U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014

Criminal Justice Information Policy

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A Criminal Justice Information Policy Report

December 2015

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U.S. Department of Justice
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Contents

List of data tables iv

Glossary of terms v

Maps ix
Compact States and Territories ix
Interstate Identification Index (III) – National Fingerprint File (NFF) x

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
Biometric and image data 4
Protection order information 4
Warrants and wanted persons 4
Flagging of records 5
Accessibility of records and services through state repositories 5
Dispositions 6
State criminal history repository practices and technologies employed 8
Noncriminal justice background checks 10
Rap back 11

Data tables 13

Survey instrument: *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014*

List of data tables

Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2014

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2014

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2010, 2012, and 2014

Table 3. Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2014

Table 4. Protection order information and record counts, 2014

Table 5. Warrant and wanted person file information, 2014

Table 5a. Warrant and wanted person file record counts, 2014

Table 6. Flagging of records, 2014

Table 6a. Access to records, 2014

Table 7. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014

Table 7a. Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014

Table 7b. Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2014

Table 7c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2014

Table 7d. Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2014

Table 8. Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2014

Table 8a. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2014

Table 9. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014

Table 10. Criminal history system software employed by state criminal history repositories, 2014

Table 11. Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2014

Table 11a. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of arrest fingerprints, 2014

Table 11b. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

Table 11c. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

Table 11d. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2014

Table 12. Record/database content and combining criminal events with noncriminal justice applicant information, 2014

Table 13. Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2014

Table 14. Record processing times, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2014

Table 15. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2014

Table 16. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2014

Table 17. Legal authority for conducting noncriminal justice background checks, 2014

Table 18. Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2014

Table 19. Assessment and allocation of fees, 2014

Table 20. Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

Table 21. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014

Table 22. Criminal justice rap back services, 2014

Table 23. Noncriminal justice rap back services, 2014

Table 23a. Noncriminal justice rap back services, continued, 2014

Glossary of terms

Automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS): An automated system for searching fingerprint files and transmitting fingerprint images. AFIS computer equipment can scan fingerprint impressions (or use electronically transmitted fingerprint images) and automatically extract and digitize ridge details and other identifying characteristics in sufficient detail to enable the computer's searching and matching components to distinguish a single fingerprint from thousands or even millions of fingerprints previously scanned and stored in digital form in the computer's memory. The process eliminates the manual searching of fingerprint files and increases the speed and accuracy of ten-print processing (arrest fingerprint cards and noncriminal justice applicant fingerprint cards).

AFIS equipment also can be used to identify individuals from "latent" (crime scene) fingerprints, even fragmentary prints of single fingers in some cases.

Criminal history record information (CHRI) or criminal history record information system: A record (or the system maintaining such records) that includes individual identifiers and describes an individual's arrests and subsequent dispositions. Criminal history records do not include intelligence or investigative data or sociological data such as drug use history.

CHRI systems usually include information on juveniles if they are tried as adults in criminal courts. Most, however, do not include data describing involvement of an individual in the juvenile justice system. Data in CHRI systems are usually backed by fingerprints of the record subjects to provide positive identification. State legislation and practices vary widely concerning disclosure of juvenile record information and access to criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes.

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

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

Search inquiries from criminal justice agencies nationwide are transmitted automatically via state telecommunications networks and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) telecommunications lines. Searches are made on the basis of name and other identifiers. The process is entirely automated. If a hit is made against the Index, record requests are made using the SID or FBI Number, and data are automatically retrieved from each repository holding records on the individual and forwarded to the requesting agency. As of October 5, 2008,

all 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in III. Responses are provided from FBI files when a jurisdiction, such as a U.S. territory, is not a participant in III. The III system may also be employed when responding to fingerprint-based noncriminal justice purpose 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: An interstate and Federal/state compact that establishes formal procedures and governance structures for the use of the III. It is designed to facilitate the exchange of criminal history data among states for noncriminal justice purposes and to eliminate the need for the FBI to maintain duplicate data about state offenders. Under the Compact, the operation of this system is overseen by a policymaking council comprised of state and Federal officials.

The key concept underlying the Compact is agreement among all signatory states that all criminal history information (except sealed records) will be provided in response to noncriminal justice requests from another state—regardless of whether the information

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

The Compact was passed by Congress and signed into law by 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 April 2013, 28 additional states have entered into the Compact: Nevada (May 1999); Florida (June 1999); Colorado (March 2000); Iowa (April 2000); Connecticut (June 2000); South Carolina (June 2000); Arkansas (February 2001); Kansas (April 2001); Alaska (May 2001); Oklahoma (May 2001); Maine (June 2001); New Jersey (January 2002); Minnesota (March 2002); Arizona (April 2002); Tennessee (May 2003); North Carolina (June 2003); New Hampshire (June 2003); Missouri (July 2003); Ohio (January 2004); Wyoming (February 2005); Idaho (March 2005); Maryland (May 2005); Oregon (July 2005); West Virginia (March 2006); Hawaii (May 2006); Michigan (January 2009); Vermont (July 2010); and New York (March 2013). Eleven other states and territories have signed a Memorandum of Understanding indicating compliance with the Privacy Compact: American Samoa, Guam, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and Virginia.

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

Fingerprints for subsequent arrests are not required to be forwarded. Disposition data on the individual also is retained at the state repository and is not forwarded to the FBI. Upon receipt of the first-arrest fingerprint card (or electronic images), the FBI enters the individual's fingerprint information, name and identifiers in the III, together with an FBI Number and an SID Number for each state maintaining a record on the individual. Charge and disposition information on state offenders are maintained only at the state level, and state repositories are required to respond to all authorized record requests concerning these individuals for both criminal justice and noncriminal justice purposes. States are required to release all data on record subjects for noncriminal justice inquiries, regardless of whether the data could legally be released for

similar purposes within the state. As of January 2015, the NFF has been implemented in 19 states: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Next Generation Identification (NGI): The NGI system, developed over multiple years, is an incremental replacement of the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) that provides new functionality and improves existing 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. Achievement of full operational capabilities of NGI was attained on September 15, 2014.

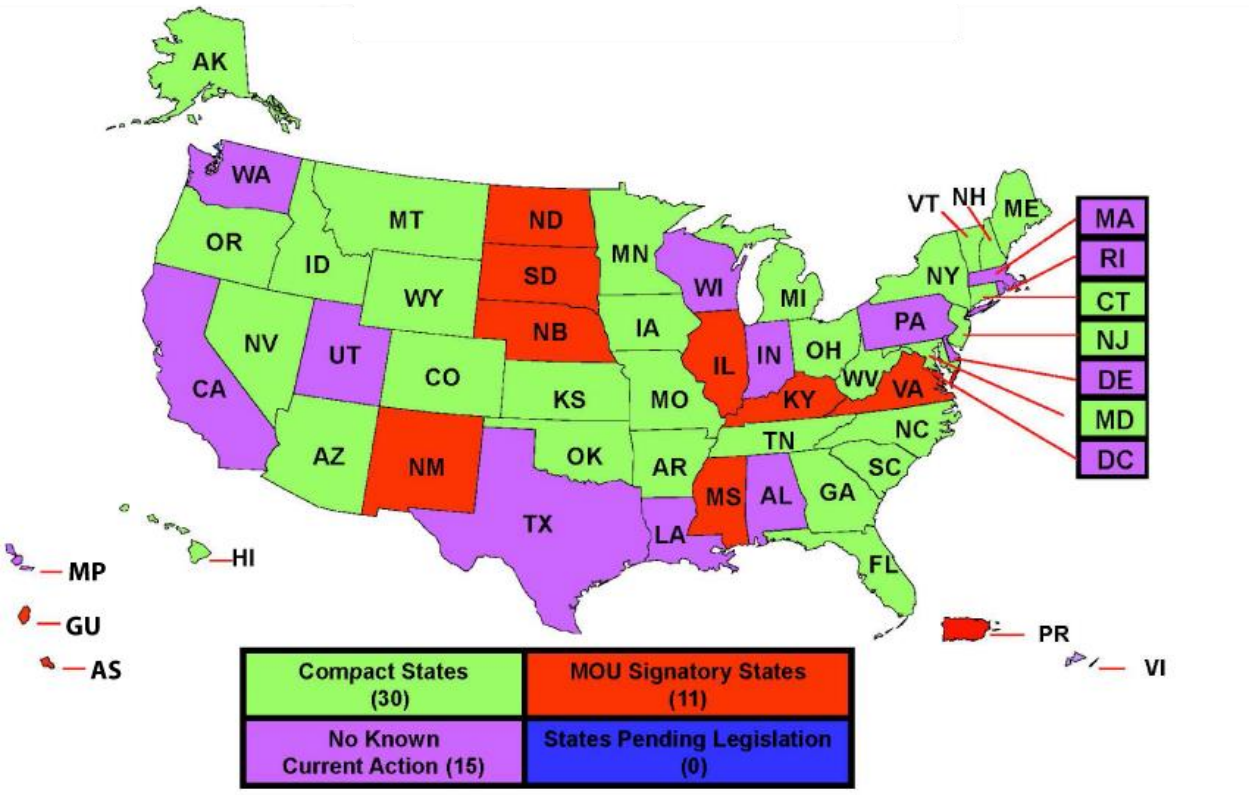
Positive Identification: Identifying an individual using biometric characteristics that are unique and not subject to alteration. In present usage, the term refers to identification by fingerprints, but may also include identification by iris images, voiceprints, or other techniques. Positive identification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

Rap back: A "rap back" or "hit notice" program will inform an employer or other designated entity when an individual who has undergone a fingerprint-based background check—and whose fingerprints are retained by a criminal history repository after the check—is subsequently arrested. His or her fingerprints, obtained after the arrest, are matched against a database that contains the fingerprints that were initially submitted. The employer or designated entity is then notified of the individual's arrest. There is a fee for the service in some states; other states provide the service free. Some states also provide "rap back" services for notifications within the criminal justice system. For example, this might involve a notification to a parole or probation officer of the arrest of a person under supervision.

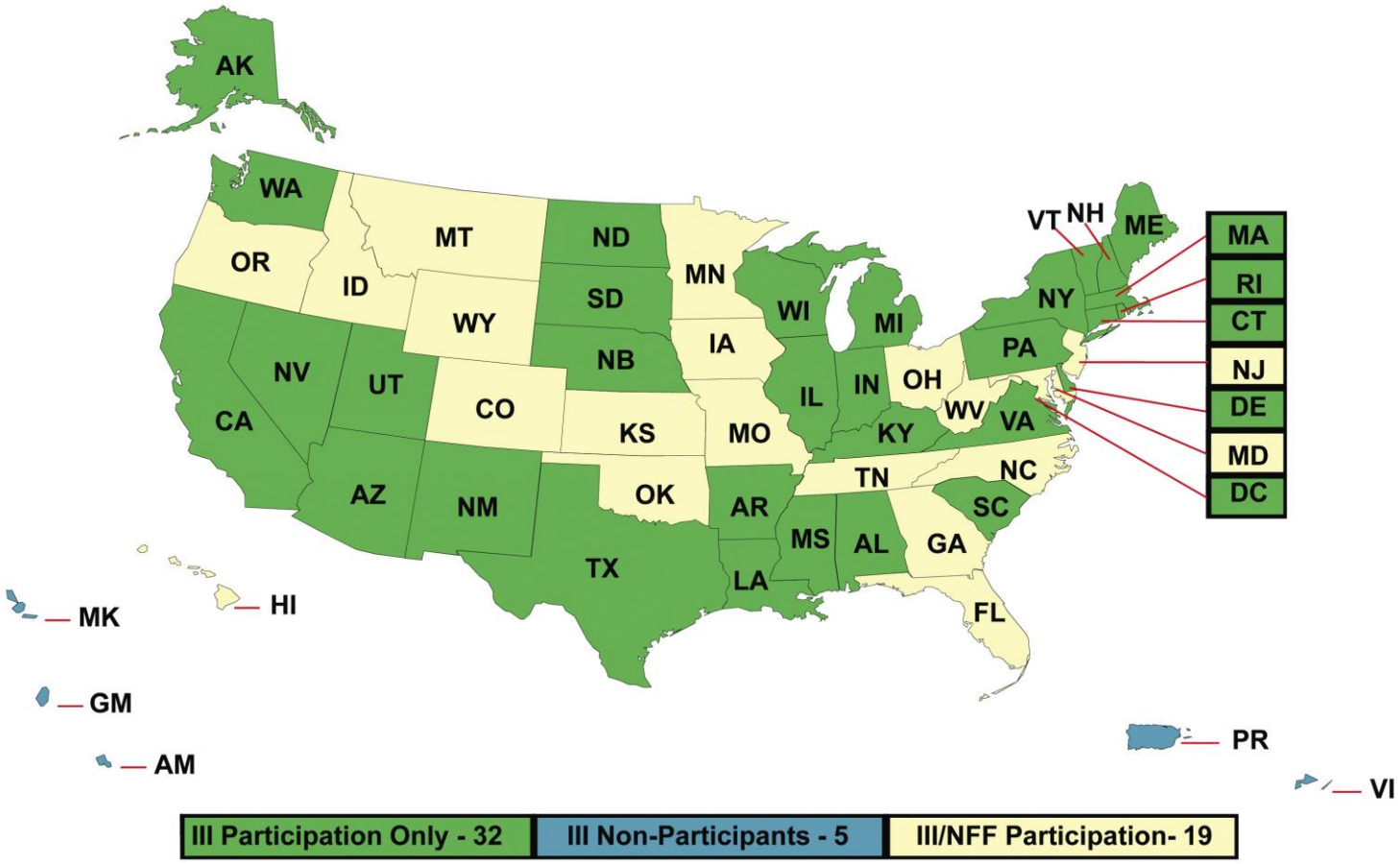
State central repository: The database (or the agency housing the database) that maintains criminal history records on all state offenders. Records include fingerprint files and files containing identification segments and notations of arrests and dispositions. The central repository is generally responsible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

Maps

Compact States and Territories
(April 10, 2013)



Interstate Identification Index (III)
National Fingerprint File (NFF)
(January 13, 2015)



Note to readers

This is the thirteenth 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 the dramatic advances in information technology, legislative and social trends that increase demand for criminal history record access, and the need for criminal record managers to respond to these developments, BJS and SEARCH conducted an in-depth review of the previous survey questions and developed a revised survey instrument for 2014.

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

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

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

The *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014* consists of 36 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 March–June 2015. 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, Guam, and Puerto Rico submitted survey responses. This report presents a snapshot as of December 31, 2014.

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

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

In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was the source for some of the information relating to criminal history records, including state participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) system (the national criminal records exchange system) and the number of III records maintained by the FBI on behalf of the states; the number of records in the wanted person file; 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, 2014 (table 1):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report the total number of persons in their criminal history files as 105,569,200, of which 100,024,400 are automated records. (An individual offender may have records in more than one state.)

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

Level of disposition reporting

Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2014 (table 1):

- Seventeen states and Guam, representing 38% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Twenty-five states and Guam, representing 49% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- Twenty-nine states and Guam, representing 59% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests within the past 5 years in the criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- When arrests older than 5 years are considered:

— Twenty-one states and Guam, representing 41% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 80% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

— Twenty-six states and Guam, representing 54% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 70% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

— Thirty-one states and Guam, representing 65% of the individual offenders in the Nation's criminal history records, report that 60% or more arrests in the entire criminal history database have final dispositions recorded.

- In 11 states and Guam, 90% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database. In 19 states and Guam, 80% or more felony charges have a final disposition recorded in the criminal history database.

Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2014 (table 1a):

- Fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico processed 23,886,000 fingerprint records in 2014; of these, 11,687,700 were used for criminal justice purposes and 12,198,500 were used and submitted for noncriminal justice licensing, employment, and regulatory purposes.

- In 14 states and Guam, fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes account for 60% or more of the state's total number of fingerprints processed.

- Thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico retain all fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes.

- Ten states 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, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (table 2):

- Ninety-five percent of the approximately 105 million criminal history records maintained by the state criminal history repositories are automated.

- Five states (Arizona, California, Connecticut, Michigan, and Oregon) report an overall decrease in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2012 and 2014.

- Four states (Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and New York) report an overall increase of at least 20% in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2012 and 2014.

- Forty-five states, Guam, and Puerto Rico report an overall increase in the total number of subjects in manual and automated files between 2012 and 2014.

Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014 as of January 14, 2015 (table 21):

- Nationwide, over 85.9 million criminal history records are accessible through the III. The states maintain 70% of all III records and the FBI maintains 30%.

Biometric and image data

Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2014 (table 3):

- Twenty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Guam reported accepting latent fingerprint images.

- Eleven states, the District of Columbia, and Guam accept flat fingerprint images.

- Twelve states accept 2-finger print images for identification purposes.

- Fifteen states accept 10-finger print images for making incarceration/ release decisions.

- Twenty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Guam accept palm print images.

- Ten states and the District of Columbia accept facial images or digitized mug shots. Three states accept facial recognition data and associated biometric information.

- Three states (Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota) report accepting biometric information regarding scars, marks, and tattoos.

- One state (California) captures biometric iris information and one state reports accepting less than 10-finger print images for disposition reporting/processing purposes.

Protection order information

Protection order information and record counts, 2014 (table 4):

- Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and Guam maintain protection order files, which total over 2.1 million records.

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands enter protection order records onto NCIC, totaling over 1.4 million records.

- Protection orders in 24 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam are entered into state protection order files by courts.

- In 8 states without protection order files, all indicate that law enforcement agencies enter protection orders directly to NCIC.

Warrants and wanted persons

Warrant and wanted person file information, 2014 (table 5),

Warrant and wanted person file record counts, 2014 (table 5a):

- Forty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico maintain warrant files, which total over 7.8 million records. Of these, over 725,000 represent felony-level warrants and over 3.8 million represent misdemeanor-level warrants.

- Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia indicate that local law enforcement agencies enter warrants onto the state warrant file.

- Five states (Hawaii, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia), Guam, and Puerto Rico indicate that courts enter warrants onto the state file.

- In 14 states and the District of Columbia, entry onto the state file is made by both law enforcement and courts.

- In states without warrant files, 9 states report that law enforcement agencies enter warrants directly to NCIC.

- All states, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands enter warrant records into NCIC, totaling over 2.1 million records as of December 31, 2014.

Flagging of records

Flagging of records, 2014 (table 6):

- Thirty-three states have felony flagging capability for all criminal history subjects.

- Nine states have felony flagging capability for some criminal history record subjects.

- Eight states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico do not have a felony flagging capability for criminal history record subjects.

- States employ flagging to indicate:
  - a sex offender registrant (35 states and Guam)
  - a convicted drug offender (3 states—Kansas, Maryland, and South Carolina)
  - a violent offender (10 states)
  - a domestic violence conviction (12 states and Guam)
  - a mental health adjudication (5 states—Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, and Massachusetts)
  - DNA available (30 states)
  - DNA not yet collected (10 states)
  - a person ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law (14 states and Guam)
  - a person ineligible for firearms purchases under state law (10 states and Guam)

Accessibility of records and services through state repositories

Access to records, 2014 (table 6a):

- State repositories offer access to:
  - a sex offender registry (42 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
  - orders of protection (28 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
  - warrants and wanted persons information (32 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam)
  - retained applicant prints (22 states)

- rap back for criminal justice purposes (12 states)
- firearm registration information (7 states)
- domestic violence incident reports (6 states)

Dispositions

Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (table 7):

- Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico provided data on the number of final dispositions reported to their criminal history repositories. They indicated that over 12.1 million final dispositions were reported in 2014—a 12% decrease from that reported in 2012.

Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014 (table 7a):

- In accordance with acceptable National Fingerprint File (NFF) practices, 14 NFF-participating states have elected not to send disposition information to the FBI on second and subsequent arrests.
- Twenty-nine states and Guam sent nearly 6.2 million final case dispositions to the FBI.
- Eighteen states sent 95% or more final case dispositions to the FBI via machine-readable data (MRD).
- Four states (Connecticut, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Virginia), the District of Columbia, and Guam sent 100% of final case dispositions to the FBI via hard copy or paper.
- Ten states sent 100% final case dispositions to the FBI via III message key.

Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2014 (table 7b):

- Twenty-five 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, 2014 (table 7c):

Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2014 (table 7d):

- Thirty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico receive dispositions from local prosecutors.
- Seven states receive dispositions from local prosecutors via automated means.
- Seven states and Puerto Rico receive dispositions from local prosecutors via prosecutorial case management systems.
- Fifteen states receive dispositions in paper form.
- Eighteen states and the District of Columbia receive dispositions from local prosecutors via a mix of automated and paper-based processes.
- Twenty-one states match dispositions received from prosecutors through the assignment of a Process Control Number (PCN) or a Transaction Control Number (TCN) during booking and/or

subsequent to the arrest/booking process.

- Eleven states match dispositions received from prosecutors through a comparison of the State Identification Number (SID) and 12 states match dispositions by the Arrest Number.

- Nineteen states match dispositions received from prosecutors by the subject's name and date of birth, and 9 states match dispositions by charge.

Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2014 (table 8):

- Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia receive court disposition data by automated means.

- Seventeen states report that 90% or more of all court dispositions are reported to repositories by automated means.

- Twenty-six states match dispositions received from courts through the assignment of a PCN or a TCN during booking and/or subsequent to the arrest/booking process.

- Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia match dispositions received from courts through a comparison of the SID, and 19 states and the District of Columbia match dispositions by the Arrest Number.
- Thirty-two states match dispositions received from courts by the subject's name and date of birth, and 16 states match dispositions by charge.

Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2014 (table 8a):

- Eight states report that 25% or more of all dispositions received could not be linked to a specific repository arrest record.

- Twenty-three states place dispositions that cannot be matched to a specific arrest into a suspense log for further investigation, and 13 states reject the disposition information.

- Repository staff in 28 states and Puerto Rico conducts follow-up actions when dispositions cannot be matched to a specific arrest. In 25 states and Puerto Rico, repository staff follows-up and contacts the court to obtain additional information.

Record processing times, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2014 (table 14)

- Forty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam report a total of over 3.3 million felony arrests in 2014.

- Twenty-one states reported having backlogs in entering court disposition data into their criminal history database.

- Collectively, 20 states have over 3 million unprocessed or partially processed court disposition forms, ranging from 200 in Michigan and North Dakota to over 1 million in Nevada.

- The length of time between occurrence of the final felony court disposition and its receipt by the repository ranges from 1 day or less in 9 states and Guam to 507 days in Missouri.

- The number of days between receipt of a final felony court disposition and its entry

into the criminal history database ranges from 1 day or less in 19 states to over 2,200 days in Michigan.

- Ten states use livescan devices in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions.

State criminal history repository practices and technologies employed

Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 (table 9):

- During 2014, over 11.6 million arrest fingerprint cards were submitted to state criminal history repositories. This is an 8% decrease from that reported in 2012.

- Twenty-one states report an overall increase in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

- Nine states report an overall increase of at least 10% in the total number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

- Twenty-nine states report an overall decrease in the number of arrest fingerprint cards submitted to the state repository.

Criminal history system software employed by state criminal history repositories, 2014 (table 10):

- Software components of state criminal history systems:
  - Current system was acquired from a software vendor and configured for the state's environment, but with no software modifications (2 states—New Hampshire and Wyoming—and Guam)
  - Current system was acquired from a software vendor, but customized changes were made to account for the state's environment (19 states and the District of Columbia)
  - Current system was built in-house either by staff or contractors (26 states and Puerto Rico)

- Software environment / platform used for state criminal history systems:
  - Microsoft.NET platform (9 states)
  - Java platform (14 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)
  - Mainframe platform (11 states)
  - Other (14 states and Guam)

Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2014 (table 11):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having a total of 25,439 law enforcement agencies. Of these, over 10,000 law enforcement agencies submit arrest fingerprint images to state repositories using livescan technology.

- Over 400 law enforcement agencies submit arrest fingerprint images to state repositories using cardscan technology.

- Nearly 2,700 law enforcement agencies submit hard copy arrest fingerprint cards to state repositories.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of arrest fingerprints, 2014 (table 11a):

- Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report receiving over 10.3 million arrest fingerprint records by livescan.
- Over 89,000 fingerprint records were scanned and submitted to repositories using cardscan, and over 591,000 hard copy arrest fingerprint cards were submitted and received from law enforcement.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2014, (table 11b):

- Forty-one states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having 6,810 livescan devices and 500 cardscan devices in use for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes. Similarly, 8,704 livescan devices and 168 cardscan devices are used exclusively for noncriminal justice purposes.

Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014 (table 11c)

- Forty-three states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico report receiving over 10 million noncriminal justice fingerprint requests by livescan and over 627,000 by cardscan.

- Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico indicate over 80% of noncriminal justice fingerprints are submitted using livescan while 5% are submitted using cardscan.

- Four states and Guam indicate that all noncriminal justice fingerprints are submitted using other methods.

Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2014 (table 11d):

- Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes.

- Four states use mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for booking purposes.

- Eight states and the District of Columbia plan to implement mobile technology to capture non-fingerprint biometric information.

- Twenty-four states employ Rapid ID and have conducted over 1.7 million searches that produced over 1 million "hits" or positive responses.

Record/database content and combining criminal events with noncriminal justice applicant information, 2014 (table 12):

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

- Four states and Puerto Rico indicate that 30% or more of their records contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information.

Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2014 (table 13):

- Thirty-two states have privatized the capture of noncriminal justice fingerprints. In 18 of these states, a single vendor provides this service.

- In 30 states, the vendor assesses a fee above what the state charges for the background check. These fees range from $8–$20.

Noncriminal justice background checks

Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2014 (table 15):

- Forty-two states and the District of Columbia performed over 19.4 million name-based noncriminal justice background check requests.

- Twenty-nine states performed over 17.4 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the Internet.

- Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia performed over 1.1 million name-based noncriminal justice background checks that were received via the mail.

- Two states—Nevada and Oregon—received 112,700 name-based noncriminal justice background checks via telephone.

- Twelve states and the District of Columbia performed 732,100 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, 2014 (table 16):

- Information contained in the results of a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background check:
  - Full record (39 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico)
  - Convictions only (3 states—Kentucky, Maine, and New Hampshire)
  - Juvenile records (5 states)
  - Arrests without dispositions—over 1 year old (18 states and the District of Columbia)
  - Other (20 states)

- Twenty-four states 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.

Legal authority for conducting noncriminal justice background checks, 2014 (table 17)

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report having legal authority to conduct noncriminal justice background checks against a wide range of occupational groups, and licensing and regulatory functions. This authority is granted most often through specific state statute and where applicable, Federal statute pursuant to U.S. Public Law 92-544, the National Child Protection Act (NCPA),

and the Volunteers for Children Act (VCA). In instances where legal authority is not available, noncriminal justice background checks are not conducted. See table 17 for the specific circumstances under which these background checks are conducted.

Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2014 (table 18):

- Thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia, and Guam conduct "lights-out" fingerprint processing (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention).

- Twenty-one states and Guam report 60% or more of criminal and noncriminal fingerprints received are handled using "lights-out" processing techniques.

Assessment and allocation of fees, 2014 (table 19):

- All states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico report charging a fee to conduct a search of the state's criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes.

- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia allocate all fees collected for such purposes to their state general fund.

- Three states (Georgia, New Jersey, and New York) allocate a percentage of collected fees to state repository operations.

- Twenty-one states and Guam allocate all fees collected for noncriminal justice background checks to their state repository.

- Eleven states and Puerto Rico allocate all fees to fund other activities/ programs. These include funding of Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS), criminal justice information system support, information sharing activities, etc.

Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014 (table 20):

- Twenty-seven states provide web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public.

- Twenty-five states collect a public access fee to conduct a background check of Internet requests. Fees charged per inquiry range from $1 in Missouri to $31 in Maine.

Rap back

Criminal justice rap back services, 2014 (table 22)

- Eighteen states provide in-state criminal justice rap back services.

- At year's-end 2014, no states were participating in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) criminal justice rap back service.

- Nearly 59,000 in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made by 10 states.

- Purposes in 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 (6 states)
  - Investigative lead (1 state—Kansas)
  - Sex offender (2 states—Florida and New York)

- — Parolee (5 states—Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, New York, and Texas)
- — Probationer (6 states)
- — Permit/privileged license revocation (4 states—Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, and Kentucky—and the District of Columbia)
- — Noncriminal justice purpose fingerprint search (2 states—Connecticut and Florida)
- — Other – criminal justice employment, arrests, CCW permit revocation, warrants, and record updates (8 states)

Noncriminal justice rap back services, 2014 (tables 23 and 23a)

- Twenty-seven states provide in-state noncriminal justice rap back services. In 25 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 1.1 million in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications were made by 16 states.
- At year's-end 2014, no states were participating in the FBI's NGI noncriminal justice rap back service.
- Occupational groups in which agencies can be notified for subsequent record postings:
  - — Persons working with children (22 states)
  - — Persons working with the elderly (19 states)
  - — Healthcare providers (19 states)
  - — Security guards (16 states)
  - — Police, fire, and public safety personnel (19 states)
  - — Other (16 states)
- Six states charge a fee for enrolling in the state's noncriminal justice rap back service and 3 states charge a fee upon making a rap back notification. In Texas, fees are assessed for both enrollment and each notification.
- Ten 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

Table 1. Overview of state criminal history record systems, December 31, 2014

State	Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file			Percent of arrests in database that have final case dispositions recorded		
	Total	Automated	Manual	All arrests	Arrests within past 5 years	Felony charges with final disposition
Total	**105,569,200** a	**100,024,400**	**5,544,800**			
Alabama	2,164,900	2,164,900	0	na	20	na
Alaska	270,400	260,200	10,200	91	91	92
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	1,653,400	1,653,400	0	58	66	71
Arkansas	712,000	712,000	0	68	79	90
California	11,365,000	9,568,700	1,796,300	na	na	na
Colorado	1,641,800	1,641,800	0	19	34	21
Connecticut	1,155,400	556,200	599,200	68	98	97
Delaware	2,380,800	2,380,800	0	96	**96**	96
District of Columbia	470,300	470,300	0	43	43	43
Florida	6,346,900	6,346,900	0	71	66	81
Georgia	3,965,200	3,965,200	0	71	85	71
Guam	2,100	2,100	0	100	100	100
Hawaii	543,800	543,800	0	95	89	95
Idaho	394,100	394,100	0	50	39	57
Illinois	6,646,200	6,071,100	575,100	69	37	17
Indiana	1,700,000	1,700,000	0	46	43	14
Iowa	721,100	703,100	18,000	92	88	32
Kansas	1,455,200	1,004,100	451,100	56	41	62
Kentucky	1,355,900	1,355,900	0	38	19	48
Louisiana	2,809,700	2,109,600	700,100	21	na	na
Maine	544,600	506,700	37,900	82	65	70
Maryland	1,578,800	1,578,800	0	98	95	28
Massachusetts	1,715,300	1,715,300	0	na	na	na b
Michigan	2,967,900	2,967,900	0	84	75	84
Minnesota	1,080,700	1,080,700	0	nr	nr	nr
Mississippi	866,600	866,600	0	14	11	10 c
Missouri	1,640,300	1,491,400	148,900	69	70	53
Montana	232,200	232,200	0	48	53	41
Nebraska	411,900	411,900	0	70	75	78
Nevada	823,500	823,500	0	49	55	10
New Hampshire	495,200	470,400	24,800	83	83	90
New Jersey	2,255,400	2,215,600	39,800	88	83	96
New Mexico	629,000	534,200	94,800	24	20	27
New York	9,289,000	9,289,000	0	90	88	85
North Carolina	1,608,900	1,608,900	0	85	72	91
North Dakota	179,800	169,800	10,000	87	81	na
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2,360,800	2,021,700	339,100	53	40	68
Oklahoma	975,600	905,800	69,800	39	34	53
Oregon	1,225,900	1,225,900	0	82	78	92
Pennsylvania	2,713,000	2,431,500	281,500	75	62	89
Puerto Rico	342,200	342,200	0	nr	nr	nr
Rhode Island	1,189,600	1,189,600	0	85	na	na
South Carolina	1,672,200	1,626,000	46,200	65	na	na
South Dakota	285,100	285,100	0	84	na	na
Tennessee	1,909,800	1,898,700	11,100	50	75	na
Texas	13,050,800	13,050,800	0	86	92	72
Utah	741,300	741,300	0	77	72	83
Vermont	244,700	244,700	0	93	88	92
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	2,230,500	2,172,700	57,800	88	89	89
Washington	1,706,900	1,706,900	0	96	94	99
West Virginia	654,100	421,000	233,100	na	na	na
Wisconsin	nr d	nr d	nr d	87	83	83
Wyoming	193,400	193,400	0	84	82	87

Table 1 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. The total number of subjects in state criminal history files does not equal the sum of automated and manual files due to rounding.

b. Massachusetts Courts do not submit fingerprint-supported final dispositions to the repository. A major project is currently underway to link court disposition data to the repository.

c. Low percentages are due to a number of factors. Lack of training of court clerks, turnover, illegible handwriting on manual documents, court information system not linked to criminal history repository system, updated records at local level are not being forwarded to repository system, etc.

d. Wisconsin's DOJ IT personnel were unable to provide this data within the timeframe requested.

Table 1a. Overview of state criminal history record system functions, 2014

State	Total number of fingerprints processed	Total criminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes: Retained	Percent of 2014 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2014 volume	Total noncriminal justice purposes	Fingerprints processed for noncriminal justice purposes: Retained	Percent of 2014 volume	Not retained	Percent of 2014 volume
Total	**23,886,000**	**a 11,687,700**	**11,286,800**		**400,900**		**12,198,500**	**8,434,000**		**3,764,500**	
Alabama	268,800	225,000	225,000	84	0	0	43,800	43,800	16	0	0
Alaska	62,000	22,200	22,200	36	0	0	39,900	39,900	64	0	0
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	475,100	346,500	346,500	73	0	0	128,600	128,600	27	0	0
Arkansas	228,200	127,500	127,500	56	0	0	100,600	100,600	44	0	0
California	3,379,000	1,465,700	1,446,500	43	19,200	1	1,913,200	1,913,200	57	0	0
Colorado	394,100	235,400	235,200	60	200	0	158,800	152,400	39	6,400	2
Connecticut	182,100	97,200	97,200	53	0	0	84,900	84,900	47	0	0
Delaware	85,200	34,300	34,300	40	0	0	50,900	50,900	60	0	0
District of Columbia	12,500	600	600	5	0	0	11,900	700	6	11,200	90
Florida	2,178,100	773,400	773,400	36	0	0	1,404,700	497,300	23	907,400	42
Georgia	903,500	503,000	503,000	56	0	0	400,600	0	0	400,600	44
Guam	4,000	2,500	2,500	63	0	0	1,500	1,500	37	0	0
Hawaii	87,500	48,200	48,000	55	200	0	39,400	0	0	39,400	45
Idaho	145,900	63,200	63,200	43	0	0	82,600	5,500	4	77,100	53
Illinois	951,300	503,900	463,300	49	40,600	4	447,400	402,700	42	44,700	5
Indiana	618,500	237,800	237,800	38	0	0	380,700	380,700	62	0	0
Iowa	129,300	87,100	87,100	67	0	0	42,200	0	0	42,200	33
Kansas	186,800	131,200	131,200	70	0	0	55,700	55,700	30	0	0
Kentucky	227,400	172,300	172,300	76	0	0	55,100	400	0	54,700	24
Louisiana	466,800	327,200	327,200	70	0	0	139,600	139,600	30	0	0
Maine	43,300	30,700	17,000	39	13,700	32	12,600	10,400	24	2,200	5
Maryland	535,000	266,800	266,800	50	0	0	268,200	268,200	50	0	0
Massachusetts	351,100	150,000	146,700	42	3,300	1	201,000	201,000	57	0	0
Michigan	667,200	384,200	279,400	42	104,800	16	282,900	279,500	42	3,400	1
Minnesota	202,100	154,300	152,300	75	2,000	1	47,800	100	0	47,700	24
Mississippi	223,400	88,200	88,200	39	0	0	135,200	0	0	135,200	61
Missouri	394,800	220,400	220,400	56	0	0	174,400	174,400	44	0	0
Montana	49,100	21,000	21,000	43	0	0	28,100	0	0	28,100	57
Nebraska	69,500	43,600	43,600	63	0	0	25,900	25,900	37	0	0
Nevada	275,800	81,200	79,000	29	2,200	1	194,600	47,600	17	147,000	53
New Hampshire	75,700	42,000	42,000	56	0	0	33,700	0		33,700	44
New Jersey	606,000	185,100	164,200	27	20,900	3	420,900	233,700	39	187,200	31
New Mexico	182,700	79,800	79,800	44	0	0	102,900	102,900	56	0	0
New York	1,476,400	886,900	713,100	48	173,800	12	589,600	554,600	38	35,000	2
North Carolina	539,500	270,300	251,700	47	18,600	3	269,200	64,500	12	204,700	38
North Dakota	50,500	25,600	25,600	51	0	0	24,900	8,200	16	16,700	33
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	1,216,100	277,300	277,300	23	0	0	938,800	938,800	77	0	0
Oklahoma	291,600	152,200	152,200	52	0	0	139,300	139,300	48	0	0
Oregon	262,200	137,500	137,500	52	0	0	124,700	34,500	13	90,200	34
Pennsylvania	813,500	335,200	335,200	41	0	0	478,400	22,000	3	456,400	56
Puerto Rico	41,600	15,400	15,400	37	0	0	26,200	26,200	63	0	0
Rhode Island	51,300	32,000	32,000	62	0	0	19,200	0	0	19,200	38
South Carolina	366,400	281,300	281,300	77	0	0	85,200	49,400	13	35,800	10
South Dakota	30,500	29,500	29,500	97	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	3
Tennessee	601,500	385,700	384,300	64	1,400	0	215,800	215,800	36	0	0
Texas	1,687,700	818,500	818,500	48	0	0	869,200	868,800	51	400	0
Utah	381,800	117,000	117,000	31	0	0	264,800	69,100	18	195,700	51
Vermont	29,600	15,300	15,300	52	0	0	14,300	0	0	14,300	48
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	507,600	256,500	256,500	51	0	0	251,000	0	0	251,000	49
Washington	440,800	220,600	220,600	50	0	0	220,300	8,600	2	211,700	48
West Virginia	187,800	105,300	105,300	56	0	0	82,500	82,500	44	0	0
Wisconsin	201,500	157,900	157,900	78	0	0	43,700	8,200	4	35,500	18
Wyoming	46,300	16,200	16,200	35	0	nr	30,100	1,400	3	28,700	62

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 American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands, from which no data were submitted.

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.

Table 2. Number of subjects (individual offenders) in state criminal history file, 2010, 2012, and 2014

	Number of subjects in manual and automated files		Number of subjects in manual and automated files, 2014			Percent of automated files			Percent change in total file	
State	2010	2012	2014 total	Manual file	Automated file	2010	2012	2014	2010-2012	2012-2014
Total	**95,960,700**	**100,596,300**	**105,569,200**	**5,544,800**	**100,024,400**	**92%**	**94%**	**95%**	**5%**	**5%**
Alabama	1,751,700	2,021,200	2,164,900	0	2,164,900	89	100	100	15	7
Alaska	248,000	258,600	270,400	10,200	260,200	96	96	96	4	5
American Samoa	nr	900	nr	nr	nr	na	na	na	na	na
Arizona	1,594,400	1,706,500	1,653,400	0	1,653,400	100	100	100	7	-3
Arkansas	613,300	676,800	712,000	0	712,000	100	100	100	10	5
California	10,641,300	11,438,800	11,365,000	1,796,300	9,568,700	85	83	84	7	-1
Colorado	1,495,800	1,547,200	1,641,800	0	1,641,800	100	100	100	3	6
Connecticut	1,265,800	1,301,200	1,155,400	599,200	556,200	67	53	48	3	-11
Delaware	2,114,300	2,263,300	2,380,800	0	2,380,800	100	100	100	7	5
District of Columbia	645,100	nr	470,300	0	470,300	100	na	100	na	na
Florida	5,844,000	6,300,800	6,346,900	0	6,346,900	100	100	100	8	1
Georgia	3,541,500	3,759,600	3,965,200	0	3,965,200	100	100	100	6	5
Guam	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	2,100	100	100	100	0	5
Hawaii	519,100	540,600	543,800	0	543,800	100	100	100	4	1
Idaho	364,300	349,700	394,100	0	394,100	100	100	100	-4	13
Illinois	5,752,100	6,164,800	6,646,200	575,100	6,071,100	90	91	91	7	8
Indiana	1,488,500	1,595,700	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	100	100	100	7	7
Iowa	619,100	677,000	721,100	18,000	703,100	100	98	98	9	7
Kansas	1,303,200	1,381,200	1,455,200	451,100	1,004,100	68	70	69	6	5
Kentucky	1,211,900	1,280,900	1,355,900	0	1,355,900	100	100	100	6	6
Louisiana	2,193,000	2,231,100	2,809,700	700,100	2,109,600	71	71	75	2	26
Maine	464,000	522,000	544,600	37,900	506,700	89	92	93	13	4
Maryland	1,455,600	1,522,600	1,578,800	0	1,578,800	100	100	100	5	4
Massachusetts	1,114,600	1,179,600	1,715,300	0	1,715,300	73	75	100	6	45
Michigan	3,350,000	4,053,000 [a]	2,967,900	0	2,967,900	100	100	100	21	-27 [a]
Minnesota	837,900	1,022,600	1,080,700	0	1,080,700	100	100	100	22	6
Mississippi	510,600	689,800	866,600	0	866,600	100	100	100	35	26
Missouri	1,520,600	1,617,200	1,640,300	148,900	1,491,400	90	91	91	6	1
Montana	207,500	213,500	232,200	0	232,200	100	100	100	3	9
Nebraska	366,600	388,400	411,900	0	411,900	100	100	100	6	6
Nevada	704,500	772,500	823,500	0	823,500	100	100	100	10	7
New Hampshire	427,700	422,900	495,200	24,800	470,400	94	94	95	-1	17
New Jersey	2,072,700	2,155,200	2,255,400	39,800	2,215,600	100	93	98	4	5
New Mexico	544,200	595,700	629,000	94,800	534,200	100	81	85	9	6
New York	8,075,100	7,379,600	9,289,000	0	9,289,000	100	100	100	-9	26
North Carolina	1,545,300	1,490,500	1,608,900	0	1,608,900	98	100	100	-4	8
North Dakota	153,300	170,800	179,800	10,000	169,800	87	89	94	11	5
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	na	na	na	na	na
Ohio	2,114,000	2,239,400	2,360,800	339,100	2,021,700	87	100	86	6	5
Oklahoma	852,400	920,900	975,600	69,800	905,800	92	92	93	8	6
Oregon	1,429,500	1,526,600	1,225,900	0	1,225,900	100	100	100	7	-20
Pennsylvania	2,661,900	2,528,100	2,713,000	281,500	2,431,500	81	91	90	-5	7
Puerto Rico	nr	312,500	342,200	0	342,200	na	na	100	na	10
Rhode Island	1,035,500	1,117,200	1,189,600	0	1,189,600	97	100	100	8	6
South Carolina	1,544,200	1,609,500	1,672,200	46,200	1,626,000	99	97	97	4	4
South Dakota	252,100	268,700	285,100	0	285,100	99	100	100	7	6
Tennessee	2,266,300	1,651,000 [b]	1,909,800	11,100	1,898,700	100	95	99	-27	16
Texas	10,883,600	11,824,200	13,050,800	0	13,050,800	100	100	100	9	10
Utah	534,300	704,700	741,300	0	741,300	80	100	100	32	5
Vermont	229,700	238,000	244,700	0	244,700		100	100	4	3
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	na	na	na	na	na
Virginia	1,996,600	2,109,900	2,230,500	57,800	2,172,700	80	97	97	6	6
Washington	1,569,600	1,666,000	1,706,900	0	1,706,900	55	100	100	6	2
West Virginia	599,300	629,200	654,100	233,100	421,000	100	58	64	5	4
Wisconsin	1,263,000	1,374,600	nr [c]	nr	nr	100	100	na	9	na
Wyoming	170,100	182,000	193,400	0	193,400	100	100	100	7	6

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.
- na (not available).
- 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 2014 does not include American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and Wisconsin, from which no data were submitted.
- The "number of subjects (individual offenders)" in the state criminal history file for each year applies only to the criminal history file, including partially automated files, and does not include the master name index.

Data footnotes:

a. 2012 totals were overstated by including applicant retained fingerprint cards. This total was adjusted from 4,053,000 to 2,967,900 in this year's report.

b. The decrease between 2010 and 2012 totals is from adjusting how law enforcement applicants and other retained applicant fingerprint cards are accounted for in the state database. Additionally, 90,310 records were expunged from state files in 2012.

c. Wisconsin's DOJ IT personnel were unable to provide this data within the timeframe requested.

Table 3. Biometric and image data collection by state criminal history repository, 2014

	Volume/acceptance of repository biometric information												
State	Latent prints	Flat prints	2-finger prints for ID purposes	2-finger prints for incarceration/ release	10-finger prints for incarceration/ release	Palm prints	Facial images/ mug shots	Scars, marks, tattoos	Facial recognition data	Iris capture	1- or 2-finger prints for updating dispositions	Other	
Total	**2,196,200**	**28,327,300**	**568,444**	**0**	**1,687,000**	**10,811,200**	**3,457,500**	**185,100**	**1,900**	**16,000**	**4,200**	**305,201**	
Alabama	6,800					1,400							
Alaska	400										4,200		
American Samoa	nr												
Arizona	900												
Arkansas	nr												
California	38,700	110,400	179,500		42,400	1,264,600				16,000		29,400	a
Colorado	7,900	387,500	344			240,200	6,100						
Connecticut	7,000					84,700							
Delaware	nr												
District of Columbia	200	598,900				227,800	120,100						
Florida	163,900	21,817,500			507,200	4,881,700	1,458,400						b
Georgia	300												
Guam	100	100				100							
Hawaii	10,700					200	8,800		100				
Idaho	3,000		600		7,300	41,300	8,800						
Illinois	na				42,000	na	1,002,800	2,200					c
Indiana	2,800				230,100	400							
Iowa	1,200												
Kansas	nr												
Kentucky	1,200												
Louisiana	nr												
Maine	nr												
Maryland	6,800	410,500	233,200		266,100	106,400							
Massachusetts	6,100	791,800				132,900	190,900						
Michigan	5,300	649,500	800			298,100	298,600	160,900	1,400				
Minnesota			118,000		6,600			22,000	400			1	d
Mississippi	nr												
Missouri	8,000		13,300		9,100	326,300							
Montana					400								
Nebraska	14,400	69,500	400		69,500	46,100							
Nevada	1,000		4,400			10,700						275,800	e
New Hampshire	nr												
New Jersey	5,500		5,000		233,500	28,800	101,300						
New Mexico	700	79,800	4,700		79,800	68,300							
New York	nr												
North Carolina	nr												
North Dakota					3,800								
No. Mariana Islands	nr												
Ohio	nr												
Oklahoma	nr												
Oregon	nr												
Pennsylvania	nr												
Puerto Rico	nr												
Rhode Island	nr												
South Carolina	5,000					845,400	115,300						
South Dakota	nr												
Tennessee	1,500					125,600	146,400						
Texas	120,000	700	8,200		72,200	1,446,500							
Utah		117,000			117,000	50,000							
Vermont	nr												
Virgin Islands	nr												
Virginia	nr												
Washington	1,776,800	3,294,100				583,700							
West Virginia	na												c
Wisconsin	nr												
Wyoming	nr												

Table 3 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Images maintained together (facial, mug shots, scars, marks, tattoos, etc.).
b. Numbers represent counts as of April 2015.
c. Biometric and image date is collected by the repository but volumes for this report are not available.
d. Footprints
e. Latent prints include those entered by NVDPS and remote AFIS processing sites. Other = 10-digit rolled for criminal and civil.

Table 4. Protection order information and record counts, 2014

State	State maintains a protection order file	Agencies entering protection orders onto the state file: Law enforcement	Agencies entering protection orders onto the state file: Courts	Agencies entering protection orders onto the state file: Other	Protection orders entered to NCIC	Agencies entering protection orders directly to NCIC: Law enforcement	Agencies entering protection orders directly to NCIC: Courts	Agencies entering protection orders directly to NCIC: Other	Number of active records in state protection order database as of 12/31/2014	Number of active records in NCIC protection order file as of 12/31/2014	
Total									**2,143,002**	**1,404,205**	
Alabama	Yes	X			Yes	X			9,944	4,434	
Alaska	Yes	X			Yes	X			4,866	1,267	
American Samoa	nr	nr			nr				nr	0	
Arizona	Yes	X			Yes	X			16,500	17,918	
Arkansas	No				Yes	X				11,357	
California	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		278,029	65,112	
Colorado	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		185,360	110,967	
Connecticut	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		29,808	28,939	
Delaware	Yes		X		Yes		X		2,221	1,695	
District of Columbia	Yes		X		Yes		X		2,233	1,828	
Florida	Yes	X			Yes	X			276,157	187,693	
Georgia	Yes		X		Yes	X	X		8,918	8,148	
Guam	Yes		X		Yes		X		141	465	
Hawaii	Yes		X		Yes			Repository	11,485	3,842	
Idaho	Yes	X			Yes	X			6,441	979	
Illinois	Yes	X	X		Yes		X		88,670	29,057	
Indiana	Yes		X		Yes		X		84,294	83,105	
Iowa	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		50,640	21,709	
Kansas	No				Yes	X				4,735	
Kentucky	Yes	X			Yes	X			16,390	16,409	
Louisiana	Yes			Supreme Court	Yes	X			na	10,716	
Maine	Yes			ME State Police	Yes			ME State Police	na	4,625	
Maryland	Yes	X			Yes	X			5,506	7,654	
Massachusetts	Yes		X		Yes			CJ Services	35,728	19,540	
Michigan	Yes	X	X		Yes	X			29,428	15,265	
Minnesota	Yes		X		Yes		X	Repository	11,614	16,301	
Mississippi	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		11,541	607	
Missouri	Yes	X			Yes	X			15,497	14,581	
Montana	Yes	X			Yes	X			4,524	4,438	
Nebraska	Yes	X			Yes	X			5,101	1,111	
Nevada	Yes	X	X	State Repository	Yes		X		2,715	25	a
New Hampshire	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		18	3,702	
New Jersey	Yes		X		Yes		X	Interface w/AOC	168,000	169,956	
New Mexico	No				Yes	X				6,304	
New York	Yes		X		Yes		X	DCJS interface	228,360	230,664	
North Carolina	No				Yes	X				11,649	
North Dakota	Yes		X		Yes	X			1,362	31	
No. Mariana Islands	nr				nr					0	
Ohio	No				Yes	X				32,493	
Oklahoma	No				Yes	X				5,835	
Oregon	Yes	X	X		Yes	X		Co. sheriffs only	11,644	15,130	
Pennsylvania	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		65,272	29,392	
Puerto Rico	nr				nr				nr	0	
Rhode Island	Yes			Attorney General	Yes			Attorney General	47,576	12,713	
South Carolina	No				Yes	X				2,380	
South Dakota	Yes		X		Yes	X			3,821	2,901	
Tennessee	No				Yes	X				16,404	
Texas	Yes	X			Yes	X			17,141	15,920	
Utah	Yes		X		Yes			Court Advocates	192,897	4,181	
Vermont	Yes	X			Yes	X			2,166	2,166	
Virgin Islands	nr				Yes					102	
Virginia	Yes	X			Yes	X			85,756	26,914	
Washington	Yes	X	X		Yes	X	X		102,726	98,948	
West Virginia	Yes		X		Yes		X		3,556	2,617	
Wisconsin	Yes	X			Yes	X			18,296	18,295	
Wyoming	Yes	X			Yes	X			660	986	

Table 4 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. At year's end 2014, 25 protection orders were entered to NCIC. Nevada courts are not 24x7. This causes courts not to be able to comply with longstanding NCIC policy requiring "hits" against NCIC records to be confirmed by the entering agency 24x7. Also, courts and law enforcement are not available or willing to validate the accuracy of protection orders under the existing NCIC validation requirement. Protection orders that meet NICS entry criteria are entered to the NICS Index by repository staff for use in making firearm suitability determinations.

Table 5. Warrant and wanted person file information, 2014

State	State maintains a warrant file	Agencies that enter warrants to state file			Agencies that enter warrants to NCIC		
		Law enforcement	Courts	Other	Law enforcement	Courts	Other
Alabama	Yes	X			X		
Alaska	Yes	X			X		
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	Yes	X			X	X	
Arkansas	No				X		
California	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Colorado	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Connecticut	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Delaware	Yes	X	X		X	X	
District of Columbia	Yes	X	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		X	X	
Indiana	Yes	X			X		
Iowa	Yes	X			X		
Kansas	Yes	X			X		
Kentucky	Yes	X			X		
Louisiana	No				X		
Maine	Yes	X			X		
Maryland	Yes	X		Parole Commission	X		Parole Commission
Massachusetts	Yes		X		X		
Michigan	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Minnesota	Yes	X		County and State Departments of Corrections	X		County and State Department of 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	X	
New Jersey	No				X		
New Mexico	No				X		
New York	Yes	X	X		X	X	
North Carolina	Yes		X		X		
North Dakota	Yes	X			X		
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	No	X	X		X	X	
Oklahoma	No				X		
Oregon	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Pennsylvania	Yes	X	X		X	X	
Puerto Rico	Yes		X		X	X	
Rhode Island	Yes	X	X	Attorney General	X	X	Attorney General
South Carolina	No				X		
South Dakota	Yes	X			X		
Tennessee	No				X		
Texas	Yes	X			X		
Utah	Yes		X	Adult Probation and Parole, State Board of Pardons	X		Adult Probation and Parole, State Board of Pardons
Vermont	Yes	X			X		
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	Yes	X			X		
Washington	Yes	X	X		X	X	
West Virginia	Yes		X		X		
Wisconsin	Yes	X			X		
Wyoming	Yes	X			X		

Table 5 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 5a. Warrant and wanted person file record counts, 2014

State	Number of records in state warrant database as of 12/31/2014		NCIC Wanted Person File record count, as of 12/31/2014		Breakdown of warrants in state warrant database: Felony warrants	Misdemeanor warrants	Other	
Total	**7,823,581**	a	**2,126,579**	a	**725,076**	**3,868,351**	**859,476**	
Alabama	184,351		11,577		17,179	167,160	12	c
Alaska	13,597		404		2,576	3,821	7,200	c
American Samoa	nr		1					
Arizona	342,950		18,735		43,158	874,595		
Arkansas		b	147,253					b
California	1,068,009		242,694		278,337	780,672		
Colorado	236,044		36,770		26,281	142,921	66,842	c
Connecticut	16,753		3,331		9,585	7,168		
Delaware	220,856		3,259		10,820	174,361	35,682	c
District of Columbia	10,105		615					
Florida	244,311		269,619					
Georgia		b	222,756					b
Guam	1,394		364		248	242	904	c
Hawaii	91,199		524		0	33052	58,147	c
Idaho	74		24,514					
Illinois	384,481		35,802					
Indiana	86,354		52,452					
Iowa	51,469		11,715		2,454	49,015		
Kansas	39,529		8,956		0	39,529		
Kentucky	313,616		10,231					
Louisiana		b	12,926					b
Maine	na		1,420					
Maryland	195,106		19,168					
Massachusetts	428,409		16,827		95,112	333,297		
Michigan	948,775		77,498		26,488	377,133	545,154	c
Minnesota	66,838		16,552		14,565	12,610		
Mississippi		b	11,321					b
Missouri	271,330		28,296		28,188	114,356		
Montana	20,628		2,938					
Nebraska	17,003		6,377			17003		
Nevada	203,048		14,484					
New Hampshire	31,116		2,742					
New Jersey		b	57,363					b
New Mexico		b	99,991					b
New York	288,174		33,745		66,626	195,168	26,380	c
North Carolina	831,703		25,146		na	na	na	
North Dakota	32,321		1,232					
No. Mariana Islands	nr		0					
Ohio		b	14,946					b
Oklahoma		b	19,405					b
Oregon	na		17,054		na	na	na	
Pennsylvania	104,839		106,811		20,042	46,898	37,899	c
Puerto Rico			1,522					
Rhode Island	na		1,817					
South Carolina		b	64,218					b
South Dakota	na		1,057					
Tennessee		b	33,143					b
Texas	223,553		219,227					
Utah	222,241		1,594		16,276	184,627	11,118	c
Vermont	5,407		256					
Virgin Islands	nr		80					
Virginia	175,996		52,671					
Washington	215,845		44,673		49,284	165,731	830	c
West Virginia	12,022		1,528		4,096	7,916	10	c
Wisconsin	176,134		15,812		13,761	93,075	69,298	c
Wyoming	48,001		1,167		0	48001		

Table 5a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. State counts may include warrants ineligible for NCIC entry, such as civil warrants, and certain traffic and juvenile warrants.

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, and/or traffic-related matters.

Table 6. Flagging of records, 2014

State	Felony conviction flagging capability for criminal history record subjects	Flagging also employed to indicate: Sex offender registrant	Convicted drug offender	Violent offender	Domestic violence conviction	Mental health adjudication	DNA available	DNA not yet collected	Ineligible for firearms purchases under Federal law	Ineligible for firearms purchases under state law	Other
Alabama	Yes, all	X									
Alaska	Yes, all	X			X		X	X	X	X	
American Samoa	nr										
Arizona	Yes, all	X					X				
Arkansas	Yes, all	X				X	X		X		
California	No	X				X	X	X			
Colorado	No	X		X			X				a
Connecticut	Yes, all	X			X						
Delaware	Yes, all	X			X		X				
District of Columbia	No										b
Florida	Yes, some	X					X				c
Georgia	Yes, all	X					X		X		
Guam	No	X			X				X	X	d
Hawaii	Yes, all	X		X		X	X	X			e
Idaho	Yes, all						X				
Illinois	Yes, all	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	No										
Iowa	Yes, all						X	X			
Kansas	Yes, all	X	X		X		X				
Kentucky	Yes, some	X					X		X	X	
Louisiana	Yes, some	X					X	X			
Maine	No										
Maryland	Yes, some	X	X	X							f
Massachusetts	No	X									
Michigan	Yes, all				X	X	X				
Minnesota	Yes, some								X		
Mississippi	No	X									
Missouri	Yes, all	X		X			X		X		
Montana	Yes, all	X		X			X				
Nebraska	Yes, all	X			X						
Nevada	Yes, all	X					X				
New Hampshire	No										
New Jersey	Yes, all	X			X		X	X			g
New Mexico	Yes, all	X									
New York	Yes, all	X		X			X				h
North Carolina	Yes, all				X		X		X		
North Dakota	No										
No. Mariana Islands	nr										
Ohio	Yes, some	X					X	X			i
Oklahoma	Yes, some										
Oregon	Yes, all	X					X		X	X	j
Pennsylvania	Yes, all	X			X				X	X	
Puerto Rico	No										
Rhode Island	Yes, all	X									
South Carolina	Yes, some	X	X	X					X	X	
South Dakota	Yes, all										
Tennessee	Yes, some						X			X	
Texas	Yes, all	X			X		X				
Utah	Yes, all										
Vermont	Yes, all	X		X			X				
Virgin Islands	nr										
Virginia	Yes, all	X							X		
Washington	Yes, all				X		X		X	X	
West Virginia	Yes, all	X		X	X		X	X			k
Wisconsin	Yes, all	X					X	X	X	X	
Wyoming	Yes, all									X	

Table 6 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Deceased, identity theft
b. Most violent offender
c. All registrations
d. Warrants, custody status
e. Career criminal, firearms risk
f. Domestic crimes
g. Gang-related
h. Parole, probation, deported alien, wanted, missing persons
i. Wanted, sealed, caution flags
j. Deceased, presumed dead
k. Child abusers, bail enforcement, CCW permits

Table 6a. Access to records, 2014

State	Other records and services that are accessable through state repositories							
	Sex offender registry	Orders of protection	Wanted persons/ warrants	Retained applicant prints	Rap back for criminal justice purposes	Firearm registration	Domestic violence incident reports	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X			X	
Alaska	X	X	X	X				a
American Samoa	nr							
Arizona	X	X	X					
Arkansas	X	X	X					
California	X			X	X			
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X			
Connecticut	X					X		
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X		X	
District of Columbia	X	X	X					
Florida	X	X	X					b
Georgia	X	X	X					
Guam	X	X	X					
Hawaii	X	X				X		
Idaho	X	X	X					c
Illinois				X	X			
Indiana	na							
Iowa	X	X	X					
Kansas	X		X	X	X		X	
Kentucky	X	X	X					
Louisiana	X			X	X			
Maine								
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Massachusetts				X				
Michigan	X							
Minnesota	X	X	X		X			d
Mississippi	X	X	X					
Missouri	X	X	X	X				e
Montana	X							
Nebraska	X	X	X	X				
Nevada	X	X	X					c, f
New Hampshire	X							
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Mexico								
New York	X	X	X	X			X	
North Carolina	X							
North Dakota	X	X	X					c
No. Mariana Islands	nr							
Ohio	X		X	X				
Oklahoma				X				
Oregon	X		X	X				
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Puerto Rico	X							
Rhode Island	X		X	X				
South Carolina								
South Dakota	X			X		X		
Tennessee	X	X	X					
Texas	X			X	X			
Utah	X	X	X					
Vermont	X	X	X		X			
Virgin Islands	nr							
Virginia	X	X	X					g
Washington	X	X	X			X		
West Virginia	X		X	X				
Wisconsin								
Wyoming	X	X	X					

Table 6a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. State rap back for certain non-criminal justice clients
b. Missing persons, child support writs
c. Concealed weapons permits
d. Domestic abuse no-contact orders, arrest photos, concealed weapons permits
e. Rap back service for schools
f. Parole and probation information
g. Mental health, machine gun, concealed handgun permits

Table 7. Number of final dispositions reported to state criminal history repository, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014

	Number of final case dispositions				Percent change		
State	2008	2010	2012	2014	2008-2010	2010-2012	2012-2014
Total	**12,215,600**	**12,964,000**	**13,798,300**	**12,181,300**	**6%**	**7%**	**-12%**
Alabama	65,500	66,600	27,800	31,700	2	-58 a	14
Alaska	46,200	34,100	72,100	46,700	-26	111 b	-35
American Samoa	nr	nr	1,300	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	185,800	172,100	278,700	370,500	-7	62	33
Arkansas	185,800	44,500	42,900	54,800	-76	-4	28
California	1,784,100	1,616,800	1,565,000	1,471,100	-9	-3	-6
Colorado	22,800	66,700	34,300	115,500	93	-49	237 c
Connecticut	104,800	53,200	88,600	70,200	-49	67	-21
Delaware	127,000	341,100	476,700	451,600	169	40	-5
District of Columbia	nr	nr	nr	30,200	nr	nr	nr
Florida	1,316,800	2,224,700	2,057,400	1,419,800	69	-8	-31
Georgia	600,600	728,000	658,900	729,100	21	-9	11
Guam	900	1,100	5,000	4,300	22	355 d	-14
Hawaii	51,200	67,400	70,400	72,700	32	4	3
Idaho	126,000	156,500	141,200	171,600	24	-10	22
Illinois	436,600	380,400	275,000	289,200	-13	-28	5
Indiana	201,600	295,400	244,400	169,000	47	-17	-31
Iowa	253,400	306,800	305,000	350,800	21	-1	15
Kansas	192,900	168,600	229,000	115,600	-13	34	-50 e
Kentucky	95,000	62,000	141,000	106,500	-35	127 f	-24
Louisiana	18,600	32,800	42,400	21,300	76	29	-50 g
Maine	10,200	92,300	32,900	33,500	805	-64 h	2
Maryland	335,900	248,500	282,000	239,500	-26	13	-15
Massachusetts	423,200	na i	na i	na i	na i	na i	na i
Michigan	348,000	440,300	824,200	428,100	27	87 j	-48 j
Minnesota	166,200 k	152,400	93,400	114,700	-8	-39	23
Mississippi	13,100	15,400	15,200	28,600	18	-1	88 l
Missouri	188,500	134,600	157,800	172,400	-27	17	9
Montana	21,400	23,100	26,200	22,600	8	13	-14
Nebraska	47,900	65,600	56,200	72,200	37	14	28
Nevada	35,900	46,400	50,000	119,800	29	8	140 m
New Hampshire	nr	nr	nr	73,800	nr	nr	na
New Jersey	525,700	370,500	693,200	139,200	-30	87 n	-80 n
New Mexico	16,300	21,700	10,000	4,900	33	-54 o	-51 o
New York	517,400	532,300	576,200	548,700	3	8	-5
North Carolina	312,500	307,300	256,000	243,300	-2	-17	-5
North Dakota	19,000	18,000	nr	19,800	-5	na	na
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	288,300	575,100 p	351,800	400,400	99	-39	14
Oklahoma	68,800	69,000	75,500	85,200	<1	9	13
Oregon	190,600	164,000	149,400 q	87,500	-14	-9	-41 q
Pennsylvania	157,300	153,900	141,200	172,900	-2	-8	22
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	18,100	41,500	nr	nr	129
Rhode Island	13,300	23,300	15,900	7,800	75	-32	-51
South Carolina	204,500	151,900	183,800	112,100	-26	21	-39
South Dakota	64,900	59,800	na	350,900	-8	na	na
Tennessee	223,600	266,000	255,700	258,600	19	-4	1
Texas	986,200	959,700	1,398,300	1,040,100	-3	46	-26
Utah	180,600	202,900	118,300	79,900	12	-42	-32
Vermont	28,500	19,700	19,500	19,400	-31	-1	-1
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	433,600	432,500	464,400	460,800	<1	7	-1
Washington	305,200	287,700	396,800	396,900	-6	38	<1
West Virginia	46,000	66,000	66,500	na	43	1	na
Wisconsin	211,000	231,500	302,400	302,500	10	31 r	<1
Wyoming	16,400	13,800	10,300	11,500	-16	-25	12

Table 7 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 2008 and 2010 include dispositions in backlog. The 2012 total does not.

b. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by efforts to enter case dismissals that are reported to the repository by statewide courts. This also influences the 2014 percent change notation.

c. The 2014 increase in reported dispositions is caused by a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles. The current method is to count each charge within each arrest event, as opposed to only counting individual arrest events and not each charge.

d. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by efforts to complete a backlog reduction project.

e. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is caused by 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.

f. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by NCHIP- and NARIP-funded efforts to research and enter dispositions for charges for which final dispositions were not reported.

g. The 2014 decrease in disposition receipts is caused by the clearing of a 2012 backlog of disposition reports.

h. The 2012 decrease in reported dispositions is caused by completing a 2010 project with statewide courts to recover past "legacy" disposition data.

i. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Massachusetts reports 99% of records in its database have dispositions.

j. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by 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.

k. In the 2008 survey, Minnesota reported 230,100 final dispositions. This total was overstated by 63,900 and adjusted in this report to total 166,200.

l. The 2014 increase in reported dispositions is caused by a major educational outreach project with statewide courts.

m. The 2014 increase in reported dispositions is caused by a major outreach project and backlog reduction effort following a fall 2013 audit of criminal history records between the repository and statewide courts.

n. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is caused by implementing an automated linking and flagging process between the New Jersey State Police and statewide courts. This process went into production in 2011 and stabilized following a backlog reduction effort in 2013 and 2014.

o. The 2012 and 2014 decreases in reported dispositions are caused by completing a backlog reduction project.

p. Ohio's 2010 total number of final case dispositions received was decreased from 770,900 to 575,100 in this year's report. Also, the 2008–2010 percent change figure was adjusted to reflect this change. The higher number included dispositions that were processed from an accumulated backlog.

q. Oregon's 2012 total number of final case dispositions received was decreased from 202,500 to 149,400 in this year's report. Also, the 2010–2012 percent change figure was adjusted to reflect this change. The 2014 decrease in reported dispositions is caused by a change in counting methodologies from previous cycles.

r. The 2012 increase in reported dispositions is a result of receiving electronic dispositions from statewide county prosecutors.

Table 7a. Disposition reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014

State	Of total dispositions received, number sent to the FBI		Of dispositions sent to the FBI, percent sent by: Machine readable data (MRD)	Hard copy or paper	Interstate Identification Index (III) Message Key	NFF-participating states electing not to send disposition information to FBI on second and subsequent arrests	
Total	**6,196,600**						
Alabama	nr		100				
Alaska	41,500		99	1			
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	370,500		0	75	25		
Arkansas	54,800		95	1	4		
California	1,010,500		99	1			
Colorado	0	a				Yes	
Connecticut	16,000			100			
Delaware	451,600				100		
District of Columbia	nr			100			
Florida	0	a				Yes	
Georgia	0	a				Yes	
Guam	2,100			100			
Hawaii	5,000	a	100			No	
Idaho	0	a				Yes	
Illinois	272,400				100		
Indiana	144,800				100		
Iowa	6,900	a	100			No	
Kansas	0	a				Yes	
Kentucky	94,400		100				
Louisiana	na						
Maine	7,600				100		
Maryland	10,400	a	100			No	
Massachusetts	na						
Michigan	428,100				100		
Minnesota	nr	a		100		Yes	b
Mississippi	28,600				100		
Missouri	0	a				Yes	
Montana	0	a				Yes	
Nebraska	nr		100				
Nevada	30,000				100		
New Hampshire	nr						
New Jersey	nr	a				No	
New Mexico	4,900			100			
New York	548,700		100				
North Carolina	0	a				Yes	
North Dakota	19,800		100				
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	400,400	a	100			No	
Oklahoma	0	a	100			Yes	
Oregon	0	a				Yes	
Pennsylvania	149,800		100				
Puerto Rico	nr						
Rhode Island	7,800				100		
South Carolina	112,100		100				
South Dakota	210,000		98	b			
Tennessee	0	a				Yes	
Texas	1,040,100				100		
Utah	0	c					
Vermont	16,700		95	5			
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	22,400	d		100			
Washington	396,900		100				
West Virginia	0	a				Yes	
Wisconsin	291,800				100		
Wyoming	0	a				Yes	

Table 7a 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 repository sends dispositions to the FBI when requested for specific cases.

c. A project to send disposition information to the FBI is underway. It began in 2015 and it includes dispositions received by the repository in previous years.

d. The Virgina State Police is redesigning its criminal history system to include sending disposition

Table 7b. Interim disposition reporting and posting of indictment information, 2014

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	
Alabama	Yes	nr	
Alaska	No	No	
American Samoa	nr	nr	
Arizona	nr	No	
Arkansas	Yes	No	a
California	No	No	
Colorado	No	Yes	
Connecticut	No	nr	
Delaware	Yes	Yes	
District of Columbia	No	nr	
Florida	Yes	No	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	b
Guam	No	Yes	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	c
Idaho	No	Yes	
Illinois	Yes	No	
Indiana	No	No	
Iowa	No	No	
Kansas	Yes	Yes	
Kentucky	No	No	
Louisiana	No	No	
Maine	Yes	Yes	
Maryland	Yes	Yes	
Massachusetts	No	nr	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	
Minnesota	No	No	
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	
Missouri	Yes	Yes	
Montana	Yes	No	
Nebraska	No	No	
Nevada	Yes	No	
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	Yes	Yes	
Oklahoma		No	
Oregon	No	No	
Pennsylvania	No	nr	
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	
Rhode Island	No	nr	
South Carolina	No	Yes	
South Dakota	No	No	
Tennessee	No	No	
Texas	Yes	No	
Utah	Yes	Yes	
Vermont	Yes	No	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	
Virginia	No	No	
Washington	No	No	
West Virginia	No	No	
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	
Wyoming	Yes	No	

Table 7b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Arkansas rarely uses indictments. Instead, a criminal information is filed, which starts the criminal proceeding. Information obtained about the person and arrest and status of the criminal proceeding are posted to the record as received.

b. Indicted disposition entered at the discretion of the prosecutor.

c. Indictment information is posted to the criminal history record once the offender is served the warrant and booked.

Table 7c. Disposition reporting by local prosecutors, 2014

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

Table 7c explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Massachusetts reports 99% of records in its database have dispositions.

Table 7d. Matching of dispositions between prosecutors and the repository, 2014

	How records are matched between prosecutors and the repository									
State	N/A, state does not receive automated dispositions from prosecutors		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
Alabama	X									
Alaska	X									
American Samoa	nr									
Arizona			X				X	X		
Arkansas					X	X	X	X	X	
California					X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado	X									
Connecticut	X									
Delaware										
District of Columbia	X									
Florida	X									
Georgia			X	X	X				X	
Guam	X									
Hawaii			X		X	X	X	X	X	Social Security Number
Idaho			X			X	X	X	X	
Illinois			X							
Indiana			X				X	X		Case number
Iowa	X									
Kansas			X				X	X		
Kentucky	X									
Louisiana					X	X			X	
Maine							X	X		Arrest tracking number
Maryland	X									
Massachusetts		a								
Michigan			X	X						
Minnesota							X	X		Controlling agency number
Mississippi						X				
Missouri			X							
Montana						X	X	X		
Nebraska	X									
Nevada			X				X	X		Date of arrest
New Hampshire			X							
New Jersey					X		X	X		Date of incident
New Mexico			X				X	X	X	Originating agency identifier
New York					X	X				Arrest date
North Carolina	X									
North Dakota			X							
No. Mariana Islands	nr									
Ohio			X				X	X		
Oklahoma			X							
Oregon			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pennsylvania	X									
Puerto Rico	X									
Rhode Island	X									
South Carolina					X	X	X	X	X	
South Dakota	X									
Tennessee	X									
Texas				X	X	X				
Utah				X						
Vermont	X									
Virgin Islands	nr									
Virginia	X									
Washington			X		X	X	X	X	X	
West Virginia	X									
Wisconsin			X				X	X		
Wyoming			X				X	X		

Table 7d explanatory notes:

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

† Process Control Number (PCN), Transaction Control Number (TCN)

Data footnotes:

a. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Massachusetts reports 99% of records in its database have dispositions.

Table 8. Receipt of court disposition information by automated means and record matching, 2014

State	Was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means?		Percentage of court dispositions reported by automated means	Records matched between the court system and repository: PCN or TCN assigned at arrest/booking†	PCN or TCN assigned after arrest/booking†	State ID number	Arrest number	Name	Date of birth	Charges	Other
Alabama	No										
Alaska	No										
American Samoa	nr										
Arizona	Yes		24%	X		X		X	X	X	
Arkansas	Yes		70	X			X	X	X		
California	Yes		80			X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado	Yes		57				X	X	X		Docket number
Connecticut	Yes		99				X	X	X		
Delaware	Yes		100			X					
District of Columbia	Yes					X	X				
Florida	Yes		100	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Georgia	Yes		99	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Guam	No										
Hawaii	Yes		100	X		X	X	X	X	X	Social Security Number
Idaho	Yes		100	X				X	X		
Illinois	Yes		45	X		X					
Indiana	Yes		83	X				X	X		Case number
Iowa	Yes		70	X				X	X		
Kansas	Yes		1	X				X	X		
Kentucky	Yes		13				X				Citation number
Louisiana	Yes		na								
Maine	Yes		99				X	X	X		
Maryland	Yes		100	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Massachusetts		a									
Michigan	Yes		93	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota	Yes		nr					X	X		Controlling agency case #
Mississippi	No										
Missouri	Yes		78	X							
Montana	Yes		7				X	X	X	X	Court docket number
Nebraska	Yes		100	X	X	X		X	X		
Nevada	Yes		26	X				X	X	X	
New Hampshire	No			X	X	X		X	X	X	
New Jersey	Yes		nr			X		X	X		
New Mexico	No										
New York	Yes		100			X	X				Arrest date
North Carolina	Yes		nr	X		X					
North Dakota	No										
No. Mariana Islands	nr										
Ohio	Yes		74		X	X		X	X		
Oklahoma	No										
Oregon	Yes		64		X			X	X		
Pennsylvania	Yes		100			X		X	X	X	Social Security Number
Puerto Rico	No										
Rhode Island	Yes		100								Interface does electronic match
South Carolina	Yes		60				X	X	X	X	Warrant number
South Dakota	Yes		60	X				X	X	X	
Tennessee	Yes		65	X							
Texas	Yes		92	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Utah	No										
Vermont	Yes		95			X	X	X	X		
Virgin Islands	nr										
Virginia	Yes		95	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Washington	Yes		83	X		X	X	X	X	X	
West Virginia	No			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin	Yes		100	X				X	X	X	
Wyoming	No										

Table 8 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. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a separate disposition database. Currently these dispositions are not submitted to the repository. Massachusetts reports 99% of records in its database have dispositions.

Table 8a. Matching of dispositions received to specific arrest events, 2014

State	Percentage of all dispositions received that could not be linked to a specific arrest record	Actions taken when disposition cannot be matched: 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	Other
Alabama	unknown				X	X	
Alaska	unknown						a
American Samoa	nr						
Arizona	16			X			
Arkansas	1			X		X	
California	8						b
Colorado	44						c
Connecticut	15		X				
Delaware	0				X	X	
District of Columbia	nr						
Florida	28		X		X	X	
Georgia	0						
Guam	0						
Hawaii	22		X		X	X	
Idaho	nr		X		X		
Illinois	3		X		X	X	
Indiana	40		X				
Iowa	2		X				
Kansas	nr				X		
Kentucky	18			X			
Louisiana	14				X	X	
Maine	unknown			X			
Maryland	26		X		X	X	
Massachusetts	nr						
Michigan	11		X		X	X	
Minnesota	nr		X		X	X	
Mississippi	nr				X		
Missouri	17		X		X	X	
Montana	5		X		X	X	
Nebraska	0						
Nevada	44		X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	41						d
New Jersey	19		X		X	X	
New Mexico	nr						
New York	8					X	
North Carolina	0			X		X	
North Dakota	nr		X	X	X	X	
No. Mariana Islands	nr						
Ohio	47		X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	nr			X			
Oregon	12		X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania	26		X				
Puerto Rico	0				X	X	
Rhode Island	0				X		e
South Carolina	unknown				X	X	
South Dakota	nr				X		
Tennessee	2	X					
Texas	2				X		f
Utah	19		X		X	X	
Vermont	5						
Virgin Islands	nr						
Virginia	21		X	X	X	X	
Washington	3		X		X	X	g
West Virginia	2		X	X	X	X	h
Wisconsin	8		X		X	X	
Wyoming	3			X			

Table 8a 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. Known information is added and flagged to indicate the information is not fingerprint supported.
b. Added to repository as an "orphan disposition".
c. Placed in a temporary file for later processing and matching to arrests.
d. Disposition is entered to CCH without arrest information.
e. BCI contacts law enforcement for follow-up with court.
f. Placed in a suspense file and checked daily for arrest.
g. Arresting law enforcement agency is contacted.
h. Arresting law enforcement agency is contacted.

Table 9. Arrest fingerprint cards processed, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014

	Fingerprints processed for criminal justice purposes				Percent change			
State	2008	2010	2012	2014	2008-2010	2010-2012	2012-2014	
Total	**12,106,400**	**11,921,800**	**12,691,630**	**11,687,700**	**-2%**	**6%**	**-8%**	
Alabama	169,500	273,100	265,800	225,000	61	-3	-15	
Alaska	23,000	24,900	23,300	22,200	8	-6	-5	
American Samoa	nr	nr	30	nr				
Arizona	234,100	207,000	189,600 a	346,500	-12	-8	a 83	a
Arkansas	103,500	116,700	118,000	127,500	13	1	8	
California	1,579,300	1,654,100	1,463,700	1,465,700	5	-12	<1	
Colorado	249,400	236,100	228,500	235,400	-5	-3	3	
Connecticut	166,000	132,200	98,000	97,200	-20	-26	-1	
Delaware	41,600	34,600	40,400	34,300	-17	17	-15	
District of Columbia	49,600	46,400	nr	600	-6			
Florida	1,060,900	904,300	914,000	773,400	-15	1	-15	
Georgia	506,100	531,800	491,200	503,000	5	-8	2	
Guam	3,700	2,300	nr	2,500	-38			
Hawaii	33,100	38,600	42,200	48,200	17	9	14	
Idaho	82,800	81,100	71,000	63,200	-2	-12	-11	
Illinois	691,500	624,000	575,800	503,900	-10	-8	-12	
Indiana	201,100	216,200	244,500	237,800	8	13	-3	
Iowa	87,700	83,700	92,100	87,100	-5	10	-5	
Kansas	148,400	161,500	136,700	131,200	9	-15	-4	
Kentucky	213,600	188,900	199,100	172,300	-12	5	-13	
Louisiana	336,900	297,400	326,900	327,200	-12	10	<1	
Maine	25,400	30,700	28,900	30,700	21	-6	6	
Maryland	234,000	244,200	256,300	266,800	4	5	4	
Massachusetts	169,200	148,700	135,100	150,000	-12	-9	11	
Michigan	435,100	383,500	370,100	384,200	-12	-3	4	
Minnesota	153,900	143,200	157,100	154,300	-7	10	-2	
Mississippi	77,600	87,500	91,400	88,200	13	4	-4	
Missouri	225,900	240,000	223,300	220,400	6	-7	-1	
Montana	20,700	19,900	21,200	21,000	-4	7	-1	
Nebraska	47,800	54,000	49,000	43,600	13	-9	-11	
Nevada	109,100	104,200	103,200	81,200	-4	-1	-21	
New Hampshire	29,500	35,800	45,000	42,000	21	26	-7	
New Jersey	234,000	225,800	205,000	185,100	-4	-9	-10	
New Mexico	88,000	94,200	107,600	79,800	7	14	-26	
New York	730,100	762,500	737,300	886,900	4	-3	20	
North Carolina	148,500	171,500	283,900 b	270,300	15	66	b -5	
North Dakota	11,800	14,000	22,800	25,600	19	63	12	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr				
Ohio	308,200	288,500	426,900	277,300	-6	48	-35	
Oklahoma	98,200	123,600	143,900	152,200	26	16	6	
Oregon	122,800	123,900	120,800	137,500	1	-3	14	
Pennsylvania	283,200	309,100	334,100	335,200	9	8	<1	
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	586,400	15,400				
Rhode Island	39,400	37,500	34,100	32,000	-5	-9	-6	
South Carolina	275,700	240,700	229,400	281,300	-13	-5	23	
South Dakota	27,100	26,400	28,300	29,500	-3	7	4	
Tennessee	393,100	368,300	428,000	385,700	-6	16	-10	
Texas	914,200	882,100	1,101,300	818,500	-4	25	-26	
Utah	106,900	107,400	76,500	117,000	<1	-29	53	
Vermont	25,800	23,400	18,000	15,300	-9	-23	-15	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr				
Virginia	302,800	296,600	296,100	256,500	-2	-1	-13	
Washington	265,500	243,800	235,900	220,600	-8	-3	-6	
West Virginia	32,900	66,000	97,300	105,300	101	47	8	
Wisconsin	172,500	154,000	162,200	157,900	-11	5	-3	
Wyoming	15,700	15,900	14,400	16,200	1	-9	13	

Table 9 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. 2012 totals were understated, causing the 2012-2014 percent change increase.

b. The 2012 increase of fingerprint card submissions to the repository is caused by an increase of misdemeanor offenses submitted by large municipal police agencies throughout the state.

Table 10. Criminal history system software employed by state criminal history repositories, 2014

State	Software components of state criminal history systems	Software environment / platform used for state criminal history system			
		Microsoft .NET platform	Java platform	Mainframe platform	Other
Alabama	2		X		
Alaska	3			X	
American Samoa	nr				
Arizona	3			X	
Arkansas	3			X	
California	3				a
Colorado	2		X		
Connecticut	3			X	
Delaware	3		X		
District of Columbia	2		X		
Florida	2			X	
Georgia	2		X		
Guam	1				b
Hawaii	3		X		
Idaho	2		X		
Illinois	3				c
Indiana	2			X	
Iowa	3				d
Kansas	2				e
Kentucky	2				f
Louisiana	2		X		
Maine	3				g
Maryland	3			X	
Massachusetts	2		X		
Michigan	3	X			
Minnesota	3				h
Mississippi	3		X		
Missouri	2		X		
Montana	3				i
Nebraska	2	X			
Nevada	3	X			
New Hampshire	1				j
New Jersey	3	X			
New Mexico	2				k
New York	3	X			
North Carolina	3	X			
North Dakota	3				l
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	2				m
Oklahoma	3		X		
Oregon	2				n
Pennsylvania	3	X			
Puerto Rico	3		X		
Rhode Island	nr				
South Carolina	2			X	
South Dakota	4			X	
Tennessee	3	X			
Texas	3			X	
Utah	3		X		
Vermont	2		X		
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	2			X	
Washington	nr				
West Virginia	2				o
Wisconsin	3		X		
Wyoming	1	X			

Table 10 explanatory notes:

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

Legend: Software components of state criminal history systems

1. Acquired from software vendor and configured for the state's environment, but with no software modifications.
2. Acquired from software vendor but customized changes were made to account for the state's environment.
3. Built in-house either by staff or contractors.
4. Other.

Data footnotes:

a. PL/SQL on Oracle 11G, Linux OS on Dell servers.

b. Omnixx Enterprise Platform that incorporates BixTalk servers. Datamaxx message switch and SQL servers.

c. Oracle forms and reports.

d. Oracle software.

e. Microsoft Visual Basic 6 with COM+ components.

f. Sequel servers.

g. PL / SQL.

h. Microsystem cluster with multiple languages (C++, COBOL, PL/I, SQL).

i. Oracle 11g database/Oracle 10g GUI on Windows platform.

j. Access.

k. Oracle.

l. Progress.

m. C++.

n. CRIMEvue is on a Windows 2003 platform using mostly C++ code. Moving to either Windows 2008R2 or Windows 2012 this summer. The data is stored on a Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database.

o. Oracle forms.

Table 11. Arrest/fingerprint reporting, 2014

State	Total number of law enforcement agencies	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	Number of felony arrests reported to the repository
Total	**25,439**	**10,062**		**203**	**2,442**	**3,340,600**
Alabama	962	166	nr	nr	nr	nr
Alaska	49	41	96	0	15	5,300
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	136	97	97	16	113	66,900
Arkansas	590	531	90	nr	nr	52,500
California	1,648	a nr	100	nr	nr	662,000
Colorado	249	249	97	0	0	81,700
Connecticut	174	174	87	173	nr	nr
Delaware	76	76	74	0	0	10,000
District of Columbia	36	4	100	0	0	40,700
Florida	401	401	96	0	0	292,900
Georgia	672	652	99	0	0	162,100
Guam	1	1	100	0	0	3,200
Hawaii	14	14	100	5	5	6,700
Idaho	152	147	97	0	5	18,000
Illinois	1,670	612	93	3	36	125,800
Indiana	986	634	92	1	3	15,600
Iowa	366	57	89	0	309	37,400
Kansas	394	160	90	0	45	26,300
Kentucky	1,153	nr	100	0	0	56,900
Louisiana	821	201	na	2	21	nr
Maine	400	nr	70	nr	nr	9,600
Maryland	219	204	99	0	nr	41,500
Massachusetts	400	250	88	0	nr	nr
Michigan	650	650	98	0	nr	90,400
Minnesota	465	465	99	0	0	30,400
Mississippi	268	144	95	nr	nr	21,100
Missouri	663	306	88	0	357	122,800
Montana	126	122	26	0	4	5,300
Nebraska	228	20	84	0	187	14,100
Nevada	95	95	100	nr	nr	23,700
New Hampshire	212	nr	nr	nr	0	6,100
New Jersey	630	610	97	0	18	88,800
New Mexico	624	182	72	nr	150	8,500
New York	602	543	99	nr	42	153,400
North Carolina	568	269	99	nr	nr	94,600
North Dakota	123	78	82	0	38	nr
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	962	na	90	0	nr	na
Oklahoma	327	284	91	0	43	59,600
Oregon	171	173	96	0	254	157,800
Pennsylvania	1,879	nr	95	nr	nr	48,700
Puerto Rico	6	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Rhode Island	41	41	100	2	2	6,600
South Carolina	272	65	89	0	62	na
South Dakota	204	34	99	nr	nr	nr
Tennessee	400	389	99	0	11	nr
Texas	2,737	531	93	0	nr	282,200
Utah	175	50	nr	nr	nr	25,100
Vermont	92	59	92	nr	nr	2,600
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	343	na	97	na	na	164,800
Washington	179	152	88	1	27	188,900
West Virginia	765	72	70	0	693	26,800
Wisconsin	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Wyoming	63	57	95	nr	2	3,200

Table 11 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Number represents the total number of law enforcement agencies that have California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) access. It does not account for the total number of agencies.

Table 11a. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of arrest fingerprints, 2014

	Number of arrest fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan, cardscan, and hard copy				
State	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Hard copy	Total	
Total	**10,322,100**	**89,300**	**591,800**	**11,042,500**	a
Alabama	202,400	22,600	24,000	249,000	
Alaska	21,100	0	900	21,900	
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Arizona	184,300	0	20,300	204,600	
Arkansas	119,000	0	8,600	127,500	
California	1,258,800	0	2,000	1,260,800	
Colorado	229,200	0	6,000	235,100	
Connecticut	84,700	0	12,100	96,800	
Delaware	25,400	0	8,900	34,300	
District of Columbia	40,600	0	100	40,700	
Florida	743,800	0	28,900	772,600	
Georgia	497,200	0	5,800	503,000	
Guam	2,500	0	0	2,500	
Hawaii	48,000	0	0	48,000	
Idaho	63,000	0	300	63,300	
Illinois	359,500	0	25,600	385,100	
Indiana	192,800	100	700	193,700	
Iowa	77,500	0	9,700	87,100	
Kansas	118,700	0	12,500	131,200	
Kentucky	171,600	0	700	172,300	
Louisiana	324,200	0	3,000	327,200	
Maine	11,500	0	5,500	17,000	
Maryland	263,800	0	3,000	266,800	
Massachusetts	129,400	0	17,300	146,700	
Michigan	642,600	6,800	17,700	667,200	
Minnesota	112,000	0	300	152,300	
Mississippi	84,000	4,300	0	88,200	
Missouri	194,300	0	26,000	220,400	
Montana	5,500	0	15,500	21,000	
Nebraska	36,600	0	7,100	43,600	
Nevada	79,200	0	2,900	82,100	
New Hampshire	30,000	0	12,100	42,000	
New Jersey	160,700	0	103,600	264,300	
New Mexico	57,600	22,200	0	79,800	
New York	548,200	na	1,000	549,200	
North Carolina	223,800	0	2,800	226,600	
North Dakota	17,400	0	3,800	21,100	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Ohio	261,100	0	22,900	284,000	
Oklahoma	138,200	0	14,100	152,200	
Oregon	130,700	0	5,000	135,600	
Pennsylvania	317,400	0	17,800	335,200	
Puerto Rico	15,300	0	0	15,300	
Rhode Island	32,000	0	0	32,000	
South Carolina	249,200	0	32,100	281,300	
South Dakota	28,600	0	800	29,500	
Tennessee	376,200	0	8,100	384,300	
Texas	754,900	0	63,600	818,500	
Utah	117,000	0	0	117,000	
Vermont	14,200	1,100	0	15,300	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Virginia	251,000	nr	5,500	256,500	
Washington	208,300	0	11,000	219,300	
West Virginia	51,100	32,200	22,000	105,300	
Wisconsin	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Wyoming	16,000	0	200	16,200	

Table 11a 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. Due to rounding, the total does not equal the sum of livescan, cardscan, and hard copy.

Table 11b. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the use of livescan/cardscan for criminal and noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

	Livescan use		Cardscan use	
State	Noncriminal justice purposes only [a]	Used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes [a]	Noncriminal justice purposes only [a]	Used for both criminal and noncriminal justice purposes [a]
Total	**8,704**	**6,810**	**168**	**500**
Alabama	0	166	2	2
Alaska	40	20	2	0
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	0	0	2	0
Arkansas	16	75	0	0
California	3,010	1,835	0	0
Colorado	23	386	23	386
Connecticut	25	55	nr	0
Delaware	nr	nr	nr	nr
District of Columbia	15	37	2	2
Florida	1081	0	0	0
Georgia	na	na	0	0
Guam	2	3	1	2
Hawaii	17	0	8	0
Idaho	29	4	2	0
Illinois	558	238	3	0
Indiana	67	0	2	0
Iowa	nr	nr	nr	nr
Kansas	12	160	0	0
Kentucky	72	180	0	0
Louisiana	2	142	66	5
Maine	6	22	1	2
Maryland	238	108	10	10
Massachusetts	25	250	0	0
Michigan	150	450	2	2
Minnesota	14	0	2	0
Mississippi	180	324	0	0
Missouri	68	302	0	5
Montana	1	34	1	1
Nebraska	8	0	0	0
Nevada	105	19	2	2
New Hampshire	3	41	0	0
New Jersey	27	644	1	0
New Mexico	105	0	0	12
New York	nr	nr	nr	nr
North Carolina	44	167	0	0
North Dakota	17	41	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2,352	0	0	0
Oklahoma	9	95	0	0
Oregon	na	na	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	279	0	3
Puerto Rico	15	15	8	8
Rhode Island	41	41	2	41
South Carolina	16	0	4	4
South Dakota	nr	nr	nr	nr
Tennessee	55	185	1	0
Texas	98	0	1	0
Utah	nr	nr	1	6
Vermont	0	59	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	na	na	na	na
Washington	126	293	16	3
West Virginia	32	110	3	4
Wisconsin	nr	nr	nr	0
Wyoming	0	30	0	0

Table 11b explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Refer to table 11 for criminal justice totals.

Table 11c. Electronic fingerprint capture devices and the submission of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

State	Number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository by livescan and cardscan			Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan	Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan	Percentage of non-criminal justice fingerprints submitted via other method
	Via livescan	Via cardscan	Other			
Total	**10,097,100**	**627,700**	**1,439,000**	**83**	**5**	**12**
Alabama	31,100	12,700	0	71	29	0
Alaska	3,000	1,300	35,600	8	3	89
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	0	11,500	117,100	0	9	91
Arkansas	10,200	0	90,400	10	0	90
California	1,908,800	4,400	0	99.8	0.2	0
Colorado	102,500	49,900	6,400	65	31	4
Connecticut	0	23,900	61,000	0	28	72
Delaware	nr	nr	50,900	nr	nr	100
District of Columbia	11,900	0	0	100	0	0
Florida	1,404,700	0	0	100	0	0
Georgia	400,600	0	0	100	0	0
Guam	0	0	1,500	0	0	100
Hawaii	34,500	4,800	0	88	12	0
Idaho	21,500	22,800	38,300	26	28	46
Illinois	444,500	1,800	1,100	99.4	0.4	0.2
Indiana	162,500	5,400	212,800	43	1	56
Iowa	2,800	0	39,400	7	0	93
Kansas	10,000	0	45,700	18	0	82
Kentucky	17,600	0	37,500	32	0	68
Louisiana	139,600	0	0	100	0	0
Maine	8,900	100	3,600	71	1	28
Maryland	253,400	14,800	0	94	6	0
Massachusetts	162,400	0	38,600	81	0	19
Michigan	276,100	6,800	0	98	2	0
Minnesota	6,000	14,100	27,700	13	29	58
Mississippi	117,800	17,400	0	87	13	0
Missouri	154,900	19,500	0	89	11	0
Montana	27,800	300	0	99	1	0
Nebraska	19,100	0	6,800	74	0	26
Nevada	143,000	51,600	0	73	27	0
New Hampshire	18,000	0	15,700	53	0	47
New Jersey	308,600	0	112,300	73	0	27
New Mexico	82,200	15,600	5,100	80	15	5
New York	562,900	31,200	4,600	94	5	1
North Carolina	230,400	0	38,800	86	0	14
North Dakota	0	0	24,900	0	0	100
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	938,800	0	0	100	0	0
Oklahoma	73,200	0	66,100	53	0	47
Oregon	38,000	0	86,700	30	0	70
Pennsylvania	478,400	0	0	100	0	0
Puerto Rico	5,100	5,100	16,000	19	19	62
Rhode Island	19,200	0	0	100	0	0
South Carolina	22,100	63,100	0	26	74	0
South Dakota	nr	nr	1,000	nr	nr	100
Tennessee	200,400	0	15,400	93	0	7
Texas	825,800	43,400	0	95	5	0
Utah	86,000	174,200	4,600	32	66	2
Vermont	12,100	0	2,200	85	0	15
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	71,500	9,700	169,800	28	4	68
Washington	198,300	0	22,000	90	0	10
West Virginia	50,900	22,300	9,300	62	27	11
Wisconsin	nr a	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Wyoming	0	0	30,100	0	0	100

Table 11c 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. Wisconsin's DOJ IT personnel were unable to provide this data within the timeframe requested.

Table 11d. Mobile technology for capturing and transmitting fingerprints, 2014

State	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints: For identification purposes	Using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints: For booking purposes	Plans to implement mobile technology to capture nonfingerprint biometric information	Currently employing Rapid ID[a]	Rapid ID: Number of searches	Rapid ID: Number of hits
Total					**1,716,241**	**1,023,288**
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No		
Alaska	No	No	No	No		
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr		nr
Arizona	Yes	Yes	nr	Yes	114,772	81,068
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,235	764
California	Yes	No	No	Yes	179,460	106,313
Colorado	Yes	No	No	Yes	344	na
Connecticut	No	No	nr	nr		
Delaware	Yes	No	No	No		
District of Columbia	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Florida	Yes	No	No	Yes	699,391	500,698
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes	331,530	82,549
Guam	No	No	No	No		
Hawaii	Yes	No	No	Yes	600	nr
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	1
Illinois	Yes	No	No	Yes	nr	nr
Indiana	No	No	No	No		
Iowa	No	No	No	No		
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No		
Kentucky	No	No	No	No		
Louisiana	No	No	No	No		
Maine	No	No	Yes	No		
Maryland	Yes	No	No	Yes	233,197	145,625
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No	Yes	100	2
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	753	327
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Yes	118,010	87,269
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	No		
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	13,325	9,768
Montana	No	No	No	No		
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No		
Nevada	No	No	No	No		
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No		
New Jersey	No	No	No	Yes	nr	nr
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4,662	2,725
New York	Yes	No	No	Yes	396	343
North Carolina	Yes	No	No	Yes	4,520	1,180
North Dakota	No	No	No	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	nr	nr
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No		
Oregon	No	No	Yes	No		
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	No		
Puerto Rico	Yes	No	No	No		
Rhode Island	Yes	No	No	No		
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,520	1,180
South Dakota	No	No	No	No		
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes	96	4
Texas	Yes	No	No	Yes	8,195	2,909
Utah	No	No	No	No		
Vermont	No	No	No	No		
Virgin Islands	nr	No	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	No	No	No	No		
Washington	Yes	No	No	Yes	2	2
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	1,132	561
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Wyoming	No	No	No	No		

Table 11d 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.

Table 12. Record/database content and combining criminal events with noncriminal justice applicant information, 2014

State	Does your state combine both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information in the same record?		Of the total records in your database, what percentage represents records that contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information?
Alabama	Yes		5%
Alaska	Yes		na
American Samoa	nr		nr
Arizona	No		
Arkansas	Yes		
California	Yes		18
Colorado	Yes		11
Connecticut	Yes		49
Delaware	Yes		
District of Columbia	nr		
Florida	No		
Georgia	No		
Guam	No		
Hawaii	No		
Idaho	Yes	a	
Illinois	Yes		9
Indiana	No		
Iowa	No		
Kansas	No		
Kentucky	Yes		
Louisiana	Yes		
Maine	No		
Maryland	Yes		31
Massachusetts	No		
Michigan	Yes		7
Minnesota	Yes		<1
Mississippi	No		
Missouri	Yes		7
Montana	No		
Nebraska	No		
Nevada	Yes		1
New Hampshire	No		
New Jersey	No		
New Mexico	Yes		100
New York	Yes		
North Carolina	No		
North Dakota	No		
No. Mariana Islands	nr		
Ohio	No		
Oklahoma	Yes		34
Oregon	Yes		5
Pennsylvania	Yes		2
Puerto Rico	Yes		100
Rhode Island	No		
South Carolina	No		
South Dakota	Yes		
Tennessee	No		
Texas	Yes		8
Utah	No		
Vermont	No		
Virgin Islands	nr		
Virginia	No		
Washington	Yes		na
West Virginia	Yes		
Wisconsin	No		
Wyoming	No		

Table 12 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Maintained as part of the same record but distinguished from one another by the SID.

Table 13. Privatization of noncriminal justice fingerprint capture services, 2014

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
Alabama	Yes	M	Yes	nr	a
Alaska	Yes	M	Yes	Varies	b
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	
Arizona	Yes	S	Yes	$8.00	c
Arkansas	Yes	M	Yes	nr	d
California	Yes	M	Yes	nr	e
Colorado	No				
Connecticut	No				
Delaware	No				
District of Columbia	No				
Florida	Yes	M	Yes	nr	f
Georgia	Yes	S	Yes	9.00	g
Guam	No				
Hawaii	No				
Idaho	Yes	M	Yes	Unknown	h
Illinois	Yes	M	Yes	Varies	
Indiana	Yes	S	Yes	12.00	i
Iowa	No				
Kansas	No				
Kentucky	No				
Louisiana	No				
Maine	Yes	S	Yes	Varies	j
Maryland	Yes	M	Yes	20.00	
Massachusetts	Yes	S	Yes	10.00	k
Michigan	Yes	M	Yes	nr	l
Minnesota	No				
Mississippi	Yes	M	Yes	nr	m
Missouri	Yes	S	Yes	8.00	
Montana	No				
Nebraska	No				
Nevada	Yes	M	Yes	nr	n
New Hampshire	No				
New Jersey	Yes	S	Yes	10.00	o
New Mexico	Yes	S	Yes	8.00	p
New York	Yes	S	Yes	10.00	q
North Carolina	No				
North Dakota	No				
No. Mariana Islands	nr				
Ohio	Yes	M	Yes	Varies	r
Oklahoma	Yes	S	Yes	12.00	
Oregon	Yes	S	Yes	13.00	s
Pennsylvania	Yes	S	Yes	8.00	t
Puerto Rico	No				
Rhode Island	Yes	S	nr		
South Carolina	Yes	S	Yes	14.00	u
South Dakota	No				
Tennessee	Yes	S	Yes	8.00	v
Texas	Yes	S	Yes	10.00	w
Utah	Yes	M	No		
Vermont	No				
Virgin Islands	nr				
Virginia	No				
Washington	Yes	M	Yes	nr	x
West Virginia	Yes	S	Yes	9.00	y
Wisconsin	Yes	S	Yes	8.00	z
Wyoming	No				

Table 13 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Additional vendor-provided services:

a. Fees are set between the agency contracting the vendor for this service. Sending responses back to the requester.

b. In at least one case, the vendor delivers the fingerprint cards to the repository for processing.

c. Electronic application form and fee collection.

d. No additional services beyond taking prints is authorized.

e. Vendors collect and remit license/cert/permit fees to the California Department of Justice.

f. Private vendors do not receive CHRI. Results go directly to the noncriminal justice entity.

g. 3M Cogent provides customized website registration, and electronically captures and submits applicant fingerprints to GCIC.

h. Some do fingerprint capture only, while others transmit the prints electronically to the repository on behalf of the authorized agency.

i. Sending responses back to the requester.

j. Sends responses back. Collects fees. Schedules the capturing.

k. Hosting website for response review.

l. Fee collection.

m. None

n. None

o. None

p. Results are sent back to a portal for review by the requesting agency.

q. Verification of identification documents, photo capture, and transmission.

r. Evaluating responses for the requester, sending responses back to the requester.

s. Fingerprint capture and transmit only.

t. Sends responses to authorized recipient.

u. None

v. Fee collection.

w. None

x. Fieldprint & L1 vendors (out-of-state store and forward) set appointments, provide fee collection, tracking, and reports for state agencies.

y. Mails responses back to requester.

z. Sends responses to requesters.

Table 14. Record processing times, livescan devices in courtrooms, and disposition backlogs, 2014

State	Number of felony arrests reported to repository during calendar year 2014	Average number of days between occurrence of final felony trial court case disposition and receipt of data by repository	Average number of days between receipt of final felony court disposition and entry of data into criminal history database	Livescan devices used in the courtroom to link positive identifications with dispositions	Number of livescan devices in courtrooms	Backlog of entering court disposition data into criminal history database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository)	Number of unprocessed or partially processed court dispositions
Total	**3,340,600**						**3,053,400**
Alabama	nr	1	nr	No		Yes	100,000
Alaska	5,300	23	35	No		Yes	3,800
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr		nr	nr
Arizona	66,900	16	2	Yes	1	No	
Arkansas	52,500	21	1	No		No	
California	662,000	nr	60	Yes	nr	No	
Colorado	81,700	0	0	No		Yes	504,400
Connecticut	nr	1	1	No		Yes	373,500
Delaware	10,000	1	1	No		No	
District of Columbia	40,700	nr	nr	No		No	
Florida	292,900	28	1	No		No	
Georgia	162,100	30	2	No		No	
Guam	3,200	1	2	No		No	
Hawaii	6,700	9	0	No		Yes	149,700
Idaho	18,000	1	1	No		Yes	a 171,600
Illinois	125,800	30	32	No		No	
Indiana	15,600	nr	1	Yes	2	No	
Iowa	37,400	7	7	No		No	
Kansas	26,300	nr	nr	No		Yes	57,600
Kentucky	56,900	90	90	No		No	
Louisiana	nr	na	60	No		No	
Maine	9,600	15	0	No		No	
Maryland	41,500	10	0	Yes	1	nr	
Massachusetts	nr	nr	nr	No		No	
Michigan	90,400	248	2,233	Yes	14	Yes	200
Minnesota	30,400	<1	1	No		nr	
Mississippi	21,100	nr	2	No		No	
Missouri	122,800	507	2	No		Yes	122,400
Montana	5,300	16	32	No		Yes	3,500
Nebraska	14,100	1	1	No		No	
Nevada	23,700	nr	nr	No		Yes	1,023,500
New Hampshire	6,100	nr	nr	No		No	
New Jersey	88,800	nr	7	No		Yes	37,500
New Mexico	8,500	nr	nr	No		Yes	12,000
New York	153,400	1	1	No		No	
North Carolina	94,600	12	0	No		No	
North Dakota	nr	nr	0	No		Yes	200
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr		nr	
Ohio	na	na	na	Yes	46	Yes	2,300
Oklahoma	59,600	30	30	No		No	
Oregon	157,800	na	100	Yes	10	Yes	54,000
Pennsylvania	48,700	nr	1	No		Yes	281,100
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	nr	nr		nr	
Rhode Island	6,600	5	5	No		No	
South Carolina	na	16	1	No		No	
South Dakota	nr	nr	nr	No		No	
Tennessee	nr	30	nr	No		No	
Texas	282,200	30	1	Yes	50	No	
Utah	25,100	0	0	Yes	11	Yes	47,300
Vermont	2,600	60	60	No		No	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr		nr	
Virginia	164,800	14	14	No		Yes	108,400
Washington	188,900	7	5	No		No	
West Virginia	26,800	nr	nr	Yes	5	Yes	
Wisconsin	nr	nr	nr	No		No	
Wyoming	3,200	60	2	No		Yes	400

Table 14 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Due to data integrity issues in the court data feed in 2014, all dispositions were held until corrections were made. The 2014 dispositions were uploaded in early 2015.

Table 15. Noncriminal justice name-based background checks, 2014

	Number of name-based noncriminal justice background checks performed					
State	Total		Via Internet	Via mail	Via telephone	Other
Total	**19,486,300**	a	**17,481,500**	**1,160,000**	**112,700**	**732,100**
Alabama	5,800		4,600	1,200	0	0
Alaska	19,400		0	2,200	0	17,200
American Samoa	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	2,700		0	2,700	0	0
Arkansas	219,800		201,300	18,500	0	0
California	8,100		0	0	0	8,100
Colorado	347,600		345,200	2,400	0	0
Connecticut	35,000		0	35,000	0	0
Delaware	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
District of Columbia	29,700		0	2,700	0	27,000
Florida	911,600		887,500	24,100	0	0
Georgia	0		0	0	0	0
Guam	0		0	0	0	0
Hawaii	357,800		318,200	3,200	0	36,500
Idaho	17,500		0	16,900	0	700
Illinois	561,200		141,800	22,500	0	396,900
Indiana	724,700		692,900	24,900	0	6,900
Iowa	255,100		6,200	22,800	0	226,200
Kansas	305,400		303,900	1,500	0	0
Kentucky	0		0	0	0	0
Louisiana	32,000		29,100	2,900	0	0
Maine	284,800		275,300	22,400	0	0
Maryland	0		0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Michigan	1,861,200		1,860,000	1,100	0	0
Minnesota	91,000		0	91,000	0	0
Mississippi	3,900		0	3,900	0	0
Missouri	443,900		423,300	20,700	0	0
Montana	154,000		150,800	3,100	0	0
Nebraska	41,300		17,400	23,900	0	0
Nevada	146,100		45,900	0	95,400	4,800
New Hampshire	131,600		0	131,600	0	0
New Jersey	115,000		17,900	97,100	0	0
New Mexico	11,300		0	8,000	0	3,400
New York	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
North Carolina	22,600		0	22,600	0	0
North Dakota	25,800		0	22,600	0	3,100
No. Mariana Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	938,800		882,400	56,300	0	0
Oklahoma	231,300		0	231,300	0	0
Oregon	267,500		244,800	5,400	17,300	0
Pennsylvania	1,258,700		1,181,200	77,500	0	0
Puerto Rico	0		0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0		0	0	0	0
South Carolina	475,100		429,600	45,500	0	0
South Dakota	800		0	0	0	800
Tennessee	143,100		143,100	0	0	0
Texas	6,722,700		6,722,700	100	0	0
Utah	14,200		14,200	0	0	0
Vermont	132,400		132,400	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	nr		nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	257,200		153,900	103,300	0	0
Washington	1,089,600		1,080,700	8,900	0	0
West Virginia	800		100	200	0	500
Wisconsin	775,100		775,100	0	0	0
Wyoming	0		0	0	0	0

Table 15 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 16. Noncriminal justice fingerprint-based background checks, 2014

State	Information contained in the results for fingerprint-based noncriminal justice background checks	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	4	na	Updated upon request
Alaska	1,2,4,5	16	No
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	1	17	Yes
Arkansas	5	3	Yes
California	1,2,4,5	18	Yes
Colorado	1,5	16	No
Connecticut	1,2,4,5	25	Yes
Delaware	1,2,4,5	nr	No
District of Columbia	1,4	7	No
Florida	1,4,5	14	No
Georgia	1	19	No
Guam	1	na	No
Hawaii	1	17	No
Idaho	1	39	Yes
Illinois	1,2	20	Yes
Indiana	1,3,4	14	Yes
Iowa	1	7	No
Kansas	5	na	Yes
Kentucky	2	nr	No
Louisiana	1,2,4,5	na	No
Maine	2	1	Yes
Maryland	1,2,4	13	Yes
Massachusetts	1	7	No
Michigan	1,2,3,4,5	nr	No
Minnesota	1,2,3,4,5	19	Yes
Mississippi	1	10	No
Missouri	1,2,4	5	Yes
Montana	1,5	15	Yes
Nebraska	1	na	Yes
Nevada	1,4,5	6	No
New Hampshire	2	nr	Yes
New Jersey	1,2,4,5	na	No
New Mexico	1	na	No
New York	1,5	12	No
North Carolina	1	11	No
North Dakota	1	11	Yes
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2,5	10	Yes
Oklahoma	1	na	No
Oregon	1,5	20	No
Pennsylvania	nr	nr	nr
Puerto Rico	1	na	No
Rhode Island	1,4	na	No
South Carolina	2,4	13	Yes
South Dakota	1,2,4	na	Yes
Tennessee	1	15	No
Texas	1,5	34	No
Utah	1,2,3	nr	Yes
Vermont	1	8	Yes
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	5	na	Yes
Washington	2,3,5	nr	Yes
West Virginia	1	na	No
Wisconsin	1,4	12	No
Wyoming	1	9	No

Table 16 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

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
5. Other

Table 17. Legal authority for conducting noncriminal justice background checks, 2014

State	Legal authority used for background checks											
	Daycare providers	Caregivers at residential facilities	School teachers	Non-teaching school personnel	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)
Alabama	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	3		
Alaska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1
Arkansas	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	2		1
California	2,3,4	2,3,4	2,3	2,3	2,3,4	2,3,4	2,3,4	2,3,4	2,3			
Colorado	2,3	2	2,3	2,3,4	2,3,4	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3,4	2,3	1	2
Connecticut	4		4	4	4	4	4				3	
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3
District of Columbia	4	4	3,4	4	4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4		
Florida	3	3,4	3	3,4		3	4	3,4	3,4	3	3	3
Georgia	3	3	3	3,4	4	3	2,3	1	3	3	1	1
Guam	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	3	3	3	3	3,4			3	3	1	1	1
Idaho	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Illinois	3	2	3	3,4	4	3	3	3	3,4	1	1	3
Indiana	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Iowa	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1,2	1	1
Kansas	3	3	3	3,4	4	3	3	1	3	3	1	1
Kentucky	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1
Louisiana	2	2	3	2	2	3	2,3	2	2,3	1	3	1
Maine	3	1	2,3	2	1	2,3	2,3	1	1	1	3	1
Maryland		2						2		2		
Massachusetts	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
Minnesota	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1	2,3
Mississippi	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Missouri	3,4	2	3,4	3,4	3,4	3	3,4	3	3,4	3		3
Montana	4	2,4	4	2,4	4	3	4	2,4	4	2,4	1	3
Nebraska	1	1	3	1	3,4	3	3	1	1	2	1	1
Nevada	3	3	3	3,4	4	3	3,4	3	3	3	1	2,3
New Hampshire	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	3
New Jersey	3	3	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,4	3	3	3,4	3	3
New Mexico	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
New York	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	2
North Carolina	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1		1	1	1
North Dakota	3		3	3	2,3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	2	3		4	4	2	2	2	2	2		
Oklahoma	4	3,4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Oregon	3	3	3	3	3,4	3,4	1	1	3	1	1	3
Pennsylvania	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	3	3	3	2,3	2	3	3	2	3	2		3
South Carolina	3,4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1
South Dakota	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2		
Tennessee	3	3,4	3	3	3,4	3	3	3,4	3,4	3	1	1
Texas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	1
Utah	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Vermont	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	1	3
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	2	2	2	2	2,4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Washington	3	3	3,4	2,3	2	3	2,3	3	3	4	1	3
West Virginia					4				4			
Wisconsin	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	
Wyoming	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1

Table 17 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Legend: Legal authority states use to conduct background checks for the following occupational/regulatory inquiries.

1. N/A (State does not conduct these checks)
2. State statute
3. Public Law 92-544
4. National Child Protection Act (NCPA) / Volunteers for Children Act (VCA)

Table 18. Lights-out fingerprint processing, 2014

State	Repository conducts lights-out processing	Percentage of fingerprints handled with lights-out processing		
		Total	Criminal	Noncriminal
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes	10	10	10
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona	Yes	67	27	80
Arkansas	No			
California	Yes	81	80	82
Colorado	Yes	54	nr	nr
Connecticut	Yes	1	1	2
Delaware	Yes	nr	nr	nr
District of Columbia	Yes	29	0	100
Florida	No			
Georgia	Yes	95	95	95
Guam	Yes	100	100	100
Hawaii	Yes	87	89	85
Idaho	Yes	50	50	50
Illinois	Yes	51	65	41
Indiana	Yes	71	40	31
Iowa	No			
Kansas	Yes	80	80	70
Kentucky	Yes	58	76	
Louisiana	Yes	87	95	85
Maine	No			
Maryland	Yes	98	98	98
Massachusetts	Yes	54	89	90
Michigan	Yes	55	55	55
Minnesota	Yes	100	100	100
Mississippi	Yes	96	95	69
Missouri	Yes	90	90	90
Montana	Yes	na	na	na
Nebraska	Yes	15	0	25
Nevada	Yes	nr	nr	nr
New Hampshire	Yes	100	100	100
New Jersey	Yes	91	91	91
New Mexico	Yes	98	79	19
New York	Yes	75	79	72
North Carolina	Yes	87	79	99
North Dakota	nr	16	0	32
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Ohio	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Oklahoma	Yes	63	91	48
Oregon	No			
Pennsylvania	No			
Puerto Rico	No			
Rhode Island	No			
South Carolina	Yes	98	79	99
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	Yes	95	95	95
Texas	Yes	80	80	90
Utah	No			
Vermont	Yes	89	92	85
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr	nr
Virginia	No			
Washington	Yes	nr	nr	nr
West Virginia	No			
Wisconsin	Yes	nr	nr	nr
Wyoming	Yes	12	10	2

Table 18 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 19. Assessment and allocation of fees, 2014

State	Fee charged to conduct a search of the criminal history database for noncriminal justice purposes	How fees are allocated	
Alabama	Yes	1	
Alaska	Yes	4	a
American Samoa	nr	nr	
Arizona	Yes	4	b
Arkansas	Yes	4	c
California	Yes	3	
Colorado	Yes	3	
Connecticut	Yes	1	
Delaware	Yes	1	
District of Columbia	Yes	1	
Florida	Yes	4	d
Georgia	Yes	2	
Guam	Yes	3	
Hawaii	Yes	3	
Idaho	Yes	3	
Illinois	Yes	3	
Indiana	Yes	1	
Iowa	Yes	1	
Kansas	Yes	3	
Kentucky	Yes	3	
Louisiana	Yes	3	
Maine	Yes	1	
Maryland	Yes	1	
Massachusetts	Yes	4	e
Michigan	Yes	4	f
Minnesota	Yes	3	
Mississippi	Yes	4	g
Missouri	Yes	3	
Montana	Yes	3	
Nebraska	Yes	4	
Nevada	Yes	3	
New Hampshire	Yes	3	
New Jersey	Yes	2	
New Mexico	Yes	3	
New York	Yes	2	h
North Carolina	Yes	1	
North Dakota	Yes	1	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	
Ohio	Yes	1	
Oklahoma	Yes	3	
Oregon	Yes	3	
Pennsylvania	Yes	1	
Puerto Rico	Yes	4	
Rhode Island	Yes	1	
South Carolina	Yes	4	
South Dakota	Yes	3	
Tennessee	Yes	3	
Texas	Yes	3	
Utah	Yes	1	
Vermont	Yes	4	
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	
Virginia	Yes	4	
Washington	Yes	3	
West Virginia	Yes	1	
Wisconsin	Yes	3	
Wyoming	Yes	1	

Table 19 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Fees collected go to support repository operations, while excess funds revert to the state general fund.
b. Fees support the program's Applicant Clearance Card team and the Arizona Board of Fingerprinting.
c. Fees are used to maintain criminal history records and AFIS.
d. Fees collected are placed into a legislative trust fund to support criminal justice information systems.
e. 61% of fees collected go to support repository operations.
f. Fees are collected and designated for special purposes.
g. Fees support the state's Crime Information Center.
h. 33% of fees collected go to support repository operations.

Legend: How fees are allocated.

1. All fees go to the state general fund, with the repository funded by general fund allotment.
2. A percentage of fees go to support repository operations.
3. All fees go to support repository operations.
4. Other

Table 20. Web-based services for noncriminal justice purposes, 2014

State	Repository provides web-based noncriminal justice background checks to the public	Are public access fees collected for Internet access	Fee
Alabama	Yes	Yes	$15
Alaska	nr	No	
American Samoa	nr	nr	
Arizona	No	No	
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	2
California	No	No	
Colorado	Yes	Yes	7
Connecticut	No	nr	
Delaware	No	nr	
District of Columbia	No	No	
Florida	Yes	Yes	24
Georgia	Yes	Yes	15
Guam	No	No	
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	nr
Idaho	No	nr	
Illinois	Yes	Yes	10
Indiana	Yes	Yes	16
Iowa	Yes	Yes	15
Kansas	Yes	Yes	20
Kentucky	Yes	nr	
Louisiana	No	nr	
Maine	Yes	Yes	31
Maryland	No	No	
Massachusetts	No	nr	
Michigan	Yes	Yes	10
Minnesota	Yes	No	
Mississippi	No	nr	
Missouri	Yes	Yes	1
Montana	Yes	Yes	14
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	15
Nevada	No	nr	
New Hampshire	No	nr	
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	2
New Mexico	No	nr	
New York	No	nr	
North Carolina	No	nr	
North Dakota	No	nr	
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	
Ohio	Yes	Yes	nr
Oklahoma	No	nr	
Oregon	Yes	Yes	10
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	10
Puerto Rico	No	No	
Rhode Island	No	No	
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	25
South Dakota	No	nr	
Tennessee	No	No	
Texas	Yes	Yes	3
Utah	Yes	Yes	15
Vermont	Yes	Yes	30
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	
Virginia	No	nr	
Washington	Yes	Yes	10
West Virginia	No	nr	
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	7
Wyoming	No	nr	

Table 20 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

Table 21. Criminal history records of Interstate Identification Index (III) participants maintained by state criminal history repositories and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 2014

(The information in this table was provided by the Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI - Statistics as of January 14, 2015)

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	**85,909,018**	**60,208,743**	**25,700,275**	**70%**	**30%**
Alabama	1,251,180	709,662	541,518	57	43
Alaska †	229,073	147,529	81,544	64	36
American Samoa	697	0	697	0	100
Arizona †	1,750,198	1,031,604	718,594	59	41
Arkansas †	711,897	537,461	174,436	75	25
California	9,641,796	8,397,114	1,244,682	87	13
Colorado * †	1,455,710	1,229,800	225,910	84	16
Connecticut †	543,411	364,724	178,687	67	33
District of Columbia	306,143	54,767	251,376	18	82
Delaware	303,025	260,962	42,063	86	14
Florida * †	5,813,156	5,410,471	402,685	93	7
Georgia * †	3,579,395	3,353,554	225,841	94	6
Guam	33,763	0	33,763	0	100
Hawaii * †	302,476	240,157	62,319	79	21
Idaho * †	394,008	343,610	50,398	87	13
Illinois	3,479,628	1,826,490	1,653,138	52	48
Indiana	1,430,771	941,300	489,471	66	34
Iowa * †	698,925	417,614	281,311	60	49
Kansas * †	846,267	495,093	351,174	59	41
Kentucky	973,459	570,789	402,670	59	41
Louisiana	1,474,719	1,041,397	433,322	71	29
Maine †	180,126	45,039	135,087	25	75
Maryland * †	1,347,709	960,684	387,025	71	29
Massachusetts	957,253	595,021	362,232	62	38
Michigan †	2,181,141	1,924,365	256,776	88	12
Minnesota * †	919,799	868,186	51,613	94	6
Mississippi	503,694	297,985	205,709	59	41
Missouri * †	1,474,148	1,161,371	312,777	79	21
Montana * †	209,591	196,825	12,766	94	6
Nebraska	391,604	280,119	111,485	72	28
Nevada †	907,220	657,958	249,262	73	27
New Hampshire †	267,561	161,307	106,254	60	40
New Jersey * †	2,032,745	1,883,147	149,598	93	7
New Mexico	609,093	320,241	288,852	53	47
New York †	4,006,653	3,674,185	332,468	92	8
North Carolina * †	1,694,851	1,554,968	139,883	92	8
North Dakota	142,409	107,288	35,121	75	25
No. Mariana Islands	4,560	nr	4,560	0	100
Ohio * †	2,069,768	1,718,964	350,804	83	17
Oklahoma * †	887,004	583,904	303,100	66	34
Oregon * †	1,034,203	918,247	115,956	89	11
Pennsylvania	2,341,987	1,823,707	518,280	78	22
Puerto Rico	186,642	0	186,642	0	100
Rhode Island	210,824	187,597	23,227	89	11
South Carolina †	1,517,552	1,444,808	72,744	95	5
South Dakota	270,499	182,043	88,456	67	33
Tennessee * †	1,741,295	922,713	818,582	53	47
Texas	6,479,565	5,906,536	573,029	91	9
Utah	593,078	519,735	73,343	88	12
Vermont †	110,084	59,590	50,494	54	46
Virgin Islands	19,846	0	19,846	0	100
Virginia	2,008,027	1,661,803	346,224	83	17
Washington	1,507,863	1,218,888	288,975	81	19
West Virginia * †	378,208	224,788	153,420	59	41
Wisconsin	1,125,780	605,294	520,486	54	46
Wyoming * †	193,664	167,339	26,325	86	14
Federal	10,057,065	0	10,057,065	0	100
Foreign	126,210	0	126,210	0	100

Table 21 explanatory notes:
* State is a participant in the National Fingerprint File (NFF).
† State is a signatory of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact.
- na (not available).
- nr (not reported).

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

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

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

Data footnotes:

Table 22. Criminal justice rap back services, 2014

State	State provides in-state criminal justice rap back services	Number of in-state criminal justice rap back notifications made for criminal justice purposes	Purposes in which criminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent inquiry and/or record posting via the in-state criminal justice rap back service								Currently participates in NGI criminal justice rap back service	
			Error correction/ record management updates	Investigative lead	Sex offender	Parolee	Probationer	Permit/privileged license revocation	Noncriminal justice purpose fingerprint search	Other		
Total		**58,922**										
Alabama	No										No	
Alaska	No										No	
American Samoa	nr										nr	
Arizona	No										No	
Arkansas	Yes	0	X								No	
California	Yes	14,200	X								No	
Colorado	Yes	na	X								No	
Connecticut	Yes	nr						X	X		No	
Delaware	Yes	10,185						X		a	No	
District of Columbia	No							X			No	
Florida	Yes	11,684	X		X	X	X		X	b	No	†
Georgia	No										No	
Guam	No										nr	
Hawaii	Yes	12,247				X	X				No	
Idaho	No										No	
Illinois	Yes	6,397	X								No	
Indiana	No										No	
Iowa	No										No	
Kansas	Yes	2,882		X				X		a	No	
Kentucky	No										No	
Louisiana	Yes	na				X	X	X			No	
Maine	No										No	
Maryland	Yes	13									No	
Massachusetts	No										No	†
Michigan	Yes	136	X								No	
Minnesota	Yes	na					X			c	No	
Mississippi	No										No	
Missouri	No										No	
Montana	No										No	
Nebraska	No										No	
Nevada	No										No	
New Hampshire	No										No	
New Jersey	Yes	nr									No	†
New Mexico	No										No	
New York	Yes	na			X	X	X			d	No	
North Carolina	No										No	
North Dakota	Yes	273								e	No	
No. Mariana Islands	nr										nr	
Ohio	No										No	
Oklahoma	No										No	
Oregon	No										No	
Pennsylvania	No										nr	
Puerto Rico	nr										nr	
Rhode Island	No										No	
South Carolina	No										No	
South Dakota	No										No	
Tennessee	Yes	905								a	No	
Texas	Yes	nr				X	X			f	No	
Utah	No										No	†
Vermont	No										No	
Virgin Islands	nr										nr	
Virginia	No										No	
Washington	No										No	
West Virginia	No										No	
Wisconsin	No										No	
Wyoming	No										No	

Table 22 explanatory notes:

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

† NGI rap back plans are pending development/programming.

Data footnotes:

a. Criminal justice employment

b. Arrests

c. Crime scene elimination prints

d. Warrants

e. CCW revocation advisement

f. On record searches, updates, and arrests

Table 23. Noncriminal justice rap back services, 2014

State	State provides in-state noncriminal justice rap back service		Authorized by state law or administrative regulation		State law/regulation specifies the purposes in which agencies can be notified		Occupational groups in which agencies can be notified for subsequent record postings						
							Persons working with children	Persons working with the elderly	Healthcare providers	Security guards	Police, fire, public safety personnel	Other	
Alabama	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X		
Alaska	Yes		Yes		No		X	X	X	X	X	X	a
American Samoa	nr		nr		nr								
Arizona	No												
Arkansas	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X		X	b
California	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	c
Colorado	Yes		Yes		No		X				X	X	d
Connecticut	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	e
Delaware	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X		X	f
District of Columbia	No												
Florida	Yes		Yes		No		X	X	X		X	X	g
Georgia	No												
Guam	No												
Hawaii	No												
Idaho	No												
Illinois	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X		
Indiana	No												
Iowa	No												
Kansas	Yes		No				X	X	X	X	X	X	h
Kentucky	No												
Louisiana	Yes		No				X		X	X	X		
Maine	Yes		Yes		Yes							X	i
Maryland	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X			X		
Massachusetts	No												
Michigan	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X		X	X	j
Minnesota	No												
Mississippi	No												
Missouri	Yes	k	Yes		Yes								
Montana	No												
Nebraska	Yes		No				X	X	X	X	X		
Nevada	Yes		Yes		Yes				X			X	l
New Hampshire	No												
New Jersey	Yes		Yes		No		X	X	X	X	X		
New Mexico	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X		
New York	Yes		Yes	m	Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	n
North Carolina	No												
North Dakota	No												
No. Mariana Islands	nr												
Ohio	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X		X		X	0
Oklahoma	Yes		Yes		No								p
Oregon	No												
Pennsylvania	No												
Puerto Rico	nr												
Rhode Island	No												
South Carolina	Yes		Yes		No					X	X	X	q
South Dakota	Yes		Yes		Yes						X		
Tennessee	No												
Texas	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X	X	X		
Utah	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X		X	X	r
Vermont	Yes		Yes		Yes		X						
Virgin Islands	nr												
Virginia	No												
Washington	No												
West Virginia	Yes		Yes		Yes		X	X	X			X	s
Wisconsin	No												
Wyoming	No												

Table 23 explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Alcohol beverage handlers.
b. Concealed carry licenses.
c. Licensing, certification, and permits.
d. Concealed weapons, real estate, mortgage broker, marijuana sales, gaming, liquor, and lottery.
e. Board of Education and special revenue employees.
f. School staff and CCW permits.
g. Loan originators, professional solicitors, and parimutuel wagering.
h. Conceal carry permit and real estate licensure.
i. Department of Education.
j. Adult foster care, firearms, gaming, certified school employees, and driver's education.
k. Rap back is scheduled to be completed January 2015 and will be available for school employees.
l. CCW, Department of Education, and school district personnel.
m. Unless otherwise precluded by statute, DCJS may notify the print contributor of subsequent arrests.
n. Pistols, banking/finance, taxi/tow, hazmat, and controlled substance licenses.
o. Casino Commission.
p. All noncriminal justice applicants.
q. All prints stored by SLED.
r. Driving Privilege Cards, water districts, Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division.
s. Volunteers.

Table 23a. Noncriminal justice rap back services, continued, 2014

State	Total number of in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications	Noncriminal justice rap back fingerprint enrollment fee	Noncriminal justice rap back notification fee	In-state noncriminal justice subscriptions require validation similar to NGI	Participant in NGI rap back service
Total	**1,119,483**				
Alabama	4,688	No	No	No	No
Alaska	na	No	nr	Yes, all subscriptions	No
American Samoa	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Arizona					No
Arkansas	16	No	No	Yes, some subscriptions	No
California	537,867	No	No	Yes, some subscriptions	No
Colorado	nr	No	$1	No	No
Connecticut	120,000	nr	nr	No	No
Delaware	12,499	No	No	No	No
District of Columbia					No
Florida	24,708	$24	No	Yes, some subscriptions	No
Georgia					No
Guam					No
Hawaii					No
Idaho					No
Illinois	77,209	No	No	No	No
Indiana					No
Iowa					No
Kansas	2,882	No	$3 a	Yes, all subscriptions	No
Kentucky					No
Louisiana	na	No	No		No
Maine	20	No	No	No	No
Maryland	35,412	No	No	Yes, all subscriptions	No
Massachusetts					No
Michigan	58,758	No	No	No	No
Minnesota					No
Mississippi					No
Missouri				Yes, all subscriptions	No
Montana					No
Nebraska	nr	No	No		No
Nevada	643	$10.50	No	No	No
New Hampshire					No
New Jersey	nr	$10	No	nr	No
New Mexico	10,994	No	No	Yes, all subscriptions	No
New York	173,142	No	No	Yes, some subscriptions	No
North Carolina					No
North Dakota					No
No. Mariana Islands	nr	nr	nr		nr
Ohio	nr	$5	No	No	No
Oklahoma	nr b	No	No	No	No
Oregon					No
Pennsylvania					No
Puerto Rico	nr	nr	nr		nr
Rhode Island					No
South Carolina	na	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	nr	No	No	No	No
Tennessee					No
Texas	58,373	$15	$1	Yes, some subscriptions	No
Utah	2,272	$5	No	No	No
Vermont	nr	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	nr	nr	nr		nr
Virginia					No
Washington					No
West Virginia	nr	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin					No
Wyoming					No

Table 23a explanatory notes:

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

Data footnotes:

a. Fee is assessed annually.

b. The CCH was replaced in 2014. The number of rap back notifications for that time frame is unknown.

OMB No. **1121-0312**: Approval Expires **03/31/2018**

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2014

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. 2011-MU-MU-K054 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. As in previous years, response to this survey is voluntary.

Respondents using the online survey tool, accessible at http://www.search.org/surveys/repository/, to enter 2014 data can view previously submitted 2012 data for comparison purposes. Where applicable, your state's 2012 responses are displayed in color within each section of the online survey. It is hoped that this information will assist respondents in completing the survey more accurately and efficiently. **The password to gain access to your state's online survey is provided in the cover letter**. If you have any questions or comments, please contact SEARCH staff Dennis DeBacco at 916-392-2550 ext. 325, email dennis@search.org.

If more convenient, you may print the survey sections, complete them manually, and fax (916-392-8440) or mail them to the attention of Dennis DeBacco at SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 270, Sacramento, CA 95831. **The deadline for survey submission is April 30, 2015.**

The survey is divided into 6 sections, each of which may be submitted independently and not necessarily in the order presented. This was done so that different people on each repository's staff may submit the data for which they are responsible. **Repository directors are responsible to see that the survey is submitted in its entirety**. Please note the following:

1. All reported data should be for calendar year 2014, or as of December 31, 2014.
2. The term "felony" includes any crime classified as a felony under your state's laws. These offenses are generally punishable by a term of incarceration in excess of one year. If your state's laws do not use the term "felony," please substitute functional equivalents, such as class 1, 2, 3 and 4 offenses in New Jersey and class A, B and C offenses in Maine.
3. Questions that seek responses based on a "legal requirement" refer *only* to a *state statute* or a *state administrative regulation having the force of law*.
4. If additional space is needed, please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.
5. Please use the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section to identify questions for which "no data is available" and to describe significant changes between the current response and data reported in the 2012 survey.
6. If a question is not applicable to your repository, please indicate "NA" in the "Additional Comments" area at the end of each section.

Burden Statement

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

SECTION I: REPOSITORY

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

The following questions relate to descriptions of your 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, 2014? **Tables 1 and 2**

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

   (b) Manual records _____

   (c) Total records _____

2. Fingerprints processed in 2014: **Tables 1a and 9**

Purpose	Number	Percentage of 2014 volume	Totals
(a) Criminal (retained)	_____	_____%	
(b) Criminal (not retained)	_____	_____%	(a+b)_____
(c) Noncriminal (retained)	_____	_____%	
(d) Noncriminal (not retained)	_____	_____%	(c+d)_____

   (e) What was the total number of fingerprint-based background checks conducted during 2014? (a+b+c+d)_____

3. (a) Does your state combine both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information in the same record? **Table 12**

❒ Yes ❒ No

(b) Of the total records in your database, _____ % represent records that contain both criminal events and noncriminal justice applicant information.

4. (a) Do you have felony conviction flagging, i.e., does your criminal history record database include a data field or flag enabling you to quickly determine whether a given record subject has a felony conviction? **Table 6**

❒ Yes, all subjects with felony convictions

❒ Yes, some subjects with felony convictions

❒ No

(b) Do you employ flagging to indicate**?** (Check all that apply.)

❒ Ineligible to purchase firearms

❒ Sex offender registrant

❒ Convicted drug offender

❒ Violent offender

❒ Domestic violence conviction

❒ Mental health adjudication

❒ DNA available

❒ DNA not yet collected

❒ 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.

5. (a) As of December 31, 2014, did your repository conduct "lights out" processing of fingerprints (an identification decision is made without fingerprint technician intervention)? **Table 18**

❒ Yes ❒ No

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

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

(d) If yes, what percentage of noncriminal applicant fingerprints was handled with "lights out" processing? _____ %

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

❒ Yes ❒ No

(b) If yes, which agency(s) enter protection orders onto the state file? (Check all that apply.)

❒ Law enforcement

❒ Courts

❒ Other (describe) _____

(c) If yes, how many active records were in the state protection order record database as of December 31, 2014?

_____ records

(d) Are protection orders entered onto the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File?

❒ Yes ❒ No

(e) If yes, which agency(s) enter protection order information to the FBI-NCIC Protection Order File? (Check all that apply.)

❒ Law enforcement

❒ Courts

❒ Other (describe) _____

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

❒ Yes ❒ No

(b) If yes, which agency(s) enter warrants onto the state file? (Check all that apply.)

❒ Law enforcement

❒ Courts

❒ Other (describe) _____

(c) If yes, how many records were in the state warrant database as of December 31, 2014?

_____ records **Table 5a**

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

Felony warrants_____

Misdemeanor warrants_____

Other (explain) _____

(e) Which agency(s) enter warrant information to the FBI-NCIC Wanted Person File? (Check all that apply.) **Table 5**

❒ Law enforcement

❒ Courts

❒ Other (describe) _____

8. In addition to criminal history information, to what other records does your state's repository provide access? (Check all that apply.) **Table 6a**

   - ❒ Sex offender registry
   - ❒ Orders of protection
   - ❒ Wanted persons/warrants
   - ❒ Retained applicant prints
   - ❒ Rap back services for criminal justice purposes
   - ❒ Firearm registration
   - ❒ Domestic violence incident reports
   - ❒ Other (specify) _____

9. (a) Which of the following most accurately describes the software components of your criminal history system? **Table 10**

   - ❒ Acquired from a software vendor and configured for the state's environment, but with no software modifications
   - ❒ Acquired from a software vendor, but software changes were necessary to customize for the state's environment
   - ❒ Built in-house (either by staff or contractors), such that the state's system is unique for our state
   - ❒ Other (specify) _____

   (b) Which of the following most accurately describes the software environment or platform used for your criminal history system?

   - ❒ Microsoft .NET platform
   - ❒ Java platform
   - ❒ Mainframe platform (e.g., COBOL, Natural, PL/I, etc.)
   - ❒ Other (specify) _____

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 2014?

   _____ arrests **Tables 11 and 14**

2. How many arrest fingerprints were submitted to your repository during 2014? (a+b+c = d)

   (a) _____ via livescan **Table 11a**

   (b) _____ via cardscan

   (c) _____ hard copy fingerprints

   (d) _____ total arrest fingerprints

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

   ❒ Latent fingerprints **Table 3** _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Flat prints _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ 2-finger prints for identification purposes _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ 2-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ 10-finger prints for updating incarceration or release information to criminal history _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Palm prints _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Facial images/mug shots _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Scars, marks, and tattoo images _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Facial recognition data _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ 1- or 2-finger prints for updating disposition information _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Iris capture _____ 2014 volume

   ❒ Other (specify) _____ _____ 2014 volume

4. (a) Are you using mobile technology to transmit fingerprints for identification purposes?

❒ Yes ❒ No **Table 11d**

(b) Are you 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

(d) Is your state employing Rapid ID?

❒ Yes ❒ No

Number of searches conducted in 2014_____

Number of hits in 2014 _____

5. (a) Total number of law enforcement agencies in your state _____ **Table 11**

(b) 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) _____

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

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

(e) Percentage of arrest prints submitted via livescan during 2014 _____%

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION III: DISPOSITIONS

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

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

1. If you are a National Fingerprint File (NFF) state, have you elected not to forward disposition information on second and subsequent arrests to the FBI? **Table 7a**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No ❒ N/A (Not an NFF participant)

2. Does your state collect charge tracking information (sometimes referred to as "interim disposition information") on the criminal history record showing the status of a case as it moves through the justice system? (E.g., reporting of an indictment, charges filed that are different than arrest charges, etc.) **Table 7b**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

3. (a) How many final case dispositions did your repository receive during 2014? **Table 7** _____ dispositions

   (b) Of those, how many were sent to the FBI? **Table 7a** _____ 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? _____ %

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

   (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 2014, 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 8a**

   _____%

   (b) When a disposition cannot be matched, 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
   ❒ Other _____

6. (a) As of December 31, 2014, was any court disposition data reported directly to the repository by automated means? (Note: "automated" means a method by which data is transmitted by the court to the repository where it is matched against criminal history records and entered on the criminal history record, usually without manual intervention. This does not include dispositions received via fax or email, which require manual activity for criminal history record matching and data entry.) **Table 8**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

   (b) If yes, what percentage of dispositions was reported in 2014 by automated means?

   _____%

   (c) How are records matched between the court system and the repository? (Check all that apply.)

   ❒ 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

❒ N/A. My state does not receive automated disposition information from courts

❒ Other (please explain)_____

7. In 2014, what was the average time elapsed between the occurrence of final felony trial court case dispositions and receipt of information concerning such dispositions by the repository? **Table 14**

   _____ Days

8. In 2014, what was the average time elapsed between receipt of final felony trial court disposition information by the repository and entry of that information into the criminal history record database? **Table 14**

   _____ Days

9. (a) As of December 31, 2014, was your state using any livescan devices in courtrooms/courthouses to link positive identifications with dispositions? **Table 14**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

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

   _____ Devices

10. (a) As of December 31, 2014, was there a backlog of court disposition data to be entered into the criminal history record database (i.e., not entered within 48 hours of receipt at repository, including dispositions that could not be matched to a criminal history record within 48 hours of receipt at the repository)? **Table 14**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

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

   _____

11. (a) Does the repository receive any final case disposition information (e.g., decline to proceed) from local prosecutors or a statewide prosecutors association? **Table 7c**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

   (b) If yes, this information is: (Check all that apply.)

   ❒ Received via automated means

   ❒ Received via the prosecutor's case management system

   ❒ Paper-based

   ❒ A mix of automated and paper-based

(c) If yes, how are records matched between prosecutors and the repository? (Check all that apply.) **Table 7d**

- ❒ N/A. My state does not receive automated disposition information from prosecutors
- ❒ 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 7b**

❒ 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? **Table 19**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

   (b) If yes, 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 the legal authority your state uses for each of the following background checks. (Check all that apply.) **Table 17**

	N/A (state does not do these checks)	State check only	PL 92-544 statute	NCPA/VCA
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				N/A
Medical marijuana (dispensers, caregivers)				N/A

FINGERPRINT-BASED SEARCHES

3. (a) Has your state privatized the taking of fingerprints for noncriminal justice purposes?

   ❒ Yes ❒ No **Table 13**

   (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 2014 **Table 11c** _____

   (b) Total number of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted to the repository via cardscan during 2014 _____

   (c) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via livescan during 2014 _____

   (d) Percentage of noncriminal justice fingerprints submitted via cardscan during 2014 _____

   (e) Total number of livescan devices available for noncriminal justice purposes only **Table 11b** _____

   (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 16**

   ❒ 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? **Table 16**

   _____ %

7. Does the repository attempt to locate missing disposition information before responding to a fingerprint-based noncriminal justice inquiry? **Table 16**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

NAME-BASED SEARCHES

8. How many name-based noncriminal justice background checks were performed in 2014? (a+b+c+d = e) **Table 15**

   (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 20**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

10. Are fees involved for Internet access for the general public (not including any registration or account fees)? **Table 20**

    ❒ Yes, Fee $ _____ ❒ No

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION V: CRIMINAL JUSTICE 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?

   ❒ Yes ❒ No **Table 22**

   If you answered "No," skip to question 4.

2. What are the purposes in 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.) **Table 22**

   ❒ 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 2014, how many in-state criminal justice rap back notifications were made to agencies for criminal justice purposes? **Table 22**

   _____

4. Do you currently participate in the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) rap back service for criminal justice purposes? **Table 22**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

   If you answered "No," skip questions 5 through 7.

5. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you allow criminal justice agencies in your state to subscribe to the following supervision populations in NGI, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Criminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*? (Check all that apply.) **[No table]**

   ❒ Sex offenders
   ❒ Parolees
   ❒ Probationers
   ❒ Other supervised persons (describe) _____
   ❒ Uncertain

6. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you allow law enforcement agencies in your state to create law enforcement investigative subscriptions in NGI, as described in the *NGI Rap Back Criminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*? **[No table]**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No ❒ Uncertain

7. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, do you plan to: (Select one.) **[No table]**

   ❒ Keep your in-state criminal justice rap back service
   ❒ Keep your in-state criminal justice rap back service *and* allow enrollment in NGI
   ❒ Retire your in-state criminal justice rap back service and use NGI for both in-state and national rap back services
   ❒ Uncertain
   ❒ My state does not provide an in-state criminal justice rap back service

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

SECTION VI: NONCRIMINAL JUSTICE RAP BACK SERVICES

This section completed by

Name _____ Title _____

Agency _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Date completed _____

Note: *Questions 1–7 apply to in-state rap back programs for noncriminal justice purposes.*

1. Does your state currently provide an in-state noncriminal justice rap back service?

   ❒ Yes ❒ No **Table 23**

   If you answered "No," skip to question 8.

2. (a) Is your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service authorized by state law or administrative regulation? **Table 23**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

   (b) If yes, 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

3. 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 23a**

   ❒ Yes, for all subscription populations

   ❒ Yes, for some subscription populations

   ❒ No

4. What are the occupational groups in which noncriminal justice agencies can be notified of a subsequent record posting? (Check all that apply.) **Table 23**

   ❒ Individuals working with children

   ❒ Individuals working with the elderly

❒ Individuals providing healthcare

❒ Security guards

❒ Police, fire, public safety

❒ Other (describe) _____

5. In 2014, how many in-state noncriminal justice rap back notifications were made to agencies for noncriminal justice purposes? **Table 23a**

   _____

6. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service impose a fee to enroll a subject's fingerprints for a prescribed period of time? **Table 23a**

   ❒ Yes $ _____

   ❒ No

7. Does your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service impose a fee for noncriminal justice rap back notifications? **Table 23a**

   ❒ Yes $ _____

   ❒ No

8. Do you currently participate in NGI's rap back service for noncriminal justice purposes? **Table 23a**

   ❒ Yes ❒ No

If you answered "No," skip questions 9 through 10(d).

9. As a participant in NGI's rap back service, does your state restrict NGI subscribers from selecting from any of the available fees and their associated subscription terms? **[No table]**

   ❒ Yes, we limit NGI subscribers in our state to the following: (Select all that apply.)

   ☐ Two-year – $2.25

   ☐ Five-year – $6.00

   ☐ Lifetime – $13.00

   ❒ No, our subscribers can choose from any of the three fees and their associated subscription terms for their populations

   ❒ Yes, we limit our subscribers to using *only* the Lifetime fee ($13.00) and subscription term

   ❒ Yes, we limit our subscriber's choice of fees in a different manner

   (describe) _____

10. As a participant in NGI's rap back service— **[No table]**

(a) Do you plan to: (Select one.)

- ❒ Keep your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service
- ❒ Keep your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service *and* allow enrollment in NGI
- ❒ Retire your in-state noncriminal justice rap back service and use NGI for both in-state and national rap back services
- ❒ Uncertain
- ❒ My state does not provide an in-state noncriminal justice rap back service

(b) Do you restrict the Privacy Risk Mitigation Strategies that your subscribers can choose?

- ❒ Yes, we limit the Privacy Risk Mitigation Strategy choices to the following: (Check all that apply.)
  - ☐ Pre-notification with mandatory validation/expiration within 3 years
  - ☐ Authority for duration of a license
  - ☐ Statutory authority for a set period of time
  - ☐ One-year validation/expiration
  - ☐ Subscription synchronization through automated or formalized procedures
- ❒ No, we will allow the subscribers to choose any of the Privacy Risk Mitigation Strategies
- ❒ Not certain

(c) Do you restrict the Triggering Events that your subscribers may choose for future NGI Rap Back Activity Notifications?

- ❒ Yes, we currently restrict, or plan to restrict, the Triggering Event choices to the following: (Check all that apply.)
  - ☐ Criminal Retain Submission
  - ☐ Dispositions
  - ☐ Expunge/Partial Expungement
  - ☐ Warrant entry with FBI Number included
  - ☐ Warrant Deletion
  - ☐ Warrant Modification
  - ☐ Sex Offender Registry Entry
  - ☐ Sex Offender Registry Deletion
  - ☐ Sex Offender Registry Modification
  - ☐ Death Notices
- ❒ No, we will allow our subscribers to choose any of the Triggering Events to receive as future Rap Back Activity Notifications
- ❒ Not certain

(d) Do you use Event-Based Subscription Management (i.e., multiple enrollment of the same subject into NGI) or Category-Based Subscription Management (i.e., single

enrollment into NGI with additional enrollments held at the state level), as described in the *NGI Rap Back Noncriminal Justice Policy and Implementation Guide*?

- ❒ Event-Based Subscription Management
- ❒ Category-Based Subscription Management
- ❒ Both Event- and Category-Based Subscription Management
- ❒ Uncertain

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: