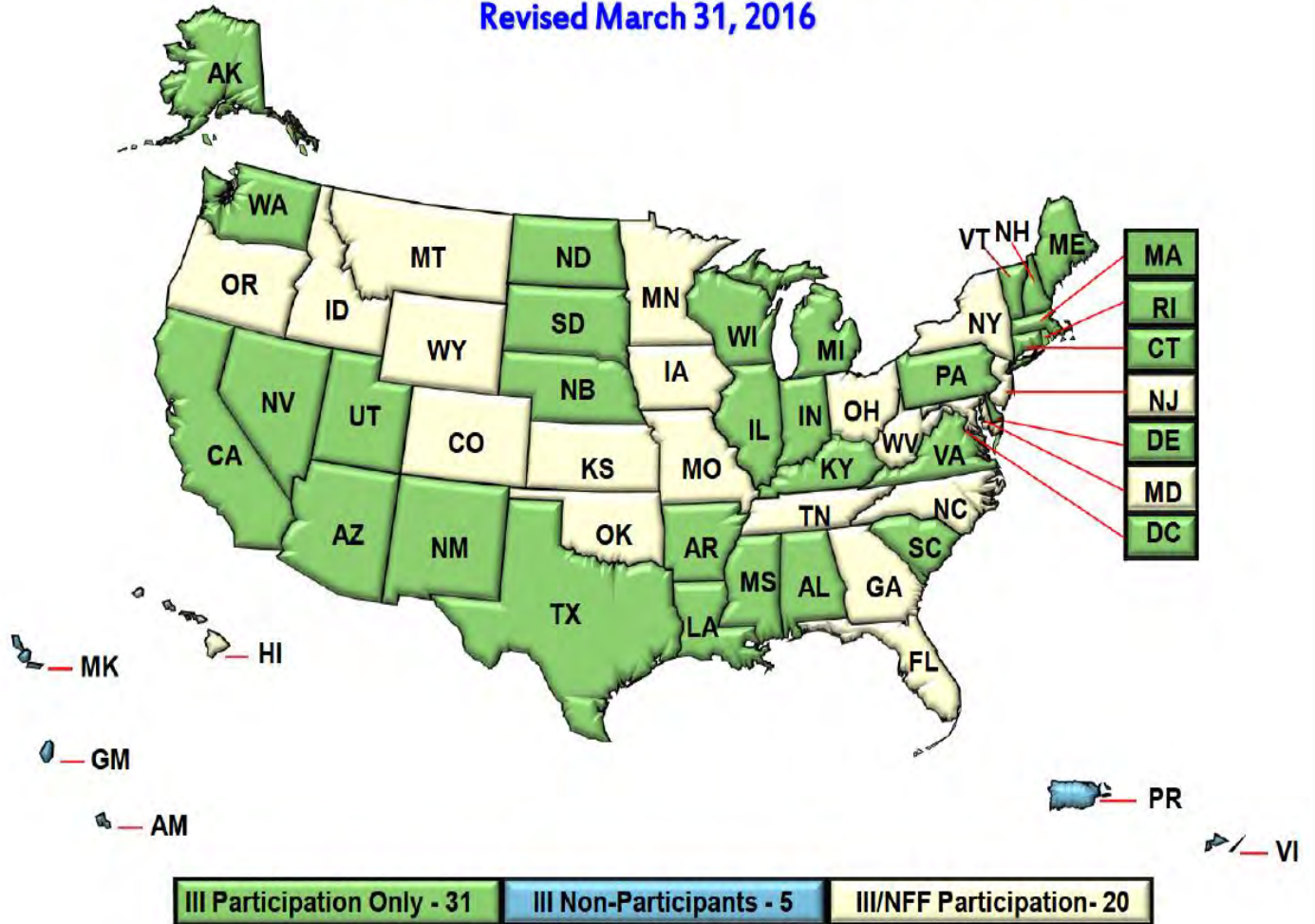
Compact States and Territories as of July 2019



Compact States (34)	MOU Signatory States/Territories (10)
No Known Current Action (12)	States Pending Legislation (0)

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

Revised March 31, 2016



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Note to readers

This is the fifteenth 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. Use caution 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 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 2018.

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:

- business process time measurements on arrest and supporting fingerprint records, protection orders, wanted persons, and disposition information that is received and processed by state repositories
- flagging misdemeanor domestic violence convictions, active protection orders, and warrants within established criminal history records
- technology refreshment of computerized criminal history, automated fingerprint identification, and message switch systems
- “cite and release” in lieu of a formal jail booking, the prevalence of citation files, and record counts
- repository staffing and funding levels, data quality audits, and record retention periods.

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, 2018* consists of 45 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 May–July 2019. 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, the District of Columbia and Guam submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2018.

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.

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for some of the information relating to criminal history

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.

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 persons file; and the protection order file of the FBI’s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

Major findings

Criminal history files

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2018 (table 1):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 112,450,300, of which over 97 percent are automated records. (Readers should note that an individual offender may have records in more than one state and that records of deceased persons may be included in the counts provided by states. This means the number of living persons in the United States with criminal history records is less than the total number of subjects in

state criminal history files.)

- Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam have fully automated criminal history files.

Level of disposition reporting

When calculating the percentage of arrests with final dispositions recorded, some states consider an arrest to have a disposition if **any** final disposition can be associated with an arrest cycle. This is commonly referred to as “cycle matching.” Other states do not consider an arrest to have a final disposition until **all** arrest charges are linked to a final disposition. This is commonly referred to as “charge matching.”

For the first time in 2018, SEARCH asked states if they match dispositions based on arrest cycles or individual charges. Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam responded that they use cycle matching when calculating disposition percentages and 22 states responded that they use charge matching.

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2018 (table 1):

- In 49 states and the District of Columbia, an average of 68% of all arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- In 48 states and the District of Columbia, an average of 64% of arrests in state databases within the past 5 years have final case dispositions reported.
- In 43 states, the District of Columbia and Guam, an average of 71% of felony arrests in state databases have final case dispositions reported.
- Twenty-one states report that 80% or more of all arrests within the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Fourteen states and the District of Columbia report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.
- Twenty-two states and Guam report that 80% or more of all felony arrests within the criminal

history database have final dispositions recorded.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2018 (table 1a):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam processed 25,797,200 fingerprint records in 2018; of these, 10,500,600 were used for criminal justice purposes and 15,296,600 were used and submitted for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and regulatory purposes.
- In eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes account for 60% or more of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.
- Forty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam retain all fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes.
- Ten states and Guam do not retain any fingerprints processed as part of conducting noncriminal justice background checks.

Detailed findings

Status of state criminal history files

Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2014, 2016, and 2018 (table 2):

- Ninety-seven percent of the approximately 110 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories are automated.
- Nine states (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota) and Guam report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2016 and 2018.
- Three states (New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2016 and 2018.
- Forty states report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated

files between 2016 and 2018.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018 (table 19):

- Nationwide, nearly 96.6 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 72% of all III records and the FBI maintains 28%.

Protection order information

State protection order information and record counts, 2018 (table 3),

Entry of state protection order information into FBI-NCIC and record counts, 2018 (table 3a):

- Forty states and the District of Columbia maintain a statewide protection order file; collectively, these files contain a total of over 2.2 million records.
- Agencies responsible for entering protection orders into the state file:
 - law enforcement only (15 states)

- courts only (12 states and the District of Columbia)
- law enforcement and courts (9 states)
 - law enforcement and prosecutors (1 state, Alabama)
- Other (2 states: Nevada and Rhode Island)

- Elapsed time between the issuance of a protection order and entry of its information into the state file:
 - 1 day or less (29 states)
 - 2–7 days (9 states and the District of Columbia)
 - 8–30 days (Ohio)

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records into NCIC, totaling over 1.8 million records

- Agencies responsible for entering protection orders into NCIC:
 - law enforcement only (28 states)
 - courts only (9 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - law enforcement and courts (8 states)

- law enforcement and prosecutors (1 state, Alabama)
- Other (3 states: Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island)

- Elapsed time between the issuance of a protection order and entry of its information into the NCIC Protection Order File:
 - 1 day or less (26 states)
 - 2–7 days (20 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (Ohio)
- In 10 states and Guam without protection order files, all indicate that law enforcement agencies and/or courts enter protection orders directly to NCIC.

Warrants and wanted persons

Warrant information and entering agencies, 2018 (table 4),

Warrant record counts and severity breakdowns, 2018 (table 4a),

Timeliness of warrant entry, 2018 (table 4b):

- Forty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, maintain warrant files, which total over 6.6 million records. Of these, over 945,000 represent felony-level warrants and over 3.4 million represent misdemeanor-level warrants.
- Agencies responsible for entering warrants into the state file:
 - law enforcement only (26 states)
 - courts only (4 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - law enforcement and courts (10 states)
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information into the state file:
 - 1 day or less (15 states)
 - 2–7 days (23 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (2 states: Alabama and Ohio)
 - Not reported or does not maintain a state warrant file (14 states)
- All states, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records into NCIC, totaling over 2.4 million records as of December 2018.
- Agencies responsible for entering warrants into NCIC:
 - law enforcement only (42 states)
 - courts only (the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - law enforcement and courts (8 states)
 - Not reported (4 jurisdictions: American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands)
- Elapsed time between the issuance of a warrant and entry of its information into NCIC:
 - 1 day or less (15 states)
 - 2–7 days (23 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - 8–30 days (3 states: Hawaii, Nebraska, and Ohio)
- 30 days or more (2 states: Massachusetts and North Dakota)
- Not reported (11 states)
- In states without warrant files, 10 states report that law enforcement enter warrants directly to NCIC.

Flagging of records

Flagging of records, 2018 (table 5):

- Forty-one states have felony flagging capabilities to quickly determine whether a given subject has a felony conviction.
- Thirty states have felony flagging capabilities for all subjects with felony convictions.
- Eleven states have felony flagging capabilities for some subjects with felony convictions.
- Nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam do not have felony flagging capabilities for criminal history record subjects.
- States employ flagging to indicate:

- a sex offender registrant (37 states and Guam)
- a violent offender (12 states and Guam)
- a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence conviction (19 states) that would exclude someone from purchasing a firearm.
- an active state/NCIC protection order on file (5 states and Guam)
- an active state/NCIC warrant on file (4 states: Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington)
- a mental health adjudication (5 states: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, and New Jersey)
- DNA availability (33 states)
- a person ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law (18 states)
- a person ineligible for firearms purchases under state law (16 states)

Accessibility of records and services through state repositories

Access to records, 2018 (table 5a):

- State repositories offer access to:
 - a sex offender registry (45 states and Guam)
 - orders of protection (36 states and Guam)
 - Wanted persons and warrant information (33 states and Guam)
 - retained applicant prints (19 states)
 - firearm registration information (7 states)
 - domestic violence incident reports (4 states: Delaware, Kentucky, New York, and Ohio)

Record retention periods

Arrest record retention periods, 2018 (table 5b),

Court disposition record retention periods, 2018 (table 5c):

- Twenty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having a law or administrative regulation that specifies retention periods for felony arrest records.

- Twenty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having a law or administrative regulation that specifies retention periods for misdemeanor arrest records.
- Twenty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having a law or administrative regulation that specifies retention periods for both felony and misdemeanor court disposition records.

Dispositions

Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 (table 6):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories. Respondents indicated that over 15 million final dispositions were reported in 2018—a 9% increase from that reported in 2016.

Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018 (table 6a):

- In accordance with acceptable National Fingerprint File (NFF) practices, 15 of the 20 NFF-participating states have elected not to send disposition information to the FBI on second and subsequent arrests.
- Thirty states and Guam sent over 5.1 million final case dispositions to the FBI.
- Six states sent 95% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via machine-readable data (MRD).
- Virginia and West Virginia sent 100% of their final case dispositions to the FBI via hard copy or paper.
- Fourteen states sent 98% or more of their final case dispositions to the FBI via III message key.
- Eight states and Guam forwarded a percentage of their dispositions to the FBI via a secure web portal that was first made available to states in 2016.

Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2018 (table 6b):

- Twenty-eight states collect charge-tracking information (interim dispositions) to show case status through the criminal justice process.
- Sixteen states and Guam post indictment information to the criminal history record.

Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2018 (table 6c):

- Thirty-four states receive final court dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Eight states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system (CMS).
- Seven states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a local prosecutors' CMS.
- Nineteen states receive dispositions from local prosecutors in paper form.
- Eleven states receive dispositions from local

prosecutors via a mix of automated and paper-based processes.

Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2018 (table 6d):

- Repositories in 15 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam do not receive automated dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Twenty states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a Process Control Number (PCN) or a Transaction Control Number (TCN) that was assigned when fingerprints were taken at the time of arrest/booking.
- Six states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a PCN or a TCN that was assigned subsequent to arrest/booking.
- Fourteen states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a comparison of the State Identification Number (SID) and 14 states match dispositions by the Arrest Number.
- Twenty-four states match dispositions received from

prosecutors by the subject's name and date of birth, and 16 states match dispositions by charge.

Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2018 (table 7):

- Forty-two state repositories and the District of Columbia receive court disposition data by automated means.
- Repositories in six states and Guam do not receive automated dispositions from the courts.
- Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia report that 90% or more of all court dispositions are reported to repositories by automated means.
- Twenty-eight states match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or a TCN that was assigned when fingerprints were taken at the time of arrest/booking.
- Ten states match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or a TCN that was assigned

subsequent to arrest/booking.

- Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia match dispositions received from courts through a comparison of the SID, and 20 states and the District of Columbia match dispositions by the Arrest Number.
- Thirty-one states match dispositions received from courts by the subject's name and date of birth, and 19 states match dispositions by charge.

Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2018 (table 7a):

- Thirteen states report that 25% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific repository arrest record.
- Some states have dispositions that cannot be matched to a specific arrest; when this occurs, 25 states place the dispositions into a suspense file for further investigation, and 8 states place the dispositions into a suspense file with no further action.

- Repository staff in 36 states conduct follow-up actions when dispositions cannot be matched to a specific arrest. In 31 states, repository staff follow-up and contacts the court to obtain additional information.
- Six states report that when a disposition cannot be matched to an arrest, the court-provided charges from the disposition are posted to the beginning/end of the subject's criminal history record.
- Nineteen states reject dispositions that cannot be matched to an arrest and 4 states (Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, and Tennessee) use a vendor to identify and locate missing dispositions.

Timeliness of receipt and entry of final felony court case disposition information, 2018 (table 7b):

- Elapsed time between the occurrence of a final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository:
 - 1 day or less (13 states and Guam)
 - 2–7 days (6 states)

- 8–30 days (11 states)
- 31–90 days (8 states)
- 91–180 days (North Dakota)
- More than 1 year (Indiana)

- Elapsed time between the receipt of a final court case disposition and its entry into the state’s criminal history record database:
 - 1 day or less (18 states and Guam)
 - 2–7 days (12 states)
 - 8–30 days (9 states)
 - 31–90 days (3 states: California, Louisiana, and Nevada)
 - 91–180 days (New Mexico)
 - More than 1 year (2 states: Arizona and Wyoming)

State criminal history repository practices, technology refreshment, and equipment purchasing

Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 (table 8):

- During 2018, over 10.5 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories, a 7%

decrease from that which was reported in 2016.

- Twenty-three states and Guam report an overall increase in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Seven states and Guam report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.
- Twenty-six states report an overall decrease in the number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2018 (table 8a):

- Forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having a total of 13,744 law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan. Ninety-two percent of all arrest prints submitted to the state by these agencies are via livescan.
- Cardscan technology is used by 329 law enforcement agencies to submit arrest fingerprint

images to state repositories.

- More than 3,400 law enforcement agencies submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards to state repositories.

Citation file record counts; cite and release practices, 2018 (table 9):

- Five states (Alabama, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, and Utah) maintain statewide citation files.
- Do statewide law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting:
 - No (4 states: Alabama, Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Yes, only for violations (5 states: Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island)
 - Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors (25 states)
 - Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies (16 states)

Fingerprinting of individuals who have been issued citations in lieu of arrest, 2018 (table 9a):

- Twenty-seven states report having a law in place requiring courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing.
 - For both violations and misdemeanors (5 states: Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Virginia)
 - For all criminal offenses, including felonies (17 states)
- Four states (Arkansas, Hawaii, New Hampshire, and North Dakota) report having a state policy or administrative rule in place requiring courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing.
 - For both violations and misdemeanors (New Hampshire)
 - For all criminal offenses including felonies (3 states: Arkansas, Hawaii, and North Dakota)

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2018 (table 10):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report receiving over 9.8 million arrest fingerprint records by livescan.
- Over 71,000 fingerprint records were scanned and submitted to repositories using cardscan, and over 305,000 hard copy arrest fingerprint cards were submitted and received from law enforcement.
- Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia report rejecting 1% to 9% of arrest fingerprint records received for poor quality.
- Nineteen states and Guam report they did not reject any fingerprint records for poor quality.

Arrest fingerprint card backlog, 2018 (table 10a):

- Seven states report having a backlog of arrest fingerprint cards. Five of these states indicate there are over 828,000 records in the backlog.

- Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information:
 - 1 month or less (2 states: Maine and Nebraska)
 - 2–6 months (Wisconsin)
 - 7–12 months (Hawaii)
 - More than 1 year (Alabama and New Hampshire)

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2018 (table 10b):

- Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having 10,876 livescan devices in use exclusively for noncriminal justice purposes, while 35 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having 5,583 livescan devices in use for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.
- Twenty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having 159 cardscan devices in use exclusively for noncriminal justice purposes, while 21 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report having 171

cardscan devices in use for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018 (table 10c):

- Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report receiving over 10.8 million noncriminal justice fingerprints by livescan, while 32 states and the District of Columbia receive over 1 million noncriminal justice fingerprints by cardscan.
- Seventy-one percent of noncriminal justice fingerprints are submitted to state repositories using livescan, while 7% of noncriminal fingerprints are submitted electronically using cardscan.

Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2018 (table 10d):

- Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes.

- One state (Missouri) uses mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes.
- Eight states and Guam plan to implement mobile technology to capture non-fingerprint biometric information.
- Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia employ Rapid ID and have conducted over 1.5 million searches that produced over 996,000 “hits” or positive responses.

Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2018 (table 11):

- Thirty-three states have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints. In 19 of these states, a single vendor provides this service and in 14 instances, additional vendor services are provided, such as billing and collection services, verification of identification documents, photo capture, etc.
- In 32 states the vendor assesses a fee above what the state charges for the background check. These fees range from \$7–\$32.

Felony arrests reported to repositories, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2018 (table 12):

- Over 3 million felony arrests were reported to repositories in 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam.
- Twelve states and Guam use livescan in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions. In those states, 203 livescan devices are in use within courtrooms.
- Twenty-four states report having a backlog of over 2 million court dispositions that need to be entered into state criminal history databases.

Date of last system replacement/significant upgrade, state fiscal year end-date, and current repository budget, 2018 (table 13):

- Three states (Alaska, Connecticut, and South Carolina) report that their Computerized Criminal History (CCH) systems were last replaced or significantly upgraded in the 1980’s, while 4 states (Arizona, Florida, Oregon, and

Washington) reported their CCH systems were significantly upgraded or replaced in 2019 or later.

- Two states (Kansas and North Dakota) report that their Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) were last replaced or significantly upgraded in 2007, while 5 states reported their AFIS was significantly upgraded or replaced in 2019.
- Two states (Alaska and Connecticut) report that their state message switches were last replaced or significantly upgraded in the 1980's, while 5 states report their message switches were upgraded or replaced in 2019.
- Ending date of state fiscal years:
 - March 31 (New York)
 - June 30 (43 states)
 - August 31 (Texas)
 - September 30 (Three states: Alabama, Georgia, and Michigan, and the District of Columbia and Guam)
- Thirty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam

report having fiscal year operating budgets that range from \$55,200 – \$20 million.

State plans to replace CCH-related systems that are at or near the end of their respective lifespans, 2018 (table 13a):

CCH replacement status:

- Planning (11 states and the District of Columbia)
- Reviewing bids and/or proposals (Arizona and Maryland)
- Implementation and testing (7 states)

AFIS replacement status:

- Planning (11 states and the District of Columbia)
- Reviewing bids and/or proposals (4 states: Colorado, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Guam)
- Implementation and testing (10 states)

Message switch replacement status:

- Planning (10 states and the District of Columbia)
- Reviewing bids and/or proposals (2 states: Maryland and North Dakota)
- Implementation and testing (7 states)

Number of full- and part-time repository and contractual staff, and type of work contractors perform, 2018 (table 13b):

- Four state repositories, report having 10 or fewer full-time employees while 6 state repositories and Guam report having 100 or more full-time employees.
- Seventeen state repositories employ full-time contractual staff, while 8 states report employing part-time staff to perform the following tasks:
 - Data entry (9 states)
 - Document scanning (7 states)
 - Help desk support (5 states: Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Missouri, and Ohio)
 - Information technology support (14 states)
 - Software development (10 states)
 - Researching dispositions (7 states)
 - Other (4 states: California, Florida, Minnesota, and Nevada)

Repository conduct of routine internal and external data quality audits and frequency of audits, 2018 (table 13c):

- Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia conduct internal data quality audits where the frequency of occurrence is reported as follows:
 - More than once per year (9 states and the District of Columbia)
 - Annually (Florida, New Mexico, New York, and Washington)
 - Every 2 years (Alaska)
 - Every 3 years (Arizona)
 - Other (12 states)
- Eighteen states, the District of Columbia, and Guam conduct external data quality audits where the frequency of occurrence is reported as follows:
 - More than once per year (New Jersey and Virginia)
 - Annually (Three states: Florida, Rhode Island, and Washington, and the District of Columbia and Guam)

- Every 2 years (Alaska and Maryland)
- Every 3 years (6 states)
- Other (6 states)

Noncriminal justice background checks

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2018 (table 13d):

- Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Guam performed over 23.2 million name-based noncriminal justice background check inquiries.
- Twenty-nine states and Guam performed nearly 21.8 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the Internet.
- Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia performed over 811,000 name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via mail.
- Two states (Nevada and Oregon) received nearly 107,000 name-based noncriminal justice background checks via telephone.

- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia performed about 532,000 additional name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via other means, such as modem or public walk-in access.

Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2018 (table 14):

- Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check:
 - Full record (41 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
 - Convictions only (16 states)
 - Juvenile records (13 states)
 - Arrests without dispositions—over 1 year old (23 states)
 - Other (10 states)
- Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia report that 10% or more fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions are identified against arrest fingerprints.

- Twenty-three states attempt to locate missing disposition information before responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiries.

Noncriminal justice background checks performed against national and state databases, 2018 (table 15):

- Thirty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Guam conduct national checks for daycare providers, 15 states conduct both national and state checks, while 2 states (Maryland and Mississippi) conduct state checks only for these providers.
- Thirty states and Guam conduct national checks for caregivers at residential facilities, 12 states and the District of Columbia conduct national and state checks, while 8 states conduct state checks only for these caregivers.
- Thirty-four states and the District of Columbia conduct national checks for schoolteachers, while 16 states conduct both national and state checks for teachers.

- Twenty-eight states conduct national checks for non-teaching school personnel, 18 states conduct both national and state checks, while 3 states (Mississippi, Nebraska, and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia conduct state checks only for these personnel.

- Twenty-six states and Guam conduct national checks for volunteers who work with children, 18 states conduct both national and state checks, while 4 states (Louisiana, Mississippi Rhode Island, and Washington) and the District of Columbia conduct state checks only for these volunteers.

- Thirty-two states conduct national checks for prospective foster care parents, 13 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (Maryland, Mississippi, New York, South Dakota, and Virginia) conduct state checks only for these individuals.

- Twenty-nine states conduct national checks for prospective adoptive

parents, 15 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (Maryland, Mississippi, New York, South Dakota, and Virginia) conduct state checks only for these individuals.

- Twenty-five states conduct national checks for caregivers of relatives, 10 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 10 states conduct state checks only for these caregivers.

- Twenty-seven states conduct national checks for nurses and elder caregivers, 14 states and the District of Columbia conduct both national and state checks, while 5 states (Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, and Virginia) conduct state checks for nurses and elder caregivers.

Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2018 (table 16):

- Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Guam conduct “lights-out” fingerprint processing (an identification decision is

made without fingerprint technician intervention).

- Thirty states and Guam report 60% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints received are handled using “lights-out” processing techniques.

Noncriminal justice background check fees and fee allocation, 2018 (table 17):

- All states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report charging a fee to conduct a search of the state’s criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes.
- Eleven states, the District of Columbia, and Guam allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their state general fund, with repositories funded by general fund allotments.
- Twenty-seven states allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to fund their state repository.
- Ten states allocate a portion of fees collected to fund other activities/programs. These include funding of AFIS, criminal justice

information system support, information sharing activities, etc.

Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018 (table 18):

- Twenty-seven states provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public.
- Twenty-three states collect a public access fee to conduct a background check of Internet requests. Fees charged per inquiry range from \$3 in Texas to \$30 in Vermont.

Rap back

In-state criminal justice rap back services, 2018 (table 20):

- Sixteen states provide in-state criminal justice rap back services.
- As of December 31, 2018, Texas is the only state participant in the FBI’s Next Generation Identification (NGI) criminal justice rap back service.
- Over 251,000 in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made by 10 states.

- Purposes for which criminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent inquiry and/or record posting via the in-state criminal justice rap back service:

- Error correction/record management updates (5 states: California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and New Jersey)
- Investigative leads (4 states: Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, and New Jersey)
- Sex offender (5 states: Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York)
- Parolee (8 states)
- Probationer (9 states)
- Permit/privileged license revocation (6 states)
- Noncriminal justice purpose fingerprint search (4 states: Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas)
- Other, i.e., criminal justice employment, arrests, carry concealed weapon permit revocation, warrants, record updates, etc. (6 states)

In-state noncriminal justice rap back services, 2018 (tables 21 and 21a):

- Thirty states provide in-state noncriminal justice rap back services. In 26 of those states, rap back is authorized by state law or administrative regulation. In 19 states, state law or administrative regulation specifies the purposes in which agencies can be notified.
- Over 998,000 in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications were made by 21 states.
- Occupational groups in which agencies can be notified for subsequent record postings:
 - Persons working with children (25 states)
 - Persons working with the elderly (22 states)
 - Healthcare providers (23 states)
 - Security guards (17 states)
 - Police, fire, and public safety personnel (19 states)
 - Other (13 states)
- Eight states charge a fee for enrolling in the state's noncriminal justice rap back service, while another 2 states (Colorado and Texas) charge a small fee upon making a rap back notification.
- Sixteen states report having in-state noncriminal justice rap back validation requirements similar to that required by NGI for all or some of its rap back subscriptions.

Data tables

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Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2018

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded			State performs either cycle matching or charge matching to calculate the percentage 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	Cycle matching	Charge matching
Total	112,450,300	109,372,300	3,078,000	68	64	71		
Alabama	2,446,300	2,446,300	0	a 36	14	46	X	
Alaska	276,700	266,600	10,100	91	92	92		X
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	1,988,400	1,846,600	141,800	31	63	62		X
Arkansas	805,400	805,400	0	58	43	42	X	
California	10,546,600	10,497,100	49,500	63	56	64	X	
Colorado	1,902,700	1,902,700	0	24	9	43	X	
Connecticut	683,600	439,600	244,000	b 97	89	unk		X
Delaware	2,686,900	2,686,900	0	94	95	89	X	
District of Columbia	691,900	691,900	0	60	88	71	X	
Florida	6,756,300	6,756,300	0	58	58	74	c	X
Georgia	4,358,300	4,358,300	0	72	85	65		X
Guam	1,600	1,600	0	unk	unk	100	X	
Hawaii	602,600	602,600	0	96	87	97		X
Idaho	444,400	444,400	0	49	22	34	X	
Illinois	7,473,400	6,908,000	565,400	72	55	unk	X	
Indiana	1,871,800	1,871,800	0	56	58	63	X	
Iowa	793,100	787,200	5,900	98	92	93	X	
Kansas	1,617,900	1,193,400	424,500	55	43	60	X	
Kentucky	1,561,600	1,561,600	0	42	16	51	X	
Louisiana	1,743,500	1,600,500	143,000	26	22	35		X
Maine	592,600	563,800	28,800	82	70	70	X	
Maryland	1,672,100	1,672,100	0	96	89	32	X	
Massachusetts	1,462,000	1,380,000	82,000	18	18	na	d X	
Michigan	2,688,600	2,688,600	0	e 81	79	81	X	
Minnesota	1,075,500	1,075,500	0	77	74	81	X	
Mississippi	1,057,000	1,057,000	0	13	14	2	f	X
Missouri	1,706,400	1,567,000	139,400	67	57	67	X	
Montana	262,200	262,200	0	65	67	63	X	
Nebraska	464,600	464,600	0	80	75	88	X	
Nevada	941,900	941,900	0	61	69	67	X	
New Hampshire	547,000	524,300	22,700	85	83	85	X	
New Jersey	2,569,700	2,422,000	147,700	91	82	97	X	
New Mexico	634,000	539,000	95,000	25	20	25		X
New York	8,227,600	8,227,600	b 0	91	91	92	X	
North Carolina	1,867,100	1,867,100	0	84	69	90	X	
North Dakota	209,400	199,400	10,000	91	91	95		X
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	2,545,400	2,289,200	256,200	55	59	53		X
Oklahoma	1,110,500	1,041,200	69,300	66	61	73	X	
Oregon	1,311,400	1,311,400	0	71	43	94		X
Pennsylvania	3,404,200	3,153,200	251,000	76	69	95	X	
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	901,800	901,800	0	85	83	80		X
South Carolina	1,788,100	1,750,100	38,000	65	unk	unk		X
South Dakota	278,300	278,300	0	67	72	unk		X
Tennessee	2,536,000	2,536,000	0	50	75	unk		X
Texas	15,437,500	15,437,500	0	85	95	84		X
Utah	819,800	819,800	0	79	75	82	X	
Vermont	256,900	256,900	0	93	78	91	X	
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	2,397,200	2,260,500	136,700	89	95	90		X
Washington	1,882,000	1,882,000	0	87	70	86		X
West Virginia	714,500	497,500	217,000	nr	nr	nr		X
Wisconsin	1,617,400	1,617,400	0	83	63	97		X
Wyoming	218,600	218,600	0	85	76	83		X

g

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.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- unk (unknown).
- 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 "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year includes persons with records in multiple states and may contain records of persons now deceased.
- The total number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history files does not include Alabama, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. During the last three survey cycles, Alabama reported 2,021,200, 2,164,900 and 2,304,600 individual subjects in the state criminal history repository, which shows an average biennial growth rate of 141,700 records. SEARCH used this growth rate as the basis for estimating Alabama's 2018 record count.
- b. Previous year counts were inflated. The figures for 2018 are correct based on new counting methodology.
- c. Overall note regarding disposition rates in Florida: There are arrest records maintained within the repository for which the state reports it will never receive corresponding dispositions due to the age of the records in question, loss of hard copy data due to natural disaster prior to electronic reporting, or the fact that they are criminal traffic offenses, which are not included in the transmission of data from the Clerks of Court consistently in all counties.
- d. Based on current system limitations, the state is unable to provide a response.
- e. Since the last survey, Michigan conducted a project to remove arrests that were never prosecuted from the state criminal history repository. Fingerprints cannot be retained if a person is not charged with a crime. Due to this cleanup effort, the number of records in the state repository is lower than in previous surveys.
- f. 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 that are not being forwarded to repository system, etc.
- g. North Carolina is in the process of testing and implementing a new AFIS. Resources necessary to gather statistics for 2018 were not available to respond. Since numbers have not significantly changed from what was provided in previous cycles, the state provided estimates where it was reasonable to do so throughout this report.

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2018

State	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total criminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Total noncriminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes			
			Retained	Percent of 2018 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2018 volume		Retained	Percent of 2018 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2018 volume
Total	25,797,200	a 10,500,600	10,182,000	39%	318,600	1%	15,296,600	10,743,300	42%	4,553,300	18%
Alabama	nr										
Alaska	67,500	23,300	23,300	35	0	0	44,200	44,200	65	0	0
American Samoa	nr										
Arizona	683,900	326,800	326,800	48	0	0	357,100	209,000	31	148,100	22
Arkansas	213,600	133,200	133,200	61	0	0	80,400	80,300	39	100	0
California	3,688,300	1,297,500	1,241,000	34	56,500	2	2,390,800	2,231,200	60	159,600	4
Colorado	475,900	251,800	251,800	53	0	0	224,100	224,100	47	0	0
Connecticut	183,600	91,500	91,500	50	0	0	92,100	92,100	50	0	0
Delaware	84,300	22,000	22,000	26	0	0	62,300	62,300	74	0	0
District of Columbia	69,100	48,500	48,500	70	0	0	20,600	800	1	19,800	29
Florida	2,451,400	762,700	762,700	31	0	0	1,688,700	965,600	39	723,100	30
Georgia	905,900	493,500	493,500	54	0	0	412,400	0	0	412,400	46
Guam	4,000	3,000	3,000	76	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	24
Hawaii	89,200	36,300	36,300	41	0	0	52,900	52,900	59	0	0
Idaho	143,200	57,800	57,800	40	0	0	85,400	4,600	3	80,800	56
Illinois	912,800	333,100	308,500	34	24,600	3	579,700	551,700	60	28,000	3
Indiana	416,900	207,800	207,800	50	0	0	209,100	209,100	50	0	0
Iowa	132,100	85,100	85,100	64	0	0	47,000	0	0	47,000	36
Kansas	186,600	119,500	119,500	64	0	0	67,100	67,100	36	0	0
Kentucky	325,200	212,100	212,100	65	0	0	113,100	50,700	16	62,400	19
Louisiana	480,100	285,000	285,000	63	0	0	195,100	195,100	41	0	0
Maine	48,900	27,900	27,900	68	0	0	21,000	12,600	60	8,400	40
Maryland	547,300	183,900	183,900	34	0	0	363,400	363,400	66	0	0
Massachusetts	377,300	133,600	132,800	35	800	0	243,700	243,700	65	0	0
Michigan	710,400	348,700	253,600	36	95,100	13	361,700	358,100	50	3,600	1
Minnesota	404,800	158,700	156,700	39	2,000	1	b 246,100	0	0	246,100	61
Mississippi	232,000	69,200	69,200	30	0	0	162,800	0	0	162,800	9
Missouri	402,900	214,700	214,700	53	0	0	188,200	188,200	47	0	0
Montana	81,000	44,400	44,400	55	0	0	36,600	0	0	36,600	45
Nebraska	79,100	45,100	45,100	57	0	0	34,000	0	0	34,000	43
Nevada	363,900	104,500	104,500	29	0	0	259,400	67,700	19	191,700	53
New Hampshire	74,700	30,200	30,200	40	0	0	44,500	0	0	44,500	60
New Jersey	636,200	201,600	201,600	32	0	0	434,600	258,700	41	175,900	28
New Mexico	214,700	92,900	92,900	43	0	0	121,800	121,800	57	0	0
New York	1,184,000	508,900	401,700	34	107,200	9	675,100	637,500	54	37,600	3
North Carolina	597,500	c 318,500	288,100	48	30,400	5	c 279,000	119,200	20	159,800	27
North Dakota	54,200	23,500	23,500	43	0	0	30,700	7,600	25	23,100	75
No. Mariana Islands	nr										
Ohio	1,677,300	177,200	177,200	11	0	0	1,500,100	1,500,100	89	0	0
Oklahoma	265,800	145,700	145,200	55	500	0	120,100	117,600	44	2,500	1
Oregon	332,400	136,800	136,800	41	0	0	195,600	40,000	12	155,600	47
Pennsylvania	944,400	314,300	314,300	33	0	0	630,100	30,500	3	599,600	63
Puerto Rico	nr										
Rhode Island	63,600	23,000	23,000	36	0	0	40,600	0	0	40,600	64
South Carolina	314,300	193,300	193,300	62	0	0	121,000	70,500	22	50,500	16
South Dakota	64,800	31,700	31,700	49	0	0	33,100	1,100	2	32,000	49
Tennessee	674,600	397,200	397,200	59	0	0	277,400	277,400	41	0	0
Texas	1,953,800	927,500	927,500	47	0	0	1,026,300	1,026,200	53	100	0
Utah	313,100	88,500	87,000	28	1,500	0	224,600	125,900	40	98,700	32
Vermont	36,800	14,300	14,300	39	0	0	22,500	0	0	22,500	61
Virgin Islands	nr										
Virginia	591,800	267,800	267,800	45	0	0	324,000	0	0	324,000	55
Washington	621,800	241,300	241,300	39	0	0	380,500	14,700	2	365,800	59
West Virginia	137,200	50,700	50,700	37	0	0	86,500	86,500	63	0	0
Wisconsin	234,800	175,700	175,700	75	0	0	59,100	4,100	2	55,000	23
Wyoming	48,200	18,800	18,800	39	0	0	29,400	29,400	61	0	0

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.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- The total number of fingerprint-based background checks in state criminal history files does not include Alabama, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of fingerprints processed does not equal the sum of fingerprints processed for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes due to rounding.
- b. These prints are fingerprints submitted for inquiry purposes only. They generally are received from probation and parole and/or corrections as part of a presentencing investigation or inmate classification process to receive a copy of a record matching a subject's fingerprints.
- c. Estimated per Table 1, footnote "c" narrative.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2014, 2016, and 2018

State	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in automated files, 2018		Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file		
	2014	2016	2018 total	Automated file	2014	2016	2018	2014–2016	2016–2018	
Total	105,569,200	110,235,200	112,450,300	106,926,000	95%	96%	97%	4%	2%	
Alabama	2,164,900	2,304,600	2,446,300	a nr	100	100	nr	6	6	
Alaska	270,400	278,900	276,700	266,600	96	96	96	3	-1	
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Arizona	1,653,400	1,899,300	1,988,400	1,846,600	100	92	93	15	5	
Arkansas	712,000	760,200	805,400	805,400	100	100	100	7	6	
California	11,365,000	10,815,500	10,546,600	10,497,100	84	91	100	-5	-2	
Colorado	1,641,800	1,756,600	1,902,700	1,902,700	100	100	100	7	8	
Connecticut	1,155,400	b 1,188,400	b 683,600	439,600	48	53	64	3	b -42	b
Delaware	2,380,800	2,468,600	2,686,900	2,686,900	100	100	100	4	9	
District of Columbia	470,300	nr	691,900	691,900	100	nr	100	na	na	
Florida	6,346,900	6,524,000	6,756,300	6,756,300	100	100	100	3	4	
Georgia	3,965,200	4,164,900	4,358,300	4,358,300	100	100	100	5	5	
Guam	2,100	1,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	100	-19	-6	
Hawaii	543,800	560,800	602,600	602,600	100	100	100	3	7	
Idaho	394,100	413,800	444,400	444,400	100	100	100	5	7	
Illinois	6,646,200	7,092,400	7,473,400	6,908,000	91	92	92	7	5	
Indiana	1,700,000	1,786,300	1,871,800	1,871,800	100	100	100	5	5	
Iowa	721,100	750,500	793,100	787,200	98	99	99	4	6	
Kansas	1,455,200	1,529,500	1,617,900	1,193,400	69	72	74	5	6	
Kentucky	1,355,900	1,435,800	1,561,600	1,561,600	100	100	100	6	9	
Louisiana	2,809,700	c 1,698,200	1,743,500	1,600,500	75	94	92	-40	c 3	
Maine	544,600	570,800	592,600	563,800	93	94	95	5	4	
Maryland	1,578,800	1,629,000	1,672,100	1,672,100	100	100	100	3	3	
Massachusetts	1,715,300	1,572,600	1,462,000	1,380,000	100	94	94	-8	-7	
Michigan	2,967,900	3,138,400	2,688,600	d 2,688,600	100	100	100	6	-14	c
Minnesota	1,080,700	1,135,900	1,075,500	1,075,500	100	100	100	5	-5	
Mississippi	866,600	1,031,500	1,057,000	1,057,000	100	100	100	19	2	
Missouri	1,640,300	1,667,500	1,706,400	1,567,000	91	91	92	2	2	
Montana	232,200	244,200	262,200	262,200	100	100	100	5	7	
Nebraska	411,900	435,100	464,600	464,600	100	100	100	6	7	
Nevada	823,500	879,200	941,900	941,900	100	100	100	7	7	
New Hampshire	495,200	471,600	547,000	524,300	95	95	96	-5	16	
New Jersey	2,255,400	2,333,600	2,569,700	2,422,000	98	94	94	3	10	
New Mexico	629,000	632,900	634,000	539,000	85	85	85	1	<1	
New York	9,289,000	9,941,000	8,227,600	e 8,227,600	100	100	100	7	-17	e
North Carolina	1,608,900	1,733,200	1,867,100	f 1,867,100	100	100	100	8	8	f
North Dakota	179,800	195,600	209,400	199,400	94	95	95	9	7	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Ohio	2,360,800	2,464,700	2,545,400	2,289,200	86	89	90	4	3	
Oklahoma	975,600	1,037,000	1,110,500	1,041,200	93	93	94	6	7	
Oregon	1,225,900	1,268,900	1,311,400	1,311,400	100	100	100	4	3	
Pennsylvania	2,713,000	2,829,800	3,404,200	3,153,200	90	91	93	4	20	
Puerto Rico	342,200	363,400	nr	nr	100	100	nr	6	nr	
Rhode Island	1,189,600	998,400	901,800	901,800	100	100	100	-16	-10	
South Carolina	1,672,200	1,731,700	1,788,100	1,750,100	97	98	98	4	3	
South Dakota	285,100	304,700	278,300	278,300	100	100	100	7	-9	
Tennessee	1,909,800	2,325,200	g 2,536,000	2,536,000	99	100	100	22	g 9	
Texas	13,050,800	14,287,000	15,437,500	15,437,500	100	100	100	9	8	
Utah	741,300	777,500	819,800	819,800	100	100	100	5	5	
Vermont	244,700	250,000	256,900	256,900	100	100	100	2	3	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Virginia	2,230,500	2,339,700	2,397,200	2,260,500	97	97	94	5	2	
Washington	1,706,900	1,797,000	1,882,000	1,882,000	100	100	100	5	5	
West Virginia	654,100	703,900	714,500	497,500	64	68	70	8	2	
Wisconsin	nr	h 1,509,400	1,617,400	1,617,400	na	100	100	na	h 7	
Wyoming	193,400	204,800	218,600	218,600	100	100	100	6	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.
- nr (not reported).
- 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 2018 does not include Alabama, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- 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. Resources necessary to gather statistics for 2018 were unavailable. SEARCH estimated the number of subjects in Alabama's criminal history repository based on responses provided in the three prior survey cycles.
- b. 2014 and 2016 totals are overstated. The totals included records that were purged or deleted from the database.
- c. 2014 total includes both criminal and noncriminal record counts.
- d. Michigan initiated an open case clean-up, as well as conducting more thorough training to law enforcement and prosecutors on the proper reporting of unauthorized charges. This has resulted in the deletion/expungement of numerous criminal SIDs/subject records that are in the state's database.
- e. The number of subjects in the state repository is accurately reported for 2018. The count provided in the 2016 survey reflected the number of unique fingerprints on file and not subjects.
- f. Estimated per Table 1, footnote "c" narrative.
- g. The 2016 increase of individuals in Tennessee's criminal history file is thought to be attributable to better training/awareness education at contributing agencies.
- h. Wisconsin's DOJ IT personnel were unable to provide this data within the timeframe requested.

Table 3. State protection order information and record counts, 2018

State	State maintains a protection order (PO) file	Agencies responsible for entering protection orders into the state file			Elapsed time between issuance of a PO and entry of its info. into the state file			# of active records in state PO database as of 12/31/2018
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	
Total								2,240,896
Yes	41	25	22	3	29	10	1	
No	11							
Alabama	Yes	X		District Attorneys		X		13,257
Alaska	Yes	X			X			1,504
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	Yes	X					a	25,978
Arkansas	No							
California	Yes	X	X		X			579,212
Colorado	Yes	X			X			254,922
Connecticut	Yes	X	X		X			24,386
Delaware	Yes		X		X			2,118
District of Columbia	Yes		X			X		1,944
Florida	Yes	X			X			190,271
Georgia	Yes		X		X			12,620
Guam	No							
Hawaii	Yes		X		X			7,681
Idaho	No							
Illinois	Yes				X			87,822
Indiana	Yes		X		X			115,626
Iowa	Yes	X	X		X			31,431
Kansas	No							
Kentucky	Yes	X			X			17,109
Louisiana	Yes		X			X		20,399
Maine	Yes		X		X			5,071
Maryland	Yes	X			X			10,839
Massachusetts	Yes		X		X			37,104
Michigan	Yes	X	X			X		17,056
Minnesota	Yes		X		X			19,263
Mississippi	No							
Missouri	Yes	X			X			12,667
Montana	No							
Nebraska	Yes	X	X		X			5,985
Nevada	Yes			State Repository	X			2,035
New Hampshire	Yes	X	X		X			na
New Jersey	Yes		X		X			179,000
New Mexico	No							
New York	Yes		X			X		169,042
North Carolina	No							
North Dakota	Yes	X	X		X			1,837
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	Yes	X					X	34,643
Oklahoma	No							
Oregon	Yes	X				X		na
Pennsylvania	Yes	X	X		X			13,787
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island	Yes			State Attorney General	X			46,718
South Carolina	No							
South Dakota	Yes		X			X		4,127
Tennessee	No							
Texas	Yes	X				X		49,373
Utah	Yes	X			X			40,130
Vermont	Yes	X			X			2,301
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	Yes	X	X		X			95,788
Washington	Yes	X				X		87,104
West Virginia	Yes		X		X			2,889
Wisconsin	Yes	X				X		17,136
Wyoming	Yes	X			X			721

Table 3 explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Arizona does not track time between issuance and entry of protection orders.
- b. Number of records as of 9/3/2019.
- c. In Iowa, law enforcement entry of protection orders into the state file is after hours only.
- d. Number of records as of 9/25/2019.
- e. Number of records as of 5/31/2019.

Table 3a. Entry of state protection order information into FBI-NCIC and record counts, 2018

State	Protection orders (PO) entered into NCIC	Agencies responsible for entering protection orders into NCIC			Elapsed time between the issuance of a PO and entry of its information into the NCIC PO File			Number of active records in NCIC Protection Order File as of 12/31/2018
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	
Total								1,848,169
Yes	53	37	19	4	26	22	1	
No	3							
Alabama	Yes	X		District Attorneys		X		6,046
Alaska	Yes	X				X		1,169
American Samoa	No							0
Arizona	Yes	X				X		17,984
Arkansas	Yes	X			X			17,237
California	Yes	X	X			X		280,959
Colorado	Yes	X	X		X			140,367
Connecticut	Yes	X	X		X			34,734
Delaware	Yes		X		X			2,106
District of Columbia	Yes		X			X		1,823
Florida	Yes	X			X			204,216
Georgia	Yes		X		X			11,016
Guam	Yes		X			X		479
Hawaii	Yes			CSA (HI Criminal Justice Data Center)	X			6,656
Idaho	Yes	X			X			6,989
Illinois	Yes	X			X			32,944
Indiana	Yes				X			112,754
Iowa	Yes	X	X		X			30,094
Kansas	Yes	X			nr			5,544
Kentucky	Yes	X			X			18,765
Louisiana	Yes		X			X		17,336
Maine	Yes	X	X		nr			4,905
Maryland	Yes	X			X			9,702
Massachusetts	Yes			MA Dept. of Criminal Justice Info. Services	X			19,115
Michigan	Yes	X	X			X		16,203
Minnesota	Yes		X		X			18,314
Mississippi	Yes	X	X			X		1,086
Missouri	Yes	X			X			15,997
Montana	Yes	X				X		5,590
Nebraska	Yes	X				X		3,654
Nevada	Yes	X	X		nr			143
New Hampshire	Yes		X			X		3,931
New Jersey	Yes	X			X			178,193
New Mexico	Yes	X				X		7,088
New York	Yes		X			X		269,024
North Carolina	Yes	X				X		13,073
North Dakota	Yes	X			X			1,134
No. Mariana Islands	No							0
Ohio	Yes	X					X	34,495
Oklahoma	Yes	X			X			10,438
Oregon	Yes	X				X		18,710
Pennsylvania	Yes	X			X			30,640
Puerto Rico	No							0
Rhode Island	Yes			State Attorney General	X			14,477
South Carolina	Yes	X				X		3,523
South Dakota	Yes		X			X		3,077
Tennessee	Yes	X				X		18,635
Texas	Yes	X				X		20,198
Utah	Yes		X		X			12,124
Vermont	Yes	X			X			2,289
Virgin Islands	Yes	nr			nr			175
Virginia	Yes	X			X			35,170
Washington	Yes	X				X		107,260

West Virginia	Yes		X		X		2,763
Wisconsin	Yes	X				X	17,130
Wyoming	Yes	X			X		695

Table 3a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- In Iowa, law enforcement entry of protection orders into NCIC is after hours only.
- As of December 31, 2018, 143 protection orders were entered to NCIC. Nevada courts are not open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This causes courts not to be able to comply with the NCIC's 24x7 "hit" confirmation policy. Also, courts and law enforcement lack resources to validate the accuracy of protection orders under the NCIC validation requirement. Protection orders that meet NICS entry criteria are entered into the NICS Indices by repository (Point of Contact) staff for use in making firearm suitability determinations.

Table 4. Warrant information and entering agencies, 2018

State	State maintains a warrant file	Agencies responsible for entering warrants into the state file			Agencies responsible for entering warrants into NCIC		
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	Law enforcement	Courts	Other
Total							
Yes	42	36	16	3	50	10	2
No	10						
Alabama	Yes	X			X		
Alaska	Yes	X			X		
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	Yes	X			X		
Arkansas	No				X		
California	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Colorado	Yes	X			X	X	
Connecticut	Yes	X			X	X	
Delaware	Yes	X	X		X	X	
District of Columbia	Yes		X			X	
Florida	Yes	X			X		
Georgia	No				X		
Guam	Yes		X			X	
Hawaii	Yes		X		X		
Idaho	Yes	X			X		
Illinois	Yes	X			X		
Indiana	Yes	X			X		
Iowa	Yes	X			X		
Kansas	No				X		
Kentucky	Yes	X			X		
Louisiana	No				X		
Maine	Yes		X		X		
Maryland	Yes	X			X		
Massachusetts	Yes		X		X		
Michigan	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Minnesota	Yes	X		Dept. of Corrections	X		County and State Corrections
Mississippi	No				X		
Missouri	Yes	X			X		
Montana	Yes	X			X		
Nebraska	Yes	X			X		
Nevada	Yes	X	X		X	X	
New Hampshire	Yes	X	X		X		
New Jersey	No				X		
New Mexico	No				X		
New York	Yes	X	X		X	X	
North Carolina	Yes	X	X		X		
North Dakota	Yes	X			X		
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	Yes	X			X		
Oklahoma	No				X		
Oregon	Yes	X			X		
Pennsylvania	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	Yes	X	X	State Attorney General	X		State Attorney General
South Carolina	No				X		
South Dakota	Yes	X	X	Dept. of Public Safety	X		
Tennessee	No				X		
Texas	Yes	X			X		
Utah	Yes	X			X		
Vermont	Yes	X			X		
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	Yes	X			X		
Washington	Yes	X			X		
West Virginia	Yes		X		X		
Wisconsin	Yes	X			X		
Wyoming	Yes	X			X		

Table 4 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 4a. Warrant record counts and state severity breakdowns, 2018

Breakdown of warrants in state warrant database

State	Number of active records in state warrant database as of 12/31/2018		Number of active records in NCIC warrant file as of 12/31/2018		Breakdown of warrants in state warrant database			
					Felony warrants	Misdemeanor warrants	Other	
Total	6,665,460	a	2,427,681		945,812	3,402,512	1,399,616	a
Alabama	195,309		16,455		10,881	33,294	151,134	
Alaska	12,874		623		2,855	10,010	9	c
American Samoa	nr		1					
Arizona	394,811		78,654		50,288	297,533	46,990	c
Arkansas		b	141,307					b
California	470,719		229,198		95,048	375,117	554	c
Colorado	276,436		44,163		39,081	177,297	60,058	c
Connecticut	11,809		3,389		6,263	5,546		
Delaware	207,008		2,962		11,660	162,033	33,315	c
District of Columbia	2,078		601		1,242	836		
Florida	253,622		260,417		101,864	151,461	296	c
Georgia		b	230,911					b
Guam	1,320		853		325	396	599	c
Hawaii	115,410		529		4,153	111,257		
Idaho	107		28,261				107	c
Illinois	348,016		42,952		43,972	304,044		
Indiana	83,656		83,860		31,804	50,261	1,591	c
Iowa	57,684		17,736		8,313	48,373	998	c
Kansas		b	47,780					b
Kentucky	148,867		10,630		49,622	67,163	32,082	c
Louisiana		b	20,353					b
Maine	37,241		1,351		na	na	na	
Maryland	69,861		23,252		15,610	50,717	3,534	c
Massachusetts	353,647		15,158		98,947	293,954		
Michigan	1,063,454		92,082		31,545	218,437	727,772	c
Minnesota	65,349	d	26,146		20,807	33,175	11,367	c
Mississippi		b	16,005					b
Missouri	303,024		33,365		32,457	106,709	163,858	c
Montana	20,160		4,513		na	na	na	
Nebraska	4,800		16,647		110	4,325	365	c
Nevada	323,233		15,116		na	na	na	
New Hampshire	39,717		3,404		na	na	na	
New Jersey		b	54,359					b
New Mexico		b	110,322					b
New York	308,050		35,821		68,368	214,070	25,612	c
North Carolina	na	e	27,981		na	na	na	
North Dakota	37,775		1,971		na	na	na	
No. Mariana Islands	nr		0					
Ohio	220,000		17,859		45,240	58,779	115,981	c
Oklahoma		b	23,075					b
Oregon	70,598		18,372		na	na	na	
Pennsylvania	101,383		122,948		21,727	56,262	23,394	c
Puerto Rico	nr		1,791					
Rhode Island	51,000		2,459		832	51,000		
South Carolina		b	47,528					b
South Dakota	nr		2,132					
Tennessee		b	40,816					b
Texas	254,559		254,181		na	na	na	
Utah	237,314		1,574		22,061	183,728		
Vermont	5,495		383		na	na	na	
Virgin Islands	nr		69					
Virginia	185,148		61,934		77,711	107,437		
Washington	163,039		50,809		36,582	126,459		
West Virginia	nr		2,508					
Wisconsin	151,040		39,288		16,444	82,992		
Wyoming	19,847		827			19,847		

Table 4a explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Felony, misdemeanor, and other warrant breakdowns do not match the total number of active warrants in state databases due to individual counts not being available (na) in Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont.
- b. State does not maintain a warrant file.
- c. States reporting "Other" indicate that warrants in this category pertain to attempt to locate, civil, child support, juvenile, ordinance infractions, small claims, traffic-related, and/or matters that are not eligible for NCIC entry, etc.
- d. Number of records as of 5/31/2019.
- e. Not available per Table 1, footnote "c" narrative.

Table 4b. Timeliness of warrant entry, 2018

State	Elapsed time between the <u>issuance</u> of a warrant and <u>entry</u> of its information into the state file				Elapsed time between the <u>issuance</u> of a warrant and <u>entry</u> of its information into the NCIC Wanted Person File				
	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	No state warrant file / nr	1 day or less	2-7 days	8-30 days	30 days or more	nr
Total	15	25	2	14	15	25	3	2	11
Alabama			X			X			
Alaska	X				X				
American Samoa				X					X
Arizona		X				X			
Arkansas				X	X				
California		X				X			
Colorado	X				X				
Connecticut		X				X			
Delaware	X				X				
District of Columbia		X				X			
Florida		X				X			
Georgia				X	X				
Guam		X				X			
Hawaii	X						X		
Idaho	X				X				
Illinois		X				X			
Indiana		X				X			
Iowa		X				X			
Kansas				X					X
Kentucky	X				X				
Louisiana				X					X
Maine	X				X				
Maryland		X				X			
Massachusetts	X							X	
Michigan		X				X			
Minnesota		X				X			
Mississippi				X					X
Missouri		X				X			
Montana		X				X			
Nebraska		X					X		
Nevada		X							X
New Hampshire		X				X			
New Jersey				X		X			
New Mexico				X					X
New York		X				X			
North Carolina	X								X
North Dakota		X						X	
No. Mariana Islands				X					X
Ohio			X				X		
Oklahoma				X	X				
Oregon		X				X			
Pennsylvania	X				X				
Puerto Rico				X					X
Rhode Island	X				X				
South Carolina				X		X			
South Dakota		X							X
Tennessee				X		X			
Texas		X				X			
Utah	X				X				
Vermont	X				X				
Virgin Islands				X					X
Virginia	X				X				
Washington		X				X			
West Virginia	X					X			
Wisconsin		X				X			
Wyoming		X			X				

Table 4b explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 5. Flagging of records, 2018

Flagging also employed to indicate

State	Felony flagging capability	Flagging of <u>all</u> felony convictions	Flagging of <u>some</u> felony convictions	Sex offender registrant	Violent offender	MCDV conviction - firearms prohibitor	Active state/NCIC protection order on file	Active state/NCIC warrant on file	Mental health adjudication	DNA available	Ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law	Ineligible for firearms purchases under state law	Other
Total	41	30	11	38	13	19	6	4	5	33	18	16	12
Yes	41	30	11	38	13	19	6	4	5	33	18	16	12
No	11												
Alabama	Yes	X		X									
Alaska	Yes	X		X			X			X	X	X	
American Samoa	nr												
Arizona	Yes	X		X			X		X	X			AZ inmate status
Arkansas	Yes	X								X			
California	No			X					X	X			
Colorado	Yes	X		X						X	X	X	Deceased, identity theft
Connecticut	Yes		X	X		X							
Delaware	Yes	X		X			X			X			
District of Columbia	No												
Florida	Yes		X	X						X			All registrations
Georgia	Yes	X		X						X	X	X	
Guam	No			X	X		X						
Hawaii	Yes	X		X	X				X	X			Career criminal, firearm risk
Idaho	Yes	X								X	X	X	
Illinois	Yes	X				X			X	X	X	X	
Indiana	No												
Iowa	Yes		X	X						X			
Kansas	Yes	X		X	X	X				X			Drug offender
Kentucky	Yes		X	X							X		
Louisiana	Yes		X	X	X	X				X			Felon
Maine	Yes	X		X		X							
Maryland	Yes		X	X	X	X							
Massachusetts	No			X									Juvenile
Michigan	Yes		X	X						X	X	X	
Minnesota	Yes		X								X	X	
Mississippi	No			X						X			
Missouri	Yes	X		X	X					X	X		
Montana	Yes	X		X	X					X			
Nebraska	Yes	X		X		X							
Nevada	No			X						X			
New Hampshire	No					X				X			
New Jersey	Yes	X		X	X	X	X		X	X			Probationers, parolees
New Mexico	Yes	X		X	X	X							
New York	Yes	X		X	X	X				X			
North Carolina	Yes	X				X				X		X	
North Dakota	No			X									
No. Mariana Islands	nr												
Ohio	Yes		X	X	X			X		X			Arson offender
Oklahoma	Yes		X			X					X		Crimes against children, elderly and disabled
Oregon	Yes	X		X						X	X	X	
Pennsylvania	No			X		X		X		X	X	X	
Puerto Rico	nr												
Rhode Island	No			X			X						
South Carolina	Yes	X		X		X					X	X	
South Dakota	Yes	X		nr									
Tennessee	Yes		X							X		X	
Texas	Yes	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Utah	Yes	X								X			Deceased, multi-state offender, need DNA
Vermont	Yes	X		X	X					X	X	X	
Virgin Islands	nr												
Virginia	Yes	X		X							X	X	
Washington	Yes	X				X		X		X	X	X	
West Virginia	Yes	X		X	X	X				X			Child abuser, bail bond enforcer, concealed weapon

Wisconsin	Yes	X		X					X	X		
Wyoming	Yes	X			X					X		

Table 5 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 5a. Access to records, 2018

Beyond accessing criminal history record information,
other records and services that are accessible through state repositories

State	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/warrants	Retained applicant prints	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Total	46	37	34	19	7	4	11
Alabama	X	X	X	X			
Alaska	X	X	X	X			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	X	X	X				AZ Dept. of Corrections inmate status
Arkansas	X	X	X				
California		X	X				
Colorado	X	X	X	X			
Connecticut	X	X	X		X		
Delaware	X	X	X			X	
District of Columbia	nr						
Florida	X	X	X				Missing persons, child support writs
Georgia	X	X					
Guam	X	X	X				
Hawaii	X	X		X	X		
Idaho	X	X	X				Concealed weapons license, no contact orders
Illinois	nr						
Indiana	X	X	X				
Iowa	X	X	X				
Kansas	X			X			
Kentucky	X			X		X	
Louisiana	X			X			
Maine	X			X			
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts	X			X			
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X	X				Domestic abuse no contact orders, MN arrest photo repository, carry permits
Mississippi	X	X	X		X		
Missouri	X	X	X	X			
Montana	X						Violent Offender Registry
Nebraska	X	X	X	X			
Nevada	X	X	X				Carry concealed weapon permits
New Hampshire	X	X	X				
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X		
New Mexico	X			X			
New York	X	X	X	X		X	
North Carolina	nr						
North Dakota	X	X	X				Parole and probation/supervision
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	X					X	Arson offender registry
Oklahoma				X			
Oregon	X	X	X				
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X			
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	X	X	X				
South Carolina	X						Carry concealed weapon permits
South Dakota	X	X					
Tennessee	X						
Texas	X						
Utah	X	X	X				
Vermont	X	X	X				VT Medical Marijuana Registry
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	X	X	X		X		
Washington	X	X	X				
West Virginia	X	X	X	X			Child abuser, bail bond enforcer, concealed weapon permits
Wisconsin		X	X				
Wyoming	X	X	X				

Table 5a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 5b. Arrest record retention periods , 2018

Does the state have a law or administrative rule that specifies retention periods for felony and misdemeanor arrest records?

State	Felony arrest records	Retention period		Misdemeanor arrest records	Retention period	Citation reference*
Alabama	nr					
Alaska	X	50 yrs.	a	X	50 yrs.	https://archives.alaska.gov/documents/rims/schedules/dps/12-384-1.pdf
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	X	99 yrs.		X	99 yrs.	
Arkansas	X	Indefinite	b	X	Indefinite	
California	nr					
Colorado	nr					
Connecticut	X	110 yrs.		X	110 yrs.	
Delaware	X					
District of Columbia	X			X		
Florida	X	Until obsolete, superseded, or administrative value is lost.		X	Until obsolete, superseded, or administrative value is lost.	https://dos.myflorida.com/media/698314/qs2-sl-2017-final.pdf
Georgia	nr					
Guam	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	5 GCA Section 20607
Hawaii	nr					
Idaho	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	
Illinois	X	Indefinite	c	X	Indefinite	
Indiana	X			X		
Iowa	nr					
Kansas	X	Indefinite	d	X	Indefinite	
Kentucky	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	KRS 17.150(4)
Louisiana	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	
Maine	nr					
Maryland	nr					
Massachusetts	X					https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartIII/TitleI/Chapter221/Section27a
Michigan	nr					
Minnesota	nr					
Mississippi	nr					
Missouri	X	Life of systems		X	Life of systems	
Montana	nr					
Nebraska	X	110 yrs.		X	110 yrs.	
Nevada	X	6 years after death or 100 yrs. old.		X	6 years after death or 100 yrs. old.	https://nsla.nv.gov/Id.php?content_id=39626722
New Hampshire	nr					
New Jersey	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	N.J.S.A Title 15 Chapter 3
New Mexico	nr					
New York	nr					
North Carolina	nr					
North Dakota	X	Until 99 yrs. old		X		http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t54c46.pdf
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	nr					
Oklahoma	nr					
Oregon	X	99 yrs.		X	99 yrs.	SOS archive special schedule 2010-0009-111
Pennsylvania	nr					
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	X	Indefinite or until expunged		X	Indefinite or until expunged	
South Carolina	nr					
South Dakota				X	10 yrs.	http://sdlegislature.gov/statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=23-6-8.1&Type=Statute
Tennessee	nr					
Texas	X	125 yrs.		X	125 yrs.	
Utah	X	75 yrs.		X	75 yrs.	https://axaemarchives.utah.gov/solrDetailPages/scheduleItem/ARC/ScheduleItem_detail.html?fq=grsItemRecordId:2030
Vermont	nr					
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	X	120 yrs.		X	120 yrs.	http://www.lva.virginia.gov/agencies/records/sched_specific/156-050.pdf
Washington	nr					
West Virginia	nr					
Wisconsin	X	Indefinite		X	Indefinite	165.83 165.84
Wyoming	nr					

Table 5b explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

* Citation reference is for both felony and misdemeanor records if the state has a law or administrative rule in place specifying retention periods for both record types. Alternately, if the state specifies retention periods for felony records or misdemeanor records only, the citation applies to that particular record type.

Data footnotes:

a. Retention periods are currently under review for purposes of lengthening them.

b. Juvenile records, which are destroyed at age 18 or up to 10 years later upon Court Order.

c. All electronic data of arrest, state's attorney, court and corrections are kept permanently until expunged.

d. KBI retains all fingerprint cards and court dispositions indefinitely.

Table 5c. Court disposition record retention periods, 2018

Does the state have a law or administrative rule that specifies retention periods for felony and misdemeanor court disposition records?

State	Felony court disposition records	Retention period	Misdemeanor court disposition records	Retention period	Citation reference*
Total	22		22		
Alabama	nr				
Alaska	X	50 yrs.	X	50 yrs.	https://archives.alaska.gov/documents/rims/schedules/dps/12-384-1.pdf
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	X	99 yrs.	X	99 yrs.	
Arkansas	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut	X	110 yrs.	X	110 yrs.	
Delaware					
District of Columbia	X		X		
Florida	X	10–75 yrs.	a X	10–75 yrs.	a https://www.flcourts.org/content/download/217909/1973400/Florida-Rules-of-Judicial-Administration.pdf
Georgia					
Guam	X	10 yrs.	X	10 yrs.	Superior Court Rule 6.1
Hawaii					
Idaho	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	
Illinois	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts	X	10 yrs. to indefinite	X	10 yrs. to indefinite	https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartIII/TitleI/Chapter221/Section27a
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri	X	Life of systems	X	Life of systems	
Montana					
Nebraska	X	110 yrs.	X	110 yrs.	
Nevada	X	6 years after death or 100 yrs. old	X	6 years after death or 100 yrs. old	https://nsla.nv.gov/ld.php?content_id=39626722
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	N.J.S.A Title 15 Chapter 3
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina	nr				
North Dakota	X	Until 99 yrs. old	X	Until 99 yrs. old	http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t54c46.pdf
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	X	99 yrs.	X	99 yrs.	SOS archive special schedule 2010-0009-111
Pennsylvania					
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	X	Indefinite or until expunged	X	Indefinite or until expunged	
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas	X	125 yrs.	X	125 yrs.	
Utah	X	75 yrs.	X	75 yrs.	https://axaearchives.utah.gov/solrDetailPages/scheduleItem/ARC/ScheduleItem_detail.html?fq=grsItemRecordId:2030
Vermont					
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	X	20 yrs.	X	10 yrs.	http://www.lva.virginia.gov/agencies/records/sched_local/GS-12.pdf
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	X	Indefinite	X	Indefinite	165.83 165.84
Wyoming					

Table 5c explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

* Citation reference is for both felony and misdemeanor records if the state has a law or administrative rule in place specifying retention periods for both record types. Alternately, if the state specifies retention periods for felony records or misdemeanor records only, the citation applies to that particular record type.

Data footnotes:

a. 10 years - Felony and misdemeanor cases in which no information or indictment was filed or in which all charges were dismissed, or in which the state announced a nolle prosequi, or in which the defendant was adjudicated not guilty.
75 years - All felony and misdemeanor cases not previously destroyed.

Table 6. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

State	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change		
	2012	2014	2016	2018	2012-2014	2014-2016	2016-2018
Total	13,798,300	12,223,000	13,760,500	15,043,400	-11%	13%	9%
Alabama	27,800	31,700	55,600	nr	14	75	a na
Alaska	72,100	46,700	56,500	38,400	-35	21	b b -32
American Samoa	1,300	nr	nr	nr			
Arizona	278,700	370,500	98,900	174,100	33	-73	c 76
Arkansas	42,900	54,800	51,500	79,000	28	-6	53
California	1,565,000	1,471,100	1,530,600	1,603,200	-6	4	5
Colorado	34,300	115,500	1,688,700	1,370,700	237	na	e e -19
Connecticut	88,600	70,200	67,600	87,400	-21	-4	29
Delaware	476,700	451,600	420,200	378,700	-5	-7	-10
District of Columbia	nr	30,200	nr	58,400	na	na	na
Florida	2,057,400	1,419,800	1,005,900	1,157,800	-31	f -29	f 15
Georgia	658,900	729,100	612,600	870,600	11	-16	42
Guam	5,000	4,300	1,600	2,300	-14	h -63	h 44
Hawaii	70,400	72,700	83,200	71,600	3	14	-14
Idaho	141,200	171,600	210,000	171,800	22	22	-18
Illinois	275,000	289,200	313,100	262,700	5	8	-16
Indiana	244,400	169,000	246,100	529,200	-31	46	i 115
Iowa	305,000	350,800	324,500	334,000	15	7	3
Kansas	229,000	115,600	170,300	168,200	-50	j 47	-1
Kentucky	141,000	106,500	138,700	120,500	-24	30	k -13
Louisiana	42,400	21,300	100,500	152,700	-50	l 372	l 52
Maine	32,900	33,500	31,000	31,400	2	-7	1
Maryland	282,000	239,500	204,100	257,800	-15	-15	26
Massachusetts	nr	nr	1,000	52,700	na	na	m
Michigan	824,200	428,100	300,100	271,700	-48	n -30	n -9
Minnesota	93,400	114,700	138,400	206,500	23	21	49
Mississippi	15,200	28,600	25,100	36,000	88	p -12	43
Missouri	157,800	172,400	203,600	265,300	9	18	30
Montana	26,200	22,600	23,100	27,600	-14	2	19
Nebraska	56,200	72,200	52,400	41,700	28	q -27	q -20
Nevada	50,000	119,800	119,000	106,800	140	r -1	-10
New Hampshire	nr	73,800	93,200	110,800	na	26	19
New Jersey	693,200	170,900	171,400	171,800	-75	s 0	s 0.2
New Mexico	10,000	4,900	3,900	4,600	-51	t -20	t 18
New York	576,200	548,700	470,100	480,500	-5	-14	2
North Carolina	256,000	243,300	251,900	260,900	-5	4	4
North Dakota	nr	19,800	34,200	18,100	na	73	u -47
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr			
Ohio	351,800	400,400	940,400	1,373,400	14	135	v 46
Oklahoma	75,500	85,200	208,300	198,800	13	144	w -5
Oregon	149,400	87,500	114,000	104,700	-41	x 30	-8
Pennsylvania	141,200	172,900	140,300	153,500	22	-19	9
Puerto Rico	18,100	41,500	20,700	nr	129	-50	na
Rhode Island	15,900	17,800	20,900	36,900	12	17	77
South Carolina	183,800	112,100	226,700	192,100	-39	102	z -15
South Dakota	nr	350,900	304,700	315,800	na	-13	4
Tennessee	255,700	258,600	224,900	210,200	1	-13	-7
Texas	1,398,300	1,040,100	969,400	929,000	-26	-7	-4
Utah	118,300	79,900	148,100	145,300	-32	85	aa -2
Vermont	19,500	19,400	16,100	14,900	-1	-17	-7
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr			
Virginia	464,400	460,800	420,300	449,300	-1	-9	7
Washington	396,800	396,900	407,100	439,600	0	3	8
West Virginia	66,500	nr	56,700	58,000	na	na	2
Wisconsin	302,400	302,500	233,500	433,100	0	-23	85
Wyoming	10,300	11,500	9,800	13,300	12	-15	36

Table 6 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- 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 2016 include dispositions in backlog.
- b. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions are due to efforts to enter case dismissals that are reported to the repository by statewide courts. This also influences the 2014 percent change notation. Counting for 2016 was for each charge, not each case. This was corrected in 2017, which explains the 2018 decrease in dispositions.
- c. 2016 numbers were reported in error and corrected in this cycle to 98,900. The 2018 increase over 2016 is attributable to working with statewide courts to provide them with reports of dispositions that are missing.
- d. The 2018 increase is attributable to moving from the state's legacy mainframe to a new system with upgraded statistical/counting methodologies.
- e. Due to "cycle matching" not being defined in previous surveys, the number of final dispositions reported in 2012, 2014, and 2016 were significantly understated by counting arrests. In changing counting methodologies to cycle matching, the number of dispositions reported and published in the 2016 report (341,200) is revised in this report to 1,688,700. Totals for 2018 are consistent with this updated counting method.
- f. Decreases in disposition receipts for 2014 and 2016 account for a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles.
- g. The 2018 increase in reported dispositions is due to a change in counting methodologies and a disposition recovery project.
- h. The 2012 and 2014 increases in reported dispositions are due to efforts to complete a backlog reduction project. This also caused percent change swings in subsequent years as indicated.
- i. 2016 and 2018 increases in disposition receipts are due to efforts to capture missing dispositions on previously submitted arrests that are without dispositions. Working with vendors and statewide courts to improve disposition reporting going forward, an online disposition reporting portal has been developed.
- j. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is due to a legislative change that required courts to electronically report dispositions to the repository by July 1, 2013. Prior to that date, statewide prosecutors reported dispositions; however, on the effective date of the new law, courts were not ready to report dispositions and prosecutors discontinued reporting. Prosecutors have since begun to report again and work is being done to build electronic court exchanges to report dispositions to the repository.
- k. The 2016 increase is due to a reported statewide effort to emphasize the importance of fully documenting arrests with conviction data.
- l. The 2014 decrease in disposition receipts is due to the clearing of a 2012 backlog of disposition reports. The 2016 increase in reported dispositions is a result of efforts made to receive electronic dispositions from the state supreme court.
- m. Massachusetts Courts recently began submitting fingerprint-supported final case dispositions to the repository. A major project is underway to link court disposition data to the repository, where increases in disposition reporting totals have been realized and are anticipated into the future.
- n. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions over 2010 (440,300) is due to efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported. The 2014 decrease follows a 2013 legislative change making deferrals nonpublic and not subject to reporting of same to the repository. These also contributed to the decrease in 2016.
- o. The 2018 increase is attributable to implementing a new CCH system and counting court cases instead of cycles.
- p. The increase in reported dispositions is due to a reported educational outreach project with statewide courts.

- q. In 2014, Nebraska undertook an initiative to identify and automate the reconciliation of historical records that were previously reconciled manually. By 2016, this effort was completed and the 2016 total number reflects that effort.
- r. The 2014 increase in reported dispositions is due to a major outreach project and backlog reduction effort following a fall 2013 audit of criminal history records between the repository and statewide courts.
- s. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is due to implementing an automated linking and flagging process between the New Jersey State Police and statewide courts. This process went into production in 2011 and stabilized following a backlog reduction effort in 2013 and 2014. The total for 2014 was increased in this cycle by 31,700 to adjust for an error in the total number of dispositions New Jersey reported it received in 2014.
- t. The 2012 and 2014 decreases in reported dispositions are due to a backlog reduction project, which was completed in 2010.
- u. The 2016 increase in disposition receipts is due to efforts to capture missing dispositions on previously submitted arrests that lack dispositions. Following this effort, 2018 numbers decreased to normal levels.
- v. The 2016 increase in dispositions over previous years is due to including dispositions that were received electronically from statewide courts. These were not counted in previous years. The 2018 increase follows a statewide audit of Ohio courts and a statewide campaign outlining the importance of reporting dispositions to repository- and FBI-held records.
- w. The 2016 increase in reported dispositions is due to NCHIP-funded efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.
- x. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is due to a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles.
- y. In previous cycles, the number of final case dispositions was reported by the state's criminal history records repository. For 2018, the number of final case dispositions was reported by the state's Judiciary.
- z. The increase in reported dispositions is due to a reported educational outreach project with statewide courts.
- aa. In 2016, additional programming was put in place to obtain added dispositions from statewide courts.
- bb. The 2018 increase is due to counting dispositions that are also in queue for processing and error resolution.

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Table 6a. Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018

Of dispositions sent to the FBI, percent sent by:

State	Total number of final dispositions received	Of the total number of state dispositions received, number sent to the FBI		Machine readable data (MRD)	Hard copy or paper	Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key	Secure web portal
Total	15,043,400	5,182,371					
Alabama	nr						
Alaska	38,400	35,000		100			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	174,100	174,100				100	
Arkansas	79,000	79,000				100	
California	1,603,200	768,300					100
Colorado	1,370,700	0	a				
Connecticut	87,400	nr					
Delaware	378,700	26,100			2	98	
District of Columbia	58,400	nr					
Florida	1,157,800	0	a				
Georgia	870,600	0	a				
Guam	2,300	2,000					100
Hawaii	71,600	1,400	a				100
Idaho	171,800	0	a				
Illinois	262,700	nr				100	
Indiana	529,200	462,900	b			100	
Iowa	334,000	334,000	a				
Kansas	168,200	0	a				
Kentucky	120,500	120,500				5	95
Louisiana	152,700	nr					
Maine	31,400	13,200				100	
Maryland	257,800	6,500	a,g	100			
Massachusetts	52,700	52,700					100
Michigan	271,700	271,700				100	
Minnesota	206,500	0	a				
Mississippi	36,000	36,000				100	
Missouri	265,300	100	a			100	
Montana	27,600	0	a				
Nebraska	41,700	40,500				100	
Nevada	106,800	166,700	c		1	99	
New Hampshire	110,800	0	d				
New Jersey	171,800	0	a				
New Mexico	4,600	3,300			84		16
New York	480,500	0	a				
North Carolina	260,900	0	a				
North Dakota	18,100	18,100		100			
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	1,373,400	0	a				
Oklahoma	198,800	0	a				
Oregon	104,700	0	a				
Pennsylvania	153,500	144,400		100			
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	36,900	36,900					100
South Carolina	192,100	192,100					100
South Dakota	315,800	315,800		100			
Tennessee	210,200	0	a				
Texas	929,000	929,000				100	
Utah	145,300	57,971	e			100	
Vermont	14,900	12,400		95	5		
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	449,300	440,000	f		100		
Washington	439,600	439,600					100
West Virginia	58,000	2,000	a		100		
Wisconsin	433,100	100				100	
Wyoming	13,300	0	a				

Table 6a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

NOTE: National Fingerprint File (NFF) 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 NFF program continue to voluntarily forward disposition information to the FBI.

Data footnotes:

- a. NFF-participating state.
- b. The difference between dispositions received and submitted to the FBI is due to not having an FBI number in the state system; Indiana will not send a disposition without it.
- c. While 106,768 dispositions were received, Nevada sent 166,656 dispositions to the FBI due to the ongoing disposition backfill project.
- d. New Hampshire reports being in the process of implementing auto submission of final dispositions to the FBI. New Hampshire anticipates completion by end of 2019.
- e. Additional programming was put in place to obtain more records from the courts.
- f. The Virginia State Police is redesigning its criminal history system to include sending disposition information to the FBI via MRD or electronic posting.
- g. The final disposition numbers sent to the FBI represents 10 months worth of data.

Table 6b. Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2018

State	State collects charge-tracking information (interim dispositions) on the criminal history record to show case status through the criminal justice process	State posts indictment information to the criminal history record	
Total			
Yes	28	17	
No	24	35	
Alabama	No	a Yes	
Alaska	No	No	
American Samoa	nr	nr	
Arizona	Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	Yes	No	b
California	No	No	
Colorado	Yes	Yes	
Connecticut	No	No	
Delaware	Yes	Yes	
District of Columbia	No	No	
Florida	Yes	No	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	c
Guam	No	Yes	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	d
Idaho	No	No	
Illinois	Yes	No	
Indiana	No	No	
Iowa	No	No	
Kansas	Yes	No	
Kentucky	No	No	
Louisiana	No	No	
Maine	Yes	No	
Maryland	Yes	Yes	
Massachusetts	No	No	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	
Missouri	Yes	Yes	
Montana	No	No	
Nebraska	Yes	No	
Nevada	Yes	Yes	
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	
New Jersey	Yes	No	
New Mexico	No	No	
New York	Yes	No	
North Carolina	No	No	
North Dakota	Yes	No	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	
Ohio	No	Yes	
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	
Oregon	No	No	
Pennsylvania	No	No	
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	
Rhode Island	Yes	No	
South Carolina	No	Yes	
South Dakota	Yes	No	
Tennessee	No	No	
Texas	Yes	No	
Utah	Yes	No	
Vermont	Yes	No	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	
Virginia	No	No	
Washington	No	No	
West Virginia	No	No	
Wisconsin	Yes	No	
Wyoming	No	No	

Table 6b explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Charge tracking development is underway to use the Transaction Control Number as the arrest event tracking number.
- b. Arkansas rarely uses indictments; instead, a criminal information is filed which starts the criminal proceeding. Information is obtained about the person, including arrest and status of the criminal proceeding, and posted to the record as received.
- c. Indicted disposition entered at the discretion of the prosecutor.
- d. Indictment information is posted to the criminal history record once the offender is served the warrant and booked.

Table 6c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2018

How dispositions are received

State	Does the repository receive any final case dispositions from local prosecutors?	Automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system (CMS)	Local prosecutors' CMS	Is paper-based	Mix of automated and paper-based
Total					
Yes	34	8	7	19	11
No	18				
Alabama	No				
Alaska	Yes			X	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes				
Arkansas	Yes				X
California	Yes				X
Colorado	Yes	X			
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	No				
Florida	No				
Georgia	Yes		X	X	X
Guam	No				
Hawaii	Yes		X	X	X
Idaho	Yes			X	a
Illinois	Yes			X	
Indiana	Yes		X		
Iowa	No				
Kansas	Yes	X		X	X
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	Yes				X
Maine	Yes	X			
Maryland	No				
Massachusetts	Yes	b	X		
Michigan	Yes	X	X		
Minnesota	Yes				X
Mississippi	Yes			X	
Missouri	Yes				X
Montana	Yes			X	
Nebraska	Yes			X	
Nevada	Yes			X	
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	No				
New Mexico	Yes			X	
New York	Yes	X		X	X
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	Yes		X		
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes			X	
Oklahoma	Yes	X	X	X	X
Oregon	Yes	X			
Pennsylvania	No				
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	Yes			X	
South Carolina	No				
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	No				
Texas	Yes				X
Utah	Yes			X	
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	No				
Washington	Yes			X	
West Virginia	Yes			X	
Wisconsin	Yes	X			
Wyoming	Yes			X	

Table 6c explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Some prosecutors send final case disposition information via email.
- b. By statute, the arresting agency is required to report when charges are not authorized. However, many prosecutor's offices report this information via their case management systems.

Table 6d. Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2018

State	PCN or TCN assigned at time of arrest/ booking†	PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/ booking†	State ID #	Arrest #	Name	Date of birth	Charges	Other
Total	20	6	14	14	25	24	16	13
Alabama		a						
Alaska			X	X	X	X	X	
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	X	X						
Arkansas			X	X	X	X		X
California			X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado								X
Connecticut		a						
Delaware		a						
District of Columbia		a						
Florida		a						
Georgia	X		X	X			X	
Guam		a						
Hawaii			X	X	X	X		
Idaho	X				X	X	X	X
Illinois	X							
Indiana	X				X	X		X
Iowa		a						
Kansas	X	X			X	X		
Kentucky		a						
Louisiana	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine				X	X	X		
Maryland		a						
Massachusetts	nr							
Michigan	X	X						
Minnesota					X	X		X
Mississippi				X	X	X		
Missouri	X				X	X		
Montana				X	X	X	X	
Nebraska					X	X		X
Nevada	X				X	X	X	X
New Hampshire		a						X
New Jersey	X		X		X	X	X	
New Mexico	X		X		X	X	X	
New York			X	X				
North Carolina		a						
North Dakota	X				X	X	X	X
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	X			X	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	nr							
Oregon	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Pennsylvania		a						
Puerto Rico	nr							
Rhode Island			X		X	X	X	
South Carolina		a						
South Dakota		a						
Tennessee		a						
Texas	X		X	X				
Utah	X	X	X		X		X	
Vermont		a						
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia		a						
Washington	X		X	X	X	X		
West Virginia	X	X			X	X	X	X
Wisconsin				X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	X							

Table 6d explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).
- † Process Control Number (PCN), Transaction Control Number (TCN)

Data footnotes:

- a. The repository does not receive final case dispositions from local prosecutors.

Table 7 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- † Process Control Number (PCN), Transaction Control Number (TCN).

Data footnotes:

- a. Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Courts recently began submitting fingerprint-supported final case dispositions to the repository.
- b. Matching methods selected include manual and electronic entry.
- c. Rhode Island is in the planning and development phase of bringing automated dispositions online.

Table 7a. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2018

State	Percentage of all dispositions received that could not be linked to a specific arrest record	Actions taken when disposition cannot be matched to an arrest							Other	State uses a vendor to identify and locate missing dispositions
		Placed in suspense file (no further action)	Placed in a suspense file for further investigation	Disposition information is rejected	Follow-up actions are taken by repository staff	Court is contacted	Court provided charge(s) and disposition are posted to the beginning/end of record			
Total		8	25	19	36	31	6			
Alabama	nr				X				No	
Alaska	6				X	X	X		No	
American Samoa	nr								nr	
Arizona	0		X	X	X	X	X		No	
Arkansas	1			X		X			No	
California	14	X	X	X	X	X		b	No	
Colorado	51							c	No	
Connecticut	3	X	X		X				No	
Delaware	0			X	X			d	No	
District of Columbia	nr								nr	
Florida	45	a	X		X	X			No	
Georgia	0			X	X	X			Yes	
Guam	0							e	No	
Hawaii	10		X		X				No	
Idaho	47		X		X	X			No	
Illinois	0		X		X	X			No	
Indiana	<1		X		X	X			No	
Iowa	<1		X		X	X	X		nr	
Kansas	40		X		X		X		No	
Kentucky	9			X					No	
Louisiana	26				X	X			No	
Maine	0			X		X			No	
Maryland	33		X	X	X	X			Yes	
Massachusetts	7	X							No	
Michigan	9		X		X	X			No	
Minnesota	6		X		X	X		e	No	
Mississippi	nr				X				No	
Missouri	0	X		X					No	
Montana	0	X	X		X	X			No	
Nebraska	60				X	X	X		Yes	
Nevada	6	X		X	X	X			No	
New Hampshire	43				X		X		No	
New Jersey	0				X	X			No	
New Mexico	30		X						No	
New York	3	X	X	X		X			No	
North Carolina	nr			X		X			No	
North Dakota	11		X	X	X	X			No	
No. Mariana Islands	nr								nr	
Ohio	38		X	X	X	X		f	No	
Oklahoma	2		X		X				No	
Oregon	3			X	X	X			No	
Pennsylvania	28							g	No	
Puerto Rico	nr								nr	
Rhode Island	5			X	X	X			No	
South Carolina	nr			X	X	X			No	
South Dakota	48				X				nr	
Tennessee	5		X						Yes	
Texas	<1							h	No	
Utah	52		X		X	X			No	
Vermont	5				X	X			No	
Virgin Islands	nr								nr	
Virginia	14		X	X	X	X			No	
Washington	nr	X	X	X	X	X		e	No	
West Virginia	11							e	No	
Wisconsin	8		X		X	X			No	
Wyoming	2		X						No	

Table 7a explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Due to efforts to solicit historical disposition data from the Clerks of Court, several batch submissions of disposition data occurred during 2018 beyond normal volume processing. The repository was able to add many previously missing dispositions and updated numerous existing dispositions. However, many of these records also were unable to be linked to arrests within the repository because they appeared to be duplicates, etc., thus increasing the state's overall "unmatched" disposition rate compared to the last survey cycle.
- b. Data corrected, if possible.
- c. Added to repository as an "orphan disposition."
- d. Placed in a suspense file for processing next day forward.
- e. Arresting agency is notified for follow-up action.
- f. Exception reports are generated and sent to applicable court for review and resubmit.
- g. Held in a holding file until the arrest is received, then it is automatically posted.
- h. Placed in a suspense file and checked daily for arrest information.

Table 7b explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Information is not available and the program does not have sufficient staff to compile.
- b. Electronic dispositions typically are received within 1 week of the judgement date if not less. Paper dispositions seem to have a significant degree of variance from judgement date to date received at KBI.

Table 8. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

State	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Percent change					
	2012	2014	2016	2018	2012–2014	2014–2016	2016–2018			
Total	12,691,630	11,474,600	11,313,500	10,500,600	-10%	-1%	-7%			
Alabama	265,800	225,000	223,000	nr	-15	-1	na			
Alaska	23,300	22,200	18,200	23,300	-5	-18	28			
American Samoa	30	nr	nr	nr						
Arizona	189,600	346,500	303,400	326,800	83	a	-12	8		
Arkansas	118,000	127,500	136,900	133,200	8	7	-3			
California	1,463,700	1,465,700	1,330,500	1,297,500	<1	-9	-2			
Colorado	228,500	235,400	224,300	251,800	3	-5	12			
Connecticut	98,000	97,200	85,800	91,500	-1	-12	7			
Delaware	40,400	34,300	27,400	22,000	-15	-20	-20			
District of Columbia	nr	600	nr	48,500	na	na	na			
Florida	914,000	773,400	876,400	762,700	-15	13	-13			
Georgia	491,200	503,000	464,300	493,500	2	-8	6			
Guam	nr	2,500	2,700	3,000	nr	8	11			
Hawaii	42,200	48,200	43,000	36,300	14	-11	-16			
Idaho	71,000	63,200	58,700	57,800	-11	-7	-2			
Illinois	575,800	503,900	450,200	333,100	-12	-11	-26			
Indiana	244,500	237,800	214,600	207,800	-3	-10	-3			
Iowa	92,100	87,100	79,300	85,100	-5	-9	7			
Kansas	136,700	131,200	120,400	119,500	-4	-8	<1			
Kentucky	199,100	172,300	215,500	212,100	-13	25	b	-2		
Louisiana	326,900	327,200	271,300	285,000	<1	-17	5			
Maine	28,900	30,700	31,500	27,900	6	3	-11			
Maryland	256,300	266,800	208,000	183,900	4	-22	c	-12	c	
Massachusetts	135,100	150,000	148,200	133,600	11	-1	-10			
Michigan	370,100	384,200	366,400	348,700	4	-5	-5			
Minnesota	157,100	154,300	154,400	158,700	-2	<1	3			
Mississippi	91,400	88,200	79,800	69,200	-4	-10	-13			
Missouri	223,300	220,400	218,800	214,700	-1	-1	-2			
Montana	21,200	21,000	25,700	44,400	-1	22	d	73	d	
Nebraska	49,000	43,600	43,600	45,100	-11	0	3			
Nevada	103,200	82,100	80,500	104,500	-21	-2	30			
New Hampshire	45,000	42,000	38,400	30,200	-7	-9	-21			
New Jersey	205,000	185,100	212,000	201,600	-10	15	-5			
New Mexico	107,600	79,800	74,000	92,900	-26	-7	-5			
New York	737,300	713,100	e	626,800	508,900	-3	e	-12	e	-19
North Carolina	283,900	270,300	303,300	318,500	-5	12	5			
North Dakota	22,800	25,600	22,700	23,500	12	-11	4			
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr						
Ohio	426,900	277,300	264,300	177,200	-35	-5	-33			
Oklahoma	143,900	152,200	143,700	145,700	6	-6	1			
Oregon	120,800	137,500	133,900	136,800	14	-3	2			
Pennsylvania	334,100	335,200	296,800	314,300	<1	-11	6			
Puerto Rico	586,400	15,400	f	339,600	nr	na	f	na	f	na
Rhode Island	34,100	32,000	25,000	23,000	-6	-22	-8			
South Carolina	229,400	281,300	257,900	193,300	23	-8	-25			
South Dakota	28,300	29,500	31,900	31,700	4	8	-1			
Tennessee	428,000	385,700	415,300	397,200	-10	8	-4			
Texas	1,101,300	818,500	769,900	927,500	-26	-6	20			
Utah	76,500	76,800	g	82,500	88,500	<1	7	7		
Vermont	18,000	15,300	12,600	14,300	-15	-18	13			
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr						
Virginia	296,100	256,500	273,000	267,800	-13	6	-2			
Washington	235,900	220,600	215,400	241,300	-6	-2	12			
West Virginia	97,300	105,300	92,400	50,700	8	-12	-45			
Wisconsin	162,200	157,900	161,700	175,700	-3	2	9			
Wyoming	14,400	16,200	17,600	18,800	13	9	7			

Table 8 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. 2012 totals were understated, causing the 2012–2014 percent change increase.
- b. Kentucky reports that the number of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes has increased because of statewide efforts to increase the percentage of arrested individuals being fingerprinted during the booking process or upon disposition of the case.
- c. 2016 and 2018 decreases in the number of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes is attributable to Maryland's diversion approach for advancing criminal justice reform. Maryland's Governor signed into law the Justice Reinvestment Act with the goal to reduce prison populations. This caused many police agencies to broaden cite and release policies where arrest fingerprints are not recorded when a subject is arrested.
- d. Montana reports that 2016 numbers of fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes increased because of efforts made to capture the fingerprints of older arrest and disposition transactions, increased use of livescan, and more effective statewide training. Additionally and effective July 1, 2017, a new law took effect requiring all misdemeanor offenses to be fingerprinted and reported to the repository. This has caused a significant increase in 2018.
- e. The total number of fingerprints processed by New York for criminal justice purposes was overstated by 173,800 in the 2014 report and was adjusted in the 2016 report.
- f. 2014 totals were significantly understated, making the percent change between 2012 through 2016 unavailable.
- g. The total number of fingerprints processed by Utah for criminal justice purposes was overstated by 40,200 in the 2014 report and was adjusted in the 2016 report.

Table 8a. Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2018

State	Number of law enforcement agencies that submit arrest prints via livescan	Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan	Number of agencies that submit arrest fingerprints via cardscan	Number of agencies that submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards
Total	13,744	92	329	3,455
Alabama	127	90	0	nr
Alaska	24	90	0	16
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	73	94	15	68
Arkansas	531	95	0	113
California	nr	99	nr	nr
Colorado	nr	98	nr	nr
Connecticut	161	83	0	nr
Delaware	57	100	0	0
District of Columbia	4	100	0	0
Florida	407	98	0	0 a
Georgia	644	99	0	0
Guam	1	99	0	0
Hawaii	6	100	5	0
Idaho	111	97	0	12
Illinois	nr	97	nr	nr
Indiana	1,556	99	3	3
Iowa	242	76	0	283
Kansas	456	90	0	235
Kentucky	1,174	100	0	0
Louisiana	201	nr	0	20
Maine	122	45	0	22
Maryland	164	99	0	3
Massachusetts	307	98	0	50
Michigan	640	100	0	0
Minnesota	458	100	0	0
Mississippi	172	94	0	54
Missouri	317	87	0	500
Montana	122	96	0	4
Nebraska	36	91	0	84
Nevada	90	100	1	0
New Hampshire	37	85	0	175
New Jersey	652	99	0	0
New Mexico	140	80	0	42
New York	530	98	18	32
North Carolina	nr			
North Dakota	87	76	0	30
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	735	81	0	174
Oklahoma	567	94	0	28
Oregon	132	96	0	33
Pennsylvania	nr	70	280	1015
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	41	95	0	2
South Carolina	304	94	6	0
South Dakota	41	97	0	7
Tennessee	400	98	0	0
Texas	462	94	1	45
Utah	83	97	0	8
Vermont	59	81	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	265	99	0	20
Washington	255	98	0	20
West Virginia	120	62	0	353
Wisconsin	574	98	0	0 b
Wyoming	57	99	0	4

Table 8a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. All Florida Sheriff's Offices submit arrests electronically; hard copy fingerprint cards are mailed to FDLE for processing as exceptions.
- b. Some agencies submit hard copy for book and release. No records are kept on the number of agencies that submit hard copies.

Table 9. Citation file record counts; cite and release practices, 2018

State	State maintains a statewide citation file	Number of criminal citations on file	Number of criminal citations added to file in 2018	Do statewide law enforcement agencies routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting?			
				No	Yes, only for violations	Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors	Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
Total		516,903	23,900	6	5	25	16
Yes	5						
No	44						
Alabama	Yes	833	287	X			
Alaska	No	a					X
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	No						X
Arkansas	No						X
California	No					X	
Colorado	No					X	
Connecticut	No					X	
Delaware	No					X	
District of Columbia	No			X			
Florida	No					X	
Georgia	No					X	
Guam	No			X			
Hawaii	No						X
Idaho	No					X	
Illinois	No			X			
Indiana	No					X	
Iowa	nr					X	
Kansas	No					X	
Kentucky	No						X
Louisiana	No					X	
Maine	nr						X
Maryland	No					X	
Massachusetts	No						X
Michigan	No				X		
Minnesota	Yes	b	nr				X
Mississippi	No				X		
Missouri	No					X	
Montana	No						X
Nebraska	No					X	
Nevada	No					X	
New Hampshire	Yes	14,828	473			X	
New Jersey	No				X		
New Mexico	No					X	
New York	Yes	5,257	24		X		
North Carolina	No					X	
North Dakota	No						X
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	No						X
Oklahoma	No					X	
Oregon	No						X
Pennsylvania	No					X	
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	No				X		
South Carolina	No					X	
South Dakota	No			X			
Tennessee	No					X	
Texas	No			X			
Utah	Yes	495,985	23,116				X
Vermont	No					X	
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	No					X	
Washington	No						X
West Virginia	nr						X
Wisconsin	No						X
Wyoming	No					X	

Table 9 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. All criminal citations (misdemeanor/felony) are maintained in the repository.
- b. The state's criminal citation file is administered by the State Court Administrator's Office.

Table 9a. Fingerprinting of individuals who have been issued citations in lieu of arrest, 2018

State	State law is in place requiring courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing		For all criminal offenses, including felonies		State policy or administrative rule is in place requiring courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing		For all criminal offenses, including felonies	
	For both violations and misdemeanors				For both violations and misdemeanors			
Total		27				4		
Yes		27				4		
No		16				16		
Alabama		No				No		
Alaska		Yes		X				
American Samoa		nr						
Arizona		Yes						
Arkansas					Yes			X
California		Yes						
Colorado		Yes		X				
Connecticut		Yes	X					
Delaware		Yes		X				
District of Columbia		nr						
Florida		No				No		
Georgia		No				No		
Guam		nr						
Hawaii					Yes			X
Idaho		Yes		X				
Illinois		nr						
Indiana		Yes		X				
Iowa		Yes	X					
Kansas		Yes	X					
Kentucky		No				No		
Louisiana		No				No		
Maine		No				No		
Maryland		Yes		X				
Massachusetts		No				No		
Michigan		No				No		
Minnesota		Yes	X					
Mississippi		No				No		
Missouri		Yes						
Montana		Yes		X				
Nebraska		No				No		
Nevada		No				No		
New Hampshire					Yes		X	
New Jersey		Yes						
New Mexico		No				No		
New York		Yes						
North Carolina		Yes		X				
North Dakota					Yes			X
No. Mariana Islands		nr						
Ohio		Yes		X				
Oklahoma		Yes		X				
Oregon		No				No		
Pennsylvania		No				No		
Puerto Rico		nr						
Rhode Island		Yes		X				
South Carolina		No				No		
South Dakota		nr						
Tennessee		Yes		X				
Texas		nr						
Utah		Yes		X				
Vermont		Yes		X				
Virgin Islands		nr						
Virginia		Yes	X					
Washington		No				No		
West Virginia		Yes		X				
Wisconsin		Yes		X				
Wyoming		Yes		X				

Table 9a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 10. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission and rejection of arrest fingerprints, 2018

Number of arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan, cardscan, and hard copy

State	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Hard copy	Total	Percentage of arrest fingerprint records rejected for poor quality
Total	9,851,200	71,700	305,700	10,228,600	
Alabama	183,800	0	20,000	203,800	1%
Alaska	16,700	0	500	17,200	0
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	183,000	11,700	0	194,700	nr
Arkansas	126,000	0	7,300	133,300	1
California	1,206,400	0	1,000	1,207,400	0
Colorado	246,400	0	5,400	251,800	nr
Connecticut	75,700	0	15,800	91,500	nr
Delaware	21,200	0	0	21,200	8
District of Columbia	26,400	100	0	26,500	1
Florida	699,700	0	12,000	711,700	0
Georgia	484,600	0	1,200	485,800	4
Guam	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Hawaii	36,500	0	0	36,500	0
Idaho	51,400	0	1,600	53,000	8
Illinois	314,500	0	0	314,500	0
Indiana	205,800	1,700	400	207,900	1
Iowa	67,400	0	17,700	85,100	0
Kansas	108,100	0	11,300	119,400	nr
Kentucky	212,100	0	0	212,100	0
Louisiana	283,100	0	2,000	285,100	0
Maine	25,800	0	2,000	27,800	7
Maryland	185,800	0	2,500	188,300	0
Massachusetts	120,700	0	1,100	121,800	1
Michigan	253,400	0	300	253,700	1
Minnesota	156,600	0	100	156,700	1
Mississippi	256,200	3,700	0	259,900	4
Missouri	384,900	0	53,000	437,900	1
Montana	31,000	0	1,100	32,100	0
Nebraska	40,900	0	4,200	45,100	1
Nevada	99,900	0	4,600	104,500	0
New Hampshire	26,400	4,000	8,100	38,500	0
New Jersey	164,200	0	200	164,400	1
New Mexico	66,100	26,800	0	92,900	3
New York	393,600	7,800	200	401,600	9
North Carolina	nr				
North Dakota	22,400	0	1,100	23,500	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	269,900	0	16,400	286,300	0
Oklahoma	133,900	0	11,800	145,700	0
Oregon	132,600	0	4,500	137,100	1
Pennsylvania	301,900	0	13,200	315,100	2
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	12,600	100	0	12,700	1
South Carolina	182,400	11,000	0	193,400	0
South Dakota	30,900	0	900	31,800	5
Tennessee	397,200	0	5,000	402,200	0
Texas	773,800	600	51,600	826,000	1
Utah	98,300	0	2,900	101,200	1
Vermont	10,500	1,600	0	12,100	1
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	265,300	2,600	0	267,900	0
Washington	233,800	0	3,100	236,900	1
West Virginia	34,500	0	18,200	52,700	4
Wisconsin	171,700	0	3,200	174,900	0
Wyoming	22,200	0	200	22,400	1

Table 10 explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- nr (not reported).

Table 10a. Arrest fingerprint card backlog, 2018

State	Arrest fingerprint card backlog?	Total	Age of backlogged arrest fingerprint card information			
			1 month or less	2–6 months	7–12 months	> 1 year
Total						
Yes	7	828,722	2	1	1	2
No	45					
Alabama	Yes	800,000				X
Alaska	No					
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	No					
Arkansas	No					
California	No					
Colorado	No					
Connecticut	No					
Delaware	No					
District of Columbia	No					
Florida	No					
Georgia	No					
Guam	No					
Hawaii	Yes	na			X	
Idaho	No					
Illinois	No					
Indiana	No					
Iowa	No					
Kansas	No					
Kentucky	No					
Louisiana	No					
Maine	Yes	na	X			
Maryland	No					
Massachusetts	No					
Michigan	No					
Minnesota	No					
Mississippi	No					
Missouri	No					
Montana	No					
Nebraska	Yes	1,200	X			
Nevada	No					
New Hampshire	Yes	23,900				X
New Jersey	No					
New Mexico	No					
New York	No					
North Carolina	No					
North Dakota	No					
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	No					
Oklahoma	No					
Oregon	No					
Pennsylvania	No					
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	No					
South Carolina	No					
South Dakota	No					
Tennessee	No					
Texas	No					
Utah	No					
Vermont	No					
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	No					
Washington	No					
West Virginia	Yes	1,750	nr			
Wisconsin	Yes	1,872		X		
Wyoming	No					

Table 10a explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

a. These include approximately 600,000 partially processed fingerprint cards which were not reported in the previous cycle.

Table 10b. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2018

State	Livescan devices		Cardscan devices	
	Used for noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for <u>both</u> criminal and noncriminal justice purposes	Used for noncriminal justice purposes only	Used for <u>both</u> criminal and noncriminal justice purposes
Total	10,876	5,583	159	171
Alabama	nr	127	0	0
Alaska	0	25	7	0
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	36	0	2	0
Arkansas	na	na	0	0
California	2,685	315	2	28
Colorado	nr			
Connecticut	65	150	0	0
Delaware	8	3	2	2
District of Columbia	16	36	3	3
Florida	1,428	unknown	unknown	unknown
Georgia	nr			
Guam	2	3	1	2
Hawaii	38	8	8	4
Idaho	24	16	6	0
Illinois	769	0	4	0
Indiana	60	nr	1	0
Iowa	3	64	0	0
Kansas	18	na	0	na
Kentucky	130	238	0	0
Louisiana	159	4	2	6
Maine	19	44	0	0
Maryland	388	135	5	5
Massachusetts	30	292	0	0
Michigan	138	564	2	2
Minnesota	16	0	3	0
Mississippi	202	302	17	18
Missouri	80	328	1	5
Montana	5	62	2	4
Nebraska	13	53	0	3
Nevada	108	68	4	4
New Hampshire	8	43	0	3
New Jersey	50	0	2	0
New Mexico	55	0	0	12
New York	364	442	50	32
North Carolina	nr			
North Dakota	19	50	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	2,552	0	8	0
Oklahoma	14	86	0	0
Oregon	98	90	5	5
Pennsylvania	nr			
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	6	82	11	11
South Carolina	19	0	0	4
South Dakota	4	41	0	0
Tennessee	60	185	0	0
Texas	462	34	5	9
Utah	151	267	4	0
Vermont	0	60	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	278	710	1	1
Washington	216	217	nr	nr
West Virginia	44	130	0	2
Wisconsin	35	264	0	0
Wyoming	1	45	1	6

Table 10b explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. This information is not tracked by the state.
- b. Livescan devices includes 46 Fieldprint agency locations.

Table 10c. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018

State	Number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository by livenesscan and cardscan		Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via livenesscan	Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan	a
	Via livenesscan	Via cardscan			
Total	10,824,500	1,018,900	71%	7%	
Alabama	62,300	0	77	0	
Alaska	2,400	17,500	6	0	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	94,700	101,300	49	51	
Arkansas	na	b	0	na	0
California	238,200	62,500	97	3	
Colorado	121,700	102,400	54	46	
Connecticut	35,600	56,500	39	61	
Delaware	54,200	4,800	nr	nr	
District of Columbia	20,500	200	99	1	
Florida	1,653,600	3,700	99	<1	
Georgia	465,300	0	100	0	
Guam	1,000	0	100	0	
Hawaii	48,200	4,900	91	9	
Idaho	69,900	26,500	62	38	
Illinois	576,000	6,000	99	1.0	
Indiana	181,000	6,600	99	4	
Iowa	2,300	0	5	0	
Kansas	13,200	0	20	0	
Kentucky	76,500	0	68	0	
Louisiana	130,300	48,700	73	27	
Maine	19,900	0	nr	0	
Maryland	363,400	0	97	3	
Massachusetts	173,600	0	73	0	
Michigan	367,600	4,500	99	1	
Minnesota	189,000	0	77	0	
Mississippi	18,200	8,100	90	1	
Missouri	175,200	13,000	93	10	
Montana	12,500	23,700	34	66	
Nebraska	26,100	7,900	77	23	
Nevada	259,400	39,800	85	15	
New Hampshire	21,600	22,900	49	51	
New Jersey	434,600	c	11,900	97	3
New Mexico	119,500	2,300	98	2	
New York	650,900	25,700	96	4	
North Carolina	nr				
North Dakota	7,600	0	33	0	
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	1,139,500	3,600	99	31	
Oklahoma	75,000	0	63	0	
Oregon	164,600	0	94	0	
Pennsylvania	614,600	15,500	nr	nr	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	40,600	3,100	92	8	
South Carolina	63,000	40,900	61	39	
South Dakota	2,200	0	6	0	
Tennessee	277,400	0	100	0	
Texas	936,000	90,100	90	91	
Utah	135,500	81,800	62	38	
Vermont	19,300	3,200	86	14	
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	286,700	150,600	84	15	
Washington	250,500	0	94	0	
West Virginia	85,400	2,000	98	2	
Wisconsin	46,800	0	79	21	
Wyoming	1,400	26,700	5	95	

Table 10c explanatory notes:

- Percentages and numbers are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. The overall total of noncriminal justice fingerprints in this report (15,296,600) include hard copy fingerprints that were mailed to state repositories that are not included in the percentages on this table.
- b. This information is not tracked by the state.
- c. The State of New Jersey contract vendor operates a cardscan operation for out-of-state noncriminal justice print submissions.

Table 10d. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2018

State	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints		Plans to implement mobile technology to capture non-fingerprint biometric information	Currently employing Rapid ID	Rapid ID		
	For identification purposes	For booking purposes			a	b	Number of searches conducted
Total	33	1	9	29		1,551,089	996,385
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No			
Alaska	No	No	No	No			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		117,142	94,599
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	Yes		2,415	378
California	Yes	No	No	No			
Colorado	Yes	No	No	Yes		68,415	nr
Connecticut	No	No	No	No			
Delaware	Yes	No	No	Yes		2,431	1,376
District of Columbia	Yes	No	No	Yes		790	nr
Florida	No	No	No	Yes		737,189	513,190
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes		114,047	36,829
Guam	No	No	Yes	No			
Hawaii	No	No	No	No			
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Yes		0	0
Illinois	Yes	No	No	Yes		nr	nr
Indiana	No	No	No	No			
Iowa	No	No	Yes	No			
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No			
Kentucky	Yes	No	No	No			
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	Yes		nr	nr
Maine	Yes	No	No	No			
Maryland	Yes	No	No	Yes		164,234	105,013
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		nr	
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		14,791	8,611
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Yes		107,134	83,181
Mississippi	No	No	No	No			
Missouri	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		9,466	6,730
Montana	No	No	No	No			
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	Yes		876	561
Nevada	No	No	No	No			
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No			
New Jersey	No	No	No	No			
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	Yes		1,458	1,053
New York	Yes	No	No	No			
North Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes		nr	nr
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	Yes		962	na
No. Mariana Islands							
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		2,804	600
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No			
Oregon	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	Yes		7,804	3,961
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	Yes		11,764	3,773
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes		8,853	5,589
South Dakota	No	No	No	No		9	nr
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes		nr	nr
Texas	Yes	No	No	Yes		19,000	6,966
Utah	No	No	No	No			
Vermont	No	No	No	No			
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes		5,822	4,255
Washington	Yes	No	No	Yes		6,545	3,974
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes		1,732	934
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	Yes		145,406	114,812
Wyoming	No	No	No	No			

Table 10d explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- na (not available).

Data footnotes:

- a. Nonfingerprint biometric information includes the capture of scars, marks and tattoo images, facial recognition, and iris data.
- b. Rapid ID technology enables authorized users to instantly search local, state, and federal databases to confirm the identity of a person via fingerprints captured using mobile or tethered fingerprint devices, and to query various criminal justice databases for additional information about the individual. Searches can include criminal history record information, outstanding warrants, sex offender status, probation and parole supervision status, caution indicators, and mugshots.
- c. North Dakota does not collect statistics on Rapid ID hits, but plans to add them for collection in future surveys.

Table 11. Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2018

State	Has the state privatized the taking of noncriminal justice fingerprints?	Fingerprinting 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?	Fee	Additional vendor-provided services
Total					
Yes	33		32		
No	19		2		
Single Vendor		19			
Multiple Vendors		14			
Alabama	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Alaska	Yes	M	Yes	nr	a
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	Yes	S	Yes	\$8	b
Arkansas	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
California	Yes	M	Yes	nr	c
Colorado	Yes	M	Yes	\$10	
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	No				
Florida	Yes	M	Yes	Fees vary	
Georgia	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	d
Guam	No				
Hawaii	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	
Idaho	Yes	M	Yes	nr	e
Illinois	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Indiana	Yes	S	Yes	\$12	f
Iowa	No				
Kansas	No				
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	No				f
Maine	Yes	S	Yes	nr	g
Maryland	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Massachusetts	Yes	S	No		h
Michigan	Yes	M	Yes	nr	i
Minnesota	No				
Mississippi	Yes	M	Yes	\$32	
Missouri	No		Yes	\$9	
Montana	No				
Nebraska	No				
Nevada	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	S	Yes	\$10	
New Mexico	Yes	S	Yes	\$8	
New York	Yes	S	Yes	\$12	j
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	No				
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes	M	Yes	nr	
Oklahoma	Yes	S	Yes	nr	
Oregon	Yes	S	Yes	\$13	
Pennsylvania	Yes	S	Yes	\$7	
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	No				
South Carolina	Yes	S	Yes	\$14	
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	i
Texas	Yes	S	Yes	\$10	
Utah	Yes	M	No		
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	Yes	S	Yes	\$9	
Washington	Yes	S	Yes	nr	k
West Virginia	Yes	S	Yes	nr	f
Wisconsin	Yes	S	Yes	\$8	
Wyoming	No				

Table 11 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).
- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Additional vendor-provided services:

- a. In some instances, the vendor delivers the fingerprint cards to the repository for processing.
- b. Electronic application, fee collection, and photo capture for security guard licenses.
- c. Vendors collect and remit license/certification/permit fees.
- d. Vendor provides customized website registration, and electronically captures and submits applicant fingerprints to the repository.
- e. Vendor transmits fingerprints electronically to the repository on behalf of authorized agency.
- f. The vendor sends responses back to the requestor.
- g. The vendor maintains the registration website and results portal for staff and applicant entities to view and print results.
- h. The vendor manages the results portal.
- i. Fee collection.
- j. Verification of ID documents, photo capture and transmission.
- k. Fee collection and tracking, provides reports for state agencies using their services.

Table 12. Felony arrests reported to repositories, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2018

State	Number of felony arrests reported to the repository	Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms/ courthouses	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 case dispositions
Total	3,028,669		203		2,004,119
Yes		13		24	
No		38		28	
Alabama	nr	No		Yes	nr
Alaska	6,396	Yes	1	Yes	3,000
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	73,403	Yes	59	Yes	25,151
Arkansas	48,809	No		No	
California	468,777	No		Yes	67,458
Colorado	76,886	Yes	nr	Yes	702,898
Connecticut	25,585	No		No	
Delaware	9,675	No		No	
District of Columbia	23,360	nr	nr	No	
Florida	288,305	No		No	
Georgia	169,134	No		No	
Guam	666	Yes	2	No	
Hawaii	8,613	No		Yes	172,502
Idaho	22,370	No		Yes	125,221
Illinois	95,124	No		No	
Indiana	54,132	Yes	10	Yes	nr
Iowa	10,237	No		No	
Kansas	25,076	No		Yes	nr
Kentucky	54,237	No		No	
Louisiana	nr	No		No	
Maine	8,919	No		No	
Maryland	30,649	Yes	5	Yes	20,599
Massachusetts	nr	No		No	
Michigan	87,189	Yes	15	No	
Minnesota	35,524	No		No	
Mississippi	19,693	No		No	
Missouri	97,243	No		Yes	7,907
Montana	8,104	No		Yes	2,000
Nebraska	17,412	No		No	
Nevada	39,551	No		Yes	154,664
New Hampshire	6,214	No		No	
New Jersey	42,775	Yes	8	Yes	nr
New Mexico	27,455	No		Yes	1,747
New York	138,187	No		No	
North Carolina	103,293	No		No	
North Dakota	7,845	No		Yes	2,000
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	108,770	Yes	40	Yes	2,574
Oklahoma	71,925	No		No	
Oregon	42,227	Yes	11	Yes	132,349
Pennsylvania	35,964	No		Yes	159,012
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	9,654	No		No	
South Carolina	nr	No		No	
South Dakota	nr	No		No	
Tennessee	nr	No		No	
Texas	268,690	Yes	37	No	
Utah	23,304	No		Yes	237,114
Vermont	2,192	No		No	
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	168,250	No		Yes	133,963
Washington	99,320	Yes	3	No	
West Virginia	nr	Yes	12	Yes	39,042
Wisconsin	61,576	No		Yes	3,918
Wyoming	5,959	No		Yes	11,000

Table 12 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 13. Date of last system replacement/significant upgrade, state fiscal year end-date, and current repository budget, 2018

State	Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system	Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)	Message Switch	Ending date of state fiscal year	Current fiscal year's repository operating budget
Alabama	2007	2010	2007	9/30	nr
Alaska	1984	2016	1984	6/30	nr
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	2019	2015	2019	6/30	\$7.4 M a
Arkansas	2017	2014	2008	6/30	na
California	nr	2018	2018	6/30	nr
Colorado	2010	2013	2010	6/30	\$12.3 M
Connecticut	1980's	2004	1986	6/30	nr
Delaware	2012	2015	2017	6/30	nr
District of Columbia	2016	2014	2016	9/30	\$608 K
Florida	2019	2016	1999	nr	a nr a
Georgia	2007	2012	2006	9/30	\$17 M
Guam	2011	2009	2011	9/30	\$249 K
Hawaii	2015	2017	2013	6/30	\$2.2 M
Idaho	2012	2014	2013	6/30	\$1.3 M
Illinois	1999	2018	nr	6/30	\$20 M
Indiana	2018	2018	2013	6/30	na
Iowa	2002	2017	nr	6/30	nr
Kansas	2002	2007	2018	6/30	\$1 M
Kentucky	2010	2017	2010	6/30	na
Louisiana	2011	2016	2019	6/30	\$625 K a
Maine	nr	2017	nr	nr	nr
Maryland	nr	2018	2005	6/30	\$15 M
Massachusetts	nr	2013	2012	6/30	nr
Michigan	2005	2018	2018	9/30	\$10 M
Minnesota	2018	2018	2018	6/30	\$7 M
Mississippi	2017	2017	2017	6/30	na
Missouri	2011	2016	2011	6/30	\$209 K
Montana	2002	2014	2008	6/30	\$1.2 M
Nebraska	2016	2016	2013	6/30	\$2.5 M
Nevada	2018	2014	2017	6/30	\$19 M
New Hampshire	2018	2017	2014	6/30	\$1.5 M
New Jersey	2017	2016	nr	6/30	na
New Mexico	nr	2017	2016	6/30	\$2.1 M
New York	2013	2017	2009	3/31	\$7.7 M
North Carolina	nr	2019	nr	6/30	nr a
North Dakota	1999	2007	2011	6/30	\$66 K
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	nr	nr	nr	6/30	\$12 M
Oklahoma	2014	2017	2017	6/30	nr
Oregon	2019	2019	2019	6/30	\$8.2 M a
Pennsylvania	2015	2011	2015	6/30	nr
Puerto Rico	nr				
Rhode Island	2015	2018	2014	6/30	na
South Carolina	1980's	2016	2017	6/30	\$2 M
South Dakota	2018	2019	2019	6/30	\$353 K a
Tennessee	2018	2014	2018	6/30	\$12 M
Texas	2004	2015	2002	8/31	\$9 M
Utah	2014	2013	2012	6/30	\$14 M
Vermont	2010	2017	2016	6/30	\$2.6 M
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	2016	2014	2012	6/30	\$1.8 M
Washington	2020	2014	2013	6/30	na
West Virginia	2017	2019	2017	6/30	\$865 K a
Wisconsin	1999	2019	2019	6/30	\$4.4 M a
Wyoming	2010	2013	2008	6/30	nr

Table 13 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. Responses to the survey were received in 2019, and the state reported upgrades that occurred after December 31, 2018.

Table 13a. State plans to replace CCH-related systems that are at or nearing the end of their respective lifespans, 2018

State	CCH Replacement Status			AFIS Replacement Status			Message Switch Status		
	Planning	Reviewing bids and/or proposals	Implementation and testing	Planning	Reviewing bids and/or proposals	Implementation and testing	Planning	Reviewing bids and/or proposals	Implementation and testing
Total	12	2	7	12	5	10	11	2	7
Alabama	X			X			X		
Alaska	X						X		
American Samoa	nr								
Arizona		X		X					X
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado	X				X		X		
Connecticut			X			X			
Delaware									
District of Columbia	X			X			X		
Florida				X			X		
Georgia				X			X		
Guam					X				
Hawaii							X		
Idaho				X					
Illinois	X								X
Indiana									
Iowa	X								
Kansas	X			X					
Kentucky									
Louisiana							X		
Maine									
Maryland		X				X		X	
Massachusetts	X			X					
Michigan			X						
Minnesota				X					
Mississippi	X				X				
Missouri									X
Montana			X						
Nebraska							X		
Nevada	X						X		
New Hampshire									
New Jersey	X								X
New Mexico									
New York						X			
North Carolina						X			
North Dakota			X		X			X	
No. Mariana Islands	nr								
Ohio			X			X			
Oklahoma									
Oregon			X			X			X
Pennsylvania				X					
Puerto Rico	nr								
Rhode Island							X		
South Carolina									
South Dakota					X				
Tennessee				X					
Texas									
Utah									
Vermont									
Virgin Islands	nr								
Virginia				X					
Washington			X			X			
West Virginia						X			
Wisconsin	X					X			X
Wyoming						X			X

Table 13a explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 13b explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

- a. Guam's repository is maintained by the judiciary, and this figure includes all court personnel in addition to criminal history repository staff.

Table 13c. Repository conduct of routine internal and external data quality audits and frequency of audits, 2018

State	Are internal data quality audits conducted?	Frequency					Other	Are external data quality audits of contributing agencies conducted?	Frequency					Other
		More than once per year	Annually	Every 2 years	Every 3 years				More than once per year	Annually	Every 2 years	Every 3 years		
Total														
Yes	29	0	10	4	1	1	12	20	2	5	2	6	7	
No	23							32						
Alabama	No							No						
Alaska	Yes				X			Yes			X		Targeted audits are conducted annually.	
American Samoa	nr							nr						
Arizona	Yes					X		Yes				X		
Arkansas	No							Yes				X		
California	No							No						
Colorado	No							No						
Connecticut	No							No						
Delaware	No							No						
District of Columbia	Yes	X						Yes		X				
Florida	Yes		X					Yes		X				
Georgia	No							No						
Guam	No							Yes		X				
Hawaii	No							No						
Idaho	Yes							Yes				X		
Illinois	Yes						Ad hoc based on operation resources.	Yes					Upon live scan device implementation.	
Indiana	Yes	X						No						
Iowa	Yes						Quarterly III synchronization.	Yes					Each of Iowa's 99 counties will be audited every 3 to 4 years.	
Kansas	Yes	X						No						
Kentucky	No							No						
Louisiana	No							No						
Maine	Yes						Spot check routinely on a weekly basis.	No						
Maryland	Yes	X						No			X			
Massachusetts	Yes							No						
Michigan	Yes						Repository has system edits in place.	Yes					This is a newly implemented process. A zero cycle audit will begin in summer of 2019 and each agency will be audited every 3 years following.	
Minnesota	Yes						Records are reviewed for data quality whenever they are accessed for maintenance or background check.	No						
Mississippi	No							No						
Missouri	Yes						III synchronization audits.	No						
Montana	No						Completed SEARCH/BJIS QAP review 10/17/2018	Yes				X		
Nebraska	Yes	X						Yes				X		
Nevada	Yes						Work performed by repository data entry staff is audited every few months. All other staff work is audited annually.	Yes						
New Hampshire	No							No						
New Jersey	Yes	X						No	X					
New Mexico	Yes		X					No						
New York	Yes		X					No						
North Carolina	No							No						
North Dakota	No							No						
No. Mariana Islands	nr							nr						
Ohio	No							Yes						
Oklahoma	Yes						Daily review of all fingerprint submissions.	Yes					Quarterly	
Oregon	Yes						Daily spot checks (approx. 3%)	No						
Pennsylvania	No							Yes				X		
Puerto Rico	nr							nr						

Rhode Island	No							Yes			X			
South Carolina	Yes							No						
South Dakota	No							No						
Tennessee	No							No						
Texas	No							No					In development	
Utah	No							No						
Varies depending on area, but is generally a continual improvement process.														
Vermont	Yes							No						
Virgin Islands	nr							nr						
Virginia	Yes	X						Yes	X					
Washington	Yes		X					Yes		X			Annual disposition reporting compliance report.	
West Virginia	Yes	X						Yes						
Wisconsin	Yes	X						No						
Wyoming	Yes	X						No						

Table 13c explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Table 13d. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2018

Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks performed

State	Total		Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone	Other
Total	23,249,500	a	21,798,800	811,300	106,900	532,500
Alabama	8,600		7,200	1,400	0	0
Alaska	14,200		0	1,700	0	12,500
American Samoa	nr					
Arizona	3,500		0	0	0	3,500
Arkansas	256,200		241,100	15,100	0	0
California	8,500		0	0	0	8,500
Colorado	393,200		347,600	45,600	0	0
Connecticut	30,100		0	30,100	0	0
Delaware	900		0	900	0	0
District of Columbia	36,400		0	2,900	0	33,500
Florida	1,309,200		1,094,600	15,500	0	199,100
Georgia	0		0	0	0	0
Guam	300		300	0	0	0
Hawaii	365,100		325,000	2,300	0	37,800
Idaho	17,400		0	17,400	0	0
Illinois	607,200		595,000	12,200	0	0
Indiana	830,500		817,800	11,000	0	1,700
Iowa	269,500		254,300	14,100	0	1,100
Kansas	375,300		374,400	900	0	0
Kentucky	14,700		0	14,700	0	0
Louisiana	130,600		12,800	1,900	0	115,900
Maine	413,900		410,000	3,900	0	0
Maryland	0		0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,460,600		1,449,900	10,700	0	0
Michigan	2,171,200		2,165,000	800	0	5,400
Minnesota	100,800		0	100,800	0	0
Mississippi	3,100		0	3,100	0	0
Missouri	522,500		435,200	7,000	0	80,300
Montana	141,700		141,000	700	0	0
Nebraska	35,400		32,300	2,600	0	500
Nevada	164,100		65,800	0	98,300	0
New Hampshire	165,700		0	157,200	0	8,500
New Jersey	134,600		63,500	54,000	0	17,100
New Mexico	11,800		0	7,100	0	4,700
New York	0		0	0	0	0
North Carolina	nr					
North Dakota	30,700		0	28,300	0	2,400
No. Mariana Islands	nr					
Ohio	0		0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	204,600		106,300	98,300	0	0
Oregon	312,700		302,000	2,100	8,600	0
Pennsylvania	1,769,100		1,744,700	24,400	0	0
Puerto Rico	nr					
Rhode Island	0		0	0	0	0
South Carolina	583,800		536,200	47,600	0	0
South Dakota	0		0	0	0	0
Tennessee	232,500		232,500	0	0	0
Texas	7,102,900		7,100,200	2,700	0	0
Utah	9,600		9,600	0	0	0
Vermont	157,600		157,100	500	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr					
Virginia	263,600		198,400	65,200	0	0
Washington	1,729,300		1,722,800	6,500	0	0
West Virginia	100		0	100	0	0
Wisconsin	856,200		856,200	0	0	0
Wyoming	0		0	0	0	0

Table 13d explanatory notes:

- Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Data footnotes:

- a. The total number of name-based checks received does not equal the sum of individual state background checks received via the Internet, mail, telephone, and other sources, due to rounding.

Table 14. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2018

State	Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks	Other	Percentage of fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions identified against arrest fingerprints	Repository attempts to locate missing disposition information before responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiries
Alabama	1,4	Notice that a record exists	nr	No
Alaska	1,2,4	Warrants	17	No
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	1,4	Registered sex offender	18	Yes
Arkansas	1	Sex offender, arrests with no disposition under 3 yrs. old	nr	Yes
California	1,2,4	Registration status, sentencing information	18	Yes
Colorado	1		15	No
Connecticut	2		nr	nr
Delaware	1,2,3,4		34	No
District of Columbia	1,4		11	No
Florida	1,3	Florida Crime Information Center/ NCIC hot file results	15	No
Georgia	1		21	No
Guam	1		1	No
Hawaii	1,4		11	No
Idaho	1		21	Yes
Illinois	1,2,3,4		38	Yes
Indiana	1,3,4		16	Yes
Iowa	1,3,4		13	No
Kansas	1,2,4		nr	No
Kentucky	1		nr	Yes
Louisiana	1,2,4		nr	No
Maine	2		7	Yes
Maryland	1,4		11	Yes
Massachusetts	1,3,4		10	No
Michigan	2,3,4	Authorized suppressed records	14	No
Minnesota	1,2,3,4		14	Yes
Mississippi	1		10	No
Missouri	1		5	Yes
Montana			nr	Yes
Nebraska			na	Yes
Nevada	1,4	Cleared/not cleared determinations	8	No
New Hampshire	1,2,4		nr	a Yes
New Jersey	1,2,3,4		8	No
New Mexico	1		na	b No
New York	1		11	No
North Carolina	1		nr	No
North Dakota	1		18	Yes
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	2,3		na	Yes
Oklahoma	1		9	No
Oregon	1		34	No
Pennsylvania	nr		nr	Yes
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	1,4		0	Yes
South Carolina	1,4		15	No
South Dakota	1,4		nr	a Yes
Tennessee	1		15	No
Texas	1,3		na	No
Utah	1,2,3,4		12	Yes
Vermont	1,2		7	Yes
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	1		16	Yes
Washington	2,3	Sex/kidnapping offender registration information	nr	a Yes
West Virginia	1		na	No
Wisconsin		All adult events regardless of disposition	12	No
Wyoming	1		9	No

Table 14 explanatory notes:

- Percentages reported are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Legend: Information contained in the results for fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks

1. Full record
2. Convictions only
3. Juvenile records
4. Arrests without disposition — over 1 year old

Data footnotes:

- a. Statistics are not kept.
- b. All fingerprint-based background checks are run through the state repository, which holds all applicant and criminal fingerprints. If an arrest record exists for the individual, the fingerprints should hit against the arrest record.

Table 15 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Legend:

1. Background checks are made against national criminal history record databases.
2. Background checks are made against state criminal history record databases.

Data footnotes:

- a. National if licensed, state if private.

Table 16. Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2018

Percentage of fingerprints handled with lights-out processing

State	Repository conducts lights-out processing	Total	Criminal	Noncriminal
Total/Average	52	69	64	65
Yes	45			
No	7			
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes	13	20	10
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	Yes	72	83	51
Arkansas	No			
California	Yes	80	77	82
Colorado	Yes	43	46	40
Connecticut	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Delaware	No			
District of Columbia	Yes	29	0	100
Florida	Yes	89	98	86
Georgia	Yes	96	96	96
Guam	Yes	100	100	100
Hawaii	Yes	80	84	77
Idaho	Yes	94	41	53
Illinois	Yes	80	nr	nr
Indiana	Yes	65	66	64
Iowa	No			
Kansas	Yes	80	80	70
Kentucky	Yes	80	100	20
Louisiana	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Maine	Yes	67	40	95
Maryland	Yes	99	54	44
Massachusetts	Yes	40	40	40
Michigan	Yes	65	70	60
Minnesota	Yes	100	100	100
Mississippi	Yes	95	95	95
Missouri	Yes	82	na	na
Montana	Yes	29	25	34
Nebraska	Yes	5	0	5
Nevada	Yes	36	47	30
New Hampshire	No			
New Jersey	Yes	90	93	90
New Mexico	Yes	98	52	46
New York	Yes	80	80	80
North Carolina	Yes	90	81	99
North Dakota	Yes	24	0	24
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	Yes	93	94	93
Oklahoma	Yes	99	99	99
Oregon	Yes	16	18	15
Pennsylvania	No			
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	Yes	100	100	100
South Carolina	Yes	100	100	100
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	Yes	95	95	95
Texas	Yes	73	68	78
Utah	Yes	60	39	68
Vermont	Yes	84	81	86
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	Yes	70	70	70
Washington	Yes	18	25	12
West Virginia	Yes	42	46	33
Wisconsin	Yes	96	95	99
Wyoming	Yes	18	28	12

Table 16 explanatory notes:

- Percentages are estimates.
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

Table 17. Noncriminal justice background check fees and fee allocation, 2018

State	Fee charged to conduct a search of the criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes	How fees are allocated	Other
Total	52		
Alabama	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Alaska	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
American Samoa	nr		
Arizona	Yes		a
Arkansas	Yes		b
California	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Colorado	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Connecticut	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Delaware	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
District of Columbia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Florida	Yes		c
Georgia	Yes	A percentage of fees (68%) go to support repository operations	
Guam	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Hawaii	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Idaho	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Illinois	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Indiana	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Iowa	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Kansas	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Kentucky	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Louisiana	Yes		d
Maine	Yes		e
Maryland	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Massachusetts	Yes	Other	nr
Michigan	Yes		f
Minnesota	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Mississippi	Yes	Other	nr
Missouri	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Montana	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Nebraska	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Nevada	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
New Hampshire	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
New Jersey	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
New Mexico	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
New York	Yes		g
North Carolina	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
North Dakota	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
No. Mariana Islands	nr		
Ohio	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Oklahoma	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Oregon	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Pennsylvania	Yes		h
Puerto Rico	nr		
Rhode Island	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
South Carolina	Yes		i
South Dakota	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Tennessee	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Texas	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Utah	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Vermont	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	j
Virgin Islands	nr		
Virginia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Washington	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
West Virginia	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	
Wisconsin	Yes	All fees go to support repository operations	
Wyoming	Yes	All fees go to the state general fund, with repository funded by general fund allotment	

Table 17 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Data Footnotes:

- a. Allocated to applicant business unit fund.
- b. 50% to AR Crime Information Center to maintain the Repository and 50% to the AR State Police to maintain AFIS.
- c. Fees go into a trust fund; the legislature allocates the trust fund to fund criminal justice information systems.
- d. Statutorily dedicated to the Criminal ID Fund for most repository operations but used elsewhere when authorized.
- e. \$1 of each fee collected goes to an SBI tech fund, with the remaining balance to the general fund.
- f. All fees are designated for specific purposes.
- g. 25% of each fee collected supports improvements to the repository, but do not support operating costs.
- h. Pennsylvania State Police.
- i. State general fund and SLED operations.
- j. Fees collected support the costs of the program. Excess funds are returned to the state general fund.

Table 18. Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2018

State	Repository provides web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public	Are public access fees collected?	Fee	
Total/Average	52	30	\$17	
Yes	27	23		
No	25	7		
Alabama	Yes	Yes	\$25	
Alaska	No	No		
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	No	No		
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	20	
California	No	No		
Colorado	Yes	Yes	7	
Connecticut	No			
Delaware	No			
District of Columbia	No			
Florida	Yes	Yes	24	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	15	
Guam	No			
Hawaii	Yes	Yes		a
Idaho	No			
Illinois	Yes	Yes	10	
Indiana	Yes	Yes	16	
Iowa	Yes	Yes	15	
Kansas	Yes	Yes	20	
Kentucky	No			
Louisiana	No			
Maine	Yes	No		
Maryland	No			
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	nr	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	10	
Minnesota	Yes	No		
Mississippi	No			
Missouri	Yes	No		
Montana	Yes	Yes	20	
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	16	
Nevada	Yes	Yes	20	
New Hampshire	No			
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	20	
New Mexico	No			
New York	No			
North Carolina	No			
North Dakota	No			
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	No			
Oklahoma	Yes	No		
Oregon	Yes	Yes	10	
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	22	
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	No			
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	26	
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	No			
Texas	Yes	Yes	3	
Utah	No			
Vermont	Yes	Yes	30	
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia	No			
Washington	Yes	Yes	12	
West Virginia	No			
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	7	
Wyoming	No			

Table 18 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).
- Fees charged have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Data Footnotes:

- a. A fee of \$5 is charged to conduct a search and \$10 to obtain a copy of record.

Table 19. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2018

(The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI - Statistics as of January 31, 2019)

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	96,574,605	69,647,658	26,926,947	72%	28%
Alabama	1,430,358	870,013	560,345	61	39
Alaska †	247,389	166,406	80,983	67	33
American Samoa #	695	0	695	0	100
Arizona †	1,958,110	1,241,572	716,538	63	37
Arkansas †	819,093	645,271	173,822	79	21
California	10,348,594	9,105,915	1,242,679	88	12
Colorado * †	1,624,414	1,403,571	220,843	86	14
Connecticut †	589,446	412,545	176,901	70	30
District of Columbia	334,632	76,641	257,991	23	77
Delaware †	324,457	289,593	34,864	89	11
Florida * †	6,289,709	5,931,168	358,541	94	6
Georgia * †	4,002,187	3,814,769	187,418	95	5
Guam #	38,139	0	38,139	0	100
Hawaii * †	357,535	295,303	62,232	83	17
Idaho * †	446,971	408,960	38,011	91	9
Illinois #	3,723,078	2,979,753	743,325	80	20
Indiana	1,621,659	1,132,319	489,340	70	30
Iowa * †	775,694	513,847	261,847	66	34
Kansas * †	962,064	618,147	343,917	64	36
Kentucky #	1,123,111	773,316	349,795	69	31
Louisiana †	1,640,130	1,206,849	433,281	74	26
Maine †	213,854	73,008	140,846	34	66
Maryland * †	1,433,720	1,049,971	383,749	73	27
Massachusetts	1,086,664	724,590	362,074	67	33
Michigan †	2,404,661	2,148,575	256,086	89	11
Minnesota * †	1,043,463	998,490	44,973	96	4
Mississippi #	608,200	402,053	206,147	66	34
Missouri * †	1,652,104	1,346,624	305,480	82	18
Montana * †	240,167	228,424	11,743	95	5
Nebraska #	444,485	332,645	111,840	75	25
Nevada †	1,041,725	807,620	234,105	78	22
New Hampshire †	310,914	204,837	106,077	66	34
New Jersey * †	2,218,479	2,069,138	149,341	93	7
New Mexico #	672,345	383,626	288,719	57	43
New York * †	4,153,387	3,826,628	326,759	92	8
North Carolina * †	1,945,476	1,805,706	139,770	93	7
North Dakota #	173,796	138,807	34,989	80	20
No. Mariana Islands	4,565	0	4,565	0	100
Ohio * †	2,277,180	1,964,575	312,605	86	14
Oklahoma * †	1,011,566	712,041	299,525	70	30
Oregon * †	1,131,984	1,017,967	114,017	90	10
Pennsylvania	2,595,844	2,106,303	489,541	81	19
Puerto Rico #	204,486	0	204,486	0	100
Rhode Island	242,008	218,783	23,225	90	10
South Carolina †	1,646,029	1,573,281	72,748	96	4
South Dakota #	303,592	217,790	85,802	72	28
Tennessee * †	1,975,879	1,180,015	795,864	60	40
Texas	7,533,601	7,006,852	526,749	93	7
Utah †	677,790	604,371	73,419	89	11
Vermont †	122,458	83,620	38,838	68	32
Virgin Islands	21,399	0	21,399	0	100
Virginia †	2,259,542	1,914,695	344,847	85	15
Washington	1,666,243	1,378,988	287,255	83	17
West Virginia * †	428,611	276,673	151,938	65	35
Wisconsin	1,272,046	770,670	501,376	61	39
Wyoming * †	220,620	194,334	26,286	88	12
Federal	12,552,113	0	12,552,113	0	100
Foreign	126,144	0	126,144	0	100

Table 19 explanatory notes:

* As of March 2016, state is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).

† As of July 2019, state is a signatory of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.

As of July 2019, state has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Compact Council, indicating the state's support of the Compact and Compact Council.

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).

Washington	No								
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X	X			m
Wisconsin	No								
Wyoming	No								

Table 21 explanatory notes:

- nr (not reported).

Legend: Other

- a. Licensing, certification, and permits
- b. CCW permits; vulnerable persons; any statute approved by FBI, typically governed by state agency
- c. Loan originators, professional solicitors, parimutuel wagering, school contract vendors, guardians
- d. Specific license categories
- e. Real Estate, Insurance Commission, Department of Revenue/Taxation
- f. Pistol license, mortgage loan officer, gaming control
- g. Concealed pistol license
- h. CCW and Department of Education/school district employees
- i. All individuals who require fingerprints for employment suitability
- j. Casino employees, hazardous waste companies
- k. Occupational Licenses, such as real estate, alarm licensing, etc.
- l. Law enforcement officers
- m. Volunteers

Table 21a. In-state rap back services, continued, 2018

State	Total number of in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications	In-state noncriminal justice rap back fingerprint enrollment / fee	In-state noncriminal justice rap back notification / fee	In-state noncriminal justice subscriptions require validation similar to NGI
Total	998,453			
Alabama	6,571	No	No	No
Alaska	nr	No	No	Yes, for all
American Samoa	nr			
Arizona	6,565	No	No	No
Arkansas	unk	No	No	
California	549,059	No	No	Yes, for some
Colorado	nr	No	Yes/\$2	No
Connecticut				
Delaware	39,411	No	No	No
District of Columbia				
Florida	48,322	Yes/\$25	a	Yes, for some
Georgia				Yes, for some
Guam		No	No	
Hawaii				
Idaho		No	No	
Illinois	67,387	No	No	No
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas	1,953	Yes/nr	No	Yes, for all
Kentucky	327	Yes/\$5	No	No
Louisiana	nr	No	No	No
Maine	nr	No	No	No
Maryland	nr	No	No	Yes, for all
Massachusetts	8,603	No	No	Yes, for all
Michigan	113,213	No	No	Yes, for some
Minnesota				
Mississippi		No	No	No
Missouri	1,275	No	No	Yes, for all
Montana				
Nebraska	2,064	No	No	No
Nevada	514	No	No	No
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	na	b	Yes/\$10	Yes, for all
New Mexico	13,000	No	No	Yes, for all
New York	nr	No	No	Yes, for some
North Carolina				No
North Dakota				No
No. Mariana Islands	nr			
Ohio	9,881	Yes/\$5 per yr.	No	No
Oklahoma	15,704	No	No	No
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Puerto Rico	nr			
Rhode Island	203	Yes/nr	No	Yes, for all
South Carolina	nr	No	No	No
South Dakota		No	No	
Tennessee	nr	No	No	No
Texas	113,309	No	Yes/\$1	Yes, for all
Utah	664	Yes/\$5	No	Yes, for all
Vermont	28	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	nr			
Virginia		No	No	No
Washington			No	
West Virginia	400	Yes/\$5 for 3 yrs.	No	Yes, for all
Wisconsin				No
Wyoming				

Table 21a explanatory notes:

- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).
- unk (unknown)

Data footnotes:

- a. Fee is for 5 years.
- b. NJ does not capture the total number of rap back notifications that are made to agencies for noncriminal justice purposes.



Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2018

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 noncriminal justice background checks provided by the state repositories. This data collection is supported by Cooperative Agreement No. 2015-RU-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. **Please note: Completion of the survey is voluntary; however, doing so is a special condition placed on all National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) awards.**

If you use the online survey tool, accessible at <http://www.search.org/surveys/repository/>, to enter 2018 data, you can view previously submitted 2016 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2016 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will help you complete the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The cover letter provides the password to gain access to your state's online survey.** Direct your questions or comments to SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 775-412-1950 or dennis@search.org.

If it is more convenient, you may request a PDF copy of the survey, complete it manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or e-mail it to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at dennis@search.org. **The deadline for survey submission is June 14, 2019.**

The survey is divided into five sections. You may submit each section independently and not necessarily in the order presented. This is done so that different people on your 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 2018, or as of December 31, 2018.
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 provide explanatory notes for responses that require explanation or when "no data is available," and to describe significant changes between the current response and data reported in the 2016 survey.
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, **please note the question number and 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 6.75 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 state's 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, 2018? **Tables 1 and 2**

(a) Automated records _____ *(include subjects whose records are partially automated)*

(b) Manual records _____

(c) Total records _____ (a+b)

2. Fingerprints processed in 2018: **Tables 1a and 8**

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of 2018 volume</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Criminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(b) Criminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(a+b) _____
(c) Noncriminal (retained)	_____	_____ %	
(d) Noncriminal (not retained)	_____	_____ %	(c+d) _____
(e) What was the <u>total number</u> of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2018?			(a+b+c+d) _____

3. (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 5**

- Yes, all subjects with felony convictions
- Yes, some subjects with felony convictions

No

(b) Does your state's criminal history record employ flagging to indicate the following?
(Check all that apply.)

- Sex offender registrant
- Violent offender
- Misdemeanor domestic violence conviction that would exclude someone from purchasing a firearm
- Active protection order on file with state justice information system and/or NCIC
- Active warrant on file with state justice information system and/or NCIC
- Mental health adjudication
- DNA available
- IFFS, indicating ineligible for firearms purchase under federal law
- IFFS, indicating ineligible for firearms purchase under state law
- Other (describe) _____

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

4. (a) As of December 31, 2018, did your repository conduct "lights out" processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)? If no, skip to question 5. **Table 16**

Yes No

(b) What percentage of fingerprints was handled with "lights out" processing? _____ %

(c) What percentage of criminal fingerprints was handled with "lights out" processing? _____ %

(d) What percentage of noncriminal applicant fingerprints was handled with "lights out" processing? _____ %

5. (a) Does your state maintain a protection order file? If no, skip to question 6. **Tables 3 and 3a**

Yes No

(b) Which agency(s) enter protection orders onto the state file?
(Check all that apply.)

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (describe) _____

(c) How many active records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2018?

_____ records

(d) In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a protection order and entry of the information into the state protection order file?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- More than 30 days

(e) Are protection orders entered onto the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File? *If no, skip to question 6.*

- Yes No

(f) Which agency(s) enter protection order information to the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File? *(Check all that apply.)*

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (describe) _____

(g) In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a protection order and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- More than 30 days

6. (a) Does your state maintain a warrant file? *If no, skip to question 7.* **Tables 4 – 4b**

- Yes No

(b) Which agency(s) enter warrants onto the state file? *(Check all that apply.)*

- Law enforcement
- Courts
- Other (*describe*) _____

(c) In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the state warrant file?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days

More than 30 days

(d) How many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2018?

_____ records

(e) Of this total, indicate the number of:

Felony warrants _____

Misdemeanor warrants _____

Other (*explain*) _____

(f) Which agency(s) enter warrant information to the FBI-NCIC Wanted Person File?
(*Check all that apply.*)

Law enforcement

Courts

Other (*describe*) _____

(g) In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between the issuance of a warrant and entry of the information into the FBI-NCIC Wanted Person file?

1 day or less

2–7 days

8–30 days

More than 30 days

7. In addition to criminal history information, to what other records does your state's repository provide access? (*Check all that apply.*) **Table 5a**

Sex offender registry

Orders of protection

Wanted persons/warrants

Retained applicant prints

Firearm registration

Domestic violence incident reports

Other (*specify*) _____

8. (a) When were each of the following systems last replaced or significantly upgraded?

Table 13 – 13b

Computerized Criminal History (CCH) _____

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) _____

Message Switch _____

(b) Does your state have plans to replace any of the following due to systems that are at or nearing the end of their lifecycle? *(Check all that apply and indicate project status.)*

Computerized Criminal History (CCH)

If applicable, what is the status of your CCH replacement project?

- Planning
- Reviewing bids/proposals
- Implementation and testing

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

If applicable, what is the status of your AFIS replacement project?

- Planning
- Reviewing bids/proposals
- Implementation and testing

Message Switch

If applicable, what is the status of your message switch replacement project?

- Planning
- Reviewing bids/proposals
- Implementation and testing

9. What is the operations budget for your criminal history repository for the current fiscal year? _____

10. When does your current fiscal year end? _____

11. How many employees does your state criminal history repository employ?

_____ full-time employees

_____ part-time employees

12. How many contractual staff does your criminal history repository employ?

_____ full-time contractors

_____ part-time contractors

13. If your repository employs contractors, what type of work do they perform? *(Check all that apply.)*

- Data entry
- Document scanning
- Help desk support
- Information technology support
- Software development

- Researching dispositions
- Other (*briefly describe*) _____

14. (a) Does your repository conduct routine internal data quality audits? *If no, skip to question 15.* **Table 13c**

- Yes
- No

(b) How frequently?

- More than once per year
- Annually
- Every 2 years
- Every 3 years
- Other (*briefly describe*) _____

15. (a) Does your repository conduct routine external data quality audits of contributing agencies? (E.g., inspecting samples of records maintained to determine if they have been submitted to the repository and/or checking to see if the information housed by the repository matches that maintained by contributing agencies.) *If no, skip to question 16.*

- Yes
- No

(b) How frequently?

- More than once per year
- Annually
- Every 2 years
- Every 3 years
- Other (*briefly describe*) _____

16. Does your state have a law or administrative rule that specifies retention periods for the following? (*Check all that apply and provide information where applicable.*)

Tables 5b and 5c

- Felony arrest records
 - o Retention period _____
 - o Citation URL _____
- Misdemeanor arrest records
 - o Retention period _____
 - o Citation URL _____
- Felony court disposition records
 - o Retention period _____
 - o Citation URL _____

Misdemeanor court disposition records

○ Retention period _____

○ Citation URL _____

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 to your repository during calendar year 2018?
_____ arrests **Table 12**

2. How many arrest fingerprints were submitted to your repository during 2018? (a+b+c = d)
Table 10
 - (a) _____ via livescan
 - (b) _____ via cardscan
 - (c) _____ hard copy fingerprints
 - (d) _____ = total arrest fingerprints

3. (a) As of December 31, 2018, was there a backlog of arrest fingerprint cards to be entered into the AFIS database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)? *If no, skip to question 4.* **Table 10a**
 Yes No

- (b) How many arrest fingerprint cards were backlogged? _____
 Size of arrest fingerprint card backlog as of December 31, 2018, is not available

- (c) What is the age of the backlogged arrest information?
 - 1 month or less
 - 2–6 months
 - 7–12 months
 - More than 1 year

4. For the year ending on December 31, 2018, what percentage of arrest fingerprint records received by the repository were rejected for poor quality? _____ % **Table 10**

5. Mobile technology **Table 10d**

(a) Are agencies in your state using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes?

Yes No

(b) Are agencies in your state using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes?

Yes No

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

Yes No

Question 5(d) addresses Rapid ID technology, which enables authorized users to instantly search local, state and federal AFIS databases to confirm the identity of a person via fingerprints captured using mobile or tethered fingerprint devices, and to query various criminal justice databases for additional information about the individual. Rapid ID searches, for example, can include criminal history record information, outstanding warrants, sex offender status, probation and parole supervision status, caution indicators, and mugshots.

(d) Does your state employ Rapid ID? *If no, skip to question 6.*

Yes No

Number of searches conducted in 2018 _____

Number of hits in 2018 _____

6. Law enforcement agency submissions **Table 8a**

(a) 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 multiple local police departments) _____

(b) Number of agencies that submit arrest fingerprints via cardscan _____

(c) Number of agencies that submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards _____

(d) Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan during 2018 _____ %

7. Do local law enforcement agencies in your state routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting? This includes issuance of a notice to appear when a person is charged with a crime, but is not fingerprinted prior to a court appearance. **Table 9**

- Yes, only for violations
- Yes, for both violations and misdemeanors
- Yes, for all criminal offenses, including felonies
- No (*skip to question 9*)

8. If local law enforcement agencies in your state routinely cite and release individuals without fingerprinting, is there a law or policy requiring the courts to order persons who have not been fingerprinted to do so prior to or after an initial court hearing? **Table 9a**

- Yes, by law (*check all that apply*)
 - only for violations
 - for both violations and misdemeanors
 - for all criminal offenses, including felonies
- Yes, by policy or administrative rule (*check all that apply*)
 - only for violations
 - for both violations and misdemeanors
 - for all criminal offenses, including felonies
- No

9. Does your state have a statewide criminal citation file? (*Note: this does not include traffic citation files.*) **Table 9**

- Yes
 - Number of criminal citations contained in file as of December 31, 2018 _____
 - Number of citation records added to file during 2018 _____
- No

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 the formal or informal conclusion of an arrest or charge at whatever stage it occurs in the criminal justice process. (E.g., release by police after arrest without charging; decline to proceed by prosecutor; or final trial court disposition.)

1. 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 6b**

Yes No

2. (a) How many final case dispositions **Tables 6 and 6a** _____ dispositions did your repository receive during 2018?

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

Of the dispositions forwarded to the FBI:

(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? _____ %

(f) What percentage was sent via a secure web portal? _____ %

*Note: When calculating the percentage of arrests with final dispositions recorded, some states consider an arrest to have a disposition if **any** final disposition can be associated with an arrest cycle. This is commonly referred to as “cycle matching.” Other states do not consider an arrest to have a final disposition until **all** arrest charges are linked to a final disposition. This is commonly*

referred to as “charge matching.”

3. Does your state perform cycle or charge matching to calculate the percentage of arrests in the criminal history database with final dispositions? **Table 1**

- Cycle matching
- Charge matching

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

(a) Arrests entered within past 5 years _____ %

(b) Arrests in the entire database _____ %

(c) Felony charges _____ %

5. (a) Of the dispositions received at the repository during 2018, 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 7a** _____ %

(b) When a disposition cannot be matched to an arrest, the following action(s) is taken: *(Check all that apply.)*

- Placed in a suspense file (no further action)
- Placed in a suspense file for further investigation
- Disposition information is rejected
- Follow-up actions are taken by repository staff
- Court is contacted
- Court-provided charge(s) and corresponding disposition is posted to the beginning or end of record
- Other _____

(c) Is a vendor used to assist your state’s repository in identifying or locating missing dispositions?

- Yes
- No

6. (a) As of December 31, 2018, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? *(Note: “automated” refers to 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 criminal history record matching and data entry.)*

- Yes
- No *(skip to question 6d)* **Table 7**

(b) How many court disposition records were:

- Received via automated means through a centralized (statewide) court case management system _____
- Received via the local courts' case management systems _____

(c) What percentage of dispositions was reported in 2018 by automated means?
 _____%

(d) How are records matched between the court system and the repository? (*Check all that apply.*) **Table 7**

- Process Control Number (PCN) or Transaction Control Number (TCN) assigned when fingerprints were taken at time of arrest/booking
- PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/booking
- State Identification Number
- Arrest Number
- Name
- Date of birth
- Charges
- Other (please explain) _____

7. In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony court case dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository? **Table 7b**

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- 31–90 days
- 91–180 days
- 181–365 days
- More than 1 year

8. In 2018, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database?

- 1 day or less
- 2–7 days
- 8–30 days
- 31–90 days
- 91–180 days
- 181–365 days
- More than 1 year

9. (a) As of December 31, 2018, was your state using any livescan devices in courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions? *If no, skip to question 10.* **Table 12**

Yes No

(b) How many livescan devices are in courtrooms/courthouses?

_____ Devices

10. (a) As of December 31, 2018, 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)? *If no, skip to question 11.*

Yes No

(b) 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? *If no, skip to question 11c.* **Table 6c**

Yes No

(b) This information is: *(Check all that apply.)*

- Received via automated means through a centralized (statewide) prosecutors' case management system
- Received via the local prosecutors' case management system
- Paper-based
- A mix of automated and paper-based

(c) How are records matched between prosecutors and the repository? *(Check all that apply.)* **Table 6d**

- Process Control Number (PCN) or Transaction Control Number (TCN) assigned when fingerprints were taken at time of arrest/booking
- PCN or TCN assigned subsequent to arrest/booking
- State Identification Number
- Arrest Number
- Name
- Date of birth
- Charges
- Other (please explain)_____

12. Does your state post indictment information to the criminal history record? **Table 6b**

Yes No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION IV: NONCRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

BACKGROUND CHECKS

1. (a) Does your state charge a fee to conduct a search of the criminal history record database for noncriminal justice purposes? *If no, skip to question 2.* **Table 17**

Yes No

- (b) How are fees allocated?

- 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 _____

2. Please indicate which of the following background checks are performed by your state pursuant to law. *(Check all that apply.)* **Table 15**

	National check	State check only
Daycare providers		
Caregivers—residential facilities		
School teachers		
Non-teaching school personnel (including volunteers)		
Volunteers working with children		
Prospective foster care parents		
Prospective adoptive parents		
Relative caregivers		
Nurses/Elder caregivers		
Legal guardians		
Hazardous materials licensees		
Medical marijuana (dispensers, caregivers)		

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

3. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes?
*If no, skip to question 4. **Table 11***

- 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.)

4. (a) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository via livescan during 2018 **Table 10c** _____

(b) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository via cardscan during 2018 _____

(c) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan during 2018 _____ %

(d) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan during 2018 _____ %

(e) Total number of livescan devices available for noncriminal justice purposes only **Table 10b** _____

(f) Total number of cardscan devices available for noncriminal justice purposes only _____

(g) Total number of livescan devices used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes _____

(h) Total number of cardscan devices used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes _____

5. What information is contained in the results for fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks? (*Check all that apply.*) **Table 14**

- Full record
 Convictions only
 Juvenile records

- Arrests without disposition—over 1 year old
- Other _____

6. What percentage of fingerprint-based noncriminal justice transactions are identified against arrest fingerprints?

_____ %

7. Does the repository attempt to locate missing disposition information before responding to a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiry?

- Yes
- No

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

8. How many name-based noncriminal justice background checks did your repository perform in 2018? (a+b+c+d = e) **Table 13d**

- (a) Received via Internet _____
- (b) Received via mail _____
- (c) Received via telephone _____
- (d) Other _____
- (e) Total _____

INTERNET ACCESS

9. Does your repository provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public? **Table 18**

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes, Fee \$ _____
- No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: IN-STATE RAP BACK SERVICES

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

1. Does your state currently provide an in-state criminal justice rap back service? *If no, skip to question 4.* **Table 20**

Yes No

2. What are the purposes for which criminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent inquiry and/or record posting via your in-state criminal justice rap back service? (*Check all that apply.*)

- Error correction/record management update
- Investigative lead
- Sex offender
- Parolee
- Probationer
- Permit/privileged license revocation (i.e., CCW permit, gaming work card, etc.)
- Noncriminal justice purpose fingerprint search
- Other (describe) _____

3. In 2018, how many in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made to agencies for criminal justice purposes? _____

4. Do you currently participate in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) rap back service for criminal justice purposes?

- Yes
- No
- Not currently, but my state has passed legislation to authorize participation
- No, but my state is considering legislation to authorize participation

5. Does your state currently provide an in-state noncriminal justice rap back service? *If no, skip to question 8.* **Table 21**
- Yes No
6. (a) Is your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service authorized by state law or administrative regulation? *If no, skip to question 7.*
- Yes No
- (b) Does the state law or administrative regulation specify the purposes in which noncriminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent inquiry and/or record posting?
- Yes No
7. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service have a subscription validation process similar to that required for NGI rap back participation, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Noncriminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*? **Table 21a**
- Yes, for all subscription populations
 Yes, for some subscription populations
 No
8. What are the occupational groups in which noncriminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent record posting? *(Check all that apply.)* **Table 21**
- Individuals working with children
 Individuals working with the elderly
 Individuals providing healthcare
 Security guards
 Police, fire, public safety
 Other (describe) _____
9. In 2018, how many in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications did your repository make to agencies for noncriminal justice purposes? _____ **Table 21a**
10. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service impose a fee to enroll a subject's fingerprints for a prescribed period of time?
- Yes \$ _____
 No
11. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service impose a fee for noncriminal justice rap back notifications?
- Yes \$ _____

No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: